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001. letter	[Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	11/13/1998	b(6)
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Monday, September 27, 1999

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

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

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- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]



'99 SEP 23 PM 7:01

COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001

September 21, 1999

The Honorable William J. Clinton
President of the United States
of America
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear President Clinton:

Greetings from the Council of the District of Columbia. We are writing to ask your intervention in an issue concerning our City Hall.

As you know, the District of Columbia is beginning to benefit from the Revitalization Act proposed and enacted with your leadership. That and the robust economy have produced a stable financial base and record surpluses for our local government (\$445 million last year and another \$250 million predicted this year). As you also are aware, things weren't always so rosy. Back in 1996, when the City was in the middle of its financial crisis, the Council entered into an agreement with the General Services Administration (GSA) to lease two thirds of our City Hall (The John A. Wilson Building). The proceeds from this leasing arrangement would allow the building, which had become uninhabitable, to be renovated at minimal cost to the local government.

Given the District's financial situation in 1994, the Council had no choice but to enter into this arrangement. As such, the Council of the District of Columbia, which has jurisdiction over the building, would like to buy out the existing GSA lease and occupy the entire building. To do this, we need your help.

We are asking you to enter into a new and unique partnership with the District, the goal of which is our own full use of our historic City Hall. We ask you to direct the General Services Administration to lease the space under its jurisdiction to the District government. We note that we have been engaged in lengthy negotiations on specific space arrangements under the GSA lease, and we appreciate the leadership demonstrated by Bob Peck on behalf of the GSA. We understand that our request will impact on a variety of federal agencies. Time is a critical issue as the build-out to GSA specifications is ongoing. It is also critical that this matter of local occupancy of our City Hall be addressed now, before a change in the administration. We are prepared to pay a fair price and understand that damages are likely to be a part of that price.

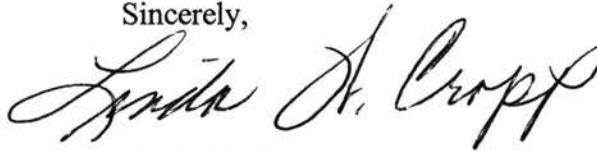
Mr. President, we view this as a Home Rule issue of the utmost importance. Returning to the entire Wilson Building, our historic home, would be the final achievement in our financial



recovery. The symbolic nature of our regaining the whole building cannot be overstated. We would hope you would join us at a ribbon-cutting as we return to our historic City Hall early next year!

Thank you in advance for considering our request.

Sincerely,



Linda W. Cropp
Council Chairman



Harold Brazil
Councilmember, At-Large



Carol Schwartz
Councilmember, At-Large



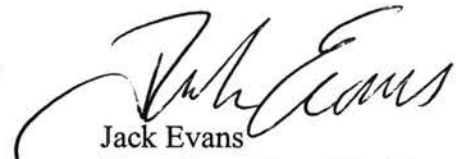
David Catania
Councilmember, At



Phil Mendelson
Councilmember, At-Large



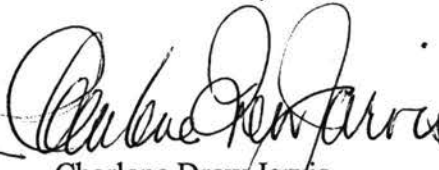
Jim Graham
Councilmember, Ward 1



Jack Evans
Councilmember, Ward 2



Kathy Patterson
Councilmember, Ward 3



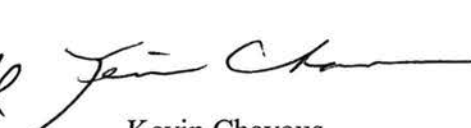
Charlene Drew Jarvis
Councilmember, Ward 4



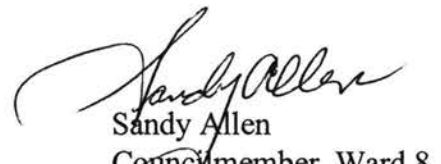
Vincent Orange
Councilmember, Ward 5



Sharon Ambrose
Councilmember, Ward 6



Kevin Chavous
Councilmember, Ward 7



Sandy Allen
Councilmember, Ward 8

from Michael
Barr

OMB

395-7401

Shall we
log in?

The Honorable William J. Clinton
President of the United States of America
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001

9/27
TO DAN B
FOR REPLY
COORDINATE
w/ OMB


M3 Productions

PO Box 650,

Charleston, MS 38921



FAX

Date: 9/21/99

Number of pages including cover sheet: 2

To: Ms. Curry

Phone:

Fax phone: 202-456-1210

CC:

From: Carolyn Tyler

Phone: (662) 647-9482

Fax phone: (662) 647-0267

REMARKS:

☐ Urgent

☒ For your review

☐ Reply ASAP

☐ Please comment

A hard copy has been sent via mail.

'99 SEP 22 PM2:17

9/27/99

To

DAN B FOR

REPLY

COORDINATE
w/ COUNSEL
KEEP BETTY
IN THE LOOP
BA

Let me
know who
will handle?

Betty

Dr. Morgan Freeman

President William J. Clinton
The White House
White House West Wing
Washington, D.C. 20500

September 20, 1999

My dear Mr. President,

Forgive me for intruding on your very busy life with this matter. It seems almost trivial, what with wars and threats of one kind or another facing the final days of your exciting tenure, but I couldn't help but notice your grant of clemency to the FALN organization members serving time for aggravated assault against society as a political gesture. I suspect I know why you were so forthcoming following your wife's request. How could you refuse her?

So you granted clemency to the nationalists and I applaud the decision, but now I want to pose the question, why not offer as much to the survivors of the worst stateside disaster of world war II? I am, of course, referring to the survivors of the Port Chicago blast, the so called "mutineers."

You and the Navy and Congress know that those men were not guilty of any mutiny. They were guilty of standing up for justice. For what was right: White America has grudgingly accepted the bloody sacrifices of Black Americans from the time of the Revolutionary War to the Korean conflict, treating these men as less than human. You have involved yourself in some of the restitution that is due these soldiers, i.e., the 50 year delay in awarding Congressional Medals of Honor to the very few acknowledged Black heroes of that horror.

I could go on. I could talk about the members of the 332nd pursuit squadron, the "Red Tails", who so endeared themselves to the men of the 8th Air Force, while flying fighter cover. Their great distinction,

unrecognized by American history? They never lost a single bomber. Did you know that, Mr. President? Many Americans don't.

The young men of Port Chicago found themselves right back where their ancestors found themselves after trying to help the American effort during the Civil War. They were told by Lincoln that this was an American fight, not theirs. Blacks did not belong to or in this country. That sentiment prevailed right through the Second World War. Black involvement was heavily weighted toward manual labor and service, i.e., stewards, cooks, drivers, etc.

Yes, the men of Port Chicago rebelled. They did not mutiny. They rebelled against irresponsible treatment when that treatment led to the instantaneous deaths of some 300 men. Did the Navy every place the blame for that explosion anywhere other than the de facto shoulders of the Mutineers?

The argument of the Navy is that these young men were cowards. They were in the uniform of the U.S. Navy during wartime and were therefore subject to following any and all orders. It was a war and people die in wars.

Too true, but they aren't killed by their own commanders. Yes, there have been accidents of bombings, shellings, and other blunders, but this incident was the result of sustained indifference to the welfare of the black soldiers involved. The position those men took was a position of great courage. They were honest, hard working young men who took a courageous stand against the ugly institutional racism and of this country.

I beg you to reconsider your position on the men of Port Chicago.

Warmest regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be a stylized name, possibly "R. J. ...", written over a horizontal line.



Natalie S. Wozniak
09/27/99 02:22:22 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Carolyn E. Cleveland/WHO/EOP@EOP
cc: David C. Leavy/NSC/EOP@EOP
Subject: Request for Presidential Condolence Letters to Lindsey Huff and Her Mother

Carol --

Thanks for getting Presidential condolence letters to Lindsey Huff and her mother.

Viewing and service for Lindsey's father will be held on Wednesday (9/29) at First United Presbyterian Church in Greeley, Colorado.

Her father died of a massive heart attack on Saturday. Lindsey, naturally, is devastated. Plus, Lindsey is to be married in June 2000.

Her mother's name and address:

Mrs. James (Eileen) Huff
1806 Montview Road
Greeley, Colorado 80631
Tel no: (970) 353-2885

Lindsey's letter should go to the same address as Lindsey will be there for a couple of weeks:

Ms. Lindsey Huff
1806 Montview Road
Greeley, Colorado 80631

FYI: Lindsey Huff is the Associate Director for Communications in the NSC Press Office.

Let me know if I need to do anything else or if you need more information.

Thanks,
Natalie
x69271

Send to Burkhardt?

Yes

No

9127199

C

Yzaguirre in
APD
9/7/94
cleared by Echaveste, (Barra,
Chen (for Lew/OMB)
Belmont/White/DEC
Brian Kuncy/NEC

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Copied
Echaveste
Reed
Podesta
Ibarra
Lew
Spurling

Mr. Raul Yzaguirre
President
National Council of La Raza
Suite 1000
1111 19th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Dear Raul:

Thank you for your letter about the Hispanic Education Action Plan (HEAP) and the White House Initiative on Educational Excellence for Hispanic Americans. Your letter raises serious questions, and I have asked Secretary Riley and OMB Director Jack Lew to address them.

The White House Initiative and HEAP are important components of our work to strengthen education for Hispanic children, and I firmly believe that these efforts will have a significant and lasting impact on our nation if we work together to ensure their success. I want to assure you that my Administration is deeply committed to providing a world-class education to every child in our nation and that improving opportunities for Hispanic children remains an important part of this endeavor.

Thanks, again, for your candid assessment. I have directed Maria Echaveste, my Deputy Chief of Staff, to work with you and keep me apprised of our progress. Best wishes.

Sincerely,



you letter raised some
disturbing questions
& I get on it.

NCLR

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF LA RAZA

Raul Yzaguirre, President

September 21, 1999
(Delivered by hand)

Hon. Bill Clinton
President of the United States
1600 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I write to you on an urgent matter that demands your immediate attention. You have noted the Administration's success in conceiving and then winning increased funding from Congress for the Hispanic Education Action Plan (HEAP), and deservedly so. NCLR has supported HEAP vigorously, both in its planning stages within the Administration and in our lobbying efforts with the Congress. In addition, we have given the Administration substantial credit for this first-ever, major programmatic federal education initiative targeted to the Hispanic community. We recognize that, on symbolic grounds alone, the HEAP is an important, precedent-setting, groundbreaking initiative, and we very much appreciate the personal attention you and the Vice President have given to its conception and implementation.

Having said that, we are obligated to call to your attention several serious and long-standing problems which threaten to turn the HEAP into a complete sham. Permit me to give you some background. Latinos have long been under-served by federal education programs (see attachment 1). The theory behind HEAP – to provide major increases in funding to programs for which Latinos students are disproportionately *eligible* – makes sense as a strategy only to the extent that Hispanic children are *actually served* by such programs. Thus, HEAP makes sense only if the problem of underrepresentation is addressed. The Executive Order signed by President Bush in 1990 and that you re-issued designed in part to address the underrepresentation issue. It established a structural mechanism to monitor and encourage progress toward improving the responsiveness of federal education programs to the Hispanic community.

Thus, our support for the HEAP was conditioned on "off-budget" improvements in program implementation that would make such programs, as well as other important programs like Head Start, more responsive to our community. We believed, inaccurately as it turns out, that the combination of the White House Initiative overseeing the Executive Order and a special inter-departmental team overseeing HEAP implementation together would produce the kinds of programmatic and policy changes needed to increase Hispanic access to HEAP and related programs.



Program Offices: Phoenix, Arizona • San Antonio, Texas • Los Angeles, California • Chicago, Illinois

LA RAZA: The Hispanic People of the New World

National Office

1111 19th Street, N.W., Suite 1000

Washington, DC 20036

Phone: (202) 785-1670

Fax: (202) 776-1792

Mania E. Brown
we must get on
this -

COPY

1 We have participated in numerous discussions with, and have provided specific recommendations to Administration officials to address the chronic denial of access of Hispanic students from federal education programs (see attachment 2). We had confidence in the commitment and competence of the very able public servants involved in these efforts, and expected by now to see some real, substantive changes.

Unfortunately, two related sets of documents have led us to conclude that, in the absence of your immediate personal intervention, these efforts will result in failure. First, we have reviewed an initial draft of the Department of Education's HEAP implementation plan. While the plan lists numerous ongoing actions that relate to Hispanics, it does not include a single, substantive program or policy change that will materially improve Latino access to and participation in the Department's programs. While we have not seen a counterpart document related to Head Start, we have reason to believe that no important developments have taken place with respect to that program either.

Second, we have reviewed a preliminary draft of the FY 1998 Annual Performance Report on Implementing Executive Order #12900. As the draft report states, in pertinent part:

The majority of the reporting agencies have not adequately monitored and addressed Hispanic participation in educational and employment related programs since 1995... Agency reports show a gross underrepresentation of Hispanic American participation in programs. This deficiency is increased because most reports do not provide either specific strategies to gauge Hispanic participation or design plans that address program effectiveness.

I would add that many of the agency reports seemed designed deliberately to obfuscate rather than enlighten.

We believe that three major problems underlie the failure of both the Bush and Clinton Administrations to reverse the chronic, gross underrepresentation of Latinos in federal education programs. First, all of us have underestimated the intransigence of the federal bureaucracy, a few political appointees, and other entrenched interests who have resisted change consistently and energetically. Second, the existing Executive Order has failed to be the kind of effective accountability mechanism that we had hoped it would be, in part because too many people involved, including the White House, simply have never made a serious commitment to making it work.

Third, however, I must take some personal responsibility for failing to bring greater public attention to the scope and persistence of this problem. I had hoped that by working quietly with the many able Administration officials of good will, together we would be able to reverse this situation. It is now clear to me that this has not worked.

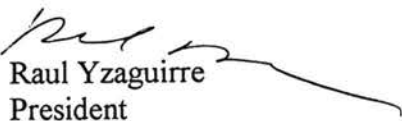
1 Unless we are able to come up with a solution very quickly, I must say that I face some difficult questions. As it now stands, HEAP borders on fraud. It purports to target

resources to Hispanics, but in fact many of the programs it funds actually under-serve Latino children. How can I, in good conscience, continue to ask public officials and leaders in my own community to continue to support increased appropriations for programs which deny equal opportunity to Hispanics? With respect to the Executive Order, since my resignation as Commission Chair in 1996, I have kept my commitment to the you, Secretary Riley, and other members of the Commission to refrain from publicly criticizing the initiative, and I have instructed my staff to cooperate fully with its work. In light of recent developments, don't I have an obligation to declare the effort a failure and call for its abolition?

I request immediate personal intervention by you and/or the Vice President to see if we might be able to develop an effective response to the problem, and ask for a meeting with you and/or the Vice President within the next 10 days to discuss the issue. Please have your staff contact me or my scheduling assistant Helen Coronado at (202) 776-1739 to arrange a mutually convenient time to meet.

Thank you for your personal attention to this issue.

Sincerely,


Raul Yzaguirre
President

cc: Vice President Al Gore



HISPANIC PARTICIPATION IN FEDERAL TRIO PROGRAMS ISSUE BRIEF

April 1998

Contact: Raul González
(202) 776-1734

Overview

The Hispanic population is rapidly growing; it is projected to be one-fourth of the total U.S. population by the year 2050. Even though Hispanics constitute more than 40% of net, new labor force entrants, our education system is not meeting the challenge of adequately preparing Latinos for the 21st century workplace. Hispanics continue to face some of the most daunting challenges to completing high school and going on to college. For example:

- **Latino children have a higher poverty rate than any group of children.** Between 1993 and 1995, the number of Latino children living at the poverty level nearly doubled from 21% to 40%. Today, Hispanics constitute 10% of the total U.S. population, but nearly 30% of low-income children, according to Census data.
- **Latino students are more likely to be retained in grade.** According to the *U.S. Census Current Population Survey (CPS)*, among 15- to 17-year-olds, 39.9% of Latinos were retained in grade, compared to only 29.6% of White students.
- **The Latino dropout rate of 30% exceeds that of all other groups.** The CPS data also show that students who are retained in grade are at higher risk of dropping out of school. Of the 13.3% of 16- to 24-year-olds who repeated one or more grades by 1995, approximately one-quarter had dropped out by 1995. Thus, Latinos are doubly disadvantaged.

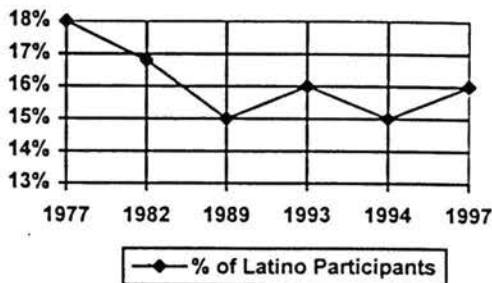
Hispanic Participation in TRIO Programs

Given that in 1997 Hispanics constituted approximately 30% of poor children in the United States, Hispanics should constitute about 30% of children served by federal education programs. Unfortunately, despite the alarming statistics cited above, Hispanic students are under served by federal education programs designed to serve the neediest of our children, including the so-called "TRIO" programs. TRIO programs were created to serve disadvantaged children and youth by providing intervention services, such as outreach to school dropouts, to increase secondary school completion rates. In addition, support services, including financial and personal counseling, are provided to help disadvantaged students complete postsecondary education. The most important of these programs for Latinos are Talent Search and Upward Bound. Unfortunately, Latino youth are underrepresented in these programs, as the data below clearly show.



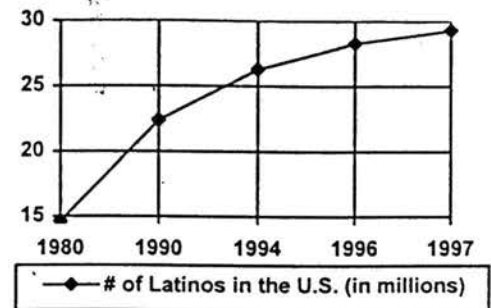
- While Latinos constitute approximately 30% of all poor children. In 1997, *only 16% of students participating in TRIO programs were Hispanic.*
- The percentage of Latinos served by TRIO has decreased over time. In 1977, for example, 18% of students participating in TRIO programs were Latino, compared to 16% in 1997 (see chart A below). This decrease occurred during a period in which the Hispanic population increased from nearly 15 million of the total population in the 1980 Census to more than 29 million in 1997 (see chart B below).

Chart A - Latino Participation Rate Has Decreased



Source: US Dept. of Education

Chart B - While Population Has Increased



Source: US Census

Misleading Participation Data

Because some published data includes Puerto Rican participants, but excludes Puerto Rico poverty statistics, it may appear that TRIO programs are reaching disadvantaged children from all backgrounds proportionately. Some have inaccurately claimed that about 20% of TRIO participants are Latino. This percentage is based on U.S. Department of Education data which include students from Puerto Rico participating in TRIO programs. *However, these numbers are measured against population eligibility data that do not include Puerto Rico.*

In order to achieve "apples to apples" comparisons, one must either delete Puerto Ricans from the participant category, or add Puerto Rican poverty statistics to the eligibility category.

- If Puerto Rican participants are eliminated from the participant category, the percentage of Hispanics served by TRIO drops from 20% to 16% in 1997.
- If Puerto Rico poverty statistics are added to the eligibility category, then the proportion of Hispanics within all persons eligible for TRIO increases from 28% to approximately 33%.
- By either standard, Hispanics are under-served by 12 to 13 percentage points.

If Latinos were equitably served by TRIO, which according to the U.S. Department of Education included approximately 671,102 participants in the 1996-97 program year, by either method of comparison, Hispanic TRIO program participation would be dramatically higher.

- In the 1996-97 program year, there were about 107,376 Hispanic participants (16% of 671,102).
- If, in 1996-97, Hispanics were equitably served, then Latino participation would have been approximately 187,909 (28% of 671,102).

Thus, more than 80,000 eligible Latinos should be, but are not, served by TRIO programs. Moreover, these data understate the degree of underrepresentation in TRIO. In addition to poverty status, TRIO eligibility is based on first-generation college attendance. Since Hispanics have the lowest rates of college attendance of any major population group, the actual proportion of Latinos within the total pool of TRIO-eligible students is higher than the 28% (excluding Puerto Rico data) or 33% (including Puerto Rico data) figures cited above.

Latino Participation in Selected TRIO Programs

Talent Search

Talent Search programs reach students in grades six through 12 to identify, encourage, and assist students from disadvantaged backgrounds in completing high school and entering college. Additionally, the program serves high school dropouts by encouraging them to complete their education. Program services include counseling, information on college admissions, financial aid and scholarships, and trips to college campuses.

- | | |
|--|---------|
| • Total number of students served in FY 1993: | 300,981 |
| • Percentage of Latino students who are eligible: | 28% |
| • Number of Latino students served: | 49,248 |
| • Percentage of all participants who are Latino: | 16% |
| • Number of eligible Latino students who would be served if equitably represented: | 84,275 |

Upward Bound

Through special instruction, Upward Bound programs provide participants ages 13 to 19 with skills to succeed in postsecondary education. In addition to instruction in basic skills, participants receive academic and financial counseling to enhance their chances of completing high school and entering and graduating from college.

- | | |
|--|--------|
| • Total number of students served in FY 1993: | 44,684 |
| • Percentage of Latino students who are eligible: | 28% |
| • Number of Latino students served: | 7,062 |
| • Percentage of all participants who are Latino: | 15% |
| • Number of eligible Latino students who would be served if equitably represented: | 12,512 |

Policy Recommendations

Representative Ruben Hinojosa (D-TX) and Senator Jeff Bingaman (D-NM) have introduced legislation to the "Higher Education Amendments Act of 1998" (H.R. 6) that would give new applicants a chance to compete for TRIO funds. Some who oppose their efforts have argued incorrectly that Representative Hinojosa and Senator Bingaman are attempting to alter the scope of the program to focus solely on dropout prevention, and that they are making participation in the program "race based." *Their legislation would not change the way existing or new programs operate, nor would it grant preferential treatment to applicants proposing to serve specific racial or ethnic groups.* Representative Hinojosa and Senator Bingaman are attempting to create a "level playing field" for all applicants, while ensuring that current programs can continue providing services.

The amendment authored by Representative Hinojosa and Senator Bingaman would be triggered *only if the amount of funds appropriated for TRIO exceeds the fiscal year 1998 amount, \$530 million.* If future allocations exceed this figure, the excess funds would be distributed in a way that provides *equal* preference points for programs with "prior experience" and applicants serving eligible populations in geographic areas which have been underserved by TRIO, and the degree to which these applicants serve schools with high dropout rates.

Sources

"Dropout Rates in the United States: 1995," National Center for Education Statistics, July 1997.

"Federal TRIO Programs," Office of Postsecondary Education, United States Department of Education, Spring 1998.

"Digest of Education Statistics, 1997," National Center of Education Statistics, December 1997.

"Historical Poverty Tables," United States Bureau of the Census Website.

ATTACHMENT #2



Raul Yzaguirre, President

National Office
1111 19th Street, N.W., Suite 1000
Washington, DC 20036
Phone: (202) 785-1670
Fax: (202) 776-1792

MEMORANDUM

TO: Barbara Chow, Associate Director, Office of Management and Budget
Janet Murguia, Deputy Director for White House Legislative Affairs
Sarita Brown, Executive Director, White House Initiative on Educational
Excellence for Hispanic Americans

FROM: Charles Kamasaki, Senior Vice-President, NCLR
Cecilia Muñoz, Vice-President, NCLR
Roberto Rodríguez, School Reform Coordinator, NCLR

DATE: March 4, 1999

CC: Maria Echaveste, Deputy White House Chief of Staff
Jonathan Schnur, Associate Director for Domestic Policy, Office of the
Vice-President
Mo Vela, Chief Financial Officer, Office of the Vice-President

SUBJ: Recommendations for Implementation of Hispanic Education Action Plan

BACKGROUND

Thank you for your recent meeting to discuss the implementation of the Hispanic Education Action Plan (HEAP). NCLR appreciates the seriousness of your commitment to addressing our concerns. Per your request, we have developed a substantial list of recommendations designed to improve the responsiveness of certain federal education programs to Hispanics.

Before listing specific recommendations, we would make several observations. First, reversing the long-term neglect of Latinos in federal education programs will require a major and sustained effort. Given this reality, we recognize and appreciate the significance of your leadership. Second, we believe that reversing the situation will require affirmative steps, not just passive outreach efforts. We acknowledge some of the steps taken with respect to GEAR UP—i.e. holding outreach meetings in predominantly Hispanic communities and disseminating flyers to Latino organizations. However, as experience to date has shown, outreach is not enough. This holds true given past instances of inertia, reluctance by some elements of the bureaucracy to accept new policies, and in this case, the wording of the regulations themselves, which do not explicitly clarify a *major* role for community-based organizations.



Program Offices: Phoenix, Arizona • San Antonio, Texas • Los Angeles, California • Chicago, Illinois

LA RAZA: The Hispanic People of the New World

Finally, we would note that, in many other contexts, the federal government exercises discretion to “de-target” funds. One example of such discretion is evident in the competitive grant process and funding of the 21st Century Community Learning Centers Program. Although the statute explicitly targets funding to *inner city* and *rural* schools, the Department of Education has permitted all school districts to apply for this competitive grants program. This raises an issue concerning why it appears to be so difficult to do the reverse, that is, to target funds to deserving populations.

NCLR offers its recommendations below in three categories. The first notes recommendations that are applicable to a broad range of competitive programs, such as Head Start, TRIO, and GEAR UP. Following these recommendations appear sub-recommendations in italics, particularly applicable to a single program. Specific programs are identified in the context of these recommendations. The second category outlines recommendations for the implementation of Title I— a formula-driven program that warrants separate and particular attention. The third and final category lists recommendations for other programs included in the broader scope of the Hispanic Education Action Plan.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A. COMPETITIVE PROGRAMS

1. **PROCEDURAL IMPROVEMENTS:** These include actions that might improve the process through which policies are designed, grantees are selected, and programs are implemented. The value of such changes lies in the potential to improve the basic “infrastructure” of the program; the downside is that it is likely to be many years before any tangible changes result from these “process” improvements.
 - Increase staff expertise on education of Latino and language minority children (both career and political appointees).
 - Increase number of proposal reviewers who have expertise in serving Hispanic and language minority children, such that each set of proposal review teams includes persons with such expertise.
 - Enhance the capacity of the agencies to serve Latino and language minority children through hiring of qualified Latino staff, retaining a pool of consultants who specialize in these issues, conducting relevant staff development and training sessions, and other means.
2. **IMPROVE TARGETING OF EXISTING FUNDING:** These include actions to help immediately shift program resources to more effectively and equitably serve Hispanic and language minority children. The value of such changes lies in the potential to realign significant dollars to Latinos and other underserved communities in the short term, and to build an “infrastructure” within Hispanic and other underserved communities which will

maximize their capacity to effectively compete for funds; the downside includes likely resistance from the bureaucracy and presumably grantees.

- Revise specific Notice of Funding Alerts (NOFAs) and proposal scoring systems to require/encourage improved targeting, based on special population groups or geographic areas. For example, at least one set of NOFAs released by the Department of Housing and Urban Development in the early 1990s explicitly established priorities for serving communities in the Southwest, based on research demonstrating a shortage of community development corporations in this region. Similarly, a recent HUD NOFA for homeownership programs established priorities for applicants serving new immigrants, based on research demonstrating the importance of this population group as prospective homeowners.
- In the Head Start/TRIO context, NOFAs could be written to target funding to rapidly-growing population groups such as new immigrants, language minorities, and/or children of high school dropouts (all of which are somewhat effective proxies for Latinos); or geographic areas such as broad regions— i.e. California, the Southwest, the Northeast, and Washington, DC— that might be underserved; and/or specific neighborhoods experiencing significant Latino population growth.
 - *This should be easier to accomplish with GEAR UP, inasmuch as it is a new program. One important NOFA/regulation issue here is that community-based organizations should be explicitly authorized to play a “lead role” or “significant role” in partnerships permitted under the program. Given that the initial funding round for GEAR UP is imminent, some thought might be given to reserving a portion of this funding for a more targeted NOFA to be issued in the near future.*
- A variant of this “proxy targeting” approach that might meet less resistance may be to take some portion of “new” money— i.e. funding available due to new authority, or increases in appropriations— for such special targeting.
 - *One particularly interesting opportunity involves the potential new funding in the Head Start reauthorization’s Family Literacy Services provisions, which provide for 100 Head Start agencies to engage in collaborative partnerships with other entities. This would appear to be an ideal opportunity to draft a NOFA which targets a substantial portion of such funding to collaborations that serve Latino and language minority populations.*

3. **AGGRESSIVE TARGETING OF DISCRETIONARY FUNDING:** These include measures to maximize the use of discretionary funding to alleviate underrepresentation of Latino children, and improve the quality of services available to them. One advantage of this approach is that we might reasonably expect quick results, such as implementation in a single funding cycle; the downside is that gains could be transitory and the resource levels affected are relatively small.

- Conduct pilot and demonstration programs assessing the efficacy of various approaches to serving language minorities, new immigrants, and/or children of high school dropouts. One way to make this happen would be to use existing research and/or evaluation dollars to fund programs that serve Latinos to test various innovative approaches. In effect, the existing set of grantees would serve as the “control” group against which the innovations would be compared. This also has the effect of expanding and adding program flexibility by “transferring” research funds to programs. Such efforts also have the virtue of being able to modestly improve both the quantity and quality of services to Latinos simultaneously.
 - *One particularly attractive approach, given the Administration's literacy initiative, might be programs consistent with the National Research Council's recent report designed to provide early intervention to children to encourage phonological awareness and literacy development.*
 - *Similarly, various “family reading” programs (such as the Family Literacy program mentioned above, to the extent the program includes any discretionary funding) to encourage greater parental involvement, or tutoring programs that use volunteers, should aggressively target Latino organizations and communities.*
- In this connection, there may be opportunities to conduct joint “research and demonstration” programs between Head Start, TRIO, and GEAR UP and various divisions in the Department of Education, particularly with the Office of Bilingual Education and Minority Language Affairs (OBEMLA), various Adult Education Act programs, the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) and/or the Office of Educational Research and Improvement (OERI).
- Establish a clearinghouse or center to evaluate, identify, and disseminate “best practices” for serving the target populations. One center (modeled after the Title VII bilingual education clearinghouse) or a group of centers (modeled after the regional Title I or desegregation assistance centers) could encourage existing mainstream providers to serve greater numbers of Latino and language minority kids by helping them to establish and implement special initiatives responsive to their needs.
 - *One specific application may include establishing a Head Start clearinghouse devoted principally or exclusively to identifying and disseminating early childhood development “best practices” with respect to Latino/language minority children.*
 - *A similar approach would involve a TRIO/GEAR UP clearinghouse devoted to identifying and promoting exemplary and innovative practices involving Hispanic and language minority children. We note*

parenthetically that we believe that unfounded but understandable fears and misperceptions of the college residential component of Upward Bound may deter Latino participation, particularly among immigrants. One way of addressing this might be through partnerships with trusted community groups; another angle might be to experiment with innovative, non-residential programs.

4. OUTREACH, TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE:

- These and other changes should be accompanied by improved outreach and technical assistance to prospective grantees— either for those replacing de-funded providers, for new competitions as service areas are re-defined, or for new programs. This could be done as part of existing Training and Technical Assistance (T&TA) Cooperative agreements, or through discretionary funding, such as purchase orders or unsolicited proposals. Specific actions should be considered that would:
 - *Assure that training and technical assistance resources are targeted to providers with a commitment to and expertise in serving the target populations, a description that most observers would agree does not include the existing T&TA Head Start or TRIO providers. One variant of this idea could involve encouraging – or requiring if necessary – the principal T&TA providers to establish partnerships with organizations with greater expertise in serving Latinos and other language minority populations. A related idea would be to separately bid out T&TA contracts targeted exclusively to organizations demonstrating commitment to and expertise in serving Latino and language minority populations.*
 - *Assure that, for new programs such as GEAR UP – and for special subsets of existing programs, i.e., prospective new applicants for Head Start or TRIO – T&TA is available to help new applicants submit competitive proposals. Thus, outreach and training need not be carried out by existing T&TA providers or by Department staff (who, as we note above, may be part of the problem). Instead, an “alternative T&TA network” dedicated to reversing the historic underrepresentation of Hispanics could be established relatively quickly through purchase orders, task orders, and the funding of unsolicited proposals.*

B. TITLE I

For FY 1999, the Clinton Administration was successful in securing over \$300 million in “new” Title I funding targeted to Hispanic students. Unlike other programs that serve specific students directly, Title I dollars are more broadly disbursed to schools to serve students within a general district. Moreover, until the 1994 ESEA reauthorization, an historical statutory ambiguity led many school districts to exclude language minority students from most or all of Title I-funded services. It is also likely that some form of “Ed-Flex” will be enacted this year, further

HISPANIC PARTICIPATION IN SELECTED FEDERAL ANTI-POVERTY PROGRAMS ISSUE BRIEF

July 1997

Contact: Eric Rodriguez

Overview

The Hispanic population is currently 10.7% of the entire U.S. population and is projected to become the nation's largest ethnic minority group within the next decade. In fact, Hispanics are projected to constitute one-quarter of the U.S. labor force by 2050, and have now surpassed African Americans as the poorest U.S. population (with 30.3% and 29.3% poverty rates respectively). Most troubling about these data is that many young Latinos, who represent a large proportion of the future U.S. labor force, are now growing up poor; two out of every five Hispanic children today live below the poverty line (40%). Despite this situation federal policies have failed to focus on, or even recognize, Hispanic poverty as a growing and important national problem. Moreover, federal programs designed to address and alleviate poverty and open up opportunities for all disadvantaged Americans continue to underserve and neglect Hispanics.

Representation

Given that Hispanics in 1995 constituted more than 22% of poor American families and about 28% of American children who are poor, Hispanics should constitute at least 22% of families and 28% of children served by the major federal anti-poverty programs. Most programs listed below are means-tested, i.e., weigh individual and household income and poverty status as the most important criteria in determining eligibility for programs.

Children and Youth

Head Start. In 1993, Latinos constituted slightly more than one in six (15%) non-migrant, Head Start participants on the U.S. mainland, while almost two-fifths (36%) of enrollees were Black, and one-third (33%) were White.

Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) Youth Programs. In 1994, Latino youth accounted for one in five (19%) young persons served by JTPA title III employment and training programs for disadvantaged youth (which include Summer Youth employment services). In comparison, in 1994, Black and White youth accounted for more than one-third (35%) and more than two-fifths (41%), respectively, of participants served by JTPA youth programs.

Job Corps Youth Programs. In program year 1995, Job Corps, the nation's largest residential education and training program for disadvantaged youth, served more than 68,000 youth. Of those served Latinos constituted fewer than one in six (15.8%) Job Corps participants, while more than one-quarter were White (28.7%) and half were Black (49.4%).

TRIO Higher Education Programs. In the 1993-94 school year, Hispanics accounted for slightly more than one in seven (15%) of those served in TRIO higher educational opportunity programs (which include programs like Upward Bound, Talent Search, and Ronald E. McNair Postbaccalaureate Achievement awards), a decrease from almost one-quarter of participants served by TRIO in 1978.

Medicaid. In 1995, more than three in five (61.8%) children receiving Medicaid were classified as White (including Hispanics), while fewer than one in three (31.7%) children receiving Medicaid were Black. When data are disaggregated, fewer than one-quarter (23.3%) of all poor children receiving Medicaid benefits in 1995 were Hispanic.

Apprenticeship/School-to-Work. In 1994, just one in fifteen (6.6%) newly registered apprentices in the U.S. were Hispanic, while one in ten (10.7%) were Black, and nearly four out of five (79.2%) were White.

Families and Adults

Job Training Partnership Act Adult Programs. In 1994, Latinos comprised slightly more than one in eight (13%) participants of Title II-A adult JTPA employment and training programs. In contrast, White participants constituted half (50.8%), while Black participants made up fewer than one-third (30.6%) of all JTPA adult participants.

Medicaid. In 1995, Latinos constituted slightly more than one in six (17.4%) of all Medicaid recipients, compared to White and Black participants, who constituted more than four in nine (45.5%) and one-quarter (24.8%), respectively, of all Medicaid recipients.

Food Stamps. In 1995, while fewer than one in five participant households (19%) receiving Food Stamps were Latino, more than two in five (41%) participant households receiving Food Stamp were White and one-third (33%) were Black.

Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Training program (JOBS). In 1992, Hispanics constituted slightly more than one in eight (12.8%) participants in JOBS -- the employment and training program for welfare recipients -- while they accounted for about one in six (17%) welfare recipients that year. In comparison, White and Black participants were 47.2 percent 32.4 percent, respectively, of JOBS participants, while they constituted 38.9 and 37.2 percent, respectively, of AFDC recipients in 1992.¹

¹ Under the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Act of 1996 (welfare reform act of 1996) the JOBS program was abolished and funding for work programs was consolidated into the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Block Grant.

Housing Assistance. Latinos constitute about 12% of households receiving federal housing assistance (which includes Public Housing, Section 8, and Housing Voucher programs), even though they account for nearly 20% of poor households and 18% of households with "worst case" needs.

Civil Rights

Federal Civil Rights Monitoring and Enforcement. The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) continues to fail to serve Hispanics adequately; for example, in 1996, Hispanic charges alleging discrimination based on national origin accounted for only 8.6% of the EEOC's combined charge caseload, while charges alleging discrimination based on race (Black), gender (female), and age, made up 33.8%, 30.6% , and 20.1%, respectively, of the total charge caseload. In addition, cases involving Latinos typically constitute almost 10% of the caseload of HUD's Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity division's caseload of housing discrimination complaints.

Employment

Federal Employment. Hispanics constitute 6% of federal employees, although they were more than 9.5% of the civilian labor force in 1996. Moreover, data suggest that Hispanics are even more severely under-represented at the state-local level. As a result, one traditional "career ladder" for minorities to escape poverty has been effectively blocked for Latinos.

Conclusions

It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that Latinos are severely underrepresented by federal programs and services. Overall, these data show that, literally from "cradle to grave," poor and near-poor Hispanics are denied access to programs designed to alleviate poverty and improve economic opportunity. NCLR is far less concerned about underrepresentation in, say, Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) programs (welfare), which some have argued persuasively does not effectively promote opportunity. However, given the growing importance of Latinos to the nation's future economic well-being, all Americans should share NCLR's concern that Hispanics are denied fair access to education (Head Start, TRIO), job training (JTPA, School-to-Work), and similar programs designed specifically to improve long-term economic opportunities for disadvantaged Americans.

It has become fashionable in some quarters to suggest that federal government involvement decreases opportunity and worsens poverty. Whether or not this is true for other populations, it simply does not apply to Hispanic Americans, who have the dubious distinction of having the highest poverty rates of any major population group, despite having been ignored or neglected by federal anti-poverty initiatives for decades. In fact, the absence of fair treatment of Hispanics in the distribution of government benefits and services -- particularly those that build human capital

skills and support or encourage work -- appears to be a more persuasive explanation of the high and growing incidence of Latino poverty.

NCLR will provide citations for the data used in this Issue Brief. For more information contact Eric Rodriguez at (202) 776-1786.

Sources

Published and unpublished data were provided by the following agencies: Health Care Financing Administration (Medicaid); the Administration for Children and Families, Department of Health and Human Services; the Department of Labor (JTPA, Apprenticeships); the Department of Agriculture (Food Stamps); the Department of Education (Head Start, Bilingual Education, TRIO); and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (civil rights data). The following publications were used as source material: *Poverty in the United States: 1995*, U.S. Bureau of the Census, October 1996 (poverty data); "Underrepresentation in Housing Assistance Programs", National Council of La Raza, 1997; and an Annual Report to Congress, Federal Equal Opportunity Recruitment Program, 1996 (federal employment data).

NORMAN TOWNSEND, JR.
220 Leigh Drive
Ellenwood, GA 30294-2690
Telephone: 770.506.5692 Fax: 770.507.5009

September 25, 1999

William J. Clinton, President United States
C/O Ms. Bettie Currie
1600 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, DC
Fax 202.456.2883

VIA FACE SMILE

RE: Immigration and Naturalization Service Center in Mesquite, TX omitted in error my wife children (German A. Annaberdyeva born January 3, 1981 and Yana A. Annaberdyeva born September 25, 1983) from be process immigration visas.

Dear President Clinton:

I am requesting your assistant, to correct the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) error in omitting my wife's children from being process for immigrant visas.

On November 13, 1998 I sent the INS by certified US Postal Service Mail my I- 130 petition for my wife and her two children with supporting documentation (see November 13, 1998). On July 21, 1999 INS approved my I-130 petition (see July 21, 1999 approval notice of action) and in a letter dated August 25, 1999 the National Visa Cent advised me they had sent the case to MOSCOW for processing (see, August 25, 1999 letter from the National Vise Center)

Because my wife had not received any notice from United States Consular Section in Moscow as of September 23, 1999, I called our Consular Section in Moscow, inquiring on the status of her notice. An Officer explained, the notice was sent to her September 9, 1999, he further stated that Russiant the mail service is very bad, and therefore an appointment was also made for her to interview October 26, 1999 at 8:00 am Moscow time. I asked if my wife could call the Consular Section in Moscow to better understand this good news and to find out what else she need to due, the officer give me the number for her to call (255-9555 between 2 and 5 pm). I called my wife and informed her of the good news and she was very happy. I told her I would call her back after she talk the Consular Section in Moscow. I called my wife back and her heart was broken, because the US Consular Section officer advised her, she was the only person approved, her children were not included in the approval.

I called INS customer service (1-800-375-5283) they advised me, that the INS Texas Service Center omitted the children and suggested that I call the INS Texas Service Center (214) 381-1423. I have made every effort but the line stay busy. I am requesting that the children be added without delay, because my wife appointment in the US Consular Office in MOSCOW is October 26, 1999. Please advise me as soon as possible. Thanks for your time and considerations.

9-27-99

Sean-

Send to

Burkhardt
for reply?

Yes ☒

No ☐

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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001. letter	[Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	11/13/1998	b(6)
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COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Staff Secretary
Sean Maloney (Chron File (Sept 99))
OA/Box Number: 14867

FOLDER TITLE:

Monday, September 27, 1999

2016-0970-F

rs3011

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

2 of 5

NORMAN TOWNSEND, Jr.
220 Leigh Drive
Ellenwood, Georgia 30294.2690
Telephone # 770.506.7692

November 13, 1998

United States Immigration
and Naturalization Service
P.O. Box 850919
Mesquite, TX 75185-0919

US Postal Service
Receipt For Certified Mail
Z 111 748 580

RE: Immigration Petition for my wife Ms. Olga Annaberdyeva
MIR 2-1 House #24 - Flat #18 Aschabad, Tuckmenistan
Telephone # 011-99-312-446990

Dear Immigration Officer or Clerk:

Please find enclosed Norman Townsend, Jr., as a United States of American citizen by birth (b)(6) petition (form I-130) for wife Olga Annaberdyeva and her children to immigrate to the United States. Also, the following documents are being provided to assist in the approval of said petition:

Biographic information (form G-325A) on Olga Annaberdyeva with (1) color photo and Norman Townsend, Jr., with (1) color photo.

Form ER-750 EFC Important Document Information

Two (2) exact photocopies: Certificate of Birth Norman Townsend, Jr.,

Two (2) exact photocopies: Marriage Certificate that certifies that Norman Townsend, Jr., and Olga Annaberdyeva were united in Marriage by Judge Pinkie T. Toomer September 12, 1997.

Four (4) exact photocopies: birth-certificate for each child two 2 in Russian and two (2) in English translation; Olga Annaberdyeva has two children (German Arturovna Annaberdyeva born and Yana Arturovna Annaberdyeva born and therefore, eight exact child birth certificates are photocopies with four (4) in English translation and four (4) in original Russian.

INS

November 13, 1998

Page 2

3065

US Postal Service

Receipt For Certified Mail

Z 111 748 580

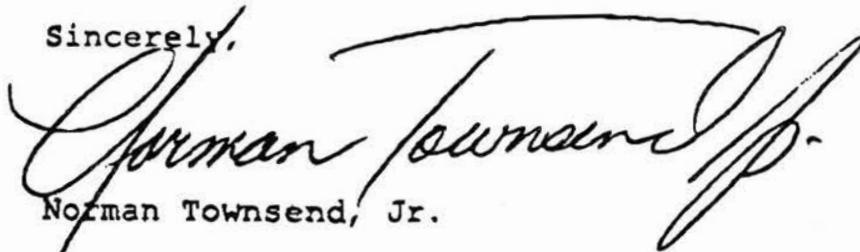
Four (4) exact photocopies: Dissolution of Marriage between Olga Annaberdyeva and Arthur Annaberdyev November 17, 1992 with two 2 in Russian and two (2) in English translation.

Two (2) exact photocopies: letter from United States Department of Veterans Affairs stating: "the Department of Veterans Affairs records shows that Norman Townsend, Jr., was previously married to Lynn A. Ballard Townsend. This marriage was terminated by her death in July, 1991. Our records further show that Mr. Townsend subsequently married Olga Annaberdyeva(sic) on September 12, 1997."

I trust all the documents meets INS requirement to approve my petition.

Please help us, Olga and I have been trying since early, 1998 to have her return home to me, any help you can provide us in smoothly processing this petition is appreciated. Thanks.

Sincerely,



Norman Townsend, Jr.

Phone No. 770.506.7692

U.S. Department of Justice
Immigration and Naturalization Service

Notice of Action

4025



RECEIPT NUMBER SRC-99-042-50089		CASE TYPE I130 IMMIGRANT PETITION FOR RELATIVE, FIANCE(E), OR ORPHAN
RECEIPT DATE December 14, 1998	PRIORITY DATE December 4, 1998	PETITIONER TOWNSEND JR, NORMAN
NOTICE DATE July 21, 1999	PAGE 1 of 1	BENEFICIARY ANNABERDYEVA, OLGA
NORMAN TOWNSEND JR 220 LEIGH DRIVE ELLENWOOD GA 30294		Notice Type: Approval Notice Section: Husband or wife of U.S. Citizen, 201(b) INA

The above petition has been approved. We have sent the original visa petition to the Department of State National Visa Center (NVC), 32 Rochester Avenue, Portsmouth, NH 03801-2909. NVC processes all approved immigrant visa petitions that need consular action. It also determines which consular post is the appropriate consulate to complete visa processing. NVC will then forward the approved petition to that consulate.

The NVC will contact the person for whom you are petitioning (beneficiary) concerning further immigrant visa processing steps.

If you have any questions about visa issuance, please contact the NVC directly. However, please allow at least 4 weeks before calling the NVC if your beneficiary has not received correspondence from the NVC. The telephone number of the NVC is (603) 334-0700.

THIS FORM IS NOT A VISA NOR MAY IT BE USED IN PLACE OF A VISA.

Please see the additional information on the back. You will be notified separately about any other cases you filed.

IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION SERVICE
TEXAS SERVICE CENTER
P O BOX 851488 - DEPT A
MESQUITE TX 75185-1488
Customer Service Telephone: (214) 381-1423



National Visa Center
32 Rochester Avenue
Portsmouth, NH 03801-2909

5-085

August 25, 1999



NORMAN TOWNSEND JR
220 LEIGH DR
ELLENWOOD, GA 30294

Dear OLGA ANNABERDYEVA:

The enclosed information pertains to your interest in immigrating to the United States of America.

Your case has been sent to the post in MOSCOW which processes immigrant visas. Entitlement to processing at a particular post is governed by residence or former residence in that Consular District. The post will determine and inform you whether your case can be accepted for processing. If not, you will be given further instructions on how to proceed.

Please read and follow all of the enclosed instructions very carefully. **All forms, except the I-864 and supporting documents, MUST be returned to the address listed below.** The I-864 and supporting documents **MUST** be presented at the time of the visa interview; do not send the I-864 and supporting documents to post prior to the visa interview. When communicating with the post in MOSCOW, either by telephone or letter, you must **ALWAYS** refer to your name and case number exactly as they appear below.

This office has completed its processing of your case and any further inquiries should be addressed to:

AMERIKANSKOYE POSOL'STVO
KONSYL'SKIY OTDEL, NOVINSKIY BUL'VAR 19/23
121099 G. MOSKVA
RUSSIA

Case Number:	MOS1999724013
PA Name:	ANNABERDYEVA, OLGA
Preference Category:	CR1 - CONDITIONAL SPOUSE OF U.S. CITIZEN
Your priority date:	04DEC1998
Foreign State Chargeability:	TURKMENISTAN



99 SEP 27 AM 10:15

President Clinton
c/- Stamford Plaza Hotel
Albert St.
AUCKLAND.

9-27-99

Send to Burkhardt?

Yes ☒

No ☐

C

Dear President Clinton

It was a great honour to
boutique in Parnell for tea.

As the most honoured guest
pleasure to serve I would be most grateful if you
and your beautiful Chelsea could sign my
visitors book.

If it were left at reception I can arrange
to collect it after you have left Auckland.

My grateful Thanks.

Barbara Bicknell.
Managing Director

Chocolate Boutique Cafe
1/323 Parnell Rd.
Parnell, Auckland NZ
Ph: (09) 377 8550 Fax: 3778760

9.26-99

'99 SEP 27 AM 10:15

Caroleyn.

Thoughts?



otel

[Handwritten signature]

1.11.11.11.11.

Attn: Jeffery Branch
Executive Assistant Manager.

USSS Office
Security

Dear Mr Branch

I have had the okay from Jo Taffon who said if I send my visitors book from my store, you could arrange to have President Clinton & Chelsea sign it for me.

They called in for tea & coffee yesterday & I deeply regret not asking if they would sign it for me.

I can call & collect the book after President Clinton has left your hotel.

Thank you so much

Kind regards
Bebara Belsnell





Visitors Book





99 SEP 27 AM 10:27

State of South Carolina

Office of the Governor

JIM HODGES
GOVERNOR

POST OFFICE BOX 11829
COLUMBIA 29211

September 24, 1999

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

Dear Mr. President:

I believe you are aware that three commissions have recommended to you the approval of Import Relief on Steel Wire Rods. Because we solicited our support, I asked the South Carolina D this issue on my behalf.

Based upon the recommendation of the South Carolina Commission, I urge you to proclaim a four-year program of import relief as requested by the petitioners in the Section 201 case. Further, as proposed by Kiswire, Inc., and supported by Georgetown Steel Corporation, I strongly recommend that any remedy include a narrow one-year exemption for 1080 tire bead quality steel wire rod.

I sincerely appreciate your consideration of my recommendation.

Sincerely,

Jim Hodges

CC: The Honorable Al Gore
Mr. John Podesta

9-27-99

Send to Burkhardt?

Yes

No

cc: NEC / Malcolm Lee C



State of South Carolina

Office of the Governor

JAMES H. HODGES
GOVERNOR

POST OFFICE Box 11829
COLUMBIA 29211

Date: 9-24-99

TO: The Honorable William J. Clinton

NUMBER OF PAGES (Including Cover Sheet): 2

PHONE NUMBER: _____

FAX NUMBER: 202.456.1210

FROM: Jim Hodges

FAX NUMBER: (803) 734-6453

PHONE NUMBER: (803) 734-9405

RE: _____

Support for U.N. Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) – Approved drawdown of \$5 million, pursuant to the Foreign Assistance Act, for DoD support for the newly-formed Kosovo Corps. DoD will provide non-lethal equipment, including uniforms, vehicles, medical supplies and explosive ordnance detection and disposal equipment, and will transport the supplies and equipment to Kosovo.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
9-27-99

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 25, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: SEAN MALONEY 
LISEL LOY

SUBJECT: Recent Information Items

We are forwarding the following recent information item:

- (A) **Secretary Summers memo on U.S. proposal for IMF Y2K facility** – Larry updates you on a proposed new, temporary facility at the IMF to respond to potential Y2K-related liquidity problems in some less developed or emerging market member countries. Though hopeful that the facility will not be needed, they believe its availability will reassure international investors and financial markets. The G-7 and IMF Board have responded favorably to the concept; details on terms and access must still be resolved. We and other G-7 members favor tough terms, including a significant interest premium, because the facility has a single, short-term purpose – to address Y2K related liquidity problems; the IMF's alternative proposal contains softer terms. *Summers intends to push for a decision to adopt our proposal at next week's IMF/World Bank meetings.*
- (B) **Letter from Secretary Riley re: "Beyond Nuremberg" Conference** – Sec'y Riley forwards a scheduling proposal from Samuel Tanenbaum to attend a conference at the University of South Carolina in early November. *We have forwarded the proposal to Stephanie for consideration in the scheduling process.*

cc 7/5/180

Due to your schedule, and to implement decisions previously announced, this week we executed the following items on your behalf:

- (C) **Emergency military assistance to multinational force for East Timor** – Approved U.S. military participation and a drawdown of up to \$55 million, pursuant to the Foreign Assistance Act, for DoD to provide strategic airlift as well as critical logistical support (e.g., fuel, rations) to the states participating in the multinational force, including Thailand and the Philippines.
- (D) **Support for U.N. Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK)** – Approved drawdown of \$5 million, pursuant to the Foreign Assistance Act, for DoD support for the newly-formed Kosovo Corps. DoD will provide non-lethal equipment, including uniforms, vehicles, medical supplies and explosive ordnance detection and disposal equipment, and will transport the supplies and equipment to Kosovo.



THE SECRETARY OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20202

POTUS

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
9-27-99

August 20, 1999

The Honorable William J. Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing to add my support for the attached invitation from our friend, Samuel Tenenbaum, who is co-chairing the conference, "Beyond Nuremberg," being sponsored by the University of South Carolina and the Shoftim Society. The conference is to be held November 3-5, 1999, in Columbia, South Carolina. You will recall that Sam's wife is Inez Tenenbaum, who quite successfully was elected last fall to be South Carolina's new Superintendent of Schools.

Their program (see attached) includes an impressive group of speakers who will set a serious, meaningful tone to the important topic of the conference. It seems to me that this conference provides an excellent opportunity for you to continue your "One America" message.

You've already heard from Jim Clyburn, Butler Derrick, Marsha Hale, Bill Carrick and others urging you to keynote this conference. I agree that this would be worthy of your time and effort. I've never known Sam Tenenbaum to undertake a serious endeavor that wasn't highly successful.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Dick", is written over the typed name.

Richard W. Riley

SAMUEL J. TENENBAUM

July 20, 1999

The President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Throughout the 20th century, distinguished American leaders have uttered the haunting words "Never again" – a phrase meant to reassure their country and the world in the wake of documented mass murder and other genocidal atrocities.

Under your leadership, America and NATO have finally given those words meaning and confidence.

This fall, November 3rd through the 5th, the University of South Carolina and the Shoftim Society (a group of Jewish lawyers in Columbia, South Carolina, who explore the relationship among ethics, law and religious tradition) will sponsor a conference titled "Beyond Nuremberg." Our hopes are that by assembling scholars and other experts of international renown, we will go a long way toward finding answers to why humans commit mass murder and, specifically, what can be done to ensure that the 20th century's experience of these horrible acts will not continue into the 21st.

University of South Carolina President John Palms and I believe it is most fitting and proper that you should serve as keynote speaker for this conference. Prominent in your legacy as our country's 42nd President, I am convinced, will be the courage you have exhibited in your decisions concerning Kosovo and other areas of the world in which mass murder has been documented. Your actions have sent a strong message to leaders throughout the world who would consider genocide an acceptable instrument of government.

Mr. President, I have taken the liberty of enclosing some material from a previous conference held on the 50th anniversary of the Nuremberg Trials; 11 of the former prosecutors participated. I also enclose a list of the confirmed scholars already committed to "Beyond Nuremberg," including Daniel J. Goldhagen, associate professor of government and social studies at Harvard University and author of *Hitler's Willing Executioners*; and Deborah Lipstadt, author of *Denying the Holocaust: The Growing Assault on Truth and Memory*.

Please allow me to assure you that, should you be able to participate, we will arrange our conference schedule to accommodate your extraordinarily busy agenda. We would also welcome the participation of any members of your Administration who would be interested and would do everything possible to accommodate their schedules, as well.

If it would not be an intrusion, I should like to visit with you in the next few days to give you greater details into the mission of this important conference. My wife, Inez, and I send our very best wishes to your entire family and our continued support to you, as your informed leadership continues to make such a positive difference in the life of our nation and world.

Most respectfully,



Samuel Tenenbaum
Co-chair, "Beyond Nuremberg"

Beyond Nuremberg
University of South Carolina
Columbia, South Carolina

November 3-5, 1999

Conference Mission Statement:

To explore the 20th century's experience of mass murder and genocide and, in doing so, discover ways of preventing its reoccurrence in the next century.

Questions To Be Addressed:

What has the world learned from the Holocaust?

What actions are being taken now to help assure that the 21st century will be free of mass murder and genocide?

Is it the role of the US, the international community and NATO to "hang the Ten Commandments" on the world?

What is the role of the media, government, academics and the public in reporting and recording mass murder and genocide?

Tentative Schedule

Wednesday, November 3rd

- 12:00 p.m. Luncheon
- 2:00 p.m. Screening of *Nasty Girl*
- 3:30 p.m. Discussion group
- 6:00 p.m. Reception
- 7:30 p.m. Keynote Address I

Thursday, November 4th

- 9:00 a.m. Keynote Address II
- 10:00 a.m. Panel: What Motivates Mass Murder?
- 12:30 p.m. Lunch
- 2:00 p.m. Panel: America's Response to Genocide
- 4:00 p.m. Panel: Memory, Amnesia & Myth
- 6:00 p.m. Dinner
- 7:30 p.m. Tenenbaum/Solomon Lecture
- 9:00 p.m. Reception

Friday, November 5th

- 9:00 a.m. Panel: Role and Purpose of International Law/Tribunals
- 10:30 p.m. Panel: Ethics and Evil
- 12:30 p.m. Lunch
- 2:00 p.m. Plenary Session

Conference Participants

(as of July 20, 1999)

*** Arthur I. Cyr**

A.W. and Mary Clausen Distinguished Professor of Political Economy and World Business at Carthage College in Kenosha, Wisconsin; Director of the International Political Economy Program at Carthage; former President of the World Trade Center Chicago Association; and President of the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations.

*** Felice Gaer, Ph.D.**

Director of the New York Office of the American Jewish Committee.

Lawrence LaBlanc

Professor of Political Science at Marquette University; one of the country's foremost authorities on genocide and international law.

*** Donald M. McKale**

Class of 1941 Memorial Professor of Humanities at Clemson University; author and/or editor of six books on Nazi Germany and World War I.

*** Whitney R. Harris**

Captain (Retired), United States Naval Reserve, Judge Advocate General Corps; Assistant Trial Counsel before the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg.

*** Harold I. Friedman, M.D., Ph.D.**

Professor and Chief, Division of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery, University of South Carolina; published more than 70 research articles and book chapters.

*** Donald E. Saunders, M.D.**

Professor of Medicine; Director, Center for Bioethics, University of South Carolina.

*** Deborah Lipstadt**

Professor at Emory University; author of major works on the U.S. and the Holocaust, and Holocaust denial that includes *Denying the Holocaust: The Growing Assault on Truth and Memory*.

Daniel J. Goldhagen

Professor at Harvard University; author of the international bestseller *Hitler's Willing Executioners*.

*** John Dower**

Professor at M.I.T.; author of the book *War Without Mercy*, which chronicles Japanese and American racism and brutality in the Pacific war.

*** Anna Rosmus**

Heroine portrayed by Leni Stolze in the Oscar-nominated film *Nasty Girl*; author of seven books about the Nazi past and present-day German attitudes.

Ernestine Schlant

Professor of German at Montclair University in New Jersey; author of *The Language of Silence: West German Literature and The Holocaust*.

*** Ben Ferencz**

War crimes investigator of several Nazi concentration camps as they were liberated; Chief Prosecutor against the SS Einsatzgruppen at the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg; former Professor of International Law at Pace University; author of many books on world peace and outstanding authority on international criminal courts.

*** Robert E. Herzstein, Ph.D.**

Carolina Distinguished Professor of History at the University of South Carolina; leading authority on Nazi Germany, Kurt Waldheim, Henry Luce and the Cold War in Asia and the Freedom of Information Act; author of *Roosevelt and Hitler: Prelude to War*, *Waldheim: The Missing Years*, and *Henry R. Luce: A Political Portrait of the Man Who Created the American Century*.

*** Donald Puchala, Ph.D.**

Charles L. Jacobson Professor of Public Affairs at the University of South Carolina; Director of the University of South Carolina's Richard L. Walker Institute of International Studies; former Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Academic Council on the United Nations System; publications include: *Western European Perspectives on International Affairs*, *International Politics Today*, and *The Challenge of Relevance: The United Nations in a Changing World Environment*.

*** Natalie Hevener Kaufman, Ph.D.**

University of South Carolina political scientist specializing in international law and human rights; Director of the University of South Carolina's Office of Families and Democracy in the Institute for Families in Society; author of *Human Rights Treaties and the Senate: A History of Opposition*, *The Participation Rights of the Child*, and *The Child's Right to an Adequate Standard of Living*.

*** Confirmed Participants**

Plácido Domingo Takes On the Record Books

	Plácido Domingo	Enrico Caruso	Ezio Pinza	Antonio Scotti	Margarete Matzenauer	Giovanni Martinelli	Robert Merrill
MOST OPENING NIGHTS AT THE MET	18					8	8
MET CAREER	1968-present					1930-1945	1945-1975

Source: Archives of the Metropolitan Opera

9/27/99

Send to Burkhardt?

Yes ✓

No ✓

99 SEP 27 AM 11:37

The New York Times

Source: Archives of the Metropolitan Opera

By ANTHONY TOMLINSON

Baseball fans may be cheering the home-run race between Sosa and Mark McGwire, but opera fans will be cheering tonight as the 58-year-old tenor Plácido Domingo sings a few high notes into the top of the Metropolitan Opera's record book. He breaks an operatic record that stood longer than Babe Ruth's homer season.

The Metropolitan Opera opens its season tonight with a popular double bill: Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana" and Leoncavallo's "Pagliacci." And for the 18th time in his career Mr. Domingo will star in a Met opening-night performance, surpassing Enrico Caruso's tally of 17. To drive home the point, it would seem, Mr. Domingo is setting the record by singing Canio in "Pagliacci," Caruso's signature role.

Caruso sang his 17 opening nights during just 18 seasons, from his Met debut as the Duke in Verdi's "Rigo-

Don Carlo. As he relaxed

NEWS SUMMARY

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Updated news: www.nytimes.com

recently in his dressing room at the Met after a rehearsal for "Pagliacci," looking comfortable in a long silk bathrobe, Mr. Domingo, 58, seemed as energetic and ambitious as ever.

He said he had always assumed that Caruso's record would never be topped. "But when I was in my 11th opening night somebody asked me, 'Do you realize how close you are to the number of times Caruso opened the Met season?' What can I tell you? I started to think maybe I can do it." For now he has no plans to stop at 18, provided the Met continues to offer the dates, and his voice holds out.

Vocal excellence and popularity are hardly the only factors that go into a singer's being so honored. Forced to choose, some artists might prefer other Met plums, like being

Continued on Page A21

85 DAYS TO GO! THE NEW YORK TIMES Magazine Millennium Countdown sponsored today by Luxuryfinder.com — ADVT.

Letter to Domingo

9-27-99

9-27-99

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 25, 1999

MR. PRESIDENT:

Attached are the following weekly reports:

- (A) Weekly Economic Briefing
- (B) Update on Global Markets/Interest Rates and Stock Prices
- (C) NEC 9/27/99
- (D) DPC Tab A: Baile / Podesta
- (E) CEQ pg 6: Sperling / Podesta
- (F) Environmental Tab C: Sperling / Podesta
- (G) OSTP
- (H) Legislative Tab D: Reed / Lim
pg 2: VP / Podesta
- (I) Intergovernmental
- (J) Cabinet Affairs Tab E: Frampton / Podesta
- (K) Communications
- (L) Public Liaison Tab H: Stein / Podesta
- (M) Race Initiatives Tab I: Ibarra / Podesta
- (N) Special En pg 2: Sperling / Podesta
- (O) Indian Country Tab J: Marshall / Balderson / Podesta
- (P) Political Affairs
Tab M: Johnson / Podesta
Tab N: Mackay / Podesta
Tab O: Cutler / Schweitzer / Podesta
Tab P: Moore / Podesta

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
9-27-99

99 SEP 24 AM 8:36

WEEKLY ECONOMIC BRIEFING OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

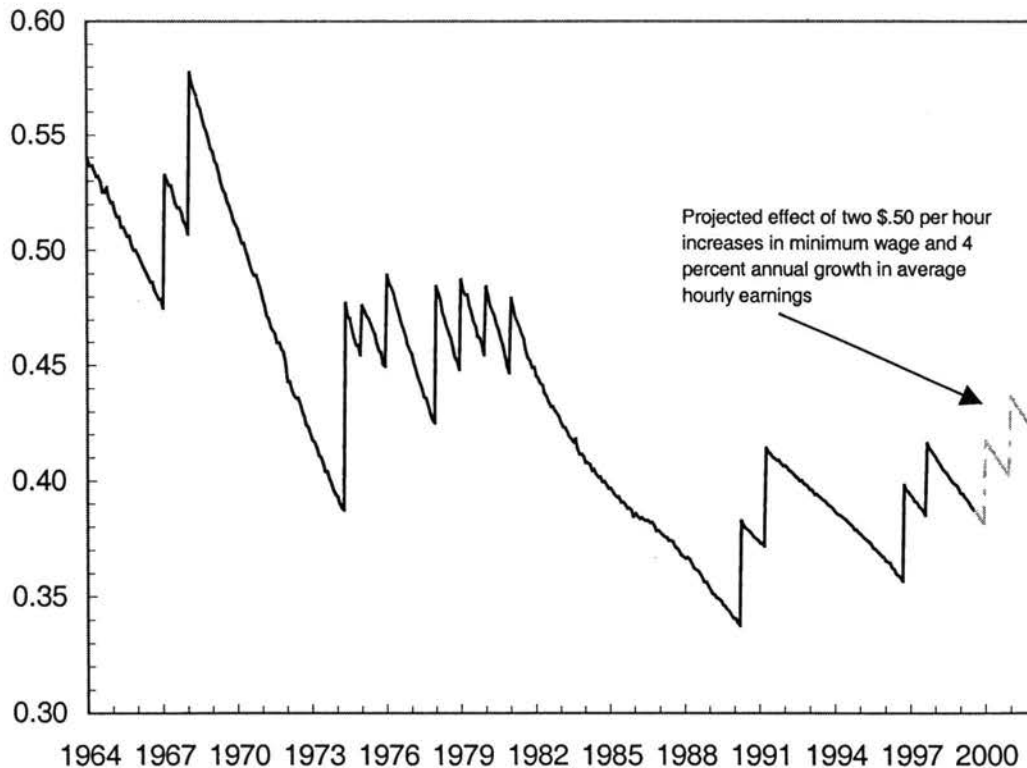
Prepared by the Council of Economic Advisers
with the assistance of the Office of the Vice President

September 24, 1999

*copied
entire report:
Bailey / Podesta
pg 6:
Sperling / Podesta*

CHART OF THE WEEK

Ratio of the Minimum Wage to Average Hourly Earnings



Between the late 1960s and the late 1980s, the minimum wage fell from over 55 percent of average hourly earnings to less than 35 percent of average hourly earnings. Increases in the minimum wage in the 1990s twice pushed this ratio to about 40. The chart shows that two \$.50 per hour increases in 2000 and 2001 (along with 4 percent annual growth in average hourly earnings) could push the ratio above recent peaks—though it would start to decline again with continued growth in average hourly earnings.

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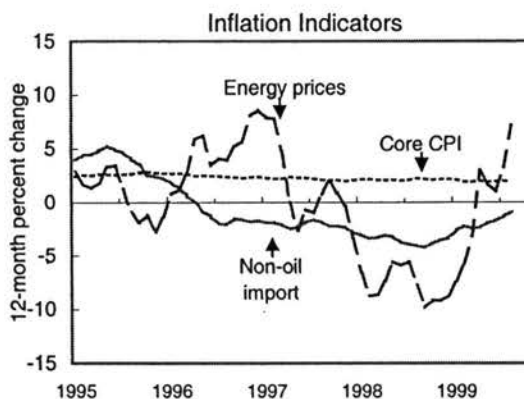
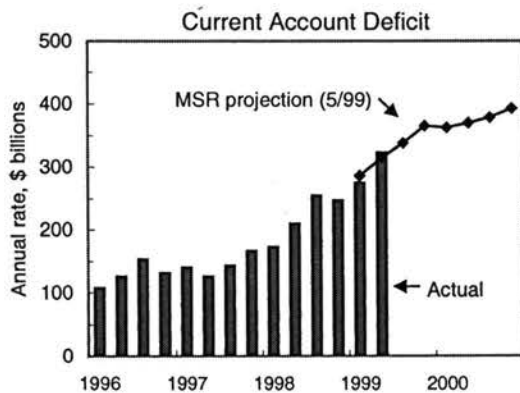
*"Gentlemen, it's time we gave some serious thought
to the effects of global warming."*

MACROECONOMIC UPDATE

Third Quarter Should Be Strong

Labor market and consumption indicators point to an acceleration of GDP in the third quarter.

Output and demand. Production-worker hours appear to be growing at a 3½ percent annual rate in the third quarter, enough to support about 4 percent real GDP growth. Consumption, which constitutes two-thirds of GDP, appears to be growing at about a 4 percent rate. In addition, orders for capital goods appear strong, and stockbuilding probably will boost third-quarter demand.



Leakage abroad. Some of this robust demand is being met with imports. Over the past year, nominal imports have increased substantially more than exports, a consequence of stronger growth here than among our trading partners and a legacy of a rising dollar from 1995 to 1998. The second-quarter erosion of the current-account deficit had been anticipated in the unpublished detail underlying the Mid-Session Review projection, and the deficit is expected to widen further over the next year-and-a-half (see upper chart).

Inflation. The rate of core consumer price inflation has been well contained at only 1.9 percent for the 12 months through August—down from 2.2 percent during the year-earlier period (adjusted for consistent methodology).

However, two of the factors holding down inflation over the past year (falling energy and non-oil import prices) are no longer playing that role (see lower chart). Energy prices have skyrocketed since February, while import prices stopped falling in April. Although rising energy prices may get passed through to prices of other core items, surveys of inflation expectations have remained stable.

9-27-99

SPECIAL ANALYSIS

Hot Economy, Cool Emissions?

 Historically, U.S. carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions have grown about ¾ percent for every 1 percent increase in real GDP. In 1998, however, CO₂ emission increased only 0.4 percent while GDP grew 3.9 percent. CEA analysis suggests that this slow emissions growth in 1998 can be explained by the strong contribution to growth of high-tech (low emissions) industries and a warm winter. Improvements in technology do not appear to have been unusually large.

Factors influencing emissions. In general, a variety of factors besides growth in aggregate output can affect carbon dioxide emissions, notably the following:

- Structural change. The U.S. economy continues to experience a shift in output away from traditionally energy-intensive manufacturing sectors towards service and high-tech industries.
- Weather. Colder winters increase the demand for heating fuels and hotter summers increase the demand of electricity for cooling. Because heating on a cold day is more energy-intensive than cooling on a hot day, on balance, a warmer year tends to reduce energy use.
- Energy prices. Sharp energy price increases stimulate energy efficiency and reduce CO₂ emissions while sharp energy price decreases can result in higher energy consumption and CO₂ emissions.
- Technological change. Technological improvements can result in reducing the energy consumption necessary to generate a unit of output. Higher energy prices can accelerate the diffusion of more energy-efficient technologies, and government programs aimed at promoting energy efficiency may also facilitate technology diffusion.

What happened in 1998. Output in non-high-tech industries grew just 2.2 percent in 1998—less than the 3.9 percent increase in aggregate GDP and less than the 3.0 percent per year long-term trend rate of growth for this group of industries. This slow growth reflected not only the longer-term shift toward a more high-tech and service economy but ~~also the weakness of several energy-intensive industries, such as steel.~~ Weather, too, played a role in moderating energy use. The 1998 winter was 11 percent warmer than the previous winter. The 1998 summer was also warmer than the previous year's, but the increased emissions from more summer cooling were less than the reduced emissions from less winter heating. Finally, residential energy prices changed little between 1997 and 1998.

In CEA's statistical model of how structural change, weather conditions, and energy prices influenced U.S. CO₂ emissions over the 1962-1998 period,

predicted levels of CO₂ emissions were on average within 1 percent of actual emissions. The level of 1998 emissions predicted by the model was very close to (0.1 percent lower than) actual 1998 emissions. This suggests that omitted variables such as short-term technological change were not important determinants of the 1998 decline in emissions.

Conclusion. The continuing transition towards a less energy-intensive high-tech economy and a mild winter resulted in slow CO₂ emissions growth in 1998. Short-term technological improvements did not appear to have a significant effect.

BUSINESS, CONSUMER, AND REGIONAL ROUNDUP

Beige Book Reports Continued Overall Strength. All Federal Reserve district economies continue to exhibit overall strength, with most experiencing moderate-to-brisk rates of growth, according to the Fed's latest summary of commentary on current economic conditions. Retail sales are generally up in most districts, with back-to-school sales meeting or exceeding retailers' expectations in many cases. Vehicle sales remain robust, with some dealers unable to meet demand for popular models. Industrial activity is on the rise in most parts of the country, with orders and production both up. In some cases, resurgent Asian demand is contributing to this rise in activity. Although commentary from most district reports continues to highlight widespread labor shortages, several districts have noted a slackening in the demand for labor. There are few reports of acceleration in nominal wages and salaries, although some districts note a substantial upswing in the cost of health-care benefits. While price pressures at the consumer level remain mostly calm, numerous districts report significant increases in some materials prices. Home sales and construction remain elevated, but many districts have begun to notice a slowdown. The recent drought has worsened crop and livestock conditions in the East and parts of the Midwest.

Many Workers Know Little about Their Pensions. A recent study found that a large percentage of Americans are unaware of basic details concerning their pensions. Only half of the study's respondents correctly identified their pension type. Fewer than half (43 percent) knew, within a year, the eligible date for their early retirement and only 40 percent knew, within a year, the date for normal retirement. According to company data, two-thirds of the respondents will be able to take early retirement by age 55, yet less than half of them think they will be able to do so. Respondents were also confused about the value of their pensions. The researchers expressed concern that many respondents approaching retirement may not be reacting to the correct information, and may be making their decisions based on a faulty understanding of their retirement programs.

Guy
Sumner-
Do something
about that

Is the Stock Market Undervalued? The authors of the new book *Dow 36,000* argue that the stock market is currently *undervalued* and that the Dow will rise to 36,000 within 3 to 5 years (compared with today's level of less than 10,500). They cite a study showing that over periods of 20 or more years, a well-diversified equity portfolio is no riskier than an investment in bonds. In their view, investors are catching on fast and will continue to bid up stock prices until the "equity premium"—the excess of stock returns over bond returns—disappears. Although the large size of the equity premium historically (an average of 6.6 percent from 1926-1997, by one estimate) has been a puzzle to most economists, the authors' argument that it will fall to zero has been greeted with skepticism. To the extent that many investors are concerned about short-term fluctuations in stock prices, they may rationally demand some risk premium to compensate for the risk they are taking.

INTERNATIONAL ROUNDUP

Bank of Japan Asserts Its Independence. The Bank of Japan announced on Tuesday that, despite the recent strengthening of the yen, it would not increase Japan's money supply. The announcement, which came immediately after the latest Monetary Policy Meeting, emphasized the central bank's independence and that its policies were never determined in consultation with outside bodies. This announcement was widely seen as rebuking the Ministry of Finance, which reportedly was urging actions to prevent the yen from climbing. An implication of the Bank's announcement is that any intervention in the foreign exchange market would be "sterilized," so that any change in the supply of yen due to the intervention would be offset by other operations in order to keep the money supply unchanged. Foreign exchange interventions are generally more effective if the central bank allows the supply of currency to change. The Ministry of Finance has reportedly been seeking support from other countries for a coordinated intervention in the foreign exchange market. The Bank's announcement appears to make such intervention more difficult. It also seems to have been the cause of an immediate sharp rise in the yen and a sharp drop in the Japanese stock market when it opened the next day.

China Considers Liberalizing Trade in Grains. In a paper for a recent OECD workshop on agriculture, the Vice Director-General of the Chinese State Development Planning Commission urged China to modify its long-held policies supporting a high level of self-sufficiency in grain supply. The paper cites a number of problems associated with that policy, including ecological damage; high costs, which reduce benefits to farmers and increase costs to the government and consumers; and adverse consequences for trade relations, as current self-sufficiency policies oblige the government to impose high protective tariffs that violate WTO rules. The paper recommends that China's grain self-sufficiency decline to 90 percent within the next 30 years and advocates a number of adjustments to current Chinese protective trade policies, including lowering import tariffs and eliminating the state monopoly on grain imports and exports.

OECD Assesses Implementation of Jobs Strategy. Countries that have taken substantial steps to implement the OECD's Jobs Strategy have seen employment gains, according to a new OECD assessment. The report finds, however, that youth, older workers, and the low-skilled still face poor employment prospects and a low quality of available jobs in most OECD countries. It finds that countries that have been more successful in achieving a smooth transition from school to work for those with poor qualifications focus on providing them with recognized vocational qualifications and reinsertion programs for school drop-outs. The report also notes several adverse consequences of policies that had tended to increase incentives for early retirement in many countries. While recent pension reforms have typically addressed these incentives by strengthening the link between lifetime contributions and pension benefits, most OECD countries still have other programs, such as unemployment insurance or disability benefits, with adverse employment incentives.

RELEASES THIS WEEK

U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services

The goods and services trade deficit rose to \$25.2 billion in July from \$24.6 billion in June.

MAJOR RELEASES NEXT WEEK

Consumer Confidence—Conference Board (Tuesday)
Advance Durable Shipments and Orders (Wednesday)
Gross Domestic Product (Thursday)
NAPM Report on Business (Friday)

U.S. ECONOMIC STATISTICS

	1970- 1993	1998	1998:4	1999:1	1999:2
Percent growth (annual rate)					
Real GDP (chain-type)	2.7	4.3	6.0	4.3	1.8
GDP chain-type price index	5.4	0.9	0.8	1.6	1.5
<u>Nonfarm business (NFB) sector:</u>					
Productivity (chain-type)	1.5	2.6	4.1	3.6	0.6
Real compensation per hour:					
Using CPI	0.6	2.5	2.0	2.9	1.5
Using NFB deflator	1.3	3.7	3.4	3.0	3.7

Shares of Nominal GDP (percent)

Business fixed investment	10.9	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.2
Residential investment	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.7
Exports	8.2	11.3	11.3	10.9	11.0
Imports	9.2	13.0	13.1	13.2	13.7
Personal saving	5.2	0.3	-0.0	-0.5	-0.9
Federal surplus	-2.7	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.6

	1970- 1993	1998	June 1999	July 1999	August 1999
Unemployment Rate (percent)					
	6.7**	4.5**	4.3	4.3	4.2
Payroll employment (thousands)					
increase per month			281	338	124
increase since Jan. 1993					19403
Inflation (percent per period)					
CPI	5.8	1.6	0.0	0.3	0.3
PPI-Finished goods	5.0	0.0	-0.1	0.2	0.5

**Figures beginning 1994 are not comparable with earlier data.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS

	1997	1998	July 1999	August 1999	Sept. 23, 1999
Dow-Jones Industrial Average	7441	8626	11052	10935	10319
Interest Rates (percent per annum)					
3-month T-bill	5.06	4.78	4.55	4.72	4.69
10-year T-bond	6.35	5.26	5.79	5.94	5.87
Mortgage rate, 30-year fixed	7.60	6.94	7.63	7.94	7.76
Prime rate	8.44	8.35	8.00	8.06	8.25

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS

Exchange Rates	Current level September 23, 1999	Percent Change from Week ago	Year ago
Euro (in U.S. dollars)	1.042	-0.0	N.A.
Yen (per U.S. dollar)	104.2	-0.9	-23.6
Major currencies index (Mar. 1973=100) (trade-weighted value of the U.S. \$)	92.79	-0.3	-4.6

International Comparisons ^{1/}	Real GDP growth (percent change last 4 quarters)	Unemployment rate (percent)	CPI inflation (percent change in index last 12 months)
United States	3.9 (Q2)	4.2 (Aug)	2.3 (Aug)
Canada	3.7 (Q2)	7.7 (Jul)	2.1 (Aug)
Japan	1.1 (Q2)	4.9 (Jul)	-0.1 (Jul)
France	2.1 (Q2)	11.3 (Jun)	0.3 (Jun)
Germany	0.6 (Q2)	7.1 (Jul) ^{2/}	0.6 (Jul)
Italy	0.8 (Q2)	12.1 (Apr)	1.7 (Aug)
United Kingdom	1.4 (Q2)	6.1 (May)	1.1 (Aug)

^{1/} For unemployment data, rates approximating U.S. concepts as calculated by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

^{2/} Rate for former West Germany. Using OECD standardized unemployment data, the unemployment rate for unified Germany for July was 9.1 percent.

99 SEP 24 PM 9:47

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
9-27-99

September 24, 1999

copied
Spierling
Podesta

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: GENE SPERLING

SUBJECT: NEC WEEKLY REPORTS

cc: JOHN PODESTA

Economic Assistance for Turkey in the Aftermath of the Earthquake: You will meet with Prime Minister Ecevit of Turkey next Tuesday. The NEC has been running an inter-agency process to develop an assistance package. Today, Turkey withdrew its earlier request for a \$1 billion-plus U.S. guarantee of loans for housing reconstruction, both because damage assessments were coming in lower than expected (\$3-6.5 billion range now), and because of substantial IFI support. For example, the IMF is providing a \$500 million emergency loan and the World Bank has announced that it will lend Turkey about \$1.1 billion, with about \$750 million for housing reconstruction. Instead, Ecevit will want a statement of U.S. support for an upcoming IMF Standby Arrangement of roughly \$3 billion and continued IFI support in general. We also will be able to offer technical assistance (including help with setting up a Turkish FEMA to plan for future emergencies) and a Trade and Investment Framework Agreement that will provide a forum for discussing ways to liberalize trade between our countries.

Appropriations: Republican Congressional leadership are circulating a clean 3-week continuing resolution at current rates (through Oct 21st) that they hope to introduce Monday (9/27) and consider in the House Tuesday (9/28). On Thursday (9/23), House Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education appropriations subcommittee reported a bill that may prove the best evidence this year of the Republican intention to undermine public education and workers' protections. Among other things, that bill would provide no funding for class size reduction, fail to address teacher training issues, provide \$264 million less than your budget for Title I and thus serve 400,000 fewer children in high poverty communities, eliminate funding for the GEAR-UP initiative to encourage more young people to have high expectations and get to college, and provide only half of your request for After School programs. Friday (9/24), Leader Daschle offered a sense of the Senate amendment condemning Republican Labor-HHS funding, and Republicans opposed on the grounds of defending special education and local control. The Energy and Water conference scheduled for Friday (9/24) was expected to approve a bill that fails to fund Next Generation Internet, fails to fund your IT2 initiative, accepts the House wetlands riders, and funds the Spallation Neutron Source \$97 million below your request.

*He - we need
to move
this*

Pacific 5 and Chile Trade Proposals: The NEC chaired Principals and Deputies meetings this week to further elaborate the relative merits for our trade policy agenda of pursuing free trade agreements with the Pacific 5 and bilaterally with Chile and to crystallize the options for you. Your advisors remain divided. We hope to tee this up for a discussion with you next week in preparation for your call to Prime Minister Shipley and to clarify our intentions to Chile in advance of bilateral trade meetings set for early October.

Social Security: On Tuesday, Treasury, OMB, SSA, Legislative Affairs, and my staff met with Democratic staff from the Ways and Means Committee to discuss legislation on your Social Security plan. Democratic Ways and Means staff is currently preparing legislation that fits your Social Security plan as of the Mid-Session Review. In general, their bill fits in closely with your plan, and we offered suggestions on how to make it more parallel. Their bill includes an increase in the widow's benefit to 75 percent of the couples benefit and elimination of the Social Security Retirement Earnings Test above the normal retirement age (now 65). We informed them that the Administration is still studying these two issues and does not have a position on them at the current time. Chairmen Archer and Shaw are rumored to be planning to mark up their Social Security bill sometime in the near future. While Ways and Means Democrats have no present intention to introduce their draft of our program, they want to have a counter-proposal ready if Chairmen Archer and Shaw drop their bill. On Friday, my staff hosted a technical working group meeting with Treasury, OMB, CEA and SSA to discuss the substance of the Archer/Shaw Social Security plan.

Taxes: On Friday (9/24), the Ways and Means Committee scheduled a mark-up of a new tax bill that extends expired and expiring provisions. Chairman Archer did not plan to include any offsets. The proposal was expected to cost about \$3.3 billion in FY2000, \$24.8 billion over five years, and \$52.2 billion over ten years. The extended measures include: personal credits against Alternative Minimum Tax (permanent), Research & Experimentation Credit (5 years), Work Opportunity Credit (2.5 years), Welfare-to-Work Credit (2.5 years), Wind and Biomass electricity credit (4 years--this may not be in new Archer proposal), Employer-provided educational assistance (3.5 years, undergrad only), percentage depletion for oil and gas from marginal wells (5 years), Income exclusion for U.S. shareholders of foreign, corporations engaged in financial activities (5 years). NEC Principals met Thursday (9/23) to discuss this bill in detail. We agreed to say that although we support many of these extenders and indeed others in a paid-for package, it is too early to give up, as this bill would, on efforts for a larger agreement that might lead to Social Security and Medicare reform.

Bankruptcy: Tuesday evening (9/21), the Democrats blocked Senator Lott's effort to invoke cloture and limit debate on the bankruptcy bill before debate had even begun. While there is strong support for the bill in the chamber, Democrats refused to forego the opportunity to debate non-bankruptcy issues like minimum wage and Freedom to Farm. Moreover, many of the bankruptcy-related amendments that Democrats plan to offer would have been non-germane, including the credit card disclosure amendment to be offered by bill co-sponsor Senator Torrecelli. Senator Lott will not be able to spend three or more days on bankruptcy while so much appropriations work is unfinished. However, if an agreement can be reached on minimum wage, Lott may try to negotiate a time agreement with Daschle and bring the bill back sometime in October. Daschle made clear that he and many of his colleagues would like an opportunity to vote for the bill under normal Senate debate procedures.

9-27-99

✓ **Class Action Reform:** The House passed legislation on Thursday (9/23) that would grant Federal District Courts jurisdiction over class actions dealing with state law as long as any class member is from a state different than any defendant and the action involves more than 100 class members or \$1 million (as nearly every class action does). Any party could remove these state law cases to federal court, without concurrence of any other party. Effectively, the bill would move the bulk of state law class actions to Federal courts, where class certification standards are typically higher and the judges are more reluctant to make new law when applying state law precedents. Democratic amendments to carve out gun and tobacco litigation failed, but allowed members to portray the bill as providing backdoor immunity to gun and tobacco manufacturers. Other members pointed out the irony of Republicans, who have criticized us for treading on Federalism and states rights, being so quick to argue that State courts are incompetent to protect business interests in national litigation involving state law. We hope that Senator Hatch will be deterred from moving the bill quickly in the Senate Judiciary Committee by the slender House margin of approval (222-207), a very slim margin of support on his own committee, and fear of a debate about expanding federal court workloads while so many judicial nominees remain unconfirmed. However, this is the highest priority of the tort reform coalition and they are pressing hard for Senate action.

R&E Credit: High-tech companies were concerned that the Rangel package of tax extenders only included a 1-year extension of the R&E (research and experimentation) tax credit, whereas the Archer version included a 5-year extension. This is because the Democratic alternative was paid for" with offsets, whereas the Republican extenders proposal was not. Earlier, House and Senate Democrats had proposed making the R&E credit permanent as part of their broader tax cut proposals.

✓ **Electricity Restructuring:** Earlier this week, Secretary Richardson met with Representatives Bliley and Barton to discuss the status of an electricity restructuring bill in the House Energy & Power subcommittee. Rep. Bliley indicated that the subcommittee will mark up a bill by the end of October and that the full committee will address the bill in January. However, the progress within the subcommittee has been stalled due to the inability of the two chairmen to work together to develop a Republican bill. Furthermore, until the Republicans can reach a consensus, some of the Democrats (led by Rep. Dingell) are unwilling to work with the Republicans to forge a bill that can attract sufficient bipartisan support to be credible. (Moreover, Chairman Barton's bill fails to address adequately our concerns regarding the environment, market power, and authority for FERC to review utility mergers, although he is in the process of modifying his bill.) Senator Murkowski's and Senator Bingaman's staffs have been talking about a Senate bill. Senator Murkowski, however, recently announced that he would have a bill by October 15th, and such a bill would likely not be a bipartisan bill. At this point it remains more likely that Senator Murkowski will simply circulate a draft bill. Senate action remains unlikely until the House moves forward.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 24, 1999

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VP

Podesta

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
9-27-99

FROM: Bruce Reed
Eric Liu

SUBJECT: DPC Weekly Report

1. Tobacco – Federal Lawsuit. As you know, the Justice Department on Wednesday filed a sweeping civil complaint against the tobacco industry to recover federal health care costs associated with tobacco-related illnesses. The suit seeks recovery under the Medical Care Recovery Act, the Medicare Secondary Payer Act, and, most notably, civil provisions of the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (“RICO”) statute. The Department also seeks a number of injunctions to prevent further wrongful acts, mandate disclosure of relevant industry documents, and require defendants to fund education and cessation programs. As with any federal lawsuit, we are directing all inquiries to the Justice Department. But we can and should keep pushing for the \$20 million requested in your budget to fund the litigation, a request which has met with strong Congressional resistance.

2. Education – Appropriations Action. On Thursday, the House Appropriations Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education subcommittee passed its FY 2000 spending bill. The bill provides no funding for class size reduction and terminates GEAR-UP. It cuts \$148 million from education technology and \$60 million from America Reads, and provides \$300 million less for after-school and \$507 million less for Head Start than your budget. It also does not include the \$200 million you requested for Title I accountability measures. (You should know too that the bill “reapportioned” \$3 billion in unspent TANF funds). We released a sharply critical statement from you, and are coordinating efforts by Congressional Democrats, Secretaries Riley, Shalala and Herman, governors, and others to highlight the potential harm caused by this bill. You will have a chance to condemn the bill, and call on Congress to pass your accountability plan, when you visit a failing school in New Orleans on Monday.

3. Health Care – Patients Bill of Rights Update. Now that a vote has been scheduled for the week of October 4th, the House leadership appears to have settled on a “campaign finance” strategy to weigh down the legislation with amendments and reduce its chances of passage. Norwood and Dingell will likely call for a “just say no to all amendments” counter-strategy. Accordingly, we are asking the AMA to support a clean version of Norwood-Dingell and to oppose provisions they have traditionally supported, such as medical savings accounts. An AMA decision to hew to this approach would provide crucial cover for Republicans who want to support Norwood-Dingell. Meanwhile, Dingell reported Thursday that he and Norwood are close to persuading Rep. Coburn – author of the main Republican alternative – to cosponsor

9-27-99

their legislation. This clearly would be a coup, since it would bring another significant bloc of Republicans behind Norwood-Dingell.

4. Health Care – Assisted Suicide. Next week, Hyde's anti-assisted suicide legislation is likely to come before the full House for a vote. This legislation has been significantly modified since last year; it no longer includes provisions that many health care providers and consumers felt would have had a chilling effect on the provision of pain relief to the terminally ill. As a result, many provider groups, including the AMA and the National Hospice Association, now support the bill. Senator Wyden and the state of Oregon continue to oppose it strongly. Although Wyden personally opposes assisted suicide, he sees the bill as a federal intrusion on states' rights. Because the Supreme Court has concluded that this issue belongs in the domain of states, and because of the administrative burden this legislation would impose on the Drug Enforcement Agency, the Justice Department also has strong concerns about the bill. A memo seeking your guidance on how best to position ourselves on this issue will follow shortly.

5. Crime – Juvenile Crime Bill Conference. Conferees were expected to hold their second and final meeting Thursday, but postponed until next week amidst continuing talk of possible compromises. Hyde has indicated to the media that he is developing a provision on gun shows that includes a three-day waiting period for persons with questionable arrest records, but early drafts suggest that he also will include troubling new loopholes. He has not released specifics, and members of both parties have reacted coolly. House Democrats this week also offered a series of motions to instruct conferees, which, while non-binding, put Republicans on record in support of favorable provisions. For instance, a Lofgren motion passed 305-117 instructing conferees to pass a loophole-free gun bill that does not weaken current law.

6. Crime – COPS Director. On Friday we announced that Commissioner Thomas Frazier of Baltimore will become the new Director of the COPS program. Frazier has served as Baltimore's Police Commissioner since 1994. Frazier has instituted a number initiatives supported by the Administration, including a Police Corps, a 3-1-1 non-emergency number, and a nationally recognized domestic violence program. Before coming to Baltimore, he served for more than 20 years in the San Jose Police Department, where he was instrumental in the implementation of community policing.

7. Welfare – Housing Vouchers. HUD is ready to award \$283 million in housing vouchers to help 50,000 families move from welfare to work. The vouchers will help families move closer to a new job, reduce a long commute, or secure more stable housing. They will be awarded to 92 communities in 35 states, as well as to two tribes. As you know, we have proposed 100,000 new vouchers in the FY 2000 budget, including 25,000 additional welfare to work vouchers, which neither the House nor Senate appropriations bill has funded. We have asked OMB and HUD to develop possible offsets that could enable the vouchers to be incorporated into a final appropriations bill. In the meantime, we will find an opportunity (a radio address or a VA/HUD veto) to release the 50,000 vouchers in a way that underscores our support for working families as well as the shortcomings of the Republican bills.

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8. Welfare – Welfare to Work Grants. Next week, Secretary Herman will announce \$223 million in competitive grants to 64 communities for innovative welfare to work efforts. (Among them is a multi-site grant for the Welfare to Work Partnership's efforts in several states.) In addition, the Department will award a \$20 million grant to a national community-based organization which will help as many as 10,000 welfare recipients become Census enumerators and then move to permanent jobs. Until Congress enacts our proposal to invest an additional \$1 billion in reauthorization, these will be the last grants made from the \$3 billion secured in the Balanced Budget Act. States and communities have up to three years to spend the funds.

9. Welfare – Individual Development Accounts (IDAs). Last week, HHS released the first grants under the Assets for Independence Demonstration Program to 40 non-profit community-based organizations. The grants, totaling nearly \$10 million, support demonstration programs under which every dollar a low-income worker saves for post-secondary education, a first home, or a new business is matched by \$8 in federal and local resources. The Republican FY 2000 budget funds IDAs at \$10 million, half the level we proposed.

10. Media and Violence – Senate Task Force on American Culture. Several months ago, Senator Brownback proposed the creation of a special Senate committee to investigate the "crisis in American culture." The panel, as conceived, would have had both a Republican majority and subpoena power. Not surprisingly, the open-ended proposal provoked a strong negative reaction – from Hollywood and the music industry, and from Senate Democrats like Dodd and Boxer, who proposed her own probe of firearms violence. Today it was reported that under an agreement brokered by Senators Lott and Dodd, the Brownback committee will be downgraded to a task force, with equal numbers Republicans and Democrats and with no subpoena power. The scope of the task force's work is still being negotiated but will be more limited than originally thought. A final vote on creating the task force could come next week.

Immigration – Citizenship Test. You requested a review of the citizenship test administered by the INS, as it was critically described in a recent New York Times article. In January 1999, the accounting firm of PriceWaterhouseCoopers (PWC) issued a report on the naturalization process that recommended, among other things, an overhaul of the current citizenship test. PWC recommended that INS establish new standardized tests for English and civics, as well as uniform procedures to ensure that tests are administered fairly and consistently. We are now working with INS to implement the PWC recommendations. We will also continue to draw attention to your proposed \$70 million English Language/Civics Education Initiative, which combines ESL training with life skills instruction.



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

99 SEP 24 PM 5:25

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
9-27-99

September 24, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

CC: JOHN PODESTA

FROM: GEORGE T. FRAMPTON, JR. *DS for GTF Jr.*

SUBJECT: CEQ WEEKLY REPORT

RESOURCE STEWARDSHIP

Antiquities Act

This week the House overwhelmingly passed a revised, and less harmful, version of the Antiquities Act amendment reported by the House Resources committee. The original version would require consultation and public notice before Presidential declaration of a national monument. We issued a senior advisors veto threat on that version. An amendment was subsequently offered to state explicitly that the bill neither expands nor diminishes Presidential authority to designate national monuments. That change, which was negotiated by Democrats including Representatives Miller and Vento, made passage by a huge majority inevitable. The revised legislation on its face has no effect on your ability to declare national monuments. It could, however, create a litigation hook for those who want to challenge those designations by arguing that you did not comply with the notice and consultation requirements. A much more harmful version of this bill is pending in the Senate. The likelihood of Senate passage, or of the Senate accepting the House version, is unclear at this point.

*Podesta/Greg
if we want to
do this now, should
consider being informed
you with effect*

WATER RESOURCES

Wetlands Riders

Jack Lew and I met today with the conferees on the Energy and Water appropriations bill in an effort to resolve the wetlands riders that have occasioned a senior advisors veto recommendation on the bill. In negotiations with the conferees, we reached an agreement to remove the riders relating to the nationwide wetlands permit process and the appeals process for wetlands delineations. However, we anticipate that the conferees will include report language on the appeals issue.

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9-27-99

Great Lakes Water

Vice President Gore released a letter yesterday announcing the Administration's support for a pending House bill to establish a moratorium on bulk removals of water from the Great Lakes. The issue has attracted significant public concern because of recent proposals to begin bulk commercial sales of fresh water for export, prompting a recommendation by the International Joint Commission (IJC) that both the U.S. and Canada impose a ban on exports until the impacts of water diversion can be understood. The House bill, which has broad bipartisan support among the Great Lakes congressional delegation, was principally sponsored by Representatives Stupak, Brown, and Barrett. Separately, the entire Great Lakes delegation wrote to Ambassador Barshefsky last week, asking for a meeting to discuss the possibility that domestic curbs on Great Lakes water diversion might be subject to challenge in the WTO.

The letters from the Vice President and Great Lakes delegation were timed to precede an IJC meeting today, where Administrator Browner announced our position on the moratorium and also announced a final EPA rule to eliminate "mixing zones" for water discharges to the Lakes. This rule resolves an issue that had been remanded to EPA following judicial review of EPA's Great Lakes Initiative regulation.

INTERNATIONAL LEADERSHIP

World Bank/IMF Annual Meeting

Next week is the annual meeting of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund in Washington, DC. This summer, the World Bank completed a major two-year long review of its energy strategy. Based on U.S. leadership, the new strategy includes a number of important environmental and climate change goals, including a commitment to clean energy development for World Bank borrowing nations in the form of specific new targets for renewable energy and energy efficiency targets. Aggressive oversight of this new strategy's implementation will be essential for it to yield tangible clean energy development benefits.

A handwritten signature, possibly "Gore", is written in black ink. A curved arrow points from the word "essential" in the paragraph above to the signature.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 24, 1999

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

9-27-99

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: LARRY STEIN *LS*
SUBJECT: LEGISLATIVE WEEKLY REPORT

House of Representatives

- **Consolidation of Milk Marketing Orders:** On Wednesday, the House passed (285-140) H.R. 1402, Milk Marketing Orders Consolidation. The measure blocks USDA's plans to allow milk pricing by market forces as opposed to the current pricing arrangement, the Class I milk price structure known as Option 1-A. This was largely a geographical fight between milk producers within the Upper-Midwest and those from other parts of the country. As you know, the Secretary of Agriculture has recommended that you veto the bill, but we do not anticipate Senate action on the measure.
- **Class-Action Jurisdiction:** On Thursday, the House passed (222-207) H.R. 1875, the Interstate Class Action Jurisdiction Act of 1999, which would shift virtually all class-action litigation from state to federal courts. Trial lawyers and consumer groups lobbied aggressively against the bill. As you know, your senior advisers recommend a veto of this legislation.
- **Juvenile Justice:** Lack of activity by the Juvenile Justice conferees led several Members to offer motions to instruct the conferees on the gun control provisions of the legislation. Rep. Lofgren (D-CA) offered two motions; ~~the first instructs conferees to produce a loophole-free system that does not weaken current law, and enforces current laws (passed, 305-117).~~ The second motion instructs conferees to require background checks at gun shows, ban the juvenile possession of assault weapons, and require child safety locks (passed, 241-167). Rep. McCarthy (D-NY) moved that the conferees hold regular, open meetings (failed, 190-218). And, Rep. Doolittle (R-CA) moved to instruct the conferees to produce a conference report that comports with the requirements of the Second Amendment (passed, 337-73).
- **Antiquities Act Amendments:** On Friday, the House passed (408-2) H.R. 1487, the National Monument NEPA Compliance Act. It would provide for public participation in the declaration of national monuments, as opposed to the current law, which allows the President to unilaterally designate national monuments. A Vento (D-MN)/Miller (D-CA) amendment to specify that nothing in this Act or any amendment made by the Act shall be construed to enlarge, diminish, or modify the authority of the President to act to protect public lands and resources, was passed (voice). Prior to the adoption of the Vento (D-MN)/Miller (D-CA) language, your senior advisers recommended a veto of the bill.

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- **Transportation Appropriations:** The House agreed to go to conference on H.R. 2084, FY 2000 Department of Transportation Appropriations; and, the Speaker appointed conferees.
- **Intelligence Authorization:** The House agreed to go to conference on H.R. 1555, FY 2000 Intelligence Authorization, and the Speaker appointed conferees.

The Week Ahead

- **House Schedule:** The House will convene on Monday to consider the following bills under suspension of the rules: H.Con.Res. 140, Sense Of Congress That Haiti Should Conduct Free, Fair, Transparent and Peaceful Elections; H.Res. 168, recognizing the Foreign Service Of the US On Its 75th Anniversary. On Tuesday and for the balance of the week, the House will consider: H.J.Res ____ - Continuing Resolution; H.R. 2506, Health Research And Quality Act; H.R. 2559, Agricultural Risk Protection Act; H.R. 2436, Relating To Uniform Code Of Military Justice And Unborn Children; and, H.R. 2086, Networking And Information Technology Research And Development Act.
- Of these, only the Continuing Resolution and H.R. 2436, the Unborn Victims of Crime Act, should be controversial. The latter bill would establish a new federal crime for harm caused to a fetus in the commission of an assault or other crime against the expectant mother.

United States Senate

- **Bankruptcy Reform:** On Tuesday, the Senate failed (53-45) to invoke cloture on S.625, the Bankruptcy Reform bill, with Senator Fitzgerald (R-IL) voting present and Senator McCain (R-AZ) not voting. The bill may be brought up again in October if an agreement can be reached. Senator Daschle (D-SD) continues to hold out for a time agreement that would allow for a completely amendable bill.
- **DOD Authorization Conference Report:** On Wednesday, the Senate passed (93-5) the Conference Report to S. 1059, the DOD Authorization bill with Senators Boxer (D-CA), Feingold (D-WI), Harkin (D-IA), Kohl (D-WI) and Wellstone (D-MN) voting against the report. Senator Gorton (R-WA) voted present and Senator McCain (R-AZ) did not vote. The White House received the bill on Thursday, September 30; the last day for action is Tuesday, October 5.
- **Interior Appropriations:** On Thursday, the Senate passed (89-10) H.R. 2466, the FY 2000 Interior Appropriations bill. While under consideration, the Senate passed (51-47) a Hutchison (R-TX) amendment regarding oil royalties. There is a senior advisers' veto threat on the bill because it underfunds the Lands Legacy Initiative and includes a number of objectional riders. No conferences have been scheduled.

- **FALN Clemency:** On Thursday, the Senate Judiciary Committee passed (voice) a resolution that grants Chairman Hatch (R-UT), after consulting with Ranking Member Leahy (D-VT), the authority to issue broad-based subpoenas to the Department of Justice if three preconditions are not satisfied. These preconditions are: (1) the Department must turn over to the Committee all non-privileged documents by Thursday, September 30th; (2) the Department must submit to the Committee a privileged log by Thursday, September 30th; and (3) the Department must allow certain DOJ officials to testify before the Committee on non-privileged materials by Thursday, October 7th.
- **VA/HUD Appropriations:** On Friday, the Senate passed (voice) S. 1596, the FY 2000 VA/HUD Appropriations bill. While under consideration, the Senate took the following action: passed (76-18) a Wellstone (D-MN) amendment expressing the Sense of the Senate with regards to healthcare for veterans who have been exposed to radiation in World War II or at nuclear test sights; and, tabled (61-38) a Smith (I-NH) amendment regarding the elimination of Americorps funding. No conferences have been scheduled.
- **Nominations:** The Senate failed (55-44) to invoke cloture on the motion to proceed to the judicial nomination of Ted Stewart, of Utah, to be U.S. District Court Judge with Senator Moynihan (D-NY) voting in favor of the motion and Senator McCain (R-AZ) not voting. The Senate also rejected (45-54) a motion to proceed to Executive Session with regards to Marsha Berzon, of CA, to be a Judge for the U.S. Court of Appeals—9th Circuit; and, rejected (45-53) a motion to proceed to Executive Session with regards to Richard A. Paez, of CA, to be a Judge for the U.S. Court of Appeals—9th Circuit.
- **Outlook:** On Monday, the Senate will begin consideration of S. Res. 186 and S. Res. 187, the Democratic and Republican Sense of the Senate Resolutions regarding education with a series of stacked votes on the resolutions occurring at 5:30PM. The Senate may also begin consideration of any conference reports, appropriations bills or nominations available for action.

cc: The Vice President
 John Podesta
 Steve Ricchetti
 Maria Echaveste
 Doug Sosnik
 Ann Lewis
 Joel Johnson

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

'99 SEP 24 PM2:34

September 24, 1999

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

9-27-99

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Mickey Ibarra

SUBJECT: Office of Intergovernmental Affairs Weekly Report – September 20-24, 1999

DOMESTIC POLICY AGENDA

U.S. Conference of Mayors Leadership Summit: On September 25, I will address 45 mayors at the annual leadership summit of the U.S. Conference of Mayors in Denver, Colorado. I intend to present a budget update and urge them to fight vigorously for a budget that meets the needs of their communities and our nation. As budget negotiations progress, IGA will continue to communicate with mayors and other local elected officials through a series of conference calls.

NACo Rural Action Caucus (NACo): On September 24, IGA hosted a briefing for NACo's Rural Action Caucus. Presenters from OMB, HHS and USDA briefed the audience on the budget, rural health care, farm crisis and the impact of natural disasters on rural areas.

Minority Enterprise Development (MED) Conference: On September 22, I delivered opening remarks on your behalf at the 17th Annual MED Week Gala attended by over 1,200 participants.

FEDERALISM

Executive Order: At the IGA Directors Meeting on September 21, OMB discussed the comments received from the various agencies on OMB's draft guidelines for implementing the federalism Executive Order. OMB and IGA intend to finalize those guidelines in the next few weeks and discuss them with the "Big 7" organizations of elected officials prior to November 2, the implementation deadline for the Executive Order.

WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION CONFERENCE

On September 23, IGA and USTR secured agreement from Mayor Paul Schell, County Executive Ron Sims, the US Conference of Mayors and the National Association of Counties to host a "Metropolitan Communities Global Forum" for city and county elected officials and foreign elected officials at the 1999 WTO Ministerial in Seattle. IGA is working to secure a commitment from the National Governors' Association to host a similar event for governors at the WTO Ministerial.

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GOVERNORS

Drought Letter: On September 20, governors from twelve states wrote to you requesting direct payment assistance in the Agriculture Appropriations bill to address the economic losses caused by this year's severe drought. They estimate that the Mid-Atlantic States will experience agricultural losses in excess of \$2.5 billion. The governors explain that the low-interest loans approved by USDA do not adequately respond to the unexpected economic impact of the drought on the farm communities. The signatories include: John Rowland (R-CT), Tom Carper (D-DE), Parris Glendening (D-MD), Christine Todd Whitman (R-NJ), George Pataki (R-NY), Jim Hunt (R-NC), Bob Taft (R-OH), Tom Ridge (R-PA), Lincoln Almond (R-RI), Jim Hodges (D-SC), James Gilmore (R-VA), and Cecil Underwood (R-WV).

Governor Paul Patton (D-KY): On September 22, Governor Patton met with Kentucky's congressional delegation, Secretary Richardson, and Jack Lew to request federal assistance in eliminating the pollution resulting from toxic plutonium leaking from the Paducah Plant. The Governor plans to meet with the Vice President about this issue in October.

Governor Mel Carnahan (D-MO): Governor Carnahan wrote to you on September 22 to request that you implement an "effective, four-year program of import relief" for the US steel wire rod industry and its workers, who are suffering economically due to a surge of low-priced imports. The governor also noted that the steel wire rod industry and steelworkers have filed a joint petition with the US International Trade Commission (ITC).

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Governor Jeanne Shaheen (D-NH): Governor Shaheen wrote to you on September 23 to thank you for supporting the F-22 Advanced Tactical Fighter program and to express her concern about the House Appropriations Committee's vote to eliminate F-22 funding. The F-22 program, the largest single defense program in New Hampshire, is expected to generate over \$1 billion in revenue and 1000 jobs in the state over the life of the program.

Natural Disasters: IGA worked with FEMA and Cabinet Affairs to notify Governor Jeb Bush (R-FL), Governor Tom Ridge (R-PA), Governor John Rowland (R-CT) and Governor Gary Johnson (R-NM) that you approved their requests for disaster declarations. Vice President Gore called Governor Carper (D-DE) and Governor Hodges (D-SC) to notify them that you had approved their requests. In response, Governor Hodges issued a press release thanking you and Director Witt.

AFRICA

The National Security Council publication, "Building the U.S. - Africa Partnership" was mailed to 50 African American mayors and county executives.

INSULAR AREAS

Vieques Bombing: The presidents of Puerto Rico's Statehood Party and Commonwealth Party said they would join the Independence Party president in protest "sit-ins" at the Vieques training site if necessary to prevent further target practice by the Navy. Naval and Marine officers

advocated the need for target practice in congressional hearings and in the newspapers. The Navy announced that a carrier battle group would not be combat-ready if target practices did not resume by December. Puerto Ricans rejected a proposal introduced by Senate Readiness Subcommittee Chairman James Inhofe (R-OK) and Armed Services Committee Chairman John Warner (R-VA) for the U.S. to pay Puerto Rico \$27 million next year and \$14 million per year thereafter for use of the Vieques training site. Inhofe also proposed a bill to close the naval base in Puerto Rico if the target practice is discontinued. Most Puerto Ricans do not support that position. Representative Joseph Crowley (D-NY) and eight others sponsored a companion bill introduced by Senator Frank Murkowski (R-AK) to transfer the Navy's land-holdings in Vieques to Puerto Rico. Five national Hispanic groups and Jesse Jackson's organization announced their support for the Puerto Rican position.

Census 2000 in Puerto Rico: The Census Bureau testified on a compromise plan to include Puerto Rico in the national counts for the 2000 census tables. Previously, the census count for Puerto Rico was reported separately. IGA worked with the Commerce Department and OMB on the plan, which is a compromise between the past practice and the request of Congressmen Carlos Romero-Barcelo (D-PR) and Jose Serrano (D-NY) to include Puerto Rico numbers in all national counts. Romero and Serrano accepted the compromise.

199 SEP 24 PM 8:12

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 24, 1999

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
9-27-99

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: THURGOOD MARSHALL, JR. TMS
KRIS M. BALDERSTON KMB

SUBJECT: Summary of Cabinet Weekly Reports
September 18 - 24, 1999

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entire report:
Marshall
Balderston
Podesta

DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY

- **Kosovo:** On September 28, Secretary Summers along with other Finance Ministers will attend a meeting of the High Level Steering Group (HLSG) on Kosovo, a group of donor countries chaired by the World Bank and European Union to coordinate assistance to Kosovo and South Eastern Europe. The HLSG, which last met in July, will focus on the urgent issues of an interim economic policy framework and its administration for Kosovo, the acceleration of economic reform in South Eastern Europe as a whole, and on regional integration initiatives that would yield the greatest benefits to the region.
- **Sanctions:** On October 14, in his meeting with you, Mexican President Zedillo is expected to raise a bill introduced by Senators Coverdell and Feinstein establishing an economic sanctions program modeled after Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control's (OFAC) highly successful Colombian Specially Designated Narcotics Traffickers program. Lobbyists for the Mexican Government have urged senior officials in Congress and in the Administration to oppose the bill, which passed the Senate and will soon be the subject of a House-Senate conference. The Administration has not endorsed the bill primarily because it impairs your flexibility to determine the best approaches and uses of resources to combat global narcotics trafficking, the authority to initiate such a program already exists under the International Economic Emergency Powers Act, and because it infringes on your conduct of foreign affairs. OFAC has worked as part of an interagency group to propose changes to the bill that would contribute to a viable, manageable program if enacted.
- **Unsafe Imported Food:** In mid-October, Treasury and HHS expect to transmit a joint report to you regarding unsafe imported food, in response to your July 3 memorandum directing the Secretaries of those departments to investigate methods to better protect the American public from unsafe imported food. The report, which is in final review at the

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Customs Service and the FDA, sets forth potential steps to be taken by the two departments to protect consumers from such food and describes plans to implement the six directives contained in your memorandum.

- **Turkey Earthquake Recovery:** On September 28, you will meet with Turkish Prime Minister Ecevit. The focus of the Prime Minister's visit will be lining up U.S. assistance to help with reconstruction costs, which are expected to run between \$3.6 and \$6.2 billion. Turkey's weak economy will deteriorate even further in 1999 due to the impact of the earthquake, and GNP is now forecast to contract 1.5 - 2.5 percent and annual inflation to rise to 62-65 percent this year. A recovery is expected in 2000, as infrastructure is repaired and construction-related economic activity surges.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

- **CA Medical Marijuana:** United States v. Oakland Cannabis Buyers' Cooperative [9th Cir.; N.D. CA]. On September 13, the Ninth Circuit, in a per curiam opinion, remanded this appeal of a preliminary injunction that bars the Oakland Cannabis Buyers' Cooperative (OCBC) from distributing marijuana. Although the court did not vacate the injunction, it indicated that OCBC would be able to exempt itself from its reach if it could demonstrate a defense of "medical necessity," and stated that evidence on the record was sufficient to justify a modification to that effect.

✓ **School Violence:** DOJ is participating in interagency efforts with FEMA, DOEd, and HHS to develop a coordinated federal response to communities that experience crisis incidents in schools, such as the recent shootings. The interagency working group is finalizing the School Emergency Response to Violence (Project SERV) proposal, using comments from constituency groups and school violence experts who reviewed an earlier draft. Guidance from the field was sought on such issues as the kind of crises the federal government should assist, services to be provided, and application procedures. A \$12 million request to support the project was included in DOEd's FY2000 budget request. The working group is now developing program guidelines and an accelerated application process similar to FEMA's emergency response grant procedures. It is anticipated that the program will be ready for operation when Congress takes final action on Education's FY 2000 appropriation. You first announced plans to propose Project SERV at the October 1998 White House Conference on School Safety.

✓ **Community Prosecution:** By the end of September, the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) is expected to make about 35 grants totaling nearly \$5 million under the community prosecution program. The grants fund pilot programs, based on the community policing model, in which prosecutors are deployed in neighborhoods to coordinate resources and better assess the impact of crimes in communities

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- **Rural Domestic Violence Grants:** During the week of September 20, the Violence Against Women Office (VAWO) is scheduled to announce grants to rural areas totaling about \$20 million under the Rural Domestic Violence and Child Victimization Enforcement Grant Program. VAWO will make new awards to about 53 jurisdictions in 23 states, and will provide about \$5 million in continuation funding to sites that received awards in previous years.
- **Drug Free Communities Grants:** By the end of September, ONDCP and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) are expected to award 124 new grants and 92 continuation grants totaling about \$18 million under the Drug-Free Communities Support Program.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

- **Guam Election:** The decision by a lower federal court ordering a runoff election between Guam Governor Gutierrez and former Governor Ada, after reported irregularities in voting, will be reviewed sometime this winter by the U.S. Supreme Court.
- ✓ **BIA Schools to Celebrate Net Day 1999:** On September 25, BIA will celebrate Net Day 1999. Eighteen BIA funded schools from eastern ME to WA's Olympic Peninsula will celebrate their accomplishments, as well as their connection to each other through the Internet. Each school will demonstrate how state-of-the-art technology has transformed their school. Blending cutting edge technology and tribal tradition, communities will join in on-line sharing chats followed by community feasts on-site.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

- **Floyd Rains Fail to End Long-term Drought, Industry Affected:** On September 16, Hurricane Floyd made landfall, with tremendous rains (4 to 12 inches, with localized totals approaching 20 inches) from northeastern SC to eastern NY and New England. Though Floyd rains will allow temporary drought relief in the affected areas, the advantages are unfortunately compensated for by crop damage sustained in storm-caused flooding, and high winds. Further inland from the seaboard, no rain fell from the middle and lower Ohio Valley, southward to the Tennessee Valley and southern Appalachians, causing further intensification of already severe to extreme drought, and raising concerns about lack of soil moisture for soon-to-be-planted winter grains.
- **Civil Rights Award:** On September 17, Secretary Glickman was presented the first annual Beacon Award from the National Conference of Black Mayors; for working to "provide guidance and inspiration in bringing about change, and having a positive impact on the lives of people who have been disenfranchised."

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- **Hurricane Floyd:** The NC poultry industry was affected by plant closures resulting from Floyd dumping 20 inches of rain on areas in the state, and cutting utilities to more than 450,000 homes and businesses; while from September 14 – 16, the hurricane also disrupted rail service in a large portion of the Southeastern U.S. by forcing CSX Transportation and Norfolk Southern to release varying levels of nonessential personnel, due to flooding threats. Little track damage has been reported, however, and a quick return to normal service is expected.
- **Food Stamp Suit Against New York City:** A class action lawsuit has been filed in U.S. District Court on behalf of non-English speaking applicants, for food stamp benefits in New York City. The suit against Mayor Guiliani and the Commissioners of the New York City and NY State welfare departments asserts that the defendants failed to provide interpreter services and bilingual program materials, as required by the Food Stamp Act. The suit further asserts that the lack of bilingual services violates the Civil Rights Act, and is unconstitutional.
- **Commodity Markets:** Weak global demand and large competing exporter supplies sent wheat prices down across the board last week. The accelerating harvest in the Midwest pushed corn prices lower. Soybean cash and futures prices slid sharply -- traders worried that the 60-cent runup since early September would dampen export demand. Rice cash prices remained steady but futures plunged on harvest pressure and a poor *Export Sales* report. Cash cotton prices were up slightly, but futures dropped as reports of increased China exports surfaced. Firming boxed beef prices helped send cattle prices higher ahead of last Friday's *Cattle on Feed* report. Hog prices moved lower in sluggish demand ahead of hurricane Floyd. Broiler prices fell despite disruptions caused by Floyd. Cheese prices slid as buyers hesitated in a falling market.
- ✓ **NY and IL *E. coli* Outbreaks:** As of September 17, the NY State Department of Health reported two deaths, 65 hospitalizations, 11 children with Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome, and 122 culture-confirmed cases in an *E. coli* O157:H7 outbreak linked with contaminated water consumed at the Washington County Fair. In all, NY's health department reported a total of 1,013 suspected and confirmed cases. Some of those who have become ill did not attend the fair, but acquired the infection from contact with others who had attended.
- **Russian Food Aid:** On September 22, the interagency food needs assessment team for Russia returned to the U.S. to report its findings to appropriate agencies. To date, 749,507,000 rubles (\$29 million) have been transferred into the pension fund. On planting seeds, 34,023,737 rubles (\$1.3 million) have been transferred into the seeds special account.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Good!

Welfare-To-Work Census 2000 Employment Project: On September 28, Secretary Daley and Secretary Herman will jointly announce a \$20 million grant to implement the Welfare-To-Work Census 2000 Employment Project. Under this grant, as many as 10,000 Assistance to Needy Families Program recipients will be identified as candidates for temporary positions with the Census Bureau, including enumerators, crew leaders, and clerks.

- **Taiwan Delegation Visit:** DUS for International Trade Timothy Hauser met with a delegation from the American Chamber of Commerce in Taipei on September 16 (before the recent earthquake). The delegation raised its list of priority issues, including Taiwan's WTO accession, and shared its concerns about market access in Taiwan.
- **Building Standards Workshop for Chinese:** On September 27, DOC's National Institute of Standards and Technology will host a 26-person delegation from China for a two-week workshop focusing on the building and construction sector. This workshop is being held in support of the U.S.-China Housing Initiative.
- **President's Export Council Subcommittee on Encryption (PECSENC):** PECSENC will meet on September 29. The Subcommittee provides advice on matters pertinent to commercial encryption products. U/S for Export Administration Reinsch will provide an update on the September 16 encryption policy roll-out. DOJ has been invited to discuss proposed law enforcement access legislation: the Cyberspace Electronic Security Act.
- **President's Export Council Subcommittee on Export Administration (PECSEA):** PECSEA will meet on September 27 to discuss draft legislation to renew the Export Administration Act. White House and State Department officials will provide briefings on sanctions policy developments.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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National School-to-Work (STW) Grant Awards: By the end of September, the National School-to-Work (STW) will announce the following grants:

- \$33.9 million for state Supplemental Transition grants to 26 states in their fourth and fifth years of STW.
- \$12.3 million for Urban-Rural (UR) Supplemental Transition Funds for some 24 Urban-Rural Opportunity Grants (UROG) grantees in their fourth and fifth years of funding. --
- \$3.1 million to fund approximately 5 new partnerships in high poverty urban and rural areas that are federally-designated Empowerment Zones.

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- **Quality Child Care Initiative Grants:** By October 8, DOL's Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training (BAT), will announce the award of 12 child care grants totaling approximately \$3.5 million. These grants are for the implementation of the Quality Child Care Initiative and will mark the beginning of an effort to build a national system for the education and training of professional child care providers.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

- **Childhood Vaccination:** On September 23, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) the National Immunization Program (NIP) published national vaccination coverage estimates for children aged 19-35 months. The report will highlight the following numbers which reflect the highest coverage ever reported for each of these vaccines:
 - 83.9 percent of the children received coverage for four doses of diphtheria and tetanus toxoids and pertussis vaccine (DTP).
 - 87 percent received coverage for three doses of hepatitis B vaccine.
 - 43.2 percent received coverage for Varicella vaccine.

• **NY City Encephalitis:** As of September 21, twelve cases of St. Louis encephalitis (SLE) have been confirmed by CDC. The original cluster of cases included seven residents (aged 58-90 years) from a neighborhood in Flushing. Three of the seven residents have died. Most of these cases live within approximately five miles of each other in Queens, but share no identified common epidemiologic factors. Mosquito surveillance activities are continuing in all areas. Mosquito pool samples are being forwarded to CDC for processing and various laboratory tests. As of September 21, eight CDC staff were still on site in New York City. At least 10 additional CDC-based staff are also involved full-time in this effort.

• **Encephalitis in CT:** On September 21, the CT Department of Public Health announced that viruses were collected on September 13 in Westport, CT, and from *Culex pipiens* mosquitoes collected on September 14 in Greenwich, CT. *Culex pipiens* is one of the primary vectors of St. Louis encephalitis (SLE) virus in the eastern U.S. Preliminary results in CT suggest that these viruses are both SLE virus. Confirmatory tests are pending. No human cases of SLE have been reported in CT. CDC is providing telephone assistance to the Department of Public Health and has offered to provide technical assistance including laboratory confirmation, but CDC has not received a formal request from the State's public health authorities for assistance.

- **Drug Treatment for Welfare Recipients:** *The New York Times* may run an article about NY Mayor Giuliani's plans to require certain welfare recipients to enter drug treatment. Advocates in NY are concerned about the plan, particularly about possible invasions of

privacy if Medicaid records are examined. The Health Care Financing Administration provided background information, and noted that privacy provisions in the state Medicaid plan must be followed. The city's plan must be approved by the state.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

- **Housing Affordability Among Low-Income Renters:** At a press conference held at HUD headquarters, Secretary Cuomo released a new report, based on data from the new American housing Survey for 1997 and other recent studies, which shows that the gap between extremely low-income renters and the nation's supply of affordable housing continues to widen. The study, which had four key findings, was entitled *The Widening Gap: New Findings on Housing Affordability in America*. The report's findings were: 1) despite a period of robust economic expansion, the housing stock available to extremely low-income families continues to shrink; 2) in 1997 and 1998, rents increased at twice the rate of general inflation; 3) the gap between the lowest income renters and units affordable to them is large and growing (in 1997, for every 100 extremely low-income renters, there were only 76 units affordable to them and only 36 of these units were actually available for rent to such families); and, 4) as the affordable housing stock shrinks, the number of extremely low-income renters continues to grow.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

- **U.S. Coast Guard in NC:** Beginning on September 17, more than 21 USCG aircraft rescued more than 500 people stranded on rooftops and in trees caused by extensive flooding.
- **Hurricane Floyd Highway Damage:** As of September 22, portions of I-40 in NC were closed. Preliminary estimates for all roadway damage in NC exceeds \$60 million, although damage assessments cannot be completed until the water recedes. Damage is also evident in SC and FL.
- **WTO Ministerial Cabinet Event:** On October 8, Secretary Slater will participate in two events in Everett and Vancouver, WA to amplify the critical role of transportation in global trade. DOT has met with several federal agencies and U.S. industry representatives to evaluate aviation and maritime services in the next round of trade negotiations to be launched in the year 2000.
- **Africa Transportation Ministerial:** On September 27-29, the Secretary will host 40 Transport Ministers from 38 Sub-Saharan African countries at a conference in Atlanta, GA intended to build U.S.-African partnerships focusing on all modes of transportation in the 21st Century.

9-27-99

- **Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (TIFIA) Rollout:** On September 27, the Secretary will make the first TIFIA announcement in at the Stock Exchange in New York City. This event is the culmination of your initiative to advance innovative financing for transportation infrastructure. TIFIA was enacted last year in TEA-21; these will be the first awards under this program. The five projects to be funded in 1999 will leverage 106 dollars in capital investment for each one dollar that they will cost the Federal Government. These projects are geographically dispersed (NY, CA, FL, DC, PR) and modally diverse (highway, transit, rail, airport access).

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

- ✓ **ENERGY STAR Building Dedication:** On September 30, EPA and DOE will celebrate the first federal EPA/DOE ENERGY STAR building in New York City. An ENERGY STAR building is a building designated by EPA and DOE for meeting energy efficiency targets. The ENERGY STAR program is a voluntary partnership among DOE, EPA, product manufacturers, local utilities, and retailers. Partners help promote efficient products by labeling with the ENERGY STAR logo and educating consumers about the benefits of energy efficiency.
- ✓ **Energy Awareness Month:** To kickoff the celebration of Energy Awareness Month (October) and DOE's "Clean Energy for the 21st Century" message, Secretary Richardson will attend an event with Ford Motor Company in Washington, DC on October 5. Ford will hand over the keys of a P2000 Low Storage Requirement Hybrid Vehicle to Secretary Richardson in a ceremony to celebrate the successful completion of the DOE Hybrid Vehicle Program. The P2000 LSR is a mid-size, light-weight, hybrid electric vehicle which incorporates many of the advanced automotive technologies under development in the Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles (PNGV) initiative. The P2000 LSR will attain the DOE Hybrid Vehicle Program goal of 50 miles per gallon and its completion is an important PNGV milestone.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

- ✓ **NAEP Writing Results:** On September 28, Secretary Riley will announce the release of the 1998 National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) for writing achievement in grades 4, 8, and 12. Results indicate that the typical American student is not a proficient writer, but that parents and teachers may be able to improve students' writing performance. News media interest likely will focus on state comparisons and classroom practices.
- **TX Lawsuit Challenges High School Exit Tests:** In a TX lawsuit that began on September 20 and is expected to last three to five weeks, lawyers from the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund (MALDEF) have asked a federal judge to

stop the state from using poor performance on the TX Assessment of Academic Skills (TAAS) as a reason to deny diplomas to students who have met all other graduation requirements. The lead lawyer representing the state in the case, says the state has worked to ensure that all pupils have adequate preparation for the tests and remedial help. For the class of 1999, more than 97 percent of TX students, compared to about 64 percent of Hispanic students, passed the TAAS graduation test by the end of the school year. Still, TAAS scores have been rising, and the gap between minorities and whites has narrowed, according to *U.S. News & World Report*.

- **One America:** In a September 20 letter, DOEd invited Members of Congress to participate in the Campus Week of Dialogue, October 4-8. More than 500 postsecondary institutions are scheduled to join the weeklong effort to promote meaningful dialogue about race on college campuses.
- **School Safety Grants:** On September 27, DOEd plans to post the Middle School Coordinator Grants on its web site. The Middle School Coordinators initiative is a \$35 million program that will award up to 300 grants nationwide. Generally, these funds will be used to recruit, hire, and train school drug and safety coordinators to improve the quality of drug and violence prevention programming in middle schools.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

- **Hurricane Floyd:** VA facilities in the path of Hurricane Floyd took advance proactive measures as the storm zeroed in on their communities. The VA Medical Center in Charleston, SC evacuated its patients to other communities. In Savannah, GA, Ocean County and Cape May, NJ, VA clinics closed their doors in anticipation of the storm. VA facilities along the East Coast prepared to support the overall federal effort. The hurricane's movement inland caused some damage and rescheduling of a few burials at national cemeteries located in the path of the storm.
- **Research Partnerships:** As part of its effort to expand international collaborative research opportunities, the VA Cooperative Studies Program has joined with the national research programs of Canada and the UK to issue of first Tri-National Clinical Trials Research Solicitation. Emphasis is placed on promising research ideas in areas that are particularly appropriate for international collaboration, such as new treatments for common chronic diseases, brain diseases, and emerging surgical procedures.

UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

- **U.S.-Turkey Trade and Investment Framework (TIFA) Agreement:** On September 29, Ambassador Barshefsky will host a signing ceremony for the U.S.-Turkey TIFA. The TIFA will provide for a structured dialogue on trade, intellectual property, and investment

issues, and creates a Trade and Investment Council which will meet regularly to remove impediments to trade and investment flows.

- **Caribbean Basin Initiative:** On October 1, *The President's Report to Congress on the operation of the Caribbean Basin Initiative* (CBI) is due. CBI, also known as the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA), provides beneficiary countries with duty-free access to the US market for all products not excluded by law. USTR has completed interagency review of the document and will forward it to you in the next few days. The report will show that, although CBI was initially envisioned as a program to facilitate the economic development and diversification of Caribbean Basin economies, the program has been mutually beneficial as demonstrated by increasing US exports to and a healthy surplus with the region.
- **Mexican Antidumping:** During the week of October 4, USTR will receive the preliminary draft report of a WTO panel examining a U.S. complaint against Mexico. In 1997, the government of Mexico conducted a dumping investigation of the U.S. sugar industry and, on the basis of a petition by the Mexican sugar industry concerning the import of high fructose corn syrup from the United States, found against the US industry. The US is challenging the findings of this investigation under the WTO Antidumping Agreement.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY

- **Drug Free Communities Act Grants:** On September 28, Director McCaffrey will announce new Drug Free Communities Act grants at a Capitol Hill press conference.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

- **Equity Financing Study:** SBA is assisting the National Foundation for Women Business Owners (NFWBO) in refining the survey instrument they will use to study the role of equity financing in women-owned businesses. Recent studies indicate that less than 3 percent of venture capital investments are being made in women-owned firms. Yet, NFWBO research has shown that women are continuing to start businesses at a faster rate than the national average, and that there has been an overall significant improvement in access to capital in the past few years. As women-owned firms grow and mature, equity capital becomes a much more important avenue for fueling business expansion. The study will focus on women-owned firms as well as equity financiers.
- **New Markets:** SBA has been working with Senate and House Small Business Committee staff to make technical changes to the New Markets Venture Capital (NMVC) legislation. On September 13, legislation was introduced to establish a New Markets Venture Capital Program and an America's Private Investment Company Program, as

well as amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to establish a New Markets Tax Credit. In addition, SBA participated in a panel assembled by the National Rural Development Association which included representatives from the Community Development Financial Institutions Fund, USDA and Economic Development Administration. The entities are exploring ways to securitize their loans and attempting to expand lending capacity to rural entrepreneurs.

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

- **Hurricane Floyd:** On September 17, Director Lachance, in response to your directive, issued guidance to all executive departments and agencies on excused absence for Federal employees affected by Hurricane Floyd and premium pay standards for those needed for rescue or clean-up efforts. The memorandum also authorized an emergency leave transfer program to assist Federal employees affected by this storm.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

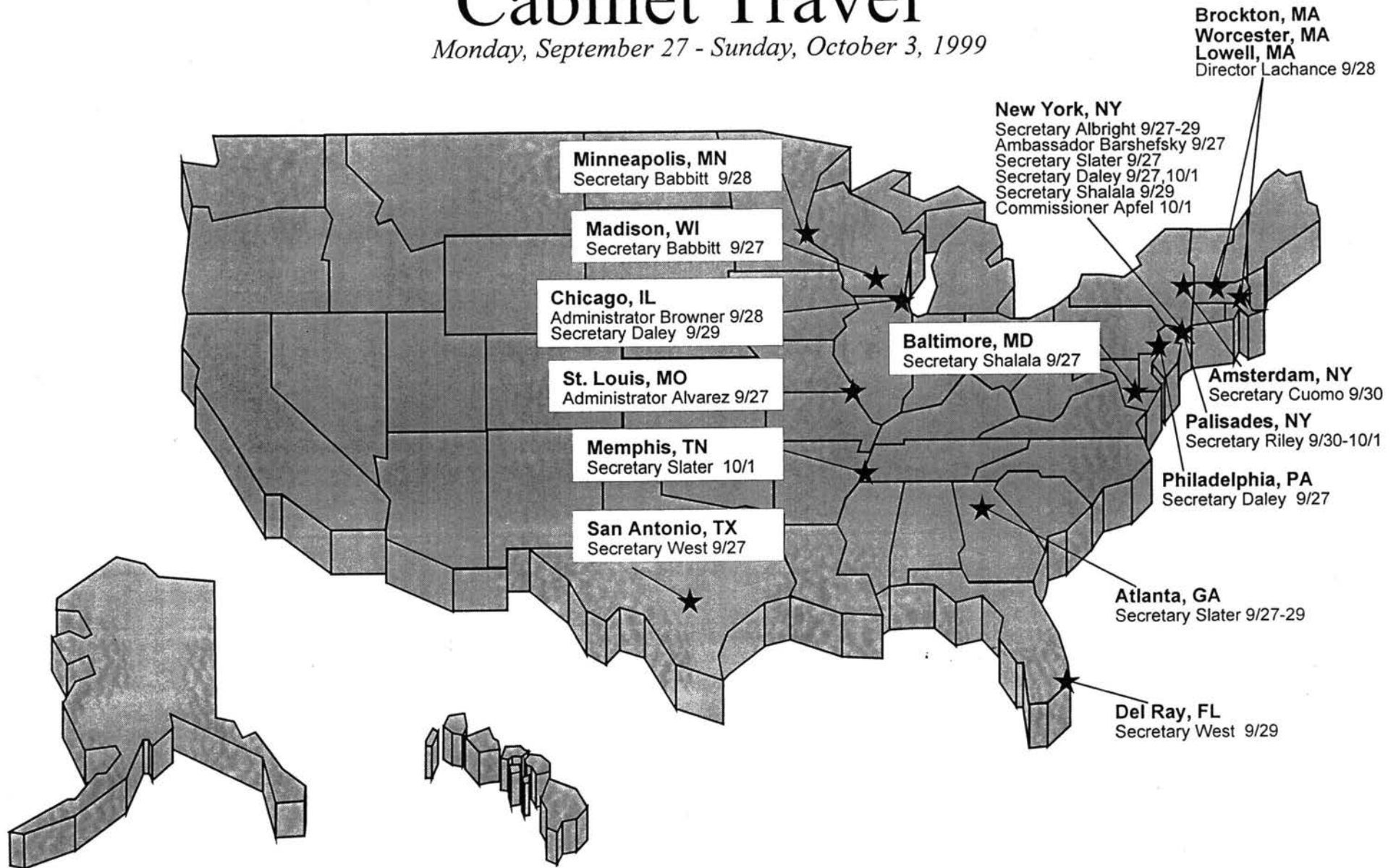
- **Hurricane Relief:** - GSA's Emergency Management Team continues to provide support for areas hard hit by recent hurricanes and to assist in preparation for the coming storms. GSA staff are members of federal disaster response teams. Disaster field offices have been opened in NC. Eleven Federal Protective Service Officers have been deployed to NC, and Region 4 has increased contract guard support. GSA has been providing supplies, services and contract support to relief operations through the hardest hit areas.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

- **Social Security Numbers for Nonwork Purposes:** During the week of September 27, SSA expects to publish in the *Federal Register* an Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking regarding when SSA will assign a Social Security number (SSN) to an alien who is legally in the U.S. but not permitted to work in the U.S. Currently, SSA assigns an SSN to such aliens if there is a Federal, State, or local statute or regulation that requires them to provide an SSN to get a particular benefit or service. Under the proposal being considered, SSA would limit the issuance of SSNs to such aliens to instances in which there is a Federal requirement that the individual furnish an SSN in order to receive a benefit or service. The intent of such a proposed change would be to reduce the possibility of fraud through the misuse of SSNs.

Cabinet Travel

Monday, September 27 - Sunday, October 3, 1999



Australia
Secretary Cohen 9/28

Indonesia
Secretary Cohen 10/1

Canada
Administrator Alvarez 9/30-10/1
Secretary Glickman 10/1

Austria
Secretary Richardson 9/27

Russia
Secretary Richardson 9/28-10/3

cc:

The Vice President

John Podesta

Martin Baily

Sandy Berger

Sidney Blumenthal

Charles Burson

Mary Beth Cahill

Maria Echaveste

George Frampton

Mickey Ibarra

Ben Johnson

Joel Johnson

Janis Kearney

Neal Lane

Jack Lew

Ann Lewis

Joe Lockhart

Buddy MacKay

Sean Maloney

Minyon Moore

Bruce Reed

Steve Ricchetti

Doug Sosnik

Gene Sperling

Larry Stein

Loretta Ucelli

Melanne Verveer

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

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September 24, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

FROM: BEN JOHNSON

SUBJECT: OFFICE ON THE PRESIDENT'S INITIATIVE FOR ONE AMERICA
WEEKLY REPORT

ACTIONS

Racial Disparities in Financial Credit Ratings: Following up on your request, I discussed the issue with Mary Francis Berry, Hugh Price and Dwight Robinson of Freddie Mac. All of them agree that aside from the discrimination issues cited in the report, this is mostly an educational issue. Hugh Price said we should take a look at lending policy and stated that a person with past credit problems may be carrying a "bad credit" stigma longer than necessary. He proposed reducing the number of years that a specific bad credit rating is carried by credit bureaus. He also likened credit card companies to cigarette companies that prey on youth with deceptive practices -- i.e. late fees high interest rates etc.

Mary Berry advised that a strategy which emphasized the benefit or "pay off" of saving be developed. She said that people need to be shown how to leverage their money better. Mary Berry recommended that agencies that deal with banking, securities and investments be charged with developing an educational strategy similar to Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac programs that attract and educate potential first time home buyers.

The goal of the savings education programs would be to bring about financial literacy. I suggest that NEC or DPC host a meeting with federal financial agencies and task them to come up with a strategy to deal with this problem. I have attached the Freddie Mac report for your review.

World Conference on Racism: We hosted a meeting with representatives from the Departments of State, Justice and NSC to discuss the upcoming UN World Conference Against Racism to be held in South Africa in 2001. There was consensus that we need to immediately begin planning for the conference and it was suggested that Maria Echaveste convene a meeting to start the process. The first preparatory meeting for the conference, with UN experts, government representatives, non-governmental organizations and media from around the world is scheduled for May 1-5, 2000 in Geneva.

Racial Disparities in Health: We hosted a meeting between Dr. David Satcher and the Indiana Minority Health Coalition (IMHC) to discuss their successes in improving the health of minorities in Indiana. After hearing the presentation and reviewing the data, Dr. Satcher commented that IMHC is perhaps the first statewide organization in the country that is systematically bringing health disparity rates down for blacks, Hispanics and Indians. This may be the prototype statewide organization that could be replicated throughout the US.

CABINET RACE INITIATIVE WEEKLY

Department of Agriculture

Food Stamp Suit Filed Against New York City: A class action lawsuit has been filed in U.S. District Court on behalf of non-English speaking applicants, for food stamp benefits in New York City. The suit against Mayor Giuliani and the Commissioners of the New York City and NY State welfare departments asserts that the defendants failed to provide interpreter services and bilingual program materials, as required by the Food Stamp Act. The suit further asserts that the lack of bilingual services violates the Civil Rights Act, and is unconstitutional.

Department of Commerce

Minority Serving Institutions (MSI) Conference: On September 23, Deputy Secretary Robert Mallett will host the New Directions Conference, intended to strengthen relationships with MSIs and encourage their participation in Dept of Commerce financial assistance programs. Representatives from each bureau that administers such programs will brief attendees on their activities and on how to prepare competitive applications.

Department of Education

Article Describes Tension between High-Stakes Testing and Civil Rights: A *U.S. News & World Report* article reports on what it describes as tension between the Administration's efforts to encourage high standards in education and the Administration's desire to ensure that all children have equal access to education. Specifically, the article notes that on September 15, the same day Secretary Riley called for states to create high school exit exams, the President's Advisory Commission on Educational Excellence for Hispanic Americans issued a report critical of such testing for Hispanics. The report states that issuing high-stakes tests written in English may violate the civil rights of children with limited English skills.

The article acknowledges that DOEd's Office for Civil Rights has worked with TX, OH, and NC to help ensure that state tests do not discriminate against minorities, but it remains skeptical about the Administration's commitment to high standards.

Texas Lawsuit Challenges High School Exit Tests: On September 20, lawyers from the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund (MALDEF) have asked a federal judge to stop Texas from using poor performance on the Texas Assessment of Academic Skills (TAAS), as a reason to deny diplomas to students who have met all other graduation requirements. Assistant Attorney General Geoffrey Amsel, the lead lawyer representing the state in the case, says the state has worked to ensure that all pupils have adequate preparation for the tests and remedial help. For the class of 1999, more than 97 percent of Texas students compared to about 64 percent of Hispanic students, passed the TAAS graduation test by the end of the school year. Still, TAAS scores have been rising, and the gap between minorities and whites has narrowed, according to U.S. News & World Report.

School Officials Respond to Charlotte-Mecklenburg Decision: On September 21, in the wake of a ruling that ends busing as a means to achieve school integration, Charlotte, NC, school officials met to consider new school assignment plans. On September 9, U.S. district court ordered the Charlotte-Mecklenburg school system to stop race-based practices designed to integrate schools. The school superintendent says that if officials can not come up with a new plan by December 31, the system "will have a hard time opening school" in the fall.

According to the Associated Press, board members disagree on potential solutions such as neighborhood schools, which some object to because they fear the schools won't be diverse, or halting construction of suburban schools, which some say will not be needed without busing.

Campus Week of Dialogue: In a September 20 letter, DOEd invited Members of Congress to participate in the Campus Week of Dialogue, October 4-8. More than 500 post-secondary institutions are scheduled to join the weeklong effort to promote meaningful dialogue about race on college campuses.

Department of Health and Human Services

Hablemos en Confianza: As part of Secretary Shalala's Hispanic Agenda for Action, new materials are being released to enhance the dialogue between Spanish speaking Hispanic parents and other adults with children in their care. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) worked with Hispanic community leaders to develop these culturally relevant educational materials that provide guidelines to communicate with young people about substance use. On October 4, SAMHSA, in collaboration with Abriendo Puertas and the Miami Anti-Drug Coalition is hosting a Community Celebration and Press Conference to release the materials in Miami, Florida. Similar events will be held in Houston on October 8, Denver on October 14, Los Angeles on October 22, Chicago on October 29, and New York on November 5.

Racial and Ethnic Approaches to Community Health (REACH): On September 30, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention will announce recipients of cooperative agreement program funds for organizations serving racial and ethnic minority

populations at increased risk for infant mortality, diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, HIV infection/AIDS, deficits in breast and cervical cancer screening and management services or deficits in child and adult immunization rates. The REACH Demonstration Projects will examine science-based community-level interventions that could be effective in eliminating health disparities, with the goal of replicating successes in other communities.

Department of Housing and Urban Development

Hispanic Serving Institutions Assisting Communities Program (HSIAC): Fourteen Hispanic serving colleges and universities will receive \$5.65 million to help rehabilitate low-income neighborhoods near their campuses and bring new opportunities to students and working families living there. Under HSIAC program, eligible activities must benefit primarily low and moderate-income residents, help prevent or eliminate slums or blight, or meet an urgent community development need.

The recipients of the HSIAC grants are in the following cities: Tucson, AZ; Gilroy, CA; Santa Ana, CA; Alamosa, CO; Miami, FL; Lawrence, MA; Paterson, NJ; Las Cruces, NM; Silver City, NM; Bronx, NY; San Juan, PR; San Antonio, TX; and Edinburg, TX

Department of Interior

Hopi Tribe Golden Eaglet Request: Last spring, the Hopi Tribe made a request to collect a small number of golden eaglets from Wupatki National Monument in AZ. The Hopi received a permit from Fish and Wildlife Service pursuant to the Eagle Protection Act that allowed them to take eaglets for cultural and religious purposes on certain lands in the Southwest with landowner permission. The Hopi Tribe requested permission for certain Tribal members to collect golden eaglets from Wupatki National Monument, which is part of their aboriginal eagle collecting area. The Wupatki National Monument and the National Park Service denied this request. This issue is now under further review by the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks.

Net Day 1999: On September 25, Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) will celebrate Net Day 1999. Santa Clara Day School in the Pueblo of Santa Clara, NM will play host as the featured site. Santa Clara and 18 other BIA funded schools from eastern ME to WA's Olympic Peninsula will celebrate their accomplishments, as well as their connection to each other through the Internet. Each school will demonstrate how state-of-the-art technology has transformed their school. Blending cutting edge technology and tribal tradition, communities will join in on-line sharing chats followed by community feasts on-site. Net Day 1999 is BIA's second celebration.

Alaska Diversity Workgroup: The DOI Alaska Diversity Workgroup, chaired by the Mineral Management Services Alaska Regional Director, continued its work on ways to improve its outreach on job availability to the Alaska Native community. The group is investigating formation of an Intern Program for Native Alaska students with the University of Alaska, Anchorage. The program would complement other existing Intern

Programs, such as summer hires, but would provide a better opportunity for local Alaska students. The group also is developing contacts in the Native Alaska communities and corporations to ensure that available DOI job announcements are advertised to the Native population.

Media Relations

8200 Jones Branch Drive
McLean, VA 22102

Relationship Between Income and Credit Quality

NOTE: For purposes of the charts below, "bad" credit records are defined as those where consumers have been either 90-days late on a payment in the last two years, 30-days late on a payment more than once in the last two years, or have a record of delinquent liens, public records or a bankruptcy. "Good" credit records are defined as those where consumers have been 30-days late on a payment no more than once in the last two years and have no other derogatory credit marks, liens or bankruptcies.

Overall, 48% of African Americans had "bad" credit records, while 27% of whites had bad credit records.

Incomes Under \$25,000

Race/Ethnic Group	Percent w/ "Bad" Credit	Percent w/ Indeterminate Credit	Percent w/ "Good" Credit
White	31.4	15.6	53.0
African American	47.7	18.0	34.3
Asian	22.2	10.8	67.0
Hispanic	39.1	16.8	44.1
Total	35.6	16.1	48.3

Incomes between \$25,000 and \$44,999

Race/Ethnic Group	Percent w/ "Bad" Credit	Percent w/ Indeterminate Credit	Percent w/ "Good" Credit
White	30.6	11.8	57.6
African American	50.3	14.9	34.8
Asian	20.3	12.6	67.1
Hispanic	34.7	14.3	51.0
Total	33.2	12.5	54.3

Incomes between \$45,000 and \$64,999

Race/Ethnic Group	Percent w/ "Bad" Credit	Percent w/ Indeterminate Credit	Percent w/ "Good" Credit
White	21.6	10.6	67.8
African American	48.4	12.0	39.6
Asian	15.7	13.1	71.2
Hispanic	28.2	12.9	58.9
Total	24.5	11.1	64.5

Incomes between \$65,000 and \$75,000

Race/Ethnic Group	Percent w/ "Bad" Credit	Percent w/ Indeterminate Credit	Percent w/ "Good" Credit
White	20.4	11.6	68.0
African American	34.5	13.6	52.0
Asian	12.5	13.2	74.3
Hispanic	26.8	14.3	58.9
Total	21.7	12.2	66.1

**Freddie
Mac**

FREDDIE MAC AND HBCU FOCUS GROUP SUMMARY

There are countless reasons for why people get into credit difficulties. The Freddie Mac Consumer Credit Education Initiative (CCEI) focus groups, however, suggest that many of these reasons fall into two categories: the inability to follow successful financial behaviors, like saving money and budgeting; or the existence of external circumstances that create financial burdens like sudden loss of work, high medical bills or divorce. Coupled with these reasons appear to be two additional factors: a lack of knowledge about financial and credit matters, and minimal financial resources.

Many of the focus group participants acknowledged that they do not follow many of the basics in financial planning – saving money, planning for the future, controlling spending habits – though many recognized that doing so would help to minimize their credit problems. Here are some of the anecdotes from the focus groups held:

BENEDICT COLLEGE

“Basically, your bills determine how you do things each month, whether you do a lot of activities as far as having your lights on a lot or having your heat higher or lower.

“My parents just bought things, brought it home, and that was it. You didn’t know where the money was coming from, how they were spending it, what they had left over. And, I never had any information. In my case, my parents didn’t help me.”

CLARK ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

“I skimp on my utilities because they’re never going to stop ... I will pay enough for them not to be turned off. If it is \$100 ... I wouldn’t even pay it ... because I didn’t use \$100 worth of electricity.”

“The cell phone is the last bill on the list to be paid ... because I don’t need that one. That’s just a luxury thing.”

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

"At one point, I had 23 credit cards. I was 23 years old. It was just a matter of having credit card after credit card," said one woman.

"Nobody's going to take you to jail if you don't pay your bills."

"Some people can learn [poor credit habits] through observation. I have a cousin who declared bankruptcy and one of his friends who, like him, didn't know anything, told him 'Well, once you declare bankruptcy, they can never take anything away from you again. You can never have anything repossessed.' So, after four years of declaring bankruptcy, he finally got a little credit built up, got a car and another car. After what his friend told him, he stopped paying his car payment – they repossessed his car."

"I put my credit card in the freezer so I won't use it!"

ST. AUGUSTINE COLLEGE

"I got a little bill thing, it says 'bills' ... I used to fish them out ... they called me, if I didn't have it, I just didn't have to send it to you."

"I had a one [bill collector] to call me and said, 'is Ms. Wright home?' I said, 'this is her.' The bill collector said, 'Miss Wright do you just make bills, just not to pay them?' I said, 'yeah, and I ain't paying yours!'"


Freddie
Mac

Executive Summary

Freddie Mac National Consumer Credit Survey

OVERVIEW

The Freddie Mac Consumer Credit Survey was designed to provide insights into why some people get into credit difficulties, how these problems can be effectively remedied and if/how credit experiences differ for minority communities.

The survey was conducted by mail, and included a 12-page questionnaire containing approximately 200 questions that was sent to over 20,000 consumers from two separate mail panels. The respondents were between the ages of 20 to 40 years old, with income up to \$75,000, the population for which obtaining and maintaining good credit is arguably most critical. We received approximately 12,000 completed surveys. The margin of error for the survey is 1.1%. In addition, Freddie Mac and the Historically Black Colleges & Universities conducted more than 50 focus groups.

For purposes of the survey, "bad" credit records are defined as those where consumers have been either 90-days late on a payment in the last 2 years, 30-days late on a payment more than once in the last 2 years, or have a record of delinquent liens, public records or bankruptcy. "Good" credit records are defined as those where consumers have been 30-days late on a payment no more than once in the last two years and have no other derogatory credit marks, liens or bankruptcies.

I. How many consumers have credit problems?

Having a poor credit record is a relatively common problem in today's society. Using the combined results from the CCS (i.e., African-Americans, Hispanics and Whites) we estimate that:

- 30% of these groups have "bad" credit records
- 13% of these groups have "indeterminate" credit records
- 57% of these groups have "good" credit records

Credit problems persist across income groups.

We estimate that:

- 36 % of consumers with incomes under \$25,000 had "bad" credit records
- 33 % of consumers with incomes of \$25,000 to \$44,999 had "bad" credit records
- 25 % of consumers with incomes of \$45,000 to \$64,999 had "bad" credit records
- 22 % of consumers with incomes of \$65,000 and \$75,000 had "bad" credit records

Minority borrowers are more likely than white borrowers to experience credit problems.
For African-Americans we estimate that:

- 48% of African Americans have “bad” credit records
- 16% of African Americans have “indeterminate” credit records
- 36% of African Americans have “good” credit records

For Hispanics we estimate that:

- 34% of Hispanics have “bad” credit records
- 15% of Hispanics have “indeterminate” credit records
- 51% of Hispanics have “good” credit records

For Whites, in contrast, we estimate that:

- 27% of Whites have “bad” credit records
- 12% of Whites have “indeterminate” credit records
- 61% of Whites have “good” credit records

II. How accurately do people assess their credit records?

The CCS shows that, in general, people have a reasonably accurate sense of their credit records.

For example:

- 69% of respondents with “good” credit records self-assess their own records as either “good” or “very good,” only 13% of these same respondents self-assess their credit records as “bad” or “very bad.”
- 50% of respondents with “bad” credit records self-assess their own records as either “bad” or “very bad,” only 17% of these same respondents self-assess their credit records as “good” or “very good.”

African-American borrowers with “good” credit, however, have a more pessimistic self-assessment than either Hispanic or White borrowers with similar credit records.

- Only 49% of African-American respondents with “good” credit records self-assess their own records as either “good” or “very good,” as compared to 64% of Hispanic and 72% of White respondents.
- 22% of African-American respondents with “good” credit records self-assess their own records as either “bad” or “very bad,” as compared to 14% of Hispanic and 11% of White respondents.

A similar dichotomy does not exist for African-American borrowers with “bad” credit records—their self-assessment of their credit records is in line with similarly situated Hispanics and Whites.

III. Why/how do people get into credit difficulties?

There are, of course, innumerable reasons for why people get into credit difficulties. Our focus groups, however, suggested that many of these reasons fall into 2 broad categories: inability to follow “successful” financial behaviors (e.g., control spending, planning for future, saving money) external events that create financial stresses (e.g., unemployment, medical bills, divorce)

Compounding and interacting with these reasons are 2 other sets of factors: lack of knowledge about financial and credit matters a poor economic “safety net” (e.g., low income, little savings, no friends or relatives to turn to in times of trouble)

1. Financial behaviors

Many participants facing credit difficulties in our focus groups expressed a seeming inability to follow a simple set of financial behaviors—controlling spending, planning for the future, saving money—even though they recognized/believed that doing so would help them mitigate or even avoid their credit problems.

The CCS results confirm this general finding:

People with “bad” credit records, for example, give themselves a low grade in the ability to control their spending: respondents with “bad” credit records are 70% more likely to say they do a “fair” or “poor” job of controlling their spending, as compared to respondents with “good” credit records (34% versus 20%.)

People with “bad” credit records also give themselves a low grade at planing for their financial future: respondents with “bad” credit records are 64% more likely to say they do a “fair” or “poor” job of planning for their financial future, as compared to respondents with “good” credit records (54% versus 33%.)

People with “bad” credit records also give themselves a low grade at saving money: respondents with “bad” credit records are 56% more likely to say they do a “fair” or “poor” job of planning for their financial future, as compared to respondents with “good” credit records (56% versus 36%).

Although minority respondents in the CCS generally express a somewhat worse ability to follow these financial behaviors, the differences across African-Americans, Hispanics and Whites are not large.

The relative inability of respondents with “bad” credit records to follow these financial behaviors holds across race and ethnicity (i.e., for African-Americans, Hispanics and Whites).

2. External events that create financial stresses

When asked to explain why they were facing their current credit difficulties, focus group participants consistently spoke about relatively rare external events—unemployment, loss of income, divorce—that, when they happen, create significant financial stresses and strains that then lead to credit difficulties. The CCS results confirm that people with “bad” credit records are more likely to have faced these stress-inducing external events.

Respondents with “bad” credit records are more likely to report the occurrence of external events that are likely to create financial stresses and strains.

Respondents with “bad” credit records are:

- 82% more likely to report that they have had a significant involuntary reduction in income over the past 2 years, compared to respondents with “good” credit records (31% versus 17%).
- 33% more likely to report that they have had a major medical expense over the past 2 years, compared to respondents with “good” credit records (32% versus 24%).
- 150% more likely to report that they have had a major legal or tax problem over the past 2 years, compared to respondents with “good” credit records (15% versus 6%).
- 125% more likely to report that they have been divorced, separated or widowed **over the past 5 years**, compared to respondents with “good” credit records (18% versus 8%).
- 78% more likely to report that they have had an extended period of unemployment where they couldn’t find a job over the past 2 years, compared to respondents with “good” credit records (16% versus 9%).

The results also suggests that these financial stresses and strains disproportionately occur to minorities (African-Americans and Hispanics). In particular, with the exception of facing major medical expenses, African-American and Hispanic respondents report a higher occurrence of external events that are likely to create financial stress than do White respondents.

- 30% of African-American respondents and 24% of Hispanic respondents report an involuntary reduction in income over the past 2 years, while only 20% of White respondents do so.
- 24% of African-American respondents and 23% of Hispanic respondents report a major medical expense over the past 2 years, while 28% of White respondents do so.
- 12% of African-American respondents and 9% of Hispanic respondents report a major legal or tax problem over the past 2 years, while 8% of White respondents do so.
- 17% of African-American respondents and 14% of Hispanic respondents report they have been divorced, separated or widowed **over the past 5 years**, while only 11% of White respondents do so.
- 19% of African-American respondents and 14% of Hispanic respondents report an extended period of unemployment over the past 2 years, while only 10% of White respondents do so.

An intriguing result is that the occurrence of these external events is generally less closely associated with minority respondents' (African-Americans and Hispanics) "bad" credit records.

For example:

- African-American respondents with "bad" credit records are 27% more likely to report a significant reduction in income in the past 2 years, compared to respondents with "good" credit records (33% versus 26%). The equivalent number for Hispanic respondents is 63% (31% versus 19%), and for White respondents it is 93% (31% versus 16%).
- African-American respondents with "bad" credit records are 18% more likely to report a major medical expense in the past 2 years, compared to respondents with "good" credit records (26% versus 22%). The equivalent number for Hispanic respondents is 40% (28% versus 20%), and for White respondents it is also 40% (35% versus 25%).
- African-American respondents with "bad" credit records are 100% more likely to report a major legal or tax problem in the past 2 years, compared to respondents with "good" credit records (16% versus 8%). The equivalent number for Hispanic respondents is 71% (12% versus 7%), and for White respondents it is 200% (15% versus 5%).
- African-American respondents with "bad" credit records are 43% more likely to report having been divorced, separated or widowed **in the past 5 years**, compared to respondents with "good" credit records (20% versus 14%). The equivalent number for Hispanic respondents is 150% (20% versus 8%), and for White respondents it is 113% (17% versus 8%).
- African-American respondents with "bad" credit records are 18% more likely to report a major legal or tax problem in the past 2 years, compared to respondents with "good" credit records (20% versus 17%). The equivalent number for Hispanic respondents is 42% (17% versus 12%), and for White respondents it is 88% (15% versus 8%).

The generally diminished association between externally driven financial stresses and "bad" credit ratings among minority (African-American and Hispanic) respondents suggests that other factors may be differentially important in explaining credit problems in these communities.

3. Financial knowledge

Our focus group participants expressed somewhat conflicting views about the role that a lack of financial knowledge plays in explaining their credit difficulties. On the one hand, as noted above, many participants stated that they knew what to do, they just didn't do it. This suggests that the lack of knowledge itself may not be a problem, rather the key may be people's inability to implement what they know (i.e., change their financial behavior—control spending, engage in financial planning, save money). On the other hand, however, many focus group participants did express a desire to learn more about managing finances and a belief that such knowledge would improve their credit records/performance. There was also evidence of common misperceptions that could be corrected with education.

Given the above, it is not surprising that the CCS results on financial knowledge are somewhat mixed. In general respondents with "bad" credit records self-assess their knowledge of how to manage finances less favorably than do respondents with "good" credit records.

Minority (African-American and Hispanic) respondents also give a lower self-assessment of how much they know about managing their finances than do Whites. However, there is not much difference in how African-American respondents with “good” and “bad” credit self assess their knowledge of how to manage finances. And, interestingly, the primary source from which respondents with “bad” credit learned about managing money was not courses, parents or spouses/domestic partners, but rather from difficult financial experiences/the “school of hard knocks.”

By their own assessment, respondents with “bad” credit records know less about managing finances than respondents with “good” credit records.

- Respondents with “good” credit records are 28% more likely to say they know “a fair amount” or “a lot” about managing finances, compared to respondents with “bad” credit records (51% versus 40%).
- Respondents with “bad” credit records are 50% more likely to say they know “very little” or “nothing” about managing finances, compared to respondents with “good” credit records (24% versus 16%).

Minority (African-American and Hispanic) respondents are also less likely to favorably view their knowledge of how to manage finances.

- 41% of African-American respondents say they know “a fair amount” or “a lot” about managing finances, compared to 40% of Hispanic respondents and 50% of White respondents.
- 27% of African-American respondents say they know “very little” or “nothing” about managing finances, compared to 28% of Hispanic respondents and 17% of White respondents.

Interestingly, the difference between respondents with “good” and “bad” credit is far more salient for Whites and Hispanics than it is for African-Americans. In particular, African-American respondents with “good” credit records are less likely than similarly situated Hispanic and White respondents to highly self-assess their financial knowledge. As a result, for African-Americans there is virtually no difference between respondents with “good” and “bad” credit records in their self-assessed knowledge about managing finances.

- African-Americans respondents with “good” credit records are 8% more likely to say they know “a fair amount” or “a lot” about managing finances, compared to respondents with “bad” credit records (42% versus 39%). The equivalent number for Hispanics is 23% (43% versus 35%), and for Whites the number is also 29% (54% versus 42%).
- An identical number of African-Americans respondents with “bad” and “good” credit records (26%) say they know “very little” or “nothing” about managing finances. The equivalent number for Hispanics is 7% (29% versus 27%), and for Whites the number is 64% (23% versus 14%).

Respondents with “good” and “bad” credit records also appear to have different sources of learning. Respondents with “good” credit records are more likely to learn about managing money from their parents and spouses.

- Respondents with “good” credit records are 14% more likely to say that they learned “a fair amount” or “a lot” from their parents, than respondents with “bad” credit records (49% versus 43%).
- Respondents with “good” credit records are 18% more likely to say that they learned “a fair amount” or “a lot” from their spouse/domestic partner, than respondents with “bad” credit records (40% versus 34%).

Respondents with “bad” credit records, however, are more likely to learn about managing money from difficult financial experiences/the “school of hard knocks”.

Respondents with “bad” credit records are 60% more likely to say that they learned “a fair amount” or “a lot” from their difficult financial experiences/the “school of hard knocks,” compared to respondents with “good” credit records (64% versus 40%).

We also asked about other sources of knowledge—high school and/or college courses, training courses and/or seminar taught outside school, friends and peers, work, and TV or radio. Respondents generally did not report that they learned as much from these sources, nor was there (self-assessed) differential learning between respondents with “good” and “bad” credit records.

African-Americans respondents report differentially important sources of learning than do Hispanic and White respondents. For example, African-American respondents with “good” and “bad” credit records do not report differential learning from either parents or spouse/domestic partner.

- 26% of African-American respondents with “good” credit records say that they learned “a fair amount” or “a lot” from their parents, and 27% of respondents with “bad” credit records respond similarly.
- 45% of African-American respondents with “good” credit records say that they learned “a fair amount” or “a lot” from their spouse/domestic partner, and 43% of respondents with “bad” credit records respond similarly.

As with Hispanic and White respondents, however, African-American respondents with “good” and “bad” credit records do report differential learning from difficult financial experiences/the “school of hard knocks.”

And, although African-American respondents with “good” and “bad” credit records do not report differential learning from either training courses and/or seminars, or TV or radio, African-American respondents in general do report having learned more from these sources than do either Hispanic or White respondents.

- 13% of African-American respondents say that they learned “a fair amount” or “a lot” from training courses and/or seminars, and only 7% of Hispanic respondents and 6% of White respondents report similarly.
- 19% of African-American respondents say that they learned “a fair amount” or “a lot” from TV or radio, and only 9% of Hispanic respondents and 7% of White respondents report similarly.

4. Economic safety net

Although focus group participants did not explicitly cite lower income or savings as a cause for their credit problems, they were mentioned as contributors in many instances. The CCS results confirm this general view.

Respondents with “bad” credit records are less likely to have an effective economic safety net (e.g., lower income, lower savings/wealth, fewer alternatives to turn to in times of financial difficulty) than respondents with “good” credit records.

- Respondents with “bad” credit records are 33% more likely to report incomes of less than \$35,000, compared to respondents with “good” credit records (56% versus 42%).
- Respondents with “bad” credit records are 67% more likely to report net wealth of less than \$10,000, compared to respondents with “good” credit records (65% versus 39%).
- Respondents with “good” credit records are 70% more likely to report that they could “somewhat likely” or “very likely” pay their bills for 3 months without borrowing if they had an unexpected loss in income, compared to respondents with “bad” credit records (46% versus 27%).
- Respondents with “good” credit records are 28% more likely to report that they could “somewhat likely” or “very likely” get significant help from family or friends if they had an unexpected loss in income, compared to respondents with “bad” credit records (56% versus 46%).

With the exception of the ability to pay their bills for 3 months without borrowing, African-American respondents report a less effective economic safety net than Hispanic or White respondents.

- 63% of African-American respondents report incomes less than \$35,000, while 52% of Hispanic respondents and 45% of White respondents do so.
- 64% of African-American respondents report net wealth of less than \$10,000, while 62% of Hispanic respondents and 51% of White respondents do so.
- 38% of African-American respondents report that they could “somewhat likely” or “very likely” pay their bills for 3 months without borrowing if they had an unexpected loss in income, while 39% of Hispanic respondents and 40% of White respondents do so.
- 44% of African-American respondents report that they could “somewhat likely” or “very likely” get significant help from family or friends if they had an unexpected loss in income, while 48% of Hispanic respondents and 54% of White respondents do so.

Again, however, the economic safety net does not distinguish respondents with “good” and “bad” credit records as well for African-Americans as it does for Hispanic and White respondents.

- African-American respondents with “bad” credit are 10% more likely to report incomes less than \$35,000, compared to respondents with “good” credit (65% versus 59%). The equivalent number for Hispanic respondents is 19% (57% versus 48%), and for White respondents it is 39% (53% versus 38%).

- African-American respondents with “bad” credit are 12% more likely to report net worth less than \$10,000, compared to respondents with “good” credit (67% versus 60%). The equivalent number for Hispanic respondents is 24% (68% versus 55%), and for White respondents it is 43% (63% versus 44%).
- African-American respondents with “good” credit are 29% more likely to report they could “somewhat likely” or “very likely” pay their bills for 3 months without borrowing if they had an unexpected loss in income, compared to respondents with “bad” credit (44% versus 34%). The equivalent number for Hispanic respondents is 50% (45% versus 30%), and for White respondents it is 88% (47% versus 25%).
- African-American respondents with “good” credit are 2% **less** likely to report they could “somewhat likely” or “very likely” get significant financial help from family or friends if they had an unexpected loss in income, compared to respondents with “bad” credit (45% versus 46%). The equivalent number for Hispanic respondents is 21% **more** likely (51% versus 42%), and for White respondents it is 29% **more** likely (58% versus 45%).

'99 SEP 24 PM6:25

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

'99 SEP 24 PM6:20

September 24, 1999

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

9-27-99

Copied
MacKay
Podesta

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT AND THE VICE-PRESIDENT

FROM: Kenneth H. MacKay, Jr. *KHM*
SUBJECT: Special Envoy for the Americas Weekly Report

CBI: The White House sent a clear signal of support for the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) enhancement legislation at a meeting I hosted with your top senior advisors for President Rodriguez of Costa Rica, Prime Minister Panday of Trinidad and Tobago, President Flores of El Salvador, and key Ministers from Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua. Delivering a clear message of support for CBI were the National Security Adviser, the National Economic Adviser, the Secretary of Treasury, the U.S. Trade Representative, the Chair of the Council of Economic Advisers, the Administrator for the Agency for International Development, the President of OPIC, as well as leading officials from State and Commerce. The press coverage at the "stake out" will help disseminate the message that CBI is a priority for the White House.

Dominican Republic: I met with President Fernandez of the Dominican Republic. While the discussion covered a range of issues, the President renewed his willingness to play more of a lead role in international community efforts to help Haiti reestablish some positive momentum. I, once again, commended the President and stated that the US would be eager to work with him.

El Salvador: I met with businessmen and labor union officials from El Salvador who traveled to Washington to advocate for CBI. They emphasized the progress that has been made within their country on issues that have been sticking points in the past, i.e. worker rights. I commended them for their efforts on the Hill. I reassured them that the Administration is committed to passage of CBI enhancement.

Business Outreach: I spoke to 150 members of the business community at a reception hosted by the U.S. Chamber in honor of President Rodriguez of Costa Rica, Prime Minister Panday of Trinidad and Tobago, President Flores of El Salvador about the importance of expanding trade and the importance of passage of CBI. I also spoke to the U.S. Hispanic Chamber of Commerce's 20th Annual Conference in San Diego. This speech focused on the Administration's commitment to the hemisphere and our continued efforts to promote free trade.

Wry

9-27-99

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT
PAGE TWO

- Turning to the CHIP and Medicaid problem in South Dakota, this issue affects all of the tribes in the state. South Dakota runs its CHIP program out of its Medicaid program. Therefore, the benefits for CHIP and Medicaid participants are the same. In South Dakota, the program does not cover residential treatment for either substance abuse or mental health services.

Interagency meeting on the Dozoretz Proposal

✓ Maria Echaveste chaired a meeting of representatives of different agencies who have the potential to help with the project proposed by Ron Dozoretz. After that meeting, it is clear that the proposed Youth Center (described above) should be phase one of meeting the needs of the young people at Pine Ridge. The tribal government has made this Youth Center a priority.

✓ If we can get the Youth Center built, Maria and I believe that the residential treatment facility could be phase two and exist near to the center. The actual proposal, which we now have in writing, costs a total of \$15 to \$16 million. Many of our people found that estimate to be very high, and in any case, there just isn't the money for construction.

- In any event, we have concluded that building the Youth Center should be the first priority, while we continue to encourage the tribe to seek better coverage from the state for mental health treatment and at a minimum to get their children enrolled in CHIP. Either Maria or I will talk to Ron.

'99 SEP 25 PM 2:03

TIM HUTCHINSON
ARKANSASCOMMITTEES:
ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS
LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES
VETERANS' AFFAIRS

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-0403

September 24, 1999

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

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing on behalf of David Gossow who is a 14 year old boy from Fort Smith, Arkansas.

He is currently in Arkansas Children's Hospital with a brain tumor and is not expected to live through the weekend. He has been very courageous through this long battle. I had the opportunity to speak with him and his family yesterday, and David informed me that he actually met you during a visit to Little Rock.

David and his family would appreciate a call if at all possible sometime this weekend. The phone number for Arkansas Children's Hospital is (501) 320-1100 and he is in Room 3141. His parents are David and Michelle Gossow.

Thank you for considering this request.

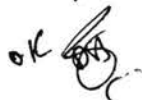
With kind regards,

Sincerely,

Tim Hutchinson
United States Senator

9-27-99

TH:cb

After you have seen,
we will send to
Burkhardt for replyOK 

*Mr. President
Hutchinson
you called
about this house
you must have
met this child
after church
for CR one day
NK*

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
245 DIKSEN SENATE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20510
(202) 224-2353

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El Dorado, AR 71730
(870) 863-6406

9/27/99

Please for
CondolenceLtr to funeral
home by 9/28/99 by
501-963-2858.

3:00PM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date 9/25

To: MR. PRESIDENT

From: The Staff Secretary SEAN

NANCY THOUGHT YOU'D WANT

TO SEE THIS TODAY.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

9-27-99

→ the office
- RANNO Pencil
- shared with the



TIM HUTCHINSON

UNITED STATES SENATOR • ARKANSAS

FAX

TO:

Nancy Hernreich

OFFICE:

White House

FAX NO:

(202) 456-6003

DATE:

9/24/99

TIME:

PAGE 1 OF:

2

FROM:

Courtney Brown

(202) 224 -

4274

SUBJECT:

Thank you for your help!

SURVEY OF STATE AND LOCAL OFFICIALS ON

Gen'l Grohampton Fly-Cover

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

9-27-99

Livable Communities



Photo by G.B. Arrington

*copied
Spurling
Frankton
Podesta*



THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE
OF ARCHITECTS

SURVEY OF STATE AND LOCAL OFFICIALS ON LIVABLE COMMUNITIES

July 1999

Prepared for:
The American Institute of Architects



a Cassidy Company

Frederick Schneiders Research
700 13th Street, NW #1100
Washington, DC 20005
(202) 628-1118

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SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE
VERBATIM RESPONSES
CROSSTABS

I. METHODOLOGY

The American Institute of Architects contracted the services of Frederick Schneiders Research (FSR) to survey policy makers at the state and local level on issues affecting their communities. Specifically, the study was intended to identify what factors state and local policy makers viewed as most important in making a community "livable."

FSR surveyed from a total eligible pool of 5,805 executives in policy-making positions at the state and local level. The pool was compiled by FSR based on publicly available lists of policy positions within:

- State executive agencies and departments
- State legislatures
- County and municipal governments and agencies

Survey participants were contacted through email and invited to participate via a link to an FSR Website and data collection facility. The survey was conducted from June 21 to June 25, 1999. A total of 351 respondents completed the survey. The margin of error for the entire sample is plus or minus 6% based on a ninety-five percent confidence level.

II. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Livable communities is a serious political issue and is considered by state and local policy makers as something that will grow in importance in the future.

Nearly four-in-five (78%) state and local opinion leaders surveyed say that compared to other political and economic issues, "livable community" concerns are either "one of the most important" issues or "very important."

Over two-thirds (68%) of state and local policy makers believe that concern over "livable communities" is growing

- Nearly two-thirds (64%) of state and local policy makers are directly involved in initiatives to address issues about "livable communities."

While over half (55%) of state and local policy makers say they have sufficient resources to address these issues, a majority would like to have more input from community based organizations, urban planners, local elected officials, and architects.

- According to state and local policy makers, factors that most define what makes a community "livable" are air quality, educational facilities, parks/open spaces, and housing.

Policy makers in the South placed greater emphasis on educational facilities than did those in other regions. Policy makers in the West placed greater emphasis on air and water quality.

- A majority (53%) of state and local policy makers believe the proper Federal role should be to support local governments through grants and funding.
- Regional planning is considered by state and local policy makers to be most important in dealing with transportation and air and water quality issues compared to the other issues tested.
- About three quarters of state and local policy makers say that architects should play an important role on three of the top four problems that were tested--urban "sprawl", quality of educational facilities, and housing and commercial development.

III. CHALLENGES TO OUR QUALITY OF LIFE AND THE LIVABILITY OF OUR COMMUNITIES

We asked state and local policy makers to describe in their own words what they viewed as the most important issue or challenge affecting the quality of life or livability of their community. By far, the issue cited most often was education and in many cases was tied to issues of taxation and program funding.

<u>Issue</u>	<u>Number of mentions</u>
Education	61
Urban sprawl/land use	47
Employment / jobs	39
General economic development	36
Affordable housing	34
Transportation	31
Environmental issues	31
Taxes	31
Traffic	29
Crime / safety	22

Closely following education were issues related to urban "sprawl," development, and land use. Indeed, many of the other items mentioned – from transportation to housing to the environment – were often tied to managing the demands of growth and development.

We also asked state and local policy makers to rate the seriousness of a number of specific issues using a scale of one to ten where one meant it was not at all serious and ten meant it was very serious. The issues tested were:

- Traffic congestion
- Housing development
- Air and water quality
- Urban "sprawl"
- Inadequate planning for government services
- Quality of government buildings and facilities
- Quality of educational buildings and facilities
- Availability of parks and open spaces

According to those state and local policy makers surveyed, the three most serious problems affecting our communities are traffic congestion (6.0), urban "sprawl" (5.9) and the quality of educational buildings and facilities (5.7). This was followed by housing development (5.5), commercial development (5.5), and air and water quality (5.3).

"Please rate each of the following on how serious a problem it poses for your community on a scale of 1 (not at all serious) to 10 (very serious)"

Mean score rating by government function

	<u>Total</u>	<u>State Leg.</u>	<u>State Exec.</u>	<u>Municipal</u>
Traffic congestion	6.0	4.3	5.0	6.7
Urban "sprawl"	5.9	4.4	5.1	6.4
Quality of educational buildings and facilities	5.7	5.2	5.6	5.8
Housing development	5.5	5.2	5.4	5.6
Commercial development	5.5	4.6	5.3	5.6
Air and water quality	5.3	4.8	4.8	5.6
Inadequate planning for govt. services	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.2
Quality of govt. buildings and facilities	4.5	4.0	4.1	4.7
Availability of parks and open spaces	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.4

Mean score rating by geographic region

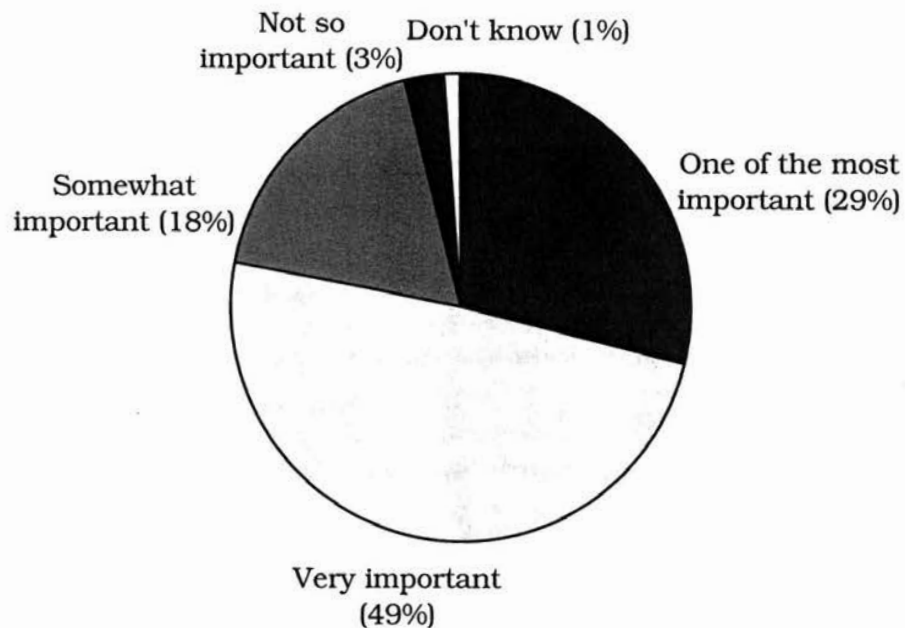
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Northeast</u>	<u>Midwest</u>	<u>South</u>	<u>West</u>
Traffic congestion	6.0	4.9	5.1	6.4	7.3
Urban "sprawl"	5.9	5.1	6.0	5.7	6.6
Quality of educational Buildings and facilities	5.7	4.8	5.7	5.7	6.2
Housing development	5.5	5.0	5.9	5.2	5.8
Commercial development	5.5	5.2	5.7	5.4	5.4
Air and water quality	5.3	4.3	5.2	5.5	5.8
Inadequate planning for govt. services	5.1	4.7	5.1	5.3	5.3
Quality of govt. buildings and facilities	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.7
Availability of parks and open spaces	4.4	3.5	4.1	4.4	5.5

Local and municipal policy makers were much more concerned about traffic and urban sprawl than those working in state government. Traffic and "sprawl" were also considered a much more serious issue among policy makers in the high growth regions of the South and West than among policy makers in the Northeast and Midwest.

IV. CONCERNS ABOUT "LIVABLE COMMUNITIES:" SIGNIFICANT AND GROWING

According to state and local policy makers, "livable communities" is a serious political issue and is expected to grow in political importance.

Nearly four-in-five (78%) state and local opinion leaders surveyed said that "livable community" concerns were either "one of the most important" issues or "very important," compared to other political and economic issues. Over one-quarter (29%) said that it was one of the most important policy issues they face.



The perceived importance of this as an issue was highest in the West, with over one-third (34%) of all state and local leaders saying it was one of the most important policy issues they faced.

Compared to other political and economic issues that are facing your community, how would you rate the importance of "livable community" concerns?

	<u>Total</u>	<u>State Leg.</u>	<u>State Exec.</u>	<u>Municipal</u>
One of the most important	29	22	24	32
Very important	49	44	46	51
Combined	78	66	70	83

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Northeast</u>	<u>Midwest</u>	<u>South</u>	<u>West</u>
One of the most important	29	24	27	30	34
Very important	49	51	53	49	44
Combined	78	75	80	79	78

Local and municipal policy makers were more inclined to view "livable community" concerns as a top issue than were policy makers in the state executive and legislative branches of government. Nearly one-third of local and municipal policy makers (32%) said livable community concerns were one of the most important issues they faced compared to less than one-quarter of those surveyed among state executive (24%) and legislative (22%) policy makers.

Over two-thirds of policy makers (68%) at every level of state and local government and in every geographic region believe that concern about "livable communities" is growing in political importance. Perceived growth of this as a political issue was higher among local and municipal policy makers than among state executive and legislative policy makers. Among those surveyed, more policy makers in the West (73%), Midwest (73%), and South (68%) believe this issue is growing in importance than policy makers in the Northeast (51%).

"As a political issue, do you think concern about "livable communities" is becoming more important, less important, or staying about the same in importance in your community?"

Percent by government function

	<u>Total</u>	<u>State Leg.</u>	<u>State Exec.</u>	<u>Municipal</u>
Concern about "livable communities" is becoming more important	68	63	61	71
Concern about "livable communities" is becoming less important	1	--	3	1
Concern about "livable communities" is staying about the same	29	37	35	26
DK/REFUSED	2	--	1	2

Percent by geographic region

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Northeast</u>	<u>Midwest</u>	<u>South</u>	<u>West</u>
Concern about "livable communities" is becoming more important	68	51	73	68	73
Concern about "livable communities" is becoming less important	1	2	1	3	--
Concern about "livable communities" is staying about the same	29	46	24	27	26
DK/REFUSED	2	2	1	3	1

V. FACTORS THAT DEFINE "LIVABLE COMMUNITIES"

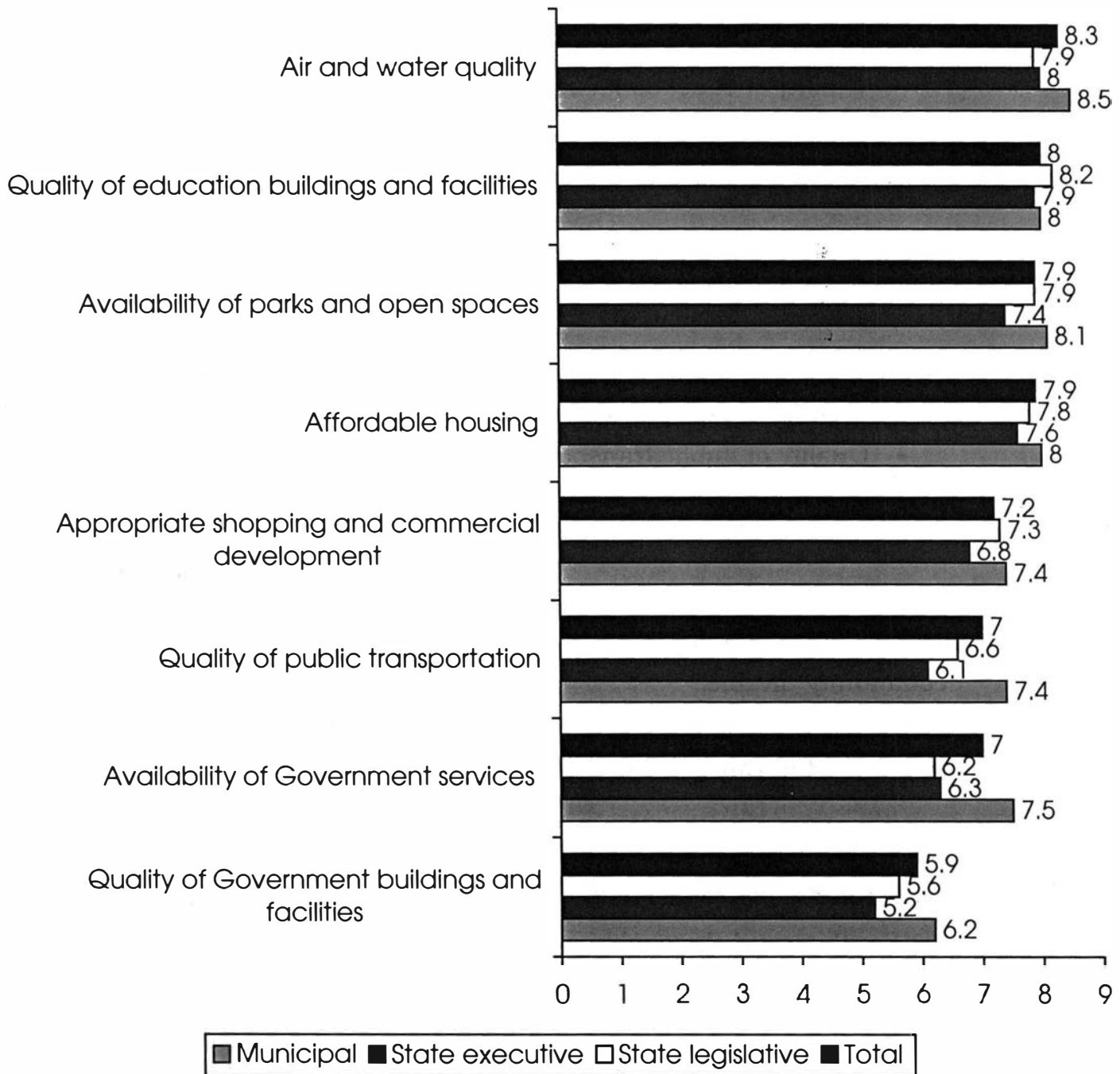
One of the objectives of the research was to understand how policy makers defined the issue of "livable communities." To that end, we asked state and local leaders the following question: "Thinking about the factors that make up 'livable' communities, how important are each of the following on a scale of 1 (not at all important) to 10 (extremely important)?"

Respondents were asked to rate the same attributes that were tested for seriousness in their community:

- Traffic congestion
- Housing development
- Air and water quality
- Urban "sprawl"
- Inadequate planning for government services
- Quality of government buildings and facilities
- Quality of educational buildings and facilities
- Availability of parks and open spaces

Based on mean scores, the factor that was viewed as most important in making a community "livable" is air and water quality. Overall, state and local opinion leaders scored air and water quality 8.3 on a ten-point scale. Opinion leaders at the municipal and local level were more inclined to think of air and water quality as an important part of "livable communities" than policy leaders at the state legislative and state executive branches of government.

Thinking about the factors that make up "livable" communities, how important are each of the following on a scale of 1 (not at all important) to 10 (extremely important)?



Next in importance in making a community “livable” were factors that dealt with the quality and access to personal and public “space,” each scoring between 8.0 to 7.9:

- Quality of educational buildings and facilities
- Availability of parks and open spaces
- Affordable housing

Next in importance were matters that dealt with economic development and social services, scoring between 7.2 to 7.0, were:

- Appropriate shopping and commercial development
- Quality of public transportation; and
- Availability of government services

Among those factors tested, the quality of government buildings and facilities was viewed as the least important factor that make a community “livable.”

Regional differences

Although there was overall consistency among most groups, there were several significant differences by region. Opinion leaders in the South viewed the quality of educational buildings and facilities as a more important factor in making a community “livable” than did opinion leaders in other regions. Among opinion leaders in the West, air and water quality was viewed as a much more important issue than any other tested.

Percent by Geographic Region

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Northeast</u>	<u>Midwest</u>	<u>South</u>	<u>West</u>
Air and water quality	8.3	7.8	8.2	8.3	8.6
Quality of educational buildings & facilities	8.0	7.5	7.9	8.4	7.8
Availability of parks and open spaces	7.9	7.2	7.9	7.9	8.2
Affordable housing	7.9	7.3	8.0	8.0	8.1
Appropriate shopping & commercial development	7.2	6.8	7.2	7.4	7.3
Quality of public transportation	7.0	6.1	6.8	7.1	7.6
Availability of government services	7.0	6.5	7.0	7.4	7.0
Quality of govt. buildings & facilities	5.9	5.7	5.7	6.2	5.8

VI. DEALING WITH “LIVABLE COMMUNITY” CONCERNS

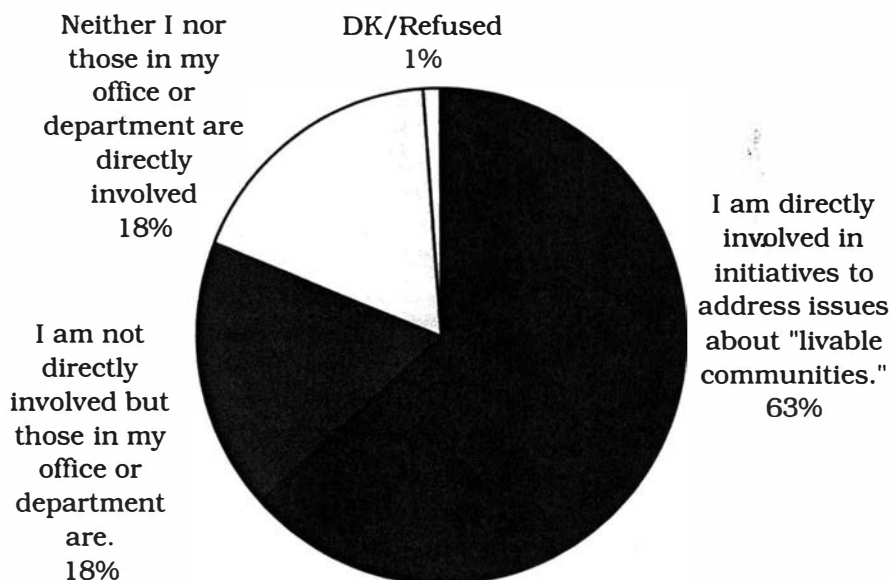
Who is involved?

Nearly two-thirds of state and local policy makers surveyed (64%) said they were directly involved in initiatives to address issues affecting “livable communities.”

Ironically, while policy makers at the local and municipal level expressed most concern about “livable communities” they claimed to be less directly involved in livable community initiatives than their counterparts in the state executive and legislative branches. Less than three-in-five (57%) local and municipal policy makers said they were directly involved in initiatives to address issues about “livable communities” compared to 78% of state executive policy makers and 70% of state legislative policy makers.

Which of the following best describes the involvement that you or those in your office currently have involving initiatives to address issues affecting "livable communities" in your state, county, or municipal jurisdiction?

Percent by government function



Percent by geographic region

	<u>Northeast</u>	<u>Midwest</u>	<u>South</u>	<u>West</u>
I am directly involved in initiatives to address issues about "livable communities"	69	66	61	60
I am not directly involved but those in my office or dept. are	15	18	20	17
Neither I nor those in my office or department are directly involved	15	17	17	22
DK/REFUSED	--	--	2	1

Also, policy makers in the Northeast, where concern about livable community issues was lowest, said they were more directly involved in initiatives than those policy makers in the South or West. Over two-thirds (69%) of Northeastern policy makers said they were directly involved in "livable community" initiatives compared to 61% in the South and 60% in the West.

Do they have the needed resources?

Over half (55%) of those surveyed said they currently have the resources and expertise needed to address "livable community" issues efficiently and effectively. Policy makers at the local and municipal level were more likely to say they had the needed resources than those at the state level. Only among state legislative policy makers was there the belief that more resources are needed--with 44% saying they did not have sufficient resources and 37% saying they did.

“Does your community currently have the resources and expertise it needs to address “livable community” issues efficiently and effectively?”

	<u>Total</u>	<u>State Leg.</u>	<u>State Exec.</u>	<u>Municipal</u>
Yes	55	37	50	60
No	31	44	38	26
DK/REFUSED	14	19	12	14

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Northeast</u>	<u>Midwest</u>	<u>South</u>	<u>West</u>
Yes	55	53	52	59	56
No	31	36	34	27	28
DK/REFUSED	14	12	13	14	16

What is the role of the Federal Government?

We asked respondents to identify which of four statements was closest to their view of the role of the Federal government to deal with issues that affect “livable communities.”

A majority (55%) said that the Federal role should be to support state and local governments through funding. Nearly one-third (30%) said that in addition to funding, the Federal government should also promote regional planning while nearly one-in-five (17%) said the Federal government should do nothing. Virtually no one (1%) thought that the Federal government should be primarily responsible for these issues.

Which of the following statements comes closest to your view regarding the role of the Federal government on issues that affect "livable communities?"

	<u>Total</u>	<u>State Leg.</u>	<u>State Exec.</u>	<u>Municipal</u>
The Federal govt. should do nothing. It is a state and local issue	17	37	18	14
The Federal govt. should support state and local governments through grants and funding	53	48	56	52
The Federal govt. should increase funding and promote regional planning	30	15	26	33
The Federal govt. should be primarily responsible for these issues	1	--	--	1
DK/REFUSED	1	--	--	1

Policy makers from the state legislative branch were more inclined to take a dim view of Federal government involvement than other state and local policy makers. Nearly forty percent (37%) of those in state legislatures said that the Federal government should do nothing on "livable community" issues. By contrast only 18% of those in the state executive and 14% of those in the local and municipal branches of government thought the Federal government should play no role. Similarly, there was much more support for a Federal government coordinating role among those in

the state executive and local/municipal branches of government than among those in the state legislatures.

Regional planning

We asked participants to indicate how important regional planning was in dealing with issues that affect "livable communities." Regional planning was viewed as most important in dealing with public transportation and air and water quality. 72 percent of respondents said that regional planning was very important in dealing with public transportation and 70 percent said it was very important in dealing with air and water quality.

*How important is regional planning in dealing with the following
issues affecting "livable communities?"
[percent answering VERY IMPORTANT]*

	<u>Total</u>	<u>State Leg.</u>	<u>State Exec.</u>	<u>Municipal</u>
Quality of public transportation systems	72	67	51	81
Air and water quality	70	56	59	77
Affordable housing	40	44	34	42
Availability of parks and open spaces	40	41	40	40
Quality of educational buildings & facilities	31	30	37	29
Commercial development	30	41	24	31
Availability of government services	28	15	20	33
Quality of govt. buildings & facilities	11	7	8	12

Percent by Geographic Region

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Northeast</u>	<u>Midwest</u>	<u>South</u>	<u>West</u>
Quality of public transportation systems	72	56	71	76	77
Air and water quality	70	64	66	73	75
Availability of parks and open spaces	40	36	42	38	43
Affordable housing	40	37	47	33	44
Quality of educational buildings & facilities	31	31	28	33	32
Commercial development	30	32	31	31	26
Availability of government services	28	20	29	31	28
Quality of govt. buildings & facilities	11	10	10	12	10

Less than one half of the respondents (40%) said that regional planning was very important in dealing with affordable housing or parks and open spaces. Less than one-third thought that regional planning was very important in dealing with the quality of educational buildings (31%), commercial development (30%), or availability of government services (28%).

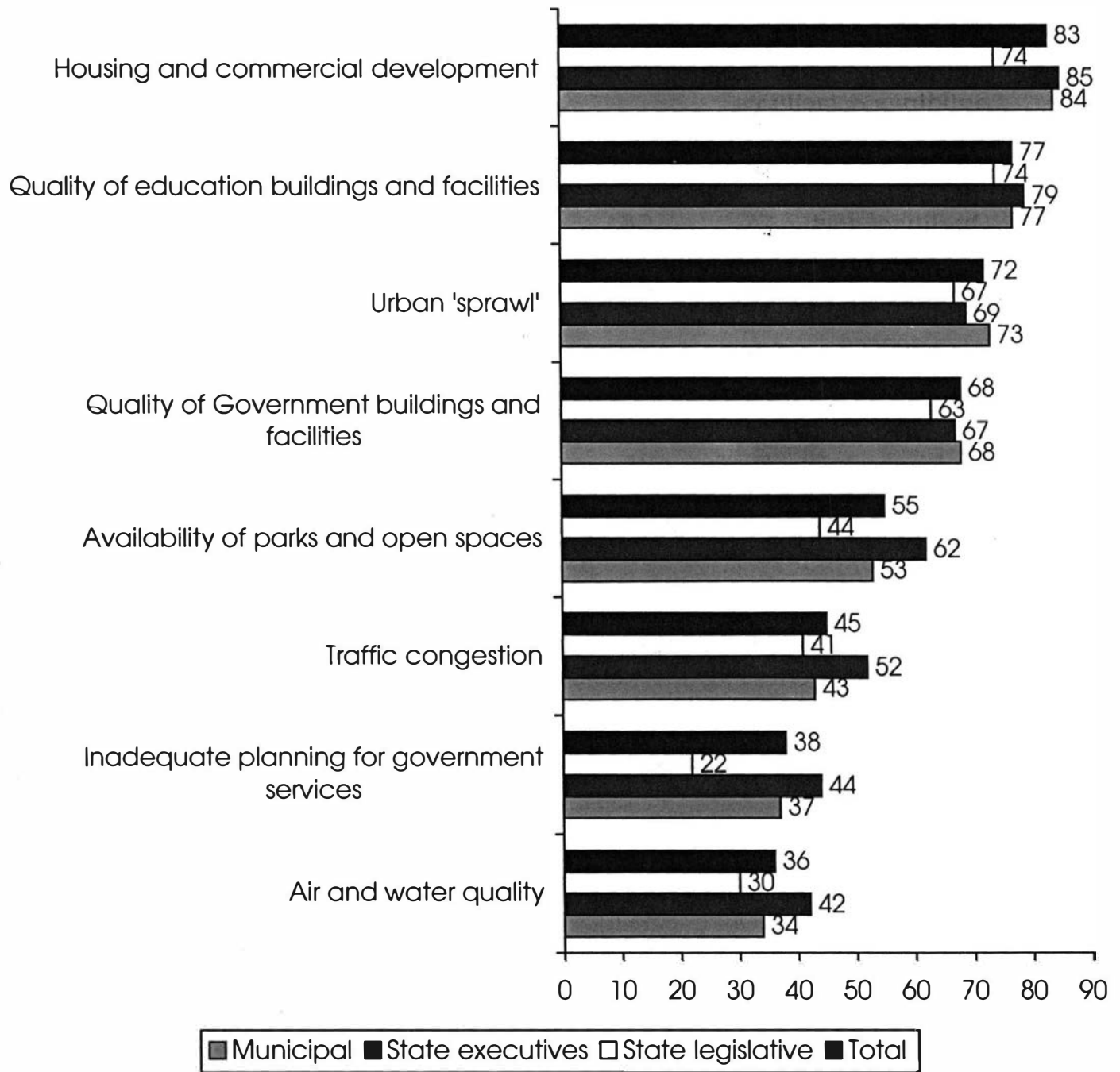
VII. THE ROLE OF ARCHITECTS

We asked state and local policy makers to assess the role that architects should play on a number of issues affecting "livable communities."

Over four-in-five (83%) policy makers surveyed said that architects should play an important role in dealing with housing and commercial development. Over two-in-five (41%) said that architects should play a very important role in dealing with that issue.

About three-fourths said that architects should have an important role in dealing with the quality of education buildings (77%) and in dealing with urban "sprawl" (72%). And over two-thirds said that architects should play an important in improving the quality of government buildings and facilities (68%).

Thinking just about professional architects, how important a role do you think they should play on these issues affecting "livable communities?" [percent saying IMPORTANT]



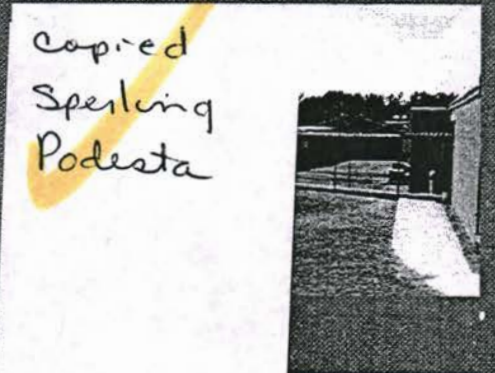
Gen - This is brilliant! Maybe we can use it to do what!



Good Enough
for Congress?



A Pictorial
Representation
of Why Americans
Deserve Better
School Buildings



Copied
Spelling
Podesta



THE AMERICAN
INSTITUTE
OF ARCHITECTS



DRAFT

GOOD ENOUGH FOR CONGRESS?

A Pictorial Representation Of Why Americans Deserve Better School Buildings

The American Institute of Architects (AIA) supports federal assistance to aid communities involved in school construction, renovation, and expansion. We urge Members of the 106th Congress to pass legislation that will provide tax credit bonds for school modernization and renovation. Tax credit bonds emphasize federal *support* rather than federal *control* over local school districts requesting assistance.

Aging Facilities and Record Enrollments Require Action

All across America, nearly 25,000 public schools – almost one-third of all public school buildings – are in a serious state of disrepair. This means that every day parents send over 15 million school-age children to facilities that have substandard heating, ventilation, plumbing, and roofing systems. Unfortunately, demographic trends have far outrun our aging public school infrastructure. Record enrollments at public schools are now approaching 53.2 million children this year and are expected to climb further. Moreover, the average public school in America is 42 years old. For our nation, we urge you to take immediate action.

School Modernization is a \$200 Billion Problem

The General Accounting Office (GAO) reliably estimates that over \$112 billion is needed today to repair existing schools that are in poor condition. In order to accommodate rising enrollments in high-growth areas of the country, 2,400 new schools will need to be built by 2003. And this does not take into account the vast number of antiquated schools that are not connected to the Internet, the lifeline to our nation's future prosperity. In short, making America's public school infrastructure ready for the 21st century is a \$200 billion problem. The magnitude of the problem means that local jurisdictions are ill equipped to handle it alone.

Modernization and renovation of our nation's public schools affects every community in every state. It is a non-partisan national issue that deserves immediate congressional action. The schools highlighted in this pictorial – the public schools of you and your colleagues on the congressional tax writing committees – are merely a representative sample of public school buildings in America, both good and bad. To check how your state would benefit under proposed tax credit bonds legislation, turn to the back of this book. Schools should be the centers of strong, vibrant communities. They should provide the quality learning environment our children need and deserve. But in order to achieve this goal, Congress must take immediate action.

Tax Credit Bonds Provide the Best Solution

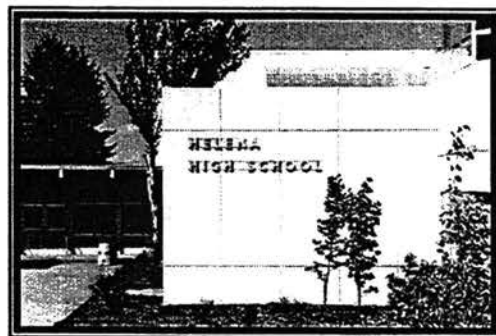
Public schools in your state need help. Despite the fact that public school districts spent more than \$15.45 billion last year for construction, expansion, and renovation, it does not come close to satisfying demand. H.R. 1660 "Public School Modernization Act of 1999" introduced by Rep. Charles Rangel (D-N.Y.), H.R. 1760 "America's Better Classroom Act of 1999" introduced by Rep. Nancy Johnson (R-Conn.), and S. 1454 "Public School Modernization and Overcrowding Relief Act of 1999" introduced by Sen. Charles Robb (D-Va.) would increase school construction and renovation through use of tax credit bonds. These proposals would cost \$3.2 billion but generate \$25 billion in school construction and renovation activity.

SEN. MAX BAUCUS

Helena High School*

This building's hallways are crowded and inaccessible during high traffic times. While state statistics show a decline, the population for this school is expected to increase. In addition, the schools in this state need to catch-up for a 10.4 % increase from the past decade. Major renovations at this school in 1998 have helped.

Location:	Helena, Montana
Built in:	1956
Past Renovations:	Major renovations in 1998
Student Population:	1,800
School Designed for:	2,000
Auxiliary Structures:	
Annexes:	1
Trailers:	2



FACTS ABOUT MONTANA SCHOOLS:

Total Number of Schools: 892
Total Enrollment: 168,000

Current Conditions:

- 70 % of schools report a need to upgrade or repair building to good overall condition
- 45 % of schools report at least one inadequate building feature (e.g. roof, electrical, etc.)
- 8 students per computer

Projected Needs:

- Range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition:
\$250 to \$12,000,000
- Enrollment in Montana over the last decade increased 10.4 %. From 1998 to 2008 projected state enrollment in elementary and secondary schools is expected to decrease by 3,000 students.



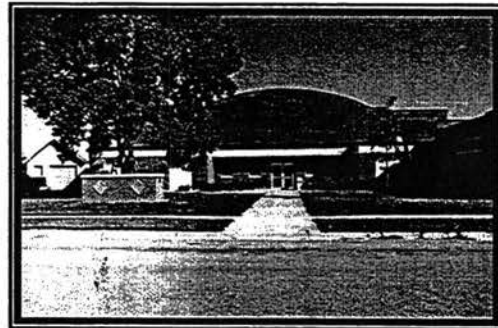
* Sen. Roth also attended Helena High School.

SEN. CHARLES GRASSLEY

New Hartford/Dike Middle School

This school's 1949 gym is in need of replacement, but the rest of the additions – classrooms, kitchen, multi-purpose and music rooms – are in good shape.

Location:	New Hartford, Iowa
Built in:	Originally in 1917
Past Renovations:	Many
Student Population:	250
School Designed for:	N/A
Auxiliary Structures:	
Annexes:	None
Trailers:	None



FACTS ABOUT IOWA SCHOOLS:

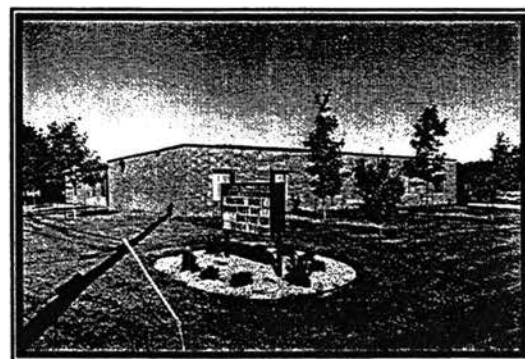
Total Number of Schools: 1,552
Total Enrollment: 500,000

Current Conditions:

- 79 % of schools report a need to upgrade or repair building to good overall condition
- 50 % of schools report at least one inadequate building feature (e.g. roof, electrical, etc.)
- 11 students per computer

Projected Needs:

- Range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition:
\$800 to \$8,500,000
- Enrollment in Iowa over the last decade **increased 4.6%**. From 1998 to 2008 projected state enrollment in elementary and secondary schools is expected to decrease by 34,000 students.

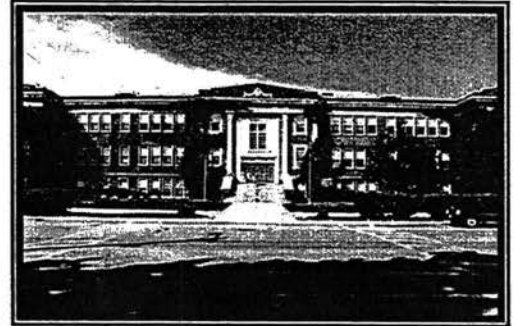


SEN. JIM JEFFORDS

Rutland High School

The original building is now an "intermediate school" that needs constant repairs and high maintenance.

Location:	Rutland, Vermont
Built in:	N/A
Past Renovations:	Many
Student Population:	1,100
School Designed for:	N/A
Auxiliary Structures:	
Annexes:	3 or more
Trailers:	None



FACTS ABOUT VERMONT SCHOOLS:

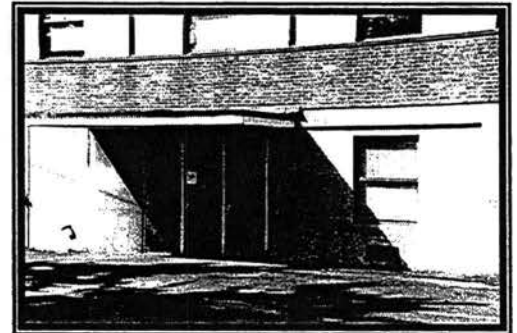
Total Number of Schools: 395
Total Enrollment: 107,000

Current Conditions:

- 82 % of schools report a need to upgrade or repair building to good overall condition
- 53 % of schools report at least one inadequate building feature (e.g. roof, electrical, etc.)
- 17 students per computer

Projected Needs:

- Range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition:
\$100 to \$7,573,032
- Enrollment in Vermont over the last decade **increased 14.6 %**. From 1998 to 2008 projected state enrollment in elementary and secondary schools is expected to **decrease by 3,000 students**.

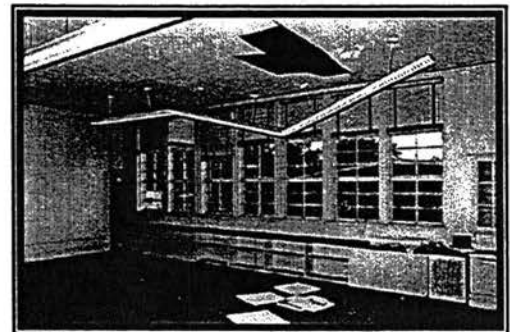
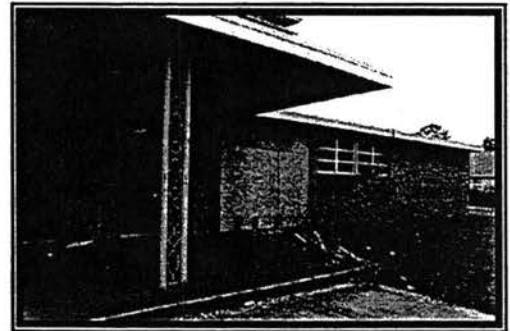
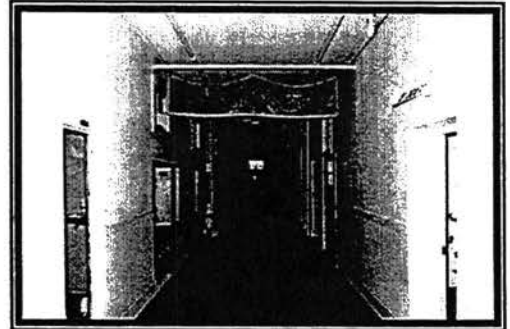
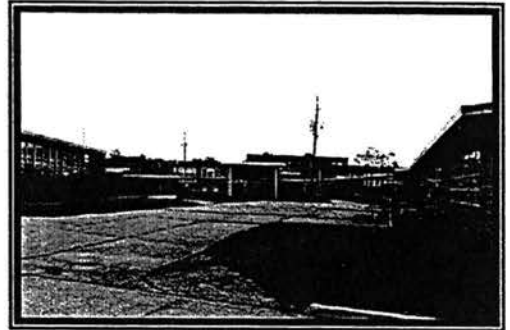


SEN. TRENT LOTT

Pascagoula High School

This school was recently shut down – it was in bad shape. The roof was leaking and there was extensive deterioration due in part to housing 2,000 students in 1998 as opposed to the 1,200 intended. The new school has state-of-the-art facilities.

Location:	Pascagoula, Mississippi
Built in:	1942
Past Renovations:	Several
Student Population:	School is now closed, but had 2,000
School Designed for:	1,200
Auxiliary Structures:	
Annexes:	Yes
Trailers:	None



FACTS ABOUT MISSISSIPPI SCHOOLS:

Total Number of Schools: 1,007
Total Enrollment: 513,000

Current Conditions:

- 82 % of schools report a need to upgrade or repair building to good overall condition
- 50 % of schools report at least one inadequate building feature (e.g. roof, electrical, etc.)
- 14 students per computer

Projected Needs:

- Range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition:
\$200 to \$4,000,000
- Enrollment in Mississippi over the last decade **increased 1.9 %**. From 1998 to 2008 projected state enrollment in elementary and secondary schools is expected to **increase by 10,000 students**, necessitating 400 additional classrooms.

SEN. DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN, HON. AIA

Ben Franklin High School*

This four-story brick building is a classic example of how a well designed building can be kept in great shape. According to historic preservation officials, this school retains a high degree of integrity of location, design, setting, and community.

Location:	East Harlem, New York
Built in:	1941
Past Renovations:	N/A
Student Population:	1,691
School Designed for	N/A
Auxiliary Structures:	
Annexes:	None
Trailers:	None



FACTS ABOUT NEW YORK SCHOOLS:

Total Number of Schools: 4,172
Total Enrollment: 2,937,000

Current Conditions:

- 90 % of schools report a need to upgrade or repair building to good overall condition
- 67 % of schools report at least one inadequate building feature (e.g. roof, electrical, etc.)
- 16 students per computer

Projected Needs:

- Range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition:
\$11,000 to \$51,728,000
- Enrollment in New York over the last decade increased 14.1 %. From 1998 to 2008 projected state enrollment in elementary and secondary schools is expected to increase by 20,000 students, necessitating 800 additional classrooms.

* Currently named Manhattan Center for Science and Mathematics.

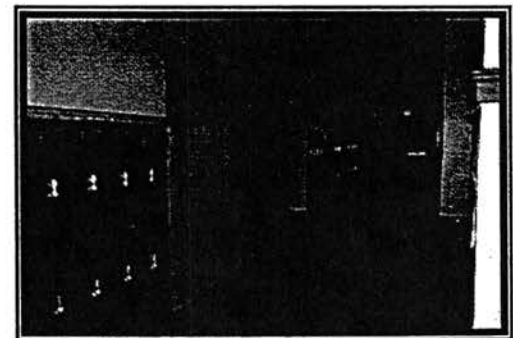


SEN. DON NICKLES

Ponca City High School

The original school building was built during the Depression. Monumental materials used in the construction made a strong statement about the value of education.

Location:	Ponca City, Oklahoma
Built in:	1920s
Past Renovations:	Additions in every decade starting with the 1950s
Student Population:	2,000
School Designed for:	1,800
Auxiliary Structures:	
Annexes:	None
Trailers:	None



FACTS ABOUT OKLAHOMA SCHOOLS:

Total Number of Schools: 1,828
Total Enrollment: 622,000

Current Conditions:

- 83 % of schools report a need to upgrade or repair building to good overall condition
- 54 % of schools report at least one inadequate building feature (e.g. roof, electrical, etc.)
- 13 students per computer

Projected Needs:

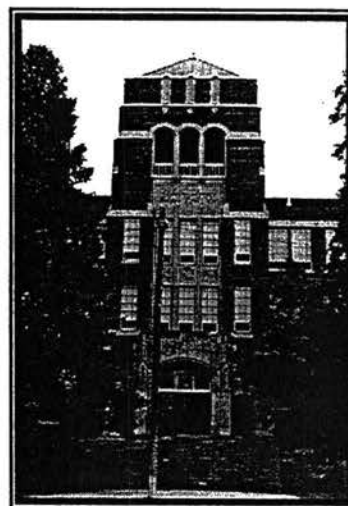
- Range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition:
\$1,000 to \$6,260,000
- Enrollment in Oklahoma over the last decade **increased 7.2 %**. From 1998 to 2008 projected state enrollment in elementary and secondary schools is expected to **decrease by 29,000 students**.

SEN. WILLIAM ROTH

Great Falls High School*

This school is in good condition, considering it was originally built in 1930. Massive additions have helped to keep up with the population explosion in the area.

Location:	Great Falls, Montana
Built in:	1930
Past Renovations:	Many additions, including a 1949 stadium and a 1998 cafeteria
Student Population:	1,817
School Designed for:	N/A
Auxiliary Structures:	
Annexes:	2
Trailers:	None



FACTS ABOUT DELAWARE SCHOOLS:

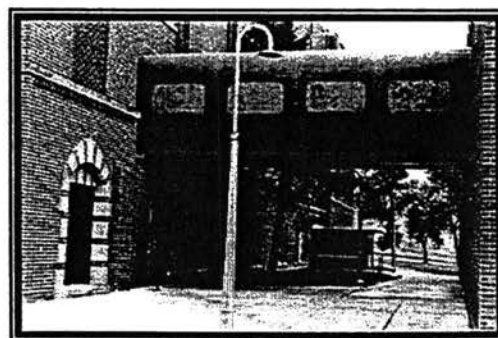
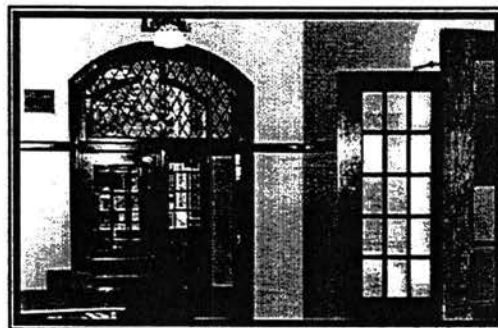
Total Number of Schools: 183
Total Enrollment: 114,000

Current Conditions:

- 97 % of schools report a need to upgrade or repair building to good overall condition
- 70 % of schools report at least one inadequate building feature (e.g. roof, electrical, etc.)
- 18 students per computer

Projected Needs:

- Range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition:
\$26,000 to \$15,000,000
- Enrollment in Delaware over the last decade increased 10.4 %. From 1998 to 2008 projected state enrollment in elementary and secondary schools is expected to **increase by 5,000 students**, necessitating 200 additional classrooms.



* While Sen. Roth attended school in Montana, he currently represents the state of Delaware. Sen. Roth also attended Helena High School, the same school attended by Sen. Baucus.

REP. PHILIP CRANE

South Shore High School

This school is in need of a new ceiling, roof, windows, floor tiles, and air conditioning.

Location:	Chicago, Illinois
Built in:	1930s
Past Renovations:	N/A
Student Population:	900
School Designed for:	N/A
Auxiliary Structures:	
Annexes:	1
Trailers:	None



FACTS ABOUT ILLINOIS SCHOOLS:

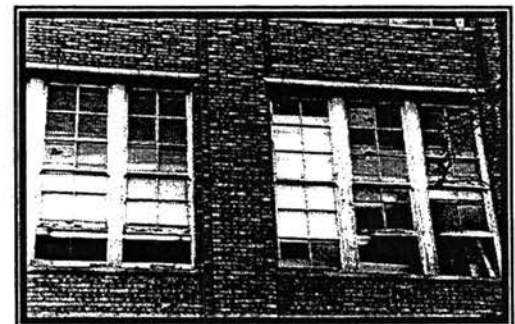
Total Number of Schools: 4,185
Total Enrollment: 2,010,000

Current Conditions:

- 89 % of schools report a need to upgrade or repair building to good overall condition
- 62 % of schools report at least one inadequate building feature (e.g. roof, electrical, etc.)
- 19 students per computer

Projected Needs:

- Range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition:
\$500 to \$20,000,000
- Enrollment in Illinois over the last decade **increased 12 %**. From 1998 to 2008 projected state enrollment in elementary and secondary schools is expected to **decrease by 5,000 students**.

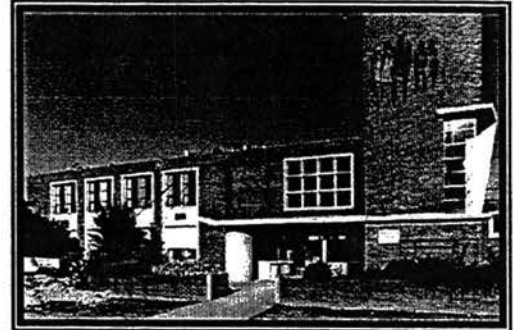


REP. JENNIFER DUNN

Bellevue High School

The renovation of this 1940s school is a year behind schedule.

Location:	Bellevue, Washington
Built in:	1940s
Past Renovations:	Three major renovations
Student Population:	1,200
School Designed for:	N/A
Auxiliary Structures:	
Annexes:	2
Trailers:	8



FACTS ABOUT WASHINGTON SCHOOLS:

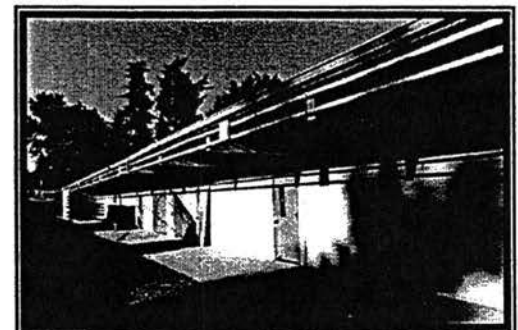
Total Number of Schools: 2,180
Total Enrollment: 998,000

Current Conditions:

- 89 % of schools report a need to upgrade or repair building to good overall condition
- 60 % of schools report at least one inadequate building feature (e.g. roof, electrical, etc.)
- 14 students per computer

Projected Needs:

- Range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition:
\$300 to \$60,000,000
- Enrollment in Washington over the last decade **increased 26.2 %**. From 1998 to 2008 projected state enrollment in elementary and secondary schools is expected to **increase by 23,000 students**, necessitating 920 additional classrooms.

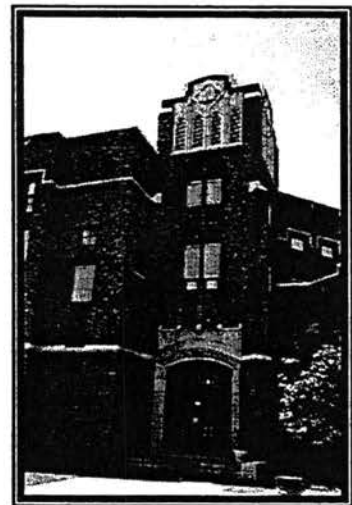
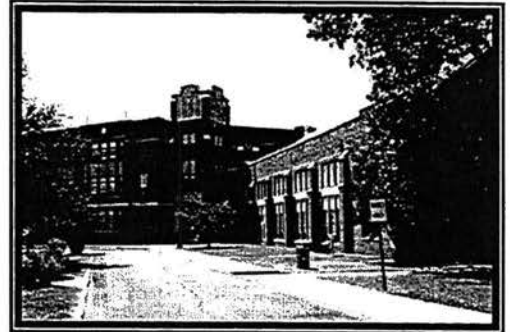


REP. J.D. HAYWORTH

High Point Central High School

This school, significant both architecturally and historically to the city of High Point, is in good condition. However, many detached structures are now being used to house classes.

Location:	High Point, North Carolina
Built in:	1927
Past Renovations:	Several additions and renovations
Student Population:	1,070
School Designed for	1,200
Auxiliary Structures:	
Annexes:	Yes
Trailers:	None



FACTS ABOUT NORTH CAROLINA SCHOOLS:

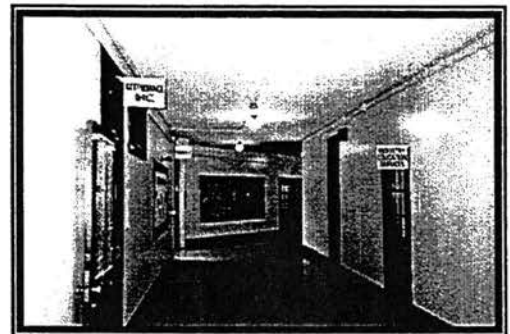
Total Number of Schools: 2,005
Total Enrollment: 1,268,000

Current Conditions:

- 90 % of schools report a need to upgrade or repair building to good overall condition
- 55 % of schools report at least one inadequate building feature (e.g. roof, electrical, etc.)
- 13 students per computer

Projected Needs:

- Range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition:
\$3,500 to \$10,020,000
- Enrollment in North Carolina over the last decade **increased 17.1 %**. From 1998 to 2008 projected state enrollment in elementary and secondary schools is expected to **increase by 42,000 students**, necessitating **1,680 additional classrooms**.

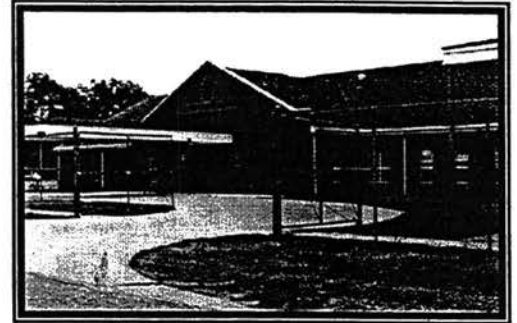


REP. WILLIAM JEFFERSON

D.W. Griffith High School

This typical 1950s school needs maintenance and installation of air conditioning units. A low tax base in depressed areas inhibits efforts to replace antiquated schools such as this one.

Location:	Lake Providence, Louisiana
Built in:	1949-50
Past Renovations:	Maintenance renovations only
Student Population:	373 (School is now a junior high school)
School Designed for:	N/A
Auxiliary Structures:	
Annexes:	2
Trailers:	None



FACTS ABOUT LOUISIANA SCHOOLS:

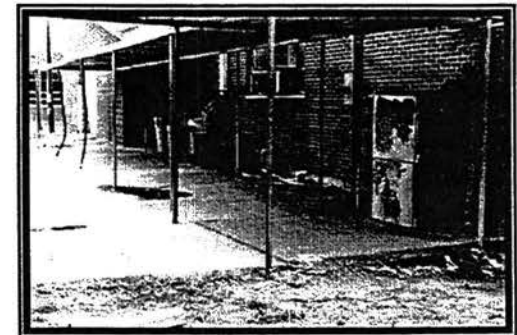
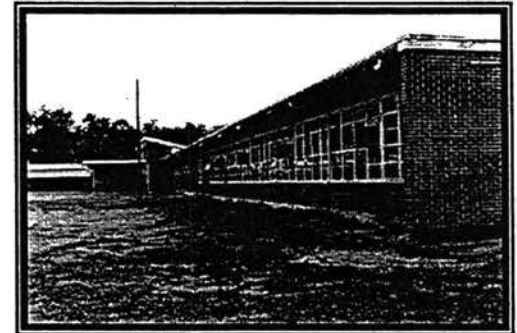
Total Number of Schools: 1,477
Total Enrollment: 800,000

Current Conditions:

- 88 % of schools report a need to upgrade or repair building to good overall condition
- 50 % of schools report at least one inadequate building feature (e.g. roof, electrical, etc.)
- 21 students per computer

Projected Needs:

- Range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition:
\$1,000 to \$10,000,000
- Enrollment in Louisiana over the last decade **increased 1.7 %**. From 1998 to 2008 projected state enrollment in elementary and secondary schools is expected to **decrease by 19,000 students**.

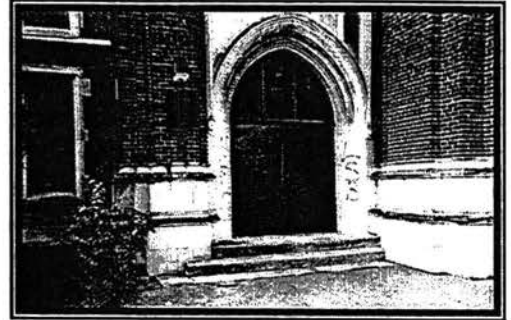


REP. SANDER LEVIN

Central High School

Though this school is in relatively good condition, summer touch-ups did little to address its renovation wish list – new floor tiles, greenhouse, gymnasium bleachers, new lockers, and electrical outlet upgrades for computers.

Location:	Detroit, Michigan
Built in:	1924
Past Renovations:	Yes
Student Population:	1,300
School Designed for:	N/A
Auxiliary Structures:	
Annexes:	Yes
Trailers:	None



FACTS ABOUT MICHIGAN SCHOOLS:

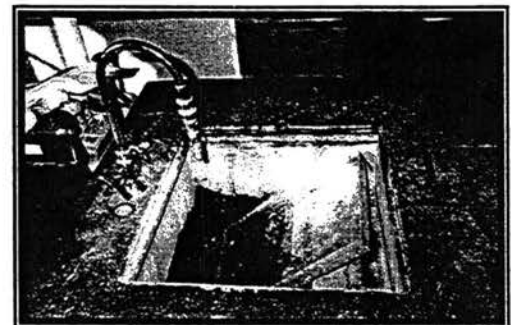
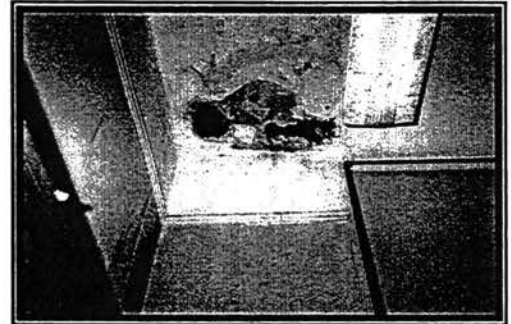
Total Number of Schools: 3,853
Total Enrollment: 1,660,000

Current Conditions:

- 80 % of schools report a need to upgrade or repair building to good overall condition
- 52 % of schools report at least one inadequate building feature (e.g. roof, electrical, etc.)
- 20 students per computer

Projected Needs:

- Range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition:
\$500 to \$18,000,000
- Enrollment in Michigan over the last decade increased 4.9 %. From 1998 to 2008 projected state enrollment in elementary and secondary schools is expected to decrease by 81,000 students.

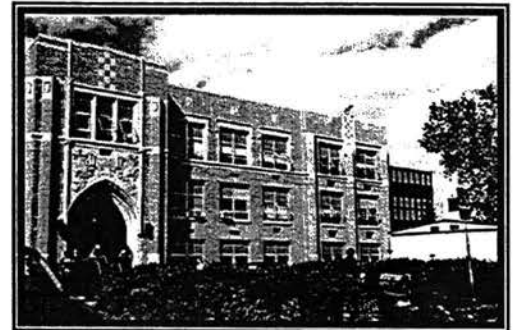


REP. JIM McDERMOTT

Downers Grove North High School*

This 1928 school has received much attention over the years. The overall condition is excellent, and a 200,000 square foot addition will begin in 1999. The addition incorporates a façade that will reflect the original 1928 architecture.

Location:	Downers Grove, Illinois
Built in:	1928
Past Renovations:	Several additions for 70 years, major renovations started in 1996
Student Population:	2,155
School Designed for:	1,550
Auxiliary Structures:	
Annexes:	None
Trailers:	6



FACTS ABOUT WASHINGTON SCHOOLS:

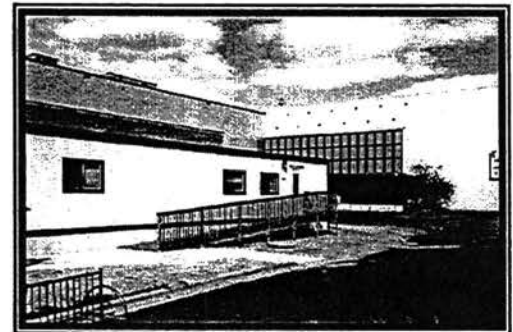
Total Number of Schools: 2,180
Total Enrollment: 998,000

Current Conditions:

- 89 % of schools report a need to upgrade or repair building to good overall condition
- 60 % of schools report at least one inadequate building feature (e.g. roof, electrical, etc.)
- 14 students per computer

Projected Needs:

- Range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition:
\$300 to \$60,000,000
- Enrollment in Washington over the last decade increased 26.2 %. From 1998 to 2008 projected state enrollment in elementary and secondary schools is expected to increase by 23,000 students, necessitating 920 additional classrooms.



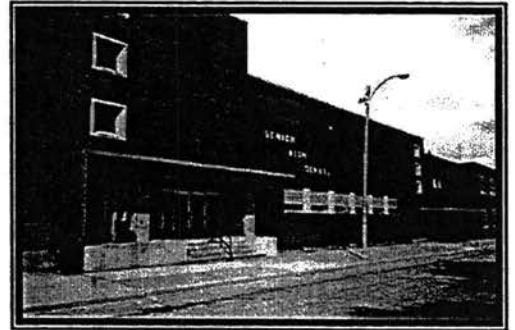
* While Rep. McDermott attended school in Illinois, he currently represents the 7th District of Washington.

REP. JIM RAMSTAD

Jamestown High School

This school has chips and cracks in the walls everywhere, and there is open wiring in the hallways.

Location:	Jamestown, North Dakota
Built in:	N/A
Student Population:	997
School Designed for:	N/A
Auxiliary Structures:	
Annexes:	N/A
Trailers:	N/A



FACTS ABOUT NORTH DAKOTA SCHOOLS:

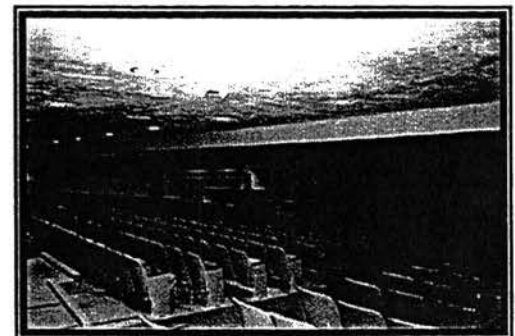
Total Number of Schools: 609
Total Enrollment: 116,000

Current Conditions:

- 88 % of schools report a need to upgrade or repair building to good overall condition
- 49 % of schools report at least one inadequate building feature (e.g. roof, electrical, etc.)
- 9 students per computer

Projected Needs:

- Range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition:
\$200 to 10,000,000
- Enrollment in North Dakota over the last decade **decreased 2.4 percent**. From 1998 to 2008 projected state enrollment in elementary and secondary schools is expected to **decrease by 6,000 students**.



REP. E. CLAY SHAW

Miami Edison High School

Despite the fine location of this school, the population explosion has made it cramped and overcrowded. The 13 trailers being used are in poor condition and date back to World War I. On the school's wish list – building 16 new classrooms.

Location:	Miami, Florida
Built in:	1977
Past Renovations:	Two wings added in 1992, including a library
Student Population:	1,800
School Designed for:	1,600
Auxiliary Structures:	
Annexes:	One football field house
Trailers:	13



FACTS ABOUT FLORIDA SCHOOLS:

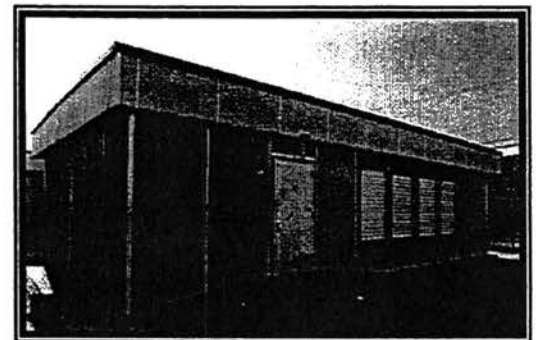
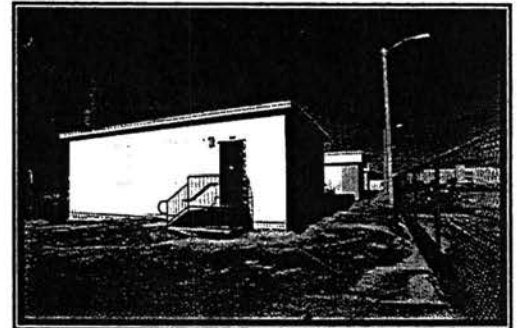
Total Number of Schools: 2,801
Total Enrollment: 2,343,000

Current Conditions:

- 85 % of schools report a need to upgrade or repair building to good overall condition
- 57 % of schools report at least one inadequate building feature (e.g. roof, electrical, etc.)
- 12 students per computer

Projected Needs:

- Range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition:
\$354 to \$28,970,500
- Enrollment in Florida over the last decade **increased 36.1 %**. From 1998 to 2008 projected state enrollment in elementary and secondary schools is expected to **increase by 21,000 students**, necessitating **840 additional classrooms**.



REP. WILLIAM THOMAS

Wallace High School*

This facility requires maintenance and funds for improvement.

Location:	Wallace, Idaho
Built in:	1940s
Past Renovations:	Minor window infill
Student Population:	231
School Designed for:	N/A
Auxiliary Structures:	
Annexes:	None
Trailers:	None



FACTS ABOUT CALIFORNIA SCHOOLS:

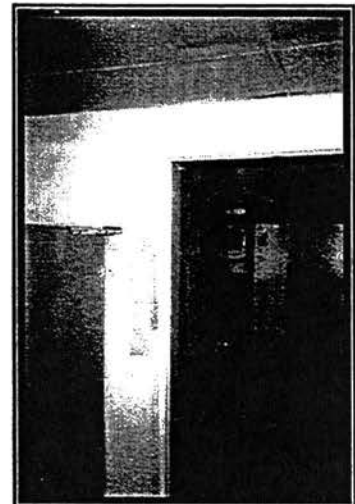
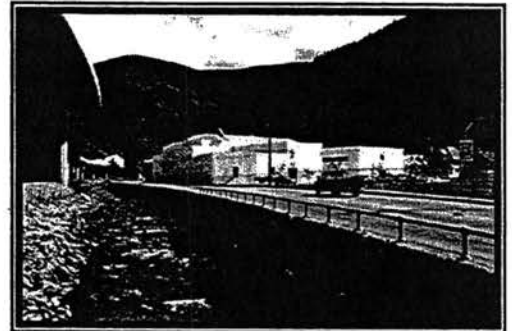
Total Number of Schools: 7,984
Total Enrollment: 5,961,000

Current Conditions:

- 87 % of schools report a need to upgrade or repair building to good overall condition
- 71 % of schools report at least one inadequate building feature (e.g. roof, electrical, etc.)
- 21 students per computer

Projected Needs:

- Range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition:
\$600 to \$30,000,000
- Enrollment in California over the last decade **increased 29.1 %**. From 1998 to 2008 projected state enrollment in elementary and secondary schools is expected to **increase by 893,000 students**, necessitating **35,720 additional classrooms**.



* While Rep. Thomas attended school in Idaho, he currently represents the 21st District of California.

**STATISTICS OF SCHOOL CONDITIONS BY STATE
AND
ESTIMATED TAX CREDIT BOND ALLOCATIONS
UNDER LEGISLATION INTRODUCED
IN THE 106TH CONGRESS**

Good Enough for Congress?

A Pictorial Representation of Why Americans Deserve Better School Buildings

ALABAMA

Total Number of Schools:	1,345
Total Enrollment:	761,000
State funding for K-12, 1993-94:	\$9,790,992 or \$14 per student
Total State & Local District School Construction Spending, 1995-95:	\$173,344,000

CURRENT CONDITIONS:

- **84 percent** of schools report a need to upgrade or repair building to good overall condition
- **59 percent** of schools report at least one inadequate building feature
- **63 percent** of schools report at least one unsatisfactory environmental factor
- **17** students per computer
- In 1997-98, Alabama paid **\$84,505,000** in interest on school debt.

PROJECTED NEEDS:

- Range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition: **\$1,200 to \$10,000,000.**
- Enrollment in Alabama over the last decade **increased 5 percent.** From 1998 to 2008 projected state enrollment in elementary and secondary schools is expected to **increase by 28,000 students (+3.7 percent)** necessitating **1,120** additional classrooms.
- ALABAMA CURRENTLY ESTIMATES A **\$1.5 BILLION** COST FOR SCHOOL MODERNIZATION. (SOURCE: ALABAMA CENTER FOR FACILITIES PLANNING.)

ESTIMATED TAX CREDIT BOND ALLOCATIONS UNDER LEGISLATION INTRODUCED IN THE 106TH CONGRESS

AMOUNT IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS	HR 1660 - RANGEL (50% TO STATES)	HR 1760 - JOHNSON (100% TO STATES)	S 1454 - ROBB (65% TO STATES)
	373,179	404,167	391,664

ALASKA

Total Number of Schools:	497
Total Enrollment:	132,000
State funding for K-12, 1993-94:	\$273,956,043 or \$2,254 per student
Total State & Local District School Construction Spending, 1995-95:	\$154,414,000

CURRENT CONDITIONS:

- **80 percent** of schools report a need to upgrade or repair building to good overall condition
- **69 percent** of schools report at least one inadequate building feature
- **80 percent** of schools report at least one unsatisfactory environmental factor
- **8** students per computer
- In 1997-98, Alaska paid **\$63,206,000** in interest on school debt.

PROJECTED NEEDS:

- Range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition: **\$4,000 to \$46,824,300.**
- Enrollment in Alaska over the last decade **increased 24 percent.** From 1998 to 2008 projected state enrollment in elementary and secondary schools is expected to **increase by 14,000 students (+10.6 percent)** necessitating **560** additional classrooms.

ESTIMATED TAX CREDIT BOND ALLOCATIONS UNDER LEGISLATION INTRODUCED IN THE 106TH CONGRESS

AMOUNT IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS	HR 1660 - RANGEL (50% TO STATES)	HR 1760 - JOHNSON (100% TO STATES)	S 1454 - ROBB (65% TO STATES)
	45,552	65,032	57,177

Good Enough for Congress?

A Pictorial Representation of Why Americans Deserve Better School Buildings

CALIFORNIA

Total Number of Schools:	7,984
Total Enrollment:	5,961,000
State funding for K-12, 1993-94:	\$52,000,000 or \$10 per student
Total State & Local District School Construction Spending, 1995-95:	\$1,157,262,000

CURRENT CONDITIONS:

- **87 percent** of schools report a need to upgrade or repair building to good overall condition
- **71 percent** of schools report at least one inadequate building feature
- **87 percent** of schools report at least one unsatisfactory environmental factor
- **21** students per computer
- In 1997-98, California paid **\$583,760,000** in interest on school debt.

PROJECTED NEEDS:

- Range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition: **\$600 to \$30,000,000.**
- Enrollment in California over the last decade **increased 29.1 percent.** From 1998 to 2008 projected state enrollment in elementary and secondary schools is expected to **increase by 893,000 students (+15 percent)** necessitating **35,720** additional classrooms.
- CALIFORNIA PROJECTS A **\$20.1 BILLION** FIVE-YEAR COST FOR SCHOOL MODERNIZATION, INCLUDING **\$11 BILLION** FOR MODERNIZATION AND TECHNOLOGY UPGRADES OF OLD FACILITIES. CALIFORNIA WILL NEED **\$4 BILLION** JUST TO BUILD NEW FACILITIES TO ACCOMMODATE DRAMATIC ENROLLMENT INCREASES. (SOURCE: SCHOOL FACILITIES PLANNING DIVISION, CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION)

ESTIMATED TAX CREDIT BOND ALLOCATIONS UNDER LEGISLATION INTRODUCED IN THE 106TH CONGRESS

AMOUNT IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS	HR 1660 - RANGEL (50% TO STATES)	HR 1760 - JOHNSON (100% TO STATES)	S 1454 - ROBB (65% TO STATES)
	3,029,203	2,927,044	2,903,783

COLORADO

Total Number of Schools:	1,531
Total Enrollment:	696,000
State funding for K-12, 1993-94:	\$65,656,512 or \$105 per student
Total State & Local District School Construction Spending, 1995-95:	\$350,793,000

CURRENT CONDITIONS:

- **89 percent** of schools report a need to upgrade or repair building to good overall condition
- **58 percent** of schools report at least one inadequate building feature
- **63 percent** of schools report at least one unsatisfactory environmental factor
- **13** students per computer
- In 1997-98, Colorado paid **\$222,020,000** in interest on school debt.

PROJECTED NEEDS:

- Range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition: **\$2,000 to \$15,000,000.**
- Enrollment in Colorado over the last decade **increased 24.3 percent.** From 1998 to 2008 projected state enrollment in elementary and secondary schools is expected to **increase by 28,000 students (+4 percent)** necessitating **1,120** additional classrooms.

ESTIMATED TAX CREDIT BOND ALLOCATIONS UNDER LEGISLATION INTRODUCED IN THE 106TH CONGRESS

AMOUNT IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS	HR 1660 - RANGEL (50% TO STATES)	HR 1760 - JOHNSON (100% TO STATES)	S 1454 - ROBB (65% TO STATES)
	203,299	302,629	220,910

Good Enough for Congress?

A Pictorial Representation of Why Americans Deserve Better School Buildings

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Total Number of Schools:	184
Total Enrollment:	80,000
State funding for K-12, 1993-94:	N/A
Total State & Local District School Construction Spending, 1995-95:	\$12,346,000

CURRENT CONDITIONS:

- **97 percent** of schools report a need to upgrade or repair building to good overall condition
- **91 percent** of schools report at least one inadequate building feature
- **73 percent** of schools report at least one unsatisfactory environmental factor
- **17 students** per computer
- In 1997-98, District of Columbia paid in interest on school debt.

PROJECTED NEEDS:

- Range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition: **\$240,000 to \$25,700,000.**
- Enrollment in District of Columbia over the last decade **decreased 5.7 percent.** From 1998 to 2008 projected state enrollment in elementary and secondary schools is expected to **decrease by 6,000 students (-7.5 percent).**

ESTIMATED TAX CREDIT BOND ALLOCATIONS UNDER LEGISLATION INTRODUCED IN THE 106TH CONGRESS

AMOUNT IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS	HR 1660 - RANGEL (50% TO STATES)	HR 1760 - JOHNSON (100% TO STATES)	S 1454 - ROBB (65% TO STATES)
	113,625	54,388	82,009

FLORIDA

Total Number of Schools:	2,801
Total Enrollment:	2,343,000
State funding for K-12, 1993-94:	\$579,182,541 or \$290 per student
Total State & Local District School Construction Spending, 1995-95:	\$1,550,291,000

CURRENT CONDITIONS:

- **85 percent** of schools report a need to upgrade or repair building to good overall condition
- **57 percent** of schools report at least one inadequate building feature
- **80 percent** of schools report at least one unsatisfactory environmental factor
- **12 students** per computer
- In 1997-98, Florida paid **\$331,804,000** in interest on school debt.

PROJECTED NEEDS:

- Range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition: **\$354 to \$28,970,500.**
- Enrollment in Florida over the last decade **increased 36.1 percent.** From 1998 to 2008 projected state enrollment in elementary and secondary schools is expected to **increase by 21,000 students (+.9 percent)** necessitating **840 additional classrooms.**
- FLORIDA ESTIMATES AN **\$11 BILLION** FIVE-YEAR COST FOR GROWTH, MAJOR REPAIR, AND MAINTENANCE NEEDS, INCLUDING **\$6.8 BILLION** FOR EXPANSION TO ACCOMMODATE ENROLLMENT GROWTH. (SOURCE: REPORT TO THE FUNDING COMMITTEE OF THE GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION ON EDUCATION)

ESTIMATED TAX CREDIT BOND ALLOCATIONS UNDER LEGISLATION INTRODUCED IN THE 106TH CONGRESS

AMOUNT IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS	HR 1660 - RANGEL (50% TO STATES)	HR 1760 - JOHNSON (100% TO STATES)	S 1454 - ROBB (65% TO STATES)
	1,337,671	1,176,935	1,112,815

Good Enough for Congress?

A Pictorial Representation of Why Americans Deserve Better School Buildings

IDAHO

Total Number of Schools:	629
Total Enrollment:	256,000
State funding for K-12, 1993-94:	\$7,015,342 or \$30 per student
Total State & Local District School Construction Spending, 1995-95:	\$128,068,000

CURRENT CONDITIONS:

- **87 percent** of schools report a need to upgrade or repair building to good overall condition
- **56 percent** of schools report at least one inadequate building feature
- **64 percent** of schools report at least one unsatisfactory environmental factor
- **13** students per computer
- In 1997-98, Idaho paid **\$31,713,000** in interest on school debt.

PROJECTED NEEDS:

- Range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition: **\$500 to \$20,000,000.**
- Enrollment in Idaho over the last decade **increased 19.3 percent.** From 1998 to 2008 projected state enrollment in elementary and secondary schools is expected to **increase by 26,000 students (+10.2 percent)** necessitating **1,040** additional classrooms.

ESTIMATED TAX CREDIT BOND ALLOCATIONS UNDER LEGISLATION INTRODUCED IN THE 106TH CONGRESS

AMOUNT IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS	HR 1660 - RANGEL (50% TO STATES)	HR 1760 - JOHNSON (100% TO STATES)	S 1454 - ROBB (65% TO STATES)
	55,825	101,692	70,274

ILLINOIS

Total Number of Schools:	4,185
Total Enrollment:	2,010,000
State funding for K-12, 1993-94:	No Assistance Provided
Total State & Local District School Construction Spending, 1995-95:	\$611,361,000

CURRENT CONDITIONS:

- **89 percent** of schools report a need to upgrade or repair building to good overall condition
- **62 percent** of schools report at least one inadequate building feature
- **70 percent** of schools report at least one unsatisfactory environmental factor
- **19** students per computer
- In 1997-98, Illinois paid **\$932,737,000** in interest on school debt.

PROJECTED NEEDS:

- Range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition: **\$500 to \$20,000,000.**
- Enrollment in Illinois over the last decade **increased 12 percent.** From 1998 to 2008 projected state enrollment in elementary and secondary schools is expected to **decrease by 5,000 students (-.2 percent).**
- **ILLINOIS CURRENTLY HAS APPROXIMATELY 60 FACILITIES THAT ARE OVER 100 YEARS OLD.** JUST TO REPLACE THESE FACILITIES WOULD COST **\$1 BILLION.** (SOURCE: MEMORANDUM FROM ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION TO ILLINOIS HOUSE REPUBLICAN STAFF, DECEMBER 1998)

ESTIMATED TAX CREDIT BOND ALLOCATIONS UNDER LEGISLATION INTRODUCED IN THE 106TH CONGRESS

AMOUNT IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS	HR 1660 - RANGEL (50% TO STATES)	HR 1760 - JOHNSON (100% TO STATES)	S 1454 - ROBB (65% TO STATES)
	1,125,357	1,113,380	1,025,362

Good Enough for Congress?

A Pictorial Representation of Why Americans Deserve Better School Buildings

KANSAS

Total Number of Schools:	1,464
Total Enrollment:	471,000
State funding for K-12, 1993-94:	\$7,000,000 or \$16 per student
Total State & Local District School Construction Spending, 1995-95:	\$201,787,000

CURRENT CONDITIONS:

- **88 percent** of schools report a need to upgrade or repair building to good overall condition
- **55 percent** of schools report at least one inadequate building feature
- **74 percent** of schools report at least one unsatisfactory environmental factor
- **10 students** per computer
- In 1997-98, Kansas paid **\$71,681,000** in interest on school debt.

PROJECTED NEEDS:

- Range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition: **\$500 to \$15,000,000.**
- Enrollment in Kansas over the last decade **increased 10.4 percent.** From 1998 to 2008 projected state enrollment in elementary and secondary schools is expected to **decrease by 2,000 students (-.4 percent).**

ESTIMATED TAX CREDIT BOND ALLOCATIONS UNDER LEGISLATION INTRODUCED IN THE 106TH CONGRESS

AMOUNT IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS	HR 1660 - RANGEL (50% TO STATES)	HR 1760 - JOHNSON (100% TO STATES)	S 1454 - ROBB (65% TO STATES)
	154,208	220,277	174,330

KENTUCKY

Total Number of Schools:	1,407
Total Enrollment:	663,000
State funding for K-12, 1993-94:	\$66,380,260 or \$104 per student
Total State & Local District School Construction Spending, 1995-95:	\$269,021,000

CURRENT CONDITIONS:

- **81 percent** of schools report a need to upgrade or repair building to good overall condition
- **59 percent** of schools report at least one inadequate building feature
- **63 percent** of schools report at least one unsatisfactory environmental factor
- **10 students** per computer
- In 1997-98, Kentucky paid **\$73,052,000** in interest on school debt.

PROJECTED NEEDS:

- Range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition: **\$500 to \$20,000,000.**
- Enrollment in Kentucky over the last decade **increased 4 percent.** From 1998 to 2008 projected state enrollment in elementary and secondary schools is expected to **decrease by 19,000 students (-2.9 percent).**

ESTIMATED TAX CREDIT BOND ALLOCATIONS UNDER LEGISLATION INTRODUCED IN THE 106TH CONGRESS

AMOUNT IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS	HR 1660 - RANGEL (50% TO STATES)	HR 1760 - JOHNSON (100% TO STATES)	S 1454 - ROBB (65% TO STATES)
	344,582	388,562	392,352

Good Enough for Congress?

A Pictorial Representation of Why Americans Deserve Better School Buildings

MARYLAND

Total Number of Schools:	1,286
Total Enrollment:	846,000
State funding for K-12, 1993-94:	\$87,000,000 or \$113 per student
Total State & Local District School Construction Spending, 1995-95:	\$321,850,000

CURRENT CONDITIONS:

- **78 percent** of schools report a need to upgrade or repair building to good overall condition
- **67 percent** of schools report at least one inadequate building feature
- **65 percent** of schools report at least one unsatisfactory environmental factor
- **15 students** per computer
- In 1997-98, Maryland paid **\$64,715,000** in interest on school debt.

PROJECTED NEEDS:

- Range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition: **\$4 to \$30,497,150.**
- Enrollment in Maryland over the last decade **increased 22.8 percent.** From 1998 to 2008 projected state enrollment in elementary and secondary schools is expected to **increase by 16,000 students (+1.9 percent)** necessitating **640 additional classrooms.**

ESTIMATED TAX CREDIT BOND ALLOCATIONS UNDER LEGISLATION INTRODUCED IN THE 106TH CONGRESS

AMOUNT IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS	HR 1660 - RANGEL (50% TO STATES)	HR 1760 - JOHNSON (100% TO STATES)	S 1454 - ROBB (65% TO STATES)
	351,517	395,586	319,687

MASSACHUSETTS

Total Number of Schools:	1,856
Total Enrollment:	959,000
State funding for K-12, 1993-94:	\$170,000,000 or \$193 per student
Total State & Local District School Construction Spending, 1995-95:	\$303,987,000

CURRENT CONDITIONS:

- **92 percent** of schools report a need to upgrade or repair building to good overall condition
- **75 percent** of schools report at least one inadequate building feature
- **80 percent** of schools report at least one unsatisfactory environmental factor
- **16 students** per computer
- In 1997-98, Massachusetts paid **\$141,679,000** in interest on school debt.

PROJECTED NEEDS:

- Range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition: **\$300 to \$23,490,000.**
- Enrollment in Massachusetts over the last decade **increased 16.5 percent.** From 1998 to 2008 projected state enrollment in elementary and secondary schools is expected to **increase by 8,000 students (+.8 percent)** necessitating **320 additional classrooms.**

ESTIMATED TAX CREDIT BOND ALLOCATIONS UNDER LEGISLATION INTRODUCED IN THE 106TH CONGRESS

AMOUNT IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS	HR 1660 - RANGEL (50% TO STATES)	HR 1760 - JOHNSON (100% TO STATES)	S 1454 - ROBB (65% TO STATES)
	402,027	501,362	452,035

Good Enough for Congress?

A Pictorial Representation of Why Americans Deserve Better School Buildings

MISSISSIPPI

Total Number of Schools:	1,007
Total Enrollment:	513,000
State funding for K-12, 1993-94:	\$36,000,000 or \$72 per student
Total State & Local District School Construction Spending, 1995-95:	\$160,164,000

CURRENT CONDITIONS:

- **82 percent** of schools report a need to upgrade or repair building to good overall condition
- **50 percent** of schools report at least one inadequate building feature
- **54 percent** of schools report at least one unsatisfactory environmental factor
- **14** students per computer
- In 1997-98, Mississippi paid **\$43,719,000** in interest on school debt.

PROJECTED NEEDS:

- Range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition: **\$200 to \$4,000,000.**
- Enrollment in Mississippi over the last decade **increased 1.9 percent.** From 1998 to 2008 projected state enrollment in elementary and secondary schools is expected to **increase by 10,000 students (+1.9 percent)** necessitating **400** additional classrooms.

ESTIMATED TAX CREDIT BOND ALLOCATIONS UNDER LEGISLATION INTRODUCED IN THE 106TH CONGRESS

AMOUNT IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS	HR 1660 - RANGEL (50% TO STATES)	HR 1760 - JOHNSON (100% TO STATES)	S 1454 - ROBB (65% TO STATES)
	327,445	347,589	396,604

MISSOURI

Total Number of Schools:	2,291
Total Enrollment:	909,000
State funding for K-12, 1993-94:	No Assistance Provided
Total State & Local District School Construction Spending, 1995-95:	\$366,262,000

CURRENT CONDITIONS:

- **90 percent** of schools report a need to upgrade or repair building to good overall condition
- **48 percent** of schools report at least one inadequate building feature
- **58 percent** of schools report at least one unsatisfactory environmental factor
- **15** students per computer
- In 1997-98, Missouri paid **\$141,152,000** in interest on school debt.

PROJECTED NEEDS:

- Range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition: **\$300 to \$10,000,000.**
- Enrollment in Missouri over the last decade **increased 12.7 percent.** From 1998 to 2008 projected state enrollment in elementary and secondary schools is expected to **decrease by 21,000 students (-2.3 percent).**

ESTIMATED TAX CREDIT BOND ALLOCATIONS UNDER LEGISLATION INTRODUCED IN THE 106TH CONGRESS

AMOUNT IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS	HR 1660 - RANGEL (50% TO STATES)	HR 1760 - JOHNSON (100% TO STATES)	S 1454 - ROBB (65% TO STATES)
	386,832	469,682	410,518

Good Enough for Congress?

A Pictorial Representation of Why Americans Deserve Better School Buildings

NEVADA

Total Number of Schools:	442
Total Enrollment:	307,000
State funding for K-12, 1993-94:	No Assistance Provided
Total State & Local District School Construction Spending, 1995-95:	\$162,425,000

CURRENT CONDITIONS:

- **83 percent** of schools report a need to upgrade or repair building to good overall condition
- **42 percent** of schools report at least one inadequate building feature
- **57 percent** of schools report at least one unsatisfactory environmental factor
- **21** students per computer
- In 1997-98, Nevada paid **\$99,365,000** in interest on school debt.

PROJECTED NEEDS:

- Range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition: **\$500 to \$16,000,000.**
- Enrollment in Nevada over the last decade **increased 74 percent.** From 1998 to 2008 projected state enrollment in elementary and secondary schools is expected to **increase by 10,000 students (+3.3 percent)** necessitating **400** additional classrooms.

ESTIMATED TAX CREDIT BOND ALLOCATIONS UNDER LEGISLATION INTRODUCED IN THE 106TH CONGRESS

AMOUNT IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS	HR 1660 - RANGEL (50% TO STATES)	HR 1760 - JOHNSON (100% TO STATES)	S 1454 - ROBB (65% TO STATES)
	90,274	115,143	74,837

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Total Number of Schools:	512
Total Enrollment:	202,000
State funding for K-12, 1993-94:	\$15,327,295 or \$84 per student
Total State & Local District School Construction Spending, 1995-95:	\$53,122,000

CURRENT CONDITIONS:

- **87 percent** of schools report a need to upgrade or repair building to good overall condition
- **59 percent** of schools report at least one inadequate building feature
- **78 percent** of schools report at least one unsatisfactory environmental factor
- **21** students per computer
- In 1997-98, New Hampshire paid **\$66,102,000** in interest on school debt.

PROJECTED NEEDS:

- Range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition: **\$250 to \$8,500,000.**
- Enrollment in New Hampshire over the last decade **increased 19.2 percent.** From 1998 to 2008 projected state enrollment in elementary and secondary schools is expected to **decrease by 5,000 students (-2.5 percent).**

ESTIMATED TAX CREDIT BOND ALLOCATIONS UNDER LEGISLATION INTRODUCED IN THE 106TH CONGRESS

AMOUNT IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS	HR 1660 - RANGEL (50% TO STATES)	HR 1760 - JOHNSON (100% TO STATES)	S 1454 - ROBB (65% TO STATES)
	44,910	85,362	56,281

Good Enough for Congress?

A Pictorial Representation of Why Americans Deserve Better School Buildings

NEW YORK

Total Number of Schools:	4,172
Total Enrollment:	2,937,000
State funding for K-12, 1993-94:	\$451,000,000 or \$167 per student
Total State & Local District School Construction Spending, 1995-95:	\$1,609,883,000

CURRENT CONDITIONS:

- **90 percent** of schools report a need to upgrade or repair building to good overall condition
- **67 percent** of schools report at least one inadequate building feature
- **76 percent** of schools report at least one unsatisfactory environmental factor
- **16** students per computer
- In 1997-98, New York paid **\$616,131,000** in interest on school debt.

PROJECTED NEEDS:

- Range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition: **\$11,000 to \$51,728,000.**
- Enrollment in New York over the last decade **increased 14.1 percent.** From 1998 to 2008 projected state enrollment in elementary and secondary schools is expected to **increase by 20,000 students (+.7 percent)** necessitating **800** additional classrooms.
- SCHOOL MODERNIZATION NEEDS IN NEW YORK CITY ALONE TOTAL **\$10.9 BILLION, INCLUDING \$2.2 BILLION IN NEW CONSTRUCTION NEEDS.** (SOURCE: NEW YORK CITY BOARD OF EDUCATION, PROPOSED FIVE-YEAR CAPITAL PLAN FOR FISCAL YEARS 2000-2004)

ESTIMATED TAX CREDIT BOND ALLOCATIONS UNDER LEGISLATION INTRODUCED IN THE 106TH CONGRESS

AMOUNT IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS	HR 1660 - RANGEL (50% TO STATES)	HR 1760 - JOHNSON (100% TO STATES)	S 1454 - ROBB (65% TO STATES)
	2,750,541	1,934,134	2,268,847

NORTH CAROLINA

Total Number of Schools:	2,005
Total Enrollment:	1,268,000
State funding for K-12, 1993-94:	\$219,506,574 or \$195 per student
Total State & Local District School Construction Spending, 1995-95:	\$482,483,000

CURRENT CONDITIONS:

- **90 percent** of schools report a need to upgrade or repair building to good overall condition
- **55 percent** of schools report at least one inadequate building feature
- **68 percent** of schools report at least one unsatisfactory environmental factor
- **13** students per computer
- In 1997-98, North Carolina paid in interest on school debt.

PROJECTED NEEDS:

- Range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition: **\$3,500 to \$10,020,000.**
- Enrollment in North Carolina over the last decade **increased 17.1 percent.** From 1998 to 2008 projected state enrollment in elementary and secondary schools is expected to **increase by 42,000 students (+3.3 percent)** necessitating **1,680** additional classrooms.
- NORTH CAROLINA WILL NEED **\$6.2 BILLION** OVER FIVE YEARS FOR NEW SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION, EXPANSION AND RENOVATION OF EXISTING FACILITIES, AND PURCHASE OF NEW EQUIPMENT. (SOURCE: PUBLIC SCHOOLS FACILITY NEEDS SURVEY, SCHOOL CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION STUDY COMMISSION, APRIL 1996)

ESTIMATED TAX CREDIT BOND ALLOCATIONS UNDER LEGISLATION INTRODUCED IN THE 106TH CONGRESS

AMOUNT IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS	HR 1660 - RANGEL (50% TO STATES)	HR 1760 - JOHNSON (100% TO STATES)	S 1454 - ROBB (65% TO STATES)
	390,043	571,070	451,416

Good Enough for Congress?

A Pictorial Representation of Why Americans Deserve Better School Buildings

OKLAHOMA

Total Number of Schools:	1,828
Total Enrollment:	622,000
State funding for K-12, 1993-94:	No Assistance Provided
Total State & Local District School Construction Spending, 1995-95:	\$124,588,000

CURRENT CONDITIONS:

- **83 percent** of schools report a need to upgrade or repair building to good overall condition
- **54 percent** of schools report at least one inadequate building feature
- **64 percent** of schools report at least one unsatisfactory environmental factor
- **13** students per computer
- In 1997-98, Oklahoma paid **\$46,717,000** in interest on school debt.

PROJECTED NEEDS:

- Range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition: **\$1,000 to \$6,260,000**.
- Enrollment in Oklahoma over the last decade **increased 7.2 percent**. From 1998 to 2008 projected state enrollment in elementary and secondary schools is expected to **decrease by 29,000 students (-4.7 percent)**.

ESTIMATED TAX CREDIT BOND ALLOCATIONS UNDER LEGISLATION INTRODUCED IN THE 106TH CONGRESS

AMOUNT IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS	HR 1660 - RANGEL (50% TO STATES)	HR 1760 - JOHNSON (100% TO STATES)	S 1454 - ROBB (65% TO STATES)
	270,233	307,267	292,688

OREGON

Total Number of Schools:	1,222
Total Enrollment:	545,000
State funding for K-12, 1993-94:	No Assistance Provided
Total State & Local District School Construction Spending, 1995-95:	\$222,849,000

CURRENT CONDITIONS:

- **96 percent** of schools report a need to upgrade or repair building to good overall condition
- **63 percent** of schools report at least one inadequate building feature
- **84 percent** of schools report at least one unsatisfactory environmental factor
- **16** students per computer
- In 1997-98, Oregon paid **\$124,300,000** in interest on school debt.

PROJECTED NEEDS:

- Range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition: **\$2,600 to \$31,475,000**.
- Enrollment in Oregon over the last decade **increased 18 percent**. From 1998 to 2008 projected state enrollment in elementary and secondary schools is expected to **remain constant 545,000 students**.

ESTIMATED TAX CREDIT BOND ALLOCATIONS UNDER LEGISLATION INTRODUCED IN THE 106TH CONGRESS

AMOUNT IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS	HR 1660 - RANGEL (50% TO STATES)	HR 1760 - JOHNSON (100% TO STATES)	S 1454 - ROBB (65% TO STATES)
	191,113	265,199	216,213

Good Enough for Congress?

A Pictorial Representation of Why Americans Deserve Better School Buildings

SOUTH CAROLINA

Total Number of Schools:	1,088
Total Enrollment:	664,000
State funding for K-12, 1993-94:	\$25,807,048 or \$41 per student
Total State & Local District School Construction Spending, 1995-95:	\$248,363,000

CURRENT CONDITIONS:

- **78 percent** of schools report a need to upgrade or repair building to good overall condition
- **52 percent** of schools report at least one inadequate building feature
- **66 percent** of schools report at least one unsatisfactory environmental factor
- **12 students** per computer
- In 1997-98, South Carolina paid **\$70,400,000** in interest on school debt.

PROJECTED NEEDS:

- Range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition: **\$500 to \$12,800,000.**
- Enrollment in South Carolina over the last decade **increased 7.8 percent.** From 1998 to 2008 projected state enrollment in elementary and secondary schools is expected to **increase by 24,000 students (+3.6 percent)** necessitating **960 additional classrooms.**
- SOUTH CAROLINA ESTIMATES A TOTAL SCHOOL MODERNIZATION NEED OF **\$4 BILLION**, INCLUDING **\$1.8 BILLION** FOR NEW SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION. (SOURCE: STATEWIDE SCHOOL DISTRICT FACILITIES CAPITAL NEED ANALYSIS, 1998)

ESTIMATED TAX CREDIT BOND ALLOCATIONS UNDER LEGISLATION INTRODUCED IN THE 106 TH CONGRESS			
AMOUNT IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS	HR 1660 - RANGEL (50% TO STATES)	HR 1760 - JOHNSON (100% TO STATES)	S 1454 - ROBB (65% TO STATES)
	261,777	331,551	308,353

SOUTH DAKOTA

Total Number of Schools:	832
Total Enrollment:	146,000
State funding for K-12, 1993-94:	No Assistance Provided
Total State & Local District School Construction Spending, 1995-95:	\$4,531,000

CURRENT CONDITIONS:

- **78 percent** of schools report a need to upgrade or repair building to good overall condition
- **45 percent** of schools report at least one inadequate building feature
- **50 percent** of schools report at least one unsatisfactory environmental factor
- **9 students** per computer
- In 1997-98, South Dakota paid **\$12,634,000** in interest on school debt.

PROJECTED NEEDS:

- Range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition: **\$200 to \$10,100,000.**
- Enrollment in South Dakota over the last decade **increased 15 percent.** From 1998 to 2008 projected state enrollment in elementary and secondary schools is expected to **decrease by 5,000 students (-3.4 percent).**

ESTIMATED TAX CREDIT BOND ALLOCATIONS UNDER LEGISLATION INTRODUCED IN THE 106 TH CONGRESS			
AMOUNT IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS	HR 1660 - RANGEL (50% TO STATES)	HR 1760 - JOHNSON (100% TO STATES)	S 1454 - ROBB (65% TO STATES)
	47,922	69,538	60,326

Good Enough for Congress?

A Pictorial Representation of Why Americans Deserve Better School Buildings

UTAH

Total Number of Schools:	742
Total Enrollment:	489,000
State funding for K-12, 1993-94:	\$9,612,055 or \$21 per student
Total State & Local District School Construction Spending, 1995-95:	\$252,317,000

CURRENT CONDITIONS:

- **91 percent** of schools report a need to upgrade or repair building to good overall condition
- **62 percent** of schools report at least one inadequate building feature
- **72 percent** of schools report at least one unsatisfactory environmental factor
- **12 students** per computer
- In 1997-98, Utah paid **\$53,602,000** in interest on school debt.

PROJECTED NEEDS:

- Range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition: **\$500 to \$20,779,818.**
- Enrollment in Utah over the last decade **increased 13.4 percent.** From 1998 to 2008 projected state enrollment in elementary and secondary schools is expected to **increase by 55,000 students (+11.2 percent)** necessitating **2,200** additional classrooms.

ESTIMATED TAX CREDIT BOND ALLOCATIONS UNDER LEGISLATION INTRODUCED IN THE 106TH CONGRESS

AMOUNT IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS	HR 1660 - RANGEL (50% TO STATES)	HR 1760 - JOHNSON (100% TO STATES)	S 1454 - ROBB (65% TO STATES)
	84,796	179,227	106,743

VERMONT

Total Number of Schools:	395
Total Enrollment:	107,000
State funding for K-12, 1993-94:	\$16,400,000 or \$163 per student
Total State & Local District School Construction Spending, 1995-95:	\$39,899,000

CURRENT CONDITIONS:

- **82 percent** of schools report a need to upgrade or repair building to good overall condition
- **53 percent** of schools report at least one inadequate building feature
- **58 percent** of schools report at least one unsatisfactory environmental factor
- **17 students** per computer
- In 1997-98, Vermont paid **\$12,904,000** in interest on school debt.

PROJECTED NEEDS:

- Range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition: **\$100 to \$7,573,032.**
- Enrollment in Vermont over the last decade **increased 14.6 percent.** From 1998 to 2008 projected state enrollment in elementary and secondary schools is expected to **decrease by 3,000 students (-2.8 percent).**

ESTIMATED TAX CREDIT BOND ALLOCATIONS UNDER LEGISLATION INTRODUCED IN THE 106TH CONGRESS

AMOUNT IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS	HR 1660 - RANGEL (50% TO STATES)	HR 1760 - JOHNSON (100% TO STATES)	S 1454 - ROBB (65% TO STATES)
	43,847	57,405	54,800

Good Enough for Congress?

A Pictorial Representation of Why Americans Deserve Better School Buildings

WEST VIRGINIA

Total Number of Schools:	869
Total Enrollment:	300,000
State funding for K-12, 1993-94:	No Assistance Provided
Total State & Local District School Construction Spending, 1995-95:	\$15,778,000

CURRENT CONDITIONS:

- **88 percent** of schools report a need to upgrade or repair building to good overall condition
- **67 percent** of schools report at least one inadequate building feature
- **82 percent** of schools report at least one unsatisfactory environmental factor
- **13 students** per computer
- In 1997-98, West Virginia paid **\$97,033,000** in interest on school debt.

PROJECTED NEEDS:

- Range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition: **\$10,000 to \$14,000,000.**
- Enrollment in West Virginia over the last decade **decreased 10.7 percent.** From 1998 to 2008 projected state enrollment in elementary and secondary schools is expected to **decrease by 18,000 students (-6 percent).**

ESTIMATED TAX CREDIT BOND ALLOCATIONS UNDER LEGISLATION INTRODUCED IN THE 106TH CONGRESS

AMOUNT IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS	HR 1660 - RANGEL (50% TO STATES)	HR 1760 - JOHNSON (100% TO STATES)	S 1454 - ROBB (65% TO STATES)
	177,753	199,382	223,761

WISCONSIN

Total Number of Schools:	2,096
Total Enrollment:	886,000
State funding for K-12, 1993-94:	N/A
Total State & Local District School Construction Spending, 1995-95:	\$458,767,000

CURRENT CONDITIONS:

- **79 percent** of schools report a need to upgrade or repair building to good overall condition
- **49 percent** of schools report at least one inadequate building feature
- **60 percent** of schools report at least one unsatisfactory environmental factor
- **11 students** per computer
- In 1997-98, Wisconsin paid **\$195,943,000** in interest on school debt.

PROJECTED NEEDS:

- Range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition: **\$200 to \$7,567,000.**
- Enrollment in Wisconsin over the last decade **increased 14.3 percent.** From 1998 to 2008 projected state enrollment in elementary and secondary schools is expected to **decrease by 56,000 students (-6.3 percent).**

ESTIMATED TAX CREDIT BOND ALLOCATIONS UNDER LEGISLATION INTRODUCED IN THE 106TH CONGRESS

AMOUNT IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS	HR 1660 - RANGEL (50% TO STATES)	HR 1760 - JOHNSON (100% TO STATES)	S 1454 - ROBB (65% TO STATES)
	418,781	475,091	416,592

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

9-27-99



CANAL INTEROCEÁNICO DE NICARAGUA

Sandy-Sun

Dr. Don M. Bosco

PRESIDENTE

Un. De la O.

Tel.: (505) 268-1091
(505) 268-1092
Fax: (505) 266-0295

Apdo. P - 70 - Km. 3, C. Sur
Managua, Nicaragua.
E-Mail: DonBosco@internetmci.com

*copied
Berger
Podesta*

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

9-87-99 END OF SESSION LEGISLATIVE PRIORITIES

Minimum Wage:	Hold the line/50-50
Medicare Prescription Drugs:	Possible this session
Balanced Budget Act Restorations:	Teaching/ Community/Pediatric Hospitals Community health centers Nursing homes, home health agencies
Patients' Bill of Rights:	Best: Senate pass House bill; no conference
Disability/Work Incentives:	Need non-tax offsets
Children's Health (CHIP):	Event after session at school or Head Start Center

*Podesta
Kennedy Supplis
can get this
done -
R*

*copied
Podesta*

9-27-99

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

'99 SEP 25 AM 11:43

September 24, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: CHARLES M. BRAIN *CMB*
SUBJECT: CONGRESSIONAL CORRESPONDENCE

Attached for your review are letters from the following Members of Congress that I thought you would like to see.

- 1) Sen. Max Cleland (D-GA)
- 2) Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-MA)
- 3) Rep. Donna M. Christian-Christensen (D-VI)
- 4) Rep. Elton Gallegly (R-CA)
- 5) Rep. Robert C. Scott (D-VA)

Do reply to this one only

*copied
BRAIN
Podeste
Crouch*

MAX CLELAND
GEORGIA

Telephone: (202) 224-3521
TDD/TTY: (202) 224-3203
www.senate.gov/~cleland

COMMITTEES:
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COMMERCE
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SMALL BUSINESS

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-1005

317445 -

August 30, 1999

8-31-1999

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
President of the United States
White House
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I would like to thank you for awarding former President Jimmy Carter the Presidential Medal of Freedom. He was most deserving of this incredible honor, and I am proud to say that I have shared many years working with him, as have you.

President Carter is truly a hero in this day and age. He is a role model unlike any that we have available today to our children, and I am thankful that you have honored him in such an inspirational manner. His sheer determination and success in making our world safer, healthier and more democratic is unparalleled today.

Again, thank you for recognizing President Carter as one of the most truly inspirational figures in history. God bless you.

Most respectfully,



Max Cleland
United States Senator

MC:æk

P.S. Thank you!

SUITE 1700
75 SPRING STREET, S.W.
ATLANTA, GA 30303-3309
(404) 331-4811

SUITE 101
235 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
ALBANY, GA 31701-2372
(912) 430-7796

611 TELFAIR STREET
AUGUSTA, GA 30901-2324
(706) 722-4040

SUITE 101
120 12TH STREET
COLUMBUS, GA 31902-2461
(706) 649-7705

203 MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. BLVD.
DALTON, GA 30721-3004
(706) 275-8905

SUITE 203
401 CHERRY STREET
MACON, GA 31201-3384
(912) 755-1779

SUITE A
440 MALL BOULEVARD
SAVANNAH, GA 31406-4823
(912) 352-8283

Edward M. Kennedy
Massachusetts



United States Senate
WASHINGTON, DC 20510

September 14, 1999

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Peers file

Dear Mr. President,

Many many thanks for sending me the extraordinary cartoon by Jim Borgman. It brought a tear to my eyes and a smile to my lips, and I know that Jack and John would have loved it too.

I'm also more appreciative than ever for your friendship and your continuing thoughtfulness to all of us in the Kennedy family, particularly in these recent sad weeks. You've helped us immensely, and we'll always be grateful.

With gratitude and warmest wishes,

As ever,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "E. M. Kennedy", written in a cursive style.

Edward M. Kennedy



September 15, 1999

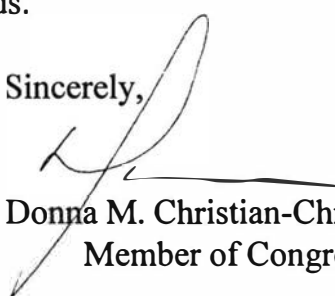
The Honorable and Mrs. William J. Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Clinton:

I want to extend a heartfelt "thank you" for the kind expressions of condolences that you extended to my family and me on the passing of my father. Your prayers, kind words of support and thoughtfulness are very much appreciated and will always be remembered.

With warmest regards.

Sincerely,



Donna M. Christian-Christensen
Member of Congress

ELTON GALLEGLY
230 DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

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(202) 225-5811

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Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-0523

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IMMIGRATION AND CLAIMS
COURTS AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

September 3, 1999

The Honorable William J. Clinton
The President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

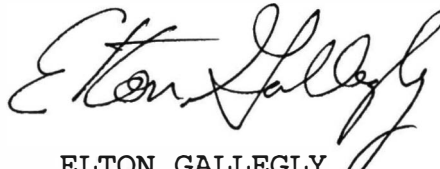
SEP 20 1999

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing to thank you for the work of your Chief of Staff, John Podesta, in arranging to have National Weather Service officials present at an important public meeting in my Congressional district.

Mr. Podesta was very responsive to my telephone calls and in short order was able to confirm the participation of the National Weather Service at the public meeting. As a result, local residents will be able to hear first-hand from the National Weather Service as to their plans with respect to a Doppler Weather Radar tower in Ojai, California. You are very fortunate to have an advisor of this caliber.

Sincerely,



ELTON GALLEGLY
Member of Congress

EG:rm

cc: Mr. John Podesta

317719



MEMBER OF CONGRESS

BOBBY SCOTT
THIRD DISTRICT
VIRGINIA

September 14, 1999

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

Dear Mr. President:

It was an honor and a pleasure to have you join us in Newport News for my Twenty-Third Annual Labor Day Picnic. This was a unique opportunity for citizens and their children to see, hear and meet with the President of the United States on a day when we celebrate the hard work of the average man and woman in America.

You were very kind to spend so much time with my guests and especially our young children who were brought by parents who wanted them to have this rare opportunity and learning experience.

Your presence and remarks made this a most memorable day and one that will be very difficult to ever surpass.

Very truly yours,

Robert C. "Bobby" Scott
Member of Congress

RCS/mk

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 26, 1999

MR. PRESIDENT:

As you may know, this afternoon the U.S. team completed the greatest comeback in Ryder Cup history.

If you would like to call Ben Crenshaw, we have been advised by his assistant that the best time to do so would be after the closing ceremonies and press conference at about 7:00 PM.

Justin Coleman

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

9-27-99

9-27-99

After you have
seen - we will
send to Burkhardt for
replies —

OK
C.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

1999 SEP 24 09:02:03

September 24, 1999

RECOMMENDED TEL

9.27.99

TO: 1999 United States Ry

Letters to

DATE: The schedule is as follows:
Friday, Sept. 24:
Televised on NBC:
Sat, Sept. 25:
Sun. Sept. 26:

team members.

RECOMMENDED BY: Mary Beth Cahill, Asst
Chip Payson, Associa

[Signature]

PURPOSE: To Congratulate Ben Crenshaw and the United States golf team for winning the 1999 Ryder Cup.

BACKGROUND:

The Competition:

The Ryder Cup tournament began in 1927 and takes place every two years, with the only interruption occurring from 1939-1945 due to the Second World War. The United States and Europe take turns hosting the tournament, with this year's Ryder Cup taking place at The Country Club in Brookline, MA. The United States has won 23 of the 32 Ryder Cup tournaments, the Europeans have won 7 tournaments and the teams have tied twice: 1969 and 1989.

The Trophy:

In 1927, Samuel Ryder presented the Ryder Cup to Great Britain's Professional Golfers Association as the prize for an international competition between American and British professional golfers. In 1927, the Ryder Cup was valued at 250 pounds. Today it is valued at \$13,900. The Ryder Cup is 17 inches tall and weighs just over four pounds. The golfer depicted on top of the trophy is Abe Mitchell, friend and private instructor of Ryder.

The Course:

One of the world's most renowned golf venues, The Country Club, which currently measures 7,010 yards for major competitions, is a

27-hole layout featuring the Clyde, Squirrel and Primrose courses, and continues the lineage of outstanding venues to host the Ryder Cup Matches. The inaugural Matches were conducted at Worcester (Mass.) Country Club in 1927, located approximately 45 miles west of Brookline.

The Country Club's origins date to 1894 when Laurence Curtis and two other club members built six holes with the stipulation from The Country Club board of governors that the project cost no more than \$50. The layout was expanded to nine holes a year later by club professional William "Willie" Campbell. The course featured 18 holes measuring 5,200 yards at the turn of the century. The Primrose was designed by William Flynn in 1927, and Rees Jones lent his talents to modify the "composite" course prior to the 1988 U.S. Open. The Clyde and the Squirrel nines are customarily used for an 18-hole round, and during major championships holes from the Primrose are used in place of three holes from the other nines. The Country Club is the only club to have hosted six different USGA competitions. It has been the site of three U.S. Opens (1913, '63, '88), five U.S. Amateurs (1910, '22, '34, '57, '82), three U.S. Women's Amateurs (1902, '41, '95), two Walker Cup Matches (1932, '73), the 1953 U.S. Girls' Junior and the 1968 U.S. Junior Amateur.

The U.S. Team:

Ben Crenshaw, Team Captain

Tiger Woods

David Duval

Payne Stewart

Davis Love III

Mark O'Meara

Hal Sutton

Justin Leonard

Jim Furyk

Phil Mickelson

Tom Lehman

Steve Pate

Jeff Maggert

TOPICS OF DISCUSSION: Congratulate the Ben Crenshaw on the United States' team winning the Ryder Cup.

TELEPHONE NUMBER Julius Mason, assistant to Ben Crenshaw, will have his cellular telephone on and will receive your call. He will then hand the

phone to Ben Crenshaw. Julius Mason's number is (617) 593-0063

STAFF CONTACT: Chip Payson, 6-2512

DATE OF SUBMISSION: September 24, 1999

ATTACHMENTS: Course Map
Team Bios

ACTION:



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THE COURSE
— PRESENTED BY —

Oldemobile

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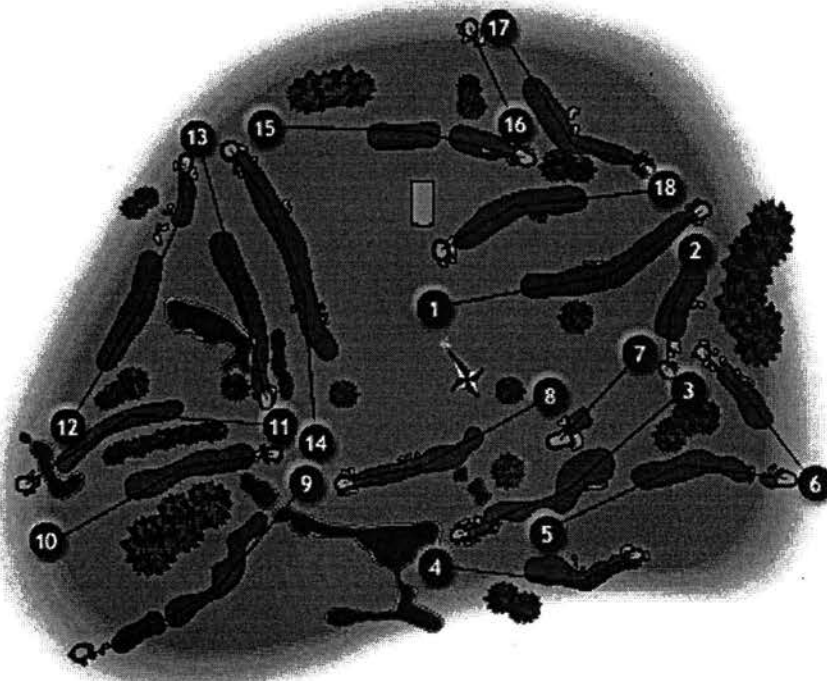
The Course

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Ryder Cup

The Course

The Country Club

Course Cam



SELECT A HOLE

Hole	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Out	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	In	Total
Par	4	3	4	4	4	4	3	4	5	35	4	4	4	4	5	4	3	4	4	36	71

RYDER CUP
DID YOU KNOW

Billy Casper has competed in 37 Ryder Cup Matches spanning eight years, most for an American player.

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The Teams

[US](#)[Europe](#)

Ben Crenshaw
Team Captain



Mark James
Team Captain

[Tiger Woods](#)
[David Duval](#)
[Payne Stewart](#)
[Davis Love III](#)
[Mark O'Meara](#)
[Hal Sutton](#)
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[Jim Furyk](#)
[Phil Mickelson](#)
[Tom Lehman](#)
[Steve Pate](#)
[Jeff Maggert](#)

[Colin Montgomerie](#)
[Lee Westwood](#)
[Darren Clarke](#)
[Paul Lawrie](#)
[José María Olazábal](#)
[Jarmo Sandelin](#)
[Miguel Ángel Jiménez](#)
[Sergio García](#)
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[Jesper Parnevik](#)
[Padraig Harrington](#)
[Andrew Coltart](#)

RYDER CUP DID YOU KNOW

The U.S. team failed to win a match on the second day of play in 1997. That was only the third time in Ryder Cup history that a team went the whole day without recording a victory.

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The Teams



Ben Crenshaw

Birthdate: Jan. 11, 1952

Birthplace: Austin, Texas

Age: 47 **Ht.:** 5'9" **Wt.:** 165

Home: Austin, Texas

College: Texas

Turned Professional: 1973

Joined PGA Tour: 1973

Ryder Cup: Member of 1981, '83, '87 and '95 Ryder Cup Team. . . record of 3-8-1 in Ryder Cup competition. .

. Captain of the 1999 Ryder Cup Team.

PGA Tour Victories: 19 - 1973 San Antonio-Texas Open, 1976 Bing Crosby National Pro-Am, Hawaiian Open, Ohio Kings Island Open, 1977 Colonial National Invitation, 1979 Phoenix Open, Walt Disney World Team Championship (with George Burns), 1980 Anheuser-Busch Classic, 1983 Byron Nelson Classic, 1984 Masters, 1986 Buick Open, Vantage Championship, 1987 USF&G Classic, 1988 Doral Ryder Open, 1990 Southwestern Bell Colonial, 1992 Centel Western Open, 1993 Nestle Invitational, 1994 Freeport McMoRan, 1995 Masters.

Player Notes: Crenshaw had an outstanding amateur career, winning nearly every possible title with the notable exception of the U.S. Amateur. He won the NCAA Championship three straight years for the University of Texas, sharing the title in 1972 with teammate Tom Kite.

On turning professional in 1973, Crenshaw earned his Tour card, gaining medalist honors at qualifying school by an incredible 12 strokes over runner-up Gil Morgan. He made history when he won the San Antonio-Texas Open in his first start as a member of the PGA Tour. On his second start he was runner-up. Crenshaw has a well-known passion for the history of the game, and is considered by many as one of the greatest putters in history. He has won 19 times, and holds the dubious distinction of having the worst playoff record on Tour, winning none and losing eight. Two of the best moments in his career came at Augusta National, winning the Masters in 1984 by two strokes over Tom Watson, and then memorably winning again in 1995, a week after the death of his beloved teacher Harvey Penick.

Months after his Masters win in '84 Crenshaw began suffering from a hyperactive thyroid, and his play in 1985 showed the effects of the illness, as he fell to 149th on the money list. With the condition under control by 1986, Crenshaw would win twice that year, and once each in '87 and '88. . . Winner of the 1991 Bob Jones Award and the 1989 William Richardson Award. . . In September 1997 had surgery to remove a bone fragment in his right foot.

RYDER CUP
DID YOU KNOW

Prior to 1979, only players native to the British Isles were allowed to compete for the Great Britain/Ireland Ryder Cup team.

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The Teams



Tiger Woods

Birthdate: Dec. 30, 1975**Birthplace:** Cypress, Calif.**Age:** 23 **Ht.:** 6'2" **Wt.:** 155**Home:** Windermere, Fla.**College:** Stanford**Turned Professional:** 1996**Joined PGA Tour:** 1996

Ryder Cup: Member of the 1997 U.S. Ryder Cup Team. .
record of 1-3-1 in Ryder Cup competition.

PGA Tour Victories: 10 - 1996 Las Vegas Invitational,
Walt Disney World Classic, 1997 Mercedes Championship,
Masters, GTE Byron Nelson Classic, Motorola Western
Open, 1998 BellSouth, 1999 Buick Invitational, The
Memorial Tournament, Motorola Western Open, PGA
Championship and NEC Invitational.

PGA European Tour Victories: 2 - 1998 Johnnie Walker
Classic, 1999 Deutsche Bank SAP Open

Other Victories: 1997 Honda Open (Thailand)

Player Notes: Winner of the 1994, '95 and '96 U.S.
Amateur. . .Began playing golf at six months old. Was on
numerous TV programs including, "That's Incredible",
"Mike Douglas", "Two on the Town", "Good Morning
America" and "Prime Time Live". . .Winner of virtually
every major junior championship, including 1991, 1992 and
1993 USGA Junior Amateur. . .Member of the winning U.S.
team at the 1994 World Amateur Team Championship. .
.Member of 1995 Walker Cup Team. . .Won the 1996
NCAA Championship, making him only the sixth player
that has ever won both the NCAA and the U.S. Amateur. .
.Winner of Rookie of the Year honors in 1996. . .Fastest
player to win \$1 million on the PGA Tour when he did it
with his win in his ninth event, the Mercedes
Championships. . .Fastest player to win \$2 million dollars
on the PGA Tour when he did it with his win in his 16th
event, GTE Byron Nelson Classic. . .With his win in the
1997 Masters, became the youngest winner of that
tournament and the youngest winner of a major since World
War II.



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The Teams



David Duval

Birthdate: Nov. 9, 1971**Birthplace:** Jacksonville, Fla.**Age:** 27 **Ht.:** 6'0" **Wt.:** 195**Home:** Ponte Vedra Beach, Fla.**College:** Georgia Tech**Turned Professional:** 1993**Joined PGA Tour:** 1993

Ryder Cup: Playing in his first Ryder Cup Matches. . . Was the first player to clinch a berth on the 1999 U.S. Ryder Cup Team.

PGA Tour Victories: 11 - 1997 Michelob Championship, Walt Disney World, Tour Championship, 1998 Tucson Chrysler Classic, Shell Houston Open, NEC World Series Of Golf, Michelob Championship, 1999 Mercedes Championship, Bob Hope Chrysler Classic, Players Championship, BellSouth Classic
Nike Tour Victories: 2 - 1993 Nike Wichita Open, Nike Tour Championship.

Player Notes: Duval was a four-time All-American, just the third Division I player with that honor after Phil Mickelson and Gary Hallberg. In 1993, he was named the collegiate player of the year. . . At 21 years, 9 months, he became the youngest player to win a Nike Tour event at the 1993 Nike Wichita Open. He joined the PGA Tour in 1995, setting a record for earnings by a rookie with \$881,436. He finished second on tour seven times before breaking through with a win at the 1997 Michelob Championship, the first of three wins in successive starts. He won four times in 1998, and finished T2nd at the Masters after leading by three with three holes to play. He began 1999 much as he had finished '98, winning the Mercedes Championship by 9 strokes and then shooting a final round 59 to win the Bob Hope Chrysler Classic. He picked up his 10th victory in the Players Championship. . . Duval's father and uncle are both golf professionals, with his father, Bob, playing on the Senior PGA Tour. Duval and his father became the first father-son combination to win Tour events on the same day. David captured the 1999 Players Championship and Bob won the Emerald Coast Classic. . . His first two years earnings of \$1,858,515 is the most won in a players first two

years on the PGA Tour. . Member of the 1991 Walker Cup Team and the 1996 and '98 Presidents Cup Team.

RYDER CUP
DID YOU KNOW

In 1973, the Matches were contested for the first time in Scotland at Muirfield.

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The Teams



Payne Stewart

Birthdate: Jan. 30, 1957

Birthplace: Springfield, Mo.

Age: 42 **Ht.:** 6'1" **Wt.:** 180

Home: Orlando, Fla.

College: SMU

Turned Professional: 1979

Joined PGA Tour: 1981

Ryder Cup: Member of the 1987, '89, '91, '93 Ryder Cup Teams. . . record of 8-7-1 in Ryder Cup competition.

Past Ryder Cup Results

PGA Tour Victories: 11 - 1982 Quad Cities Open, 1983

Walt Disney World Classic, 1987 Bay Hill Classic, 1989

MCI Heritage Classic, PGA Championship, 1990 MCI

Heritage Classic, GTE Byron Nelson Classic, 1991 U.S.

Open, 1995 Shell Houston Open, 1999 AT&T Pebble Beach

Pro-am, 1999 U.S. Open

Other Victories: 1981 Indian and Indonesian Opens

(Asian), 1982 Magnolia Classic, 1991 Dutch Open.

Player Notes: Stewart's father, Bill, who was an accomplished player, winning the Missouri State Amateur and Missouri Senior, and playing in the 1955 U.S. Open, introduced Payne to the game at age 4. His game improved through the junior ranks, and he went to Southern Methodist University on a golf scholarship. He won several collegiate events, including the 1979 Co-Championship of the Southwest Conference. After turning pro he failed at the Qualifying School in 1979 and played on the Asian Tour in 1980 and '81, winning the 1981 Indian and Indonesian Opens. He returned to the U.S. at the end of 1981 and earned his tour card. When he won the 1987 Hertz Bay Hill Classic, Stewart donated the entire check of \$108,000 to the Florida Hospital Golden Circle of Friends, in memory of his father who had died of cancer two years before. He won his first major championship at the 1989 PGA Championship and picked up his second in 1991 at the U.S. Open, defeating Scott Simpson in a Monday playoff...Member of the 1987, '89, '91 and '93 Ryder Cup Team.



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The Teams

Davis Love III



Birthdate: April 13, 1964
Birthplace: Charlotte, N.C.
Age: 35 **Ht.:** 6'3" **Wt.:** 175
Home: Sea Island, Ga.
College: North Carolina
Turned Professional: 1985
Joined PGA Tour: 1986

Ryder Cup: Member of the 1993, '95 and '97 Ryder Cup Teams. . . record of 5-8-0 in Ryder Cup competition.

PGA Tour Victories: 13 - 1987 MCI Heritage Classic, 1990 International, 1991 MCI Heritage Classic, 1992 Players, MCI Heritage, Kmart Greater Greensboro Open, 1993 Infiniti Tournament of Champions, Las Vegas Invitational, 1995 Freeport-McMoRan Classic, 1996 Buick Invitational, 1997 PGA Championship, Buick Challenge, 1998 MCI Classic

Other Victories: 1992 and '97 Kapalua International

Player Notes: Love started playing golf as soon as he could walk, under the tutelage of his father Davis Love Jr., who was regarded as one of the premier teachers in the game, and who played many PGA Tour events in the 60s. Davis III was born the day after his father finished T31st in the 1964 Masters. By the time he was ten, there was no doubt in Love's mind that he would follow in his father's footsteps and become a professional golfer. He did not have much success in junior golf, but things changed when he went to play college golf at North Carolina. He became an All-American three times and played on the 1985 Walker Cup team, turning pro after that and finishing T7th in the Q-school. . . In his rookie season Love earned \$113,245 (ranked 77th) and led the tour in driving distance. He won for the first time at the 1987 MCI Heritage Classic, and won \$297,378 for the year (ranked 33rd). 1988 was a terrible year for him both professionally, as he earned \$156,068 on tour ranking him 75th, and personally, when his father and only teacher was killed in a plane crash. In 1989, Love finished 44th on the money list with \$278,760 despite missing six weeks with a broken bone in his left wrist which he got that summer at the British Open. In the summer of

1990 he started to work with Butch Harmon and soon won his second tournament, The International. Since then Love has won consistently on the PGA Tour, highlighted by his first major win at the PGA Championship at Winged Foot in 1997. . . Surpassed the million dollar mark in earnings for the fourth year in a row and fifth time in his career. . . Was forced to withdraw from '97 Nissan Open with a case of kidney stones which he had surgically removed days later. Returned to the Tour for the Bay Hill Invitational.

RYDER CUP
DID YOU KNOW

Nick Faldo has been a Captain's pick for the European Ryder Cup team in 1985, 1991, 1995 and 1997.

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The Teams

Mark O'Meara

**Birthdate:** Jan. 13, 1957**Birthplace:** Goldsboro, N.C.**Age:** 42 **Ht.:** 6'0" **Wt.:** 180**Home:** Windermere, Fla.**College:** Long Beach State**Turned Professional:** 1980**Joined PGA Tour:** 1981

Ryder Cup: Member of the 1985, '89, '91 and '97 Ryder Cup Teams. . . record of 4-7-1 in Ryder Cup competition.

PGA Tour Victories: 16 - 1984 Greater Milwaukee Open, 1985 Bing Crosby Pro-Am, Hawaiian Open, 1989 AT&T Pebble Beach Pro-Am, 1990 AT&T Pebble Beach Pro-Am, H.E.B. Texas Open, 1991 Walt Disney World/Oldsmobile Classic, 1992 AT&T Pebble Beach Pro-Am, 1995 Honda Classic, Bell Canadian Open, 1996 Mercedes Championship, Greater Greensboro Chrysler Classic, 1997 AT&T Pebble Beach, Buick Invitational, 1998 Masters, British Open

Other Victories: 1985 Kapalua International, Fuji Sankei Classic, 1986 Australian Masters, 1987 Lawrence Batley International, 1992 Tokai Classic, 1994 Argentine Open, 1997 Trophee Lancome

Player Notes: He started to play the game at age 13 after his family moved to a house in California on a golf course. He would slip onto the course and was quickly hooked on the game. As a freshman at Mission Viejo High School he made the golf team and in his junior year the team won the state championship. He earned a scholarship to Long Beach State and was an all-American in 1979. O'Meara won the California State Amateur that year, defeating Lennie Clements in the finals, and also won the Mexican Amateur, defeating Gary Hallberg the last day. But his biggest victory in 1979 came at the U.S. Amateur in Cleveland when he beat defending champion John Cook in the finals. He turned professional the next year and was the 1981 PGA Tour Rookie-of-the-Year. Between 1984 and 1992 he was in the top 30 in money earnings. Finished 43rd in '93 and 86th in '94 before regrouping in '95 and again finishing again in the

top 30. . . With his win in the 1994 Argentine Open, he became the fifth player to win in the U.S., Europe, Japan, Australia and South America (the others are, Gary Player, David Graham, Hale Irwin and Bernhard Langer). . . Member of 1996 and '98 Presidents Cup team . . . Second in putting on the PGA Tour in 1996, 5th in 1997 and T-12th in 1998.

RYDER CUP
DID YOU KNOW

No side has ever had a clean sweep in singles matches.

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The Teams



Hal Sutton

Birthdate: April 28, 1958**Birthplace:** Shreveport, La.**Age:** 41 **Ht.:** 6'1" **Wt.:** 185**Home:** Shreveport, La.**College:** Centenary College**Turned Professional:** 1981**Joined PGA Tour:** 1982

Ryder Cup: Member of the 1985 and '87 Ryder Cup Teams. . . record of 3-3-3 in Ryder Cup competition.

PGA Tour Victories: 10 - 1982 Walt Disney World, 1983 Tournament Players Championship, PGA Championship, 1985 St. Jude Memphis Classic, Southwest Classic, 1986 Phoenix Open, Memorial Tournament, 1995 B.C. Open, 1998 Westin Texas Open, Tour Championship

Player Notes: In the 1980s, Sutton was one of the brightest young stars on Tour, winning seven times, including the 1983 PGA Championship, in his first five years. But by 1992 he was struggling with his game and finished 185th on the money list. In 1993 he finished 161st and was forced to use his one-time top 50 career exemption to play the 1994 season. He played well enough that year to return to the top 30 on the money list and in 1995 he completed his comeback with a win at the B.C. Open, shooting a final round 61. . . Winner, 1980 U.S. Amateur. . . Member 1985 and '87 Ryder Cup Team.

**RYDER CUP
DID YOU KNOW**

For the first time, European players' performances in the 1995 Masters, U.S. Open and PGA Championship counted towards qualifying for the European Ryder Cup Team.

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The Teams

Justin Leonard



Birthdate: June 15, 1972
Birthplace: Dallas, Texas
Age: 27 **Ht.:** 5'9" **Wt.:** 160
Home: Dallas, Texas
College: Texas
Turned Professional: 1994
Joined PGA Tour: 1994

Ryder Cup: Member of the 1997 Ryder Cup Team...record of 0-2-2 in Ryder Cup competition.
[Past Ryder Cup Results](#)

PGA Tour Victories: 4 - 1996 Buick Open, 1997 Kemper Open, British Open, 1998 Players Championship

Player Notes: Winner of 1992 U.S. Amateur championship. . . Won the 1994 NCAA championship at 17 under par 271, equaling the NCAA record set by Phil Mickelson in 1992. One of the few to earn a PGA Tour card without a trip to Q-School. He did it by playing on invitations after turning pro and finishing 126th on the 1994 money list. . . Selected by Cosmopolitan as one of 25 most eligible bachelors in the world in August 1996. . . Won his last three tournaments ('97 Kemper, British and '98 Players) after coming from five strokes behind on Sunday.

RYDER CUP **DID YOU KNOW**

In 1973, the Matches were contested for the first time in Scotland at Muirfield.

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The Teams



Jim Furyk

Birthdate: May 12, 1970**Birthplace:** West Chester, Pa.**Age:** 29 **Ht.:** 6' 2" **Wt.:** 200**Home:** Ponte Vedra Beach, Fla.**College:** Arizona**Turned Professional:** 1992**Joined PGA Tour:** 1994**Ryder Cup:** Member of the 1997 Ryder Cup Team. .

.record of 1-2-0 in Ryder Cup competition.

Past Ryder Cup Results

PGA Tour Victories: 3 - 1995 Las Vegas Invitational,
1996 Hawaiian Open, 1998 Las Vegas Invitational**Nike Tour Victories:** 1 - 1993 Mississippi Gulf Coast
Classic.**Other Victories:** 1995 Lincoln-Mercury Kapalua
International

Player Notes: Furyk possesses one of the most distinctive and recognizable swings on the PGA Tour, a swing that he describes as natural and athletic. His only teacher has been his father, Mike, who started Jim putting cross-handed at age seven, on the advice of Arnold Palmer and Gary Player. Furyk is considered to be one of the best putters on tour. .Set PGA Tour record for most money earned without a victory with \$1.6 million in '97. .Had a combined 25 top 10 finishes in 1997 and 1998, more than anyone else on Tour.

**RYDER CUP
DID YOU KNOW**

The golfer depicted on top of the trophy is Abe Mitchell, a friend and instructor to Samuel Ryder.

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The Teams

Phil Mickelson



Birthdate: June 16, 1970
Birthplace: San Diego, Calif.
Age: 29 **Ht.:** 6' 2" **Wt.:** 190
Home: Scottsdale, Ariz.
College: Arizona State
Turned Professional: 1992
Joined PGA Tour: 1992

Ryder Cup: Member of the 1995 and '97 Ryder Cup Teams. . record of 4-1-2 in Ryder Cup competition.

PGA Tour Victories: 13 - 1990 Northern Telecom Open (as an Amateur), 1993 Buick Invitational of California, The International, 1994 Mercedes Championship, 1995 Northern Telecom Open, 1996 Nortel Open, Phoenix Open, GTE Byron Nelson Classic, NEC World Series of Golf, 1997 Bay Hill Invitational, Sprint International, 1998 Mercedes Championship, AT&T Pebble Beach

Player Notes: Mickelson started at the age of 1½, playing left-handed as a mirror-image of his father's swing. When Mickelson got serious about the game his father built a complete practice area in the backyard of their home in San Diego. . . Mickelson had a fabulous amateur career, winning the 1989 and 1990 NCAA Championships and the 1990 U.S. Amateur, and was the consensus '90 College Player of the year; he was also the low amateur (T29th) at '90 U.S. Open and a four-time All-American. Mickelson won the 1991 Northern Telecom Open as an amateur, becoming the fifth youngest winner of a professional event ever. . .He turned professional at the 1992 U.S. Open, and since then has become the third golfer (Jack Nicklaus and Jerry Pate are the others) to win five events before age 25. In 1996 he became the first golfer in over 20 years to win the Arizona slam (Nortel and Phoenix), the last to accomplish that was Johnny Miller. With his 10th win at Bay Hill in 1997, he was the fourth youngest player to accomplish that milestone (only Horton Smith, Gene Sarazen and Jack Nicklaus were younger). . . Though he plays golf left-handed, is right-handed in everything else. . . One of only four male collegians (with Ben Crenshaw, Curtis Strange and Billy Ray Brown) to win the NCAA title as a freshman. . . One of

only three players (with Jack Nicklaus and Tiger Woods) to win the NCAA and the U.S. Amateur in the same year. .
.Led the 1996 money list from Jan. until the last week of the year when Tom Lehman won the Tour Championship. .His four wins were the most won on the PGA Tour in 1996. .
.Coming into 1999 he has won at least one PGA Tour event every year since 1993 (six consecutive years), the best streak on tour. 1992 PGA Tour Summary: Tournaments entered - 17; in money - 7; top-10 finishes - 2; stroke average 71.65; money \$171,713 (ranked 90th); best finish, 2nd New England Open.

RYDER CUP
DID YOU KNOW

The widest margin of victory for the U.S. team came in 1967, when it defeated Great Britain 23 1/2 to 8 1/2 at Champions Golf Club, Houston, Texas.

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The Teams

Tom Lehman



Birthdate: March 7, 1959

Birthplace: Austin, Minn.

Age: 40 **Ht.:** 6'2" **Wt.:** 190

Home: Scottsdale, Ariz.

College: Minnesota

Turned Professional: 1982

Joined PGA Tour: 1983

Ryder Cup: Member of the 1995 and '97 Ryder Cup Teams. . . record of 3-2-2 in Ryder Cup competition.

PGA Tour Victories: 4 - 1994 Memorial Tournament, 1995 Colonial, 1996 British Open, Tour Championship
Hogan Tour Victories: 4 - 1990 Reflection Ridge Open, 1991 Mississippi Gulf Coast Classic, South Carolina Classic, Santa Rosa Open.

Other Victories: 1981, '82 Minnesota State Amateur, 1989 Minnesota State Open, 1995 and '96 Diners Club Matches teamed with Duffy Waldorf.

Player Notes: Lehman started playing golf at age five in a small farm town, north of Minneapolis. He was a walk-on at the University of Minnesota, earning his tour card after college in 1983. He played the PGA Tour for three years (1983- \$9,413 rank 183rd, 1984-\$9,382 rank 184th and 1985-\$20,232 rank 158th), returning to Q-School after every season. Unable to get back on the PGA Tour for the 1986 season, Lehman was forced to play in Asia and South Africa and in any mini-tour events he could qualify for in the United States. . . Lehman's game finally started showing stronger promise in 1990 and '91, when he was able to play regularly on the Ben Hogan (now Nike) Tour, winning four tournaments, three of them in '91, the year he was the Hogan Tour's leading money winner with \$141,934, thereby securing his PGA Tour card for 1992. He had nine top 10s in '92, six more in '93, and had finished third, and then second, at the Masters before he finally broke through with his first win. Lehman won the 1994 Memorial Tournament with four rounds of 67. His best year was 1996, when he won the British Open at Royal Lytham & St. Annes and the Tour Championship at Southern Hills; he also swept the year-end honors, winning the Vardon Trophy, the money



list and Player of the Year. In April 1997 he was, for one week, the number one ranked player in the world. He injured his shoulder at the 1998 British Open, requiring surgery in Nov. of that year. . Member of 1994 and '96 Presidents Cup team.

RYDER CUP
DID YOU KNOW

The U.S. team failed to win a match on the second day of play in 1997. That was only the third time in Ryder Cup history that a team went the whole day without recording a victory.

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The Teams



Steve Pate

Birthdate: May 26, 1961**Birthplace:** Ventura, Calif.**Age:** 38 **Ht.:** 6'0" **Wt.:** 175**Home:** Agoura Hills, Calif.**College:** UCLA**Turned Professional:** 1983**Joined PGA Tour:** 1985

Ryder Cup: Member of the 1991 Ryder Cup Team. .
.record of 0-1-1 in Ryder Cup competition.

PGA Tour Victories: 6 - 1987 Southwest Classic, 1988
MONY Tournament of Champions, Shearson Lehman
Hutton-Andy Williams Open, 1991 Honda Classic, 1992
Buick Invitational, 1998 CVS Charity Classic

Player Notes: Pate started to play golf at the age of nine,
and in his first competition at age 11, he shot a 107. His
game then progressed enough to make his high school team
in Santa Barbara as a freshman. In his senior year, he won
the California Interscholastic Federation title. He played
college golf at UCLA, his coach was noted teaching
professional Eddie Merrins and he was an all-American in
1983. Pate turned professional in 1983 and earned his Tour
card the next year. In his rookie year on tour he finished
86th on the money list, coming close to winning the Georgia
Pacific-Atlanta Classic when he lost on the second hole in a
playoff to Wayne Levi. In 1996 Pate fractured his right
wrist in a car accident while driving from Phoenix to San
Diego. Six months later he fractured his right wrist in a
bicycle accident. . Member of the 1991 Ryder Cup Team. .
.Nicknamed "Volcano" for his sometimes volatile temper. .
.Teammate of Corey Pavin, Duffy Waldorf and Jay Delsing
at UCLA.

RYDER CUP
DID YOU KNOW

Raymond Floyd was the oldest player to
compete on a U.S. Ryder Cup team at 51
years, 20 days in 1993.

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The Teams

Jeff Maggert

**Birthdate:** Feb. 20, 1964**Birthplace:** Columbia, Mo.**Age:** 35 **Ht.:** 5'9" **Wt.:** 165**Home:** The Woodlands, Texas**College:** Texas A&M**Turned Professional:** 1986**Joined PGA Tour:** 1990

Ryder Cup: Member of the 1995 and '97 Ryder Cup Teams. . . record of 4-3-0 in Ryder Cup competition.

PGA Tour Victories: 2 - 1993 Walt Disney Oldsmobile Classic, 1999 Andersen Consulting World Match Play Championship.

Hogan Tour Victories: 2 - 1990 Knoxville Open and Buffalo Open.

Other Victories: 1988, '90 Texas State Open, 1989 Louisiana Open, 1989 Malaysian Open on the Asian tour and 1990 Vines Classic on the Australian Tour .

Player Notes: Maggert took up golf in the seventh grade after his family moved to The Woodlands. He turned professional after finishing at Texas A&M. When he did not earn his PGA Tour card, Maggert played overseas for a number of years. He came back to compete on the Ben Hogan Tour in 1990. Maggert earned his exemption to the PGA Tour by being the player of the year and leading money winner on the Hogan Tour that year with \$108,644; the first player to surpass the \$100,000 mark on the Hogan Tour. . . Winner 1980 Texas State Junior. . . All-American at Texas A&M in 1986. . . Member of 1995 and '97 Ryder Cup Team. . . Has been runner-up 13 times, the most of any player on the PGA Tour between 1993 and the present.

**RYDER CUP
DID YOU KNOW**

The widest margin of victory for the U.S. team came in 1967, when it defeated Great Britain 23 1/2 to 8 1/2 at Champions Golf Club, Houston, Texas.

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cc: Sean Maloney

September 21, 1999

'99 SEP 27 AM 10:19

The Honorable William J. Clinton
Executive Office of the President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

9-27-99

Send to Berkhardt?

Dear Mr. President:

On behalf of the Board of Directors of the
write to ask for your support of a legislative initiative
bring redress to American families whose loved ones
terrorism.

Authored by United States Senator Conni
Frank Lautenberg (D-NJ), this measure would amend
pending judgments by U.S. courts against any form of
terrorism. If passed, this legislation could have an important impact on bringing justice to bear
on two prominent cases, including the February 24, 1996 murder by Cuban MiGs of four Cuban
American volunteers with the Brothers to the Rescue organization while on a humanitarian
mission over international waters, three American citizens among them. Another case involves
the death of another American in a Middle East terrorist attack.

Our community is greatly dismayed, however, that this key effort, formerly Section 118
of the Treasury-Postal Appropriations Act, was dropped in a House-Senate Conference
Committee in recent days after your Administration expressed its intention to veto the bill
because of this particular provision. Indeed, given your expressed commitment to work towards
eradicating the blight of international terror, we find this action by your Administration simply
incomprehensible as we also do your opposition earlier this year to a Federal Court ruling that
ordered the use of monies owed to Cuba for telephone communications to satisfy a \$187 million
judgment against the Cuban government. We respectfully wish to convey our firm opposition to
this stance as grossly insensitive to those Americans who have suffered at the hands of such
monstrous deeds, and whose only chance to secure certain remedy now resides solely within the
U.S. justice system.

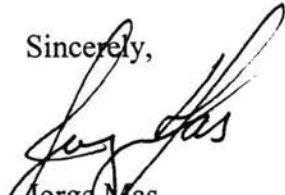
As Senators Mack and Lautenberg move to re-introduce this language, we hereby reach
out to you to urge your support of this timely and vital initiative, especially in light of your
strong public condemnation in Miami of this brutal attack by the Castro regime against innocent
American civilians. Indeed, passage of this bi-partisan proposal will represent a significant
victory for the American people against the scourge of international terrorism.

The Honorable William J. Clinton

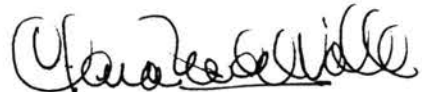
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In an age in which American citizens fall victim to the abhorrent acts of pariahs like Fidel Castro and others of his ilk, it is incumbent upon our leaders in Washington to assure that the families of these victims can find redress. We hope you would concur that it is high time Castro and his lawless cohorts be held responsible for their heinous crimes against innocent Americans, and that our government stand squarely alongside the victims, with the American people, and with justice.

Sincerely,



Jorge Mas
Chairman



Clara M. Del Valle
Vice Chair

Ccs: U.S. Senator Jesse Helms
U.S. Senator Robert G. Torricelli
U.S. Senator Connie Mack
U.S. Senator Bob Graham
U.S. Senator Harry Reid
U.S. Senator Joe Lieberman
U.S. Senator Trent Lott
U.S. Senator Frank Lautenberg

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 9-27-99

NOTE FOR: Jeff Bleich

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for your:

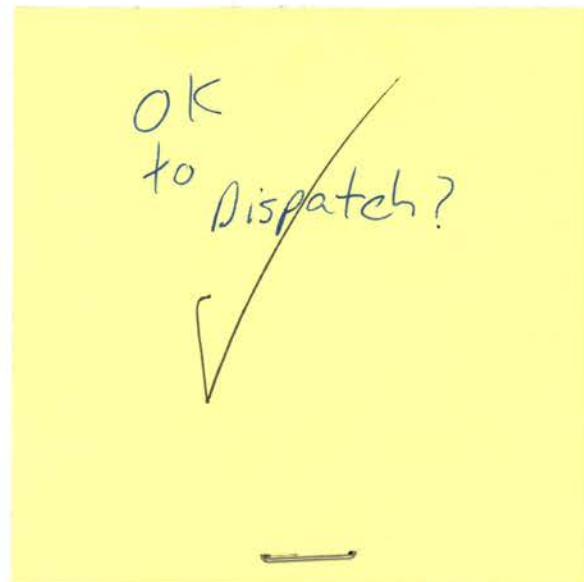
Information ☒

Action ☐

Thank you.

Staff Secretary
(x6-2702)

cc:



THE PRESIDENT HAS SPOKE

9-27-99

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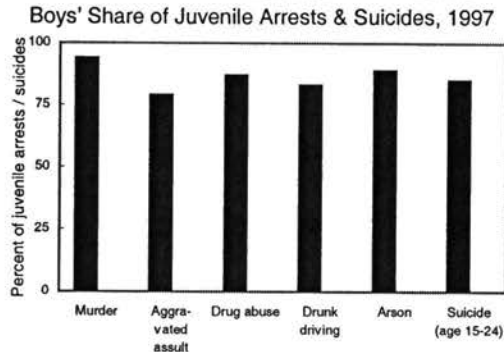
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Bleich
Podesta

9-27-99

ARTICLE**"Reviving Laertes:" Recent Studies of Boys' Development**

After a decade of influential studies on the development of girls, including the 1992 report *How Schools Shortchange Girls* and the 1994 book *Reviving Ophelia*, several recent studies have focused on boys. One important reason not to neglect the development of Ophelia's brother is that socially costly problems of crime and violence remain overwhelmingly problems of boys and men.



Crime and suicide. Juveniles arrested for property and violent crimes are overwhelmingly boys (see chart). Male students are substantially more apt to fight at school or to carry a weapon than female students in high school. And the suicide rate of young men aged 15 to 24 is more than five times that of young women/that age.

The economic costs of crime and violence arise not only from the financial costs to victims but also from the loss of productive work arising from time spent in criminal activity and premature death. For example, the Justice Department's 1999 national report on juvenile offenders and victims estimates that the cost of a youth's dropping out of high school for a life of crime and drug abuse is between \$1.7 and \$2.3 million (in present value terms). This figure includes drug treatment and rehabilitation costs, medical costs, criminal justice costs, and victim costs, as well as the value of lost wages and output.

Insights from beyond the dismal science. One sociological insight into boys' greater involvement in crime and violence comes from *Raising Cain*, a recent book co-authored by a professor of public health at Harvard and a child psychologist. The book concludes that above and beyond the role of biology, differences between boys and girls are amplified by a culture that supports emotional development for girls and discourages it for boys. In particular, stereotypical notions of masculine toughness limit boys development of a full range of emotional resources, mitigating an "emotional literacy" needed to read and understand their emotions and those of others. The result, it argues, is that many boys are left to manage conflict, adversity, and change with a limited emotional repertoire, in turn leading to a higher propensity toward conflict and violence.

Conclusion and implications. Recently, researchers have shown an interest in the problems of boys. Besides crime and violence, these include school performance and, to some extent, self-esteem (see box on next page). In the future, the new research, combined with more standard economic analysis of the role of factors like family income and poverty status, might help in the design of

policies to address problems such as the higher average crime rates and lower average educational attainment of African American boys relative to other boys.

Addressing the problems of boys is also one way to improve the future outcomes of men. With respect to fatherhood, for example, preliminary evidence finds that “emotionally illiterate” boys are more likely to become uninvolved fathers when they are adults. In addition, results from the 1999 National Survey of American Attitudes on Substance Abuse suggest the importance of healthy father-son relationships. It finds in two-parent families that a teenager whose relationship with the father is fair or poor is 68 percent more likely to smoke, drink, and use drugs than one whose relationship is average.

Developmental Differences between Boys and Girls

Besides findings on criminal and violent behavior, recent research has re-examined two other aspects of possible differences in boys’ and girls’ development that were raised in the earlier research on girls.

- School performance. Boys are more than twice as likely as girls to have a learning disability and two to three times more likely to have an attention deficit problem. From grade school to graduate school, females earn higher grades, on average—even in mathematics and sciences. In high school, girls now equal or outnumber boys in science classes, on average, except for physics. Differences in standardized test scores are small, with females scoring higher in writing ability and reading achievement and males scoring higher in science and mathematics (a gap that is shrinking). Men are a minority of college students (45 percent in 1995) and earn less than half of bachelor’s and master’s degrees.
- Self-esteem. *Raising Ophelia* argued that girls suffer a severe drop in self-esteem at adolescence, while boys gain in self-assurance as they age. Subsequent, more comprehensive research has revealed a less dramatic gap in self-esteem between genders. For example, a 1997 report found that girls had the advantage over boys in terms of future plans, teachers’ expectations, and everyday experiences in school and in the classroom, with minority boys the most likely to feel discouraged about the future and the least interested in getting a good education. A recent study of self-esteem summarizes over 150 previous findings and concludes that males score higher on standard measures of self-esteem than females, but that the differences are small.

September 25, 1999

Dear Mr. President:

After more than four years at the White House, I have Steve Case at America On Line. It was a difficult decision, at least I can say -- although the very first thing I plan to do at A the Welfare to Work Partnership!

I know that many departing staffers write to you about House service. For me, they are too numerous to count. But before I leave, I do want to share a few of the memories I will take with me.

First, the laughs -- and there were many. I'll never forget the yearly string of dinners we speechwriters ruefully call "comedy season": the awful Alfalfa Club, the gruesome Gridiron, the raucous Radio and Television Correspondents Dinner, and the daddy of them all, the wicked White House Correspondents Dinner. I think we sweat over those jokes more than we did over the policy announcements in the State of the Union -- but we shouldn't have. We probably could have given you Borscht Belt humor ["Take the Congress -- please!"], and you still would have brought the house down. I doubt that anyone who watched you interact with your "clone," embrace "Prime Minister" Shoreb Arnsvat, or take a well-deserved shot at Sam Donaldson will ever forget it. I know I won't.

Then there were more sobering moments. Earlier this year, when the conflict in Kosovo was raging, you decided to conclude your remarks at the White House Correspondents Dinner by talking about what we were trying to achieve in the Balkans. In less than ten minutes, as the motorcade waited, you wrote a passage that captured all the passion and purpose of our mission in Kosovo. I have a picture that was taken right after you finished reading us the new passage, and our faces say it all: we were, quite literally, in awe.

I remember another time when you traveled to the Cessna Factory in Wichita to talk about welfare reform. Two women had spoken first about how getting off welfare had changed their lives. You were clearly moved by their stories, so much so that you abandoned your prepared text and spoke from the heart about perseverance, human dignity, and the duties we owe to one another. The fact that I had written the remarks you put aside didn't bother me, because I was one of the people you inspired that day.

But of all the remarkable moments I experienced as your speechwriter, nothing tops your last State of the Union address. The entire world was watching; waiting to see what you would say, and whether you would waver. But you proved that night -- and many times since -- what it means to rise above personal adversity and partisan attacks for the good of an entire people. I was never so proud to serve you as I was that night, and I will always treasure the memory of you standing at the podium, energized and fully engaged in the work you were born to do.

TO BURKHARDT
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September 25, 1999

Dear Mr. President:

After more than four years at the White House, I have decided to accept a job working for Steve Case at America On Line. It was a difficult decision, and I will miss my work here more than I can say -- although the very first thing I plan to do at AOL is convince Steve Case to join the Welfare to Work Partnership!

I know that many departing staffers write to you about the high points of their White House service. For me, they are too numerous to count. But before I leave, I do want to share a few of the memories I will take with me.

First, the laughs -- and there were many. I'll never forget the yearly string of dinners we speechwriters ruefully call "comedy season": the awful Alfalfa Club, the gruesome Gridiron, the raucous Radio and Television Correspondents Dinner, and the daddy of them all, the wicked White House Correspondents Dinner. I think we sweat over those jokes more than we did over the policy announcements in the State of the Union -- but we shouldn't have. We probably could have given you Borscht Belt humor ["Take the Congress -- please!"], and you still would have brought the house down. I doubt that anyone who watched you interact with your "clone," embrace "Prime Minister" Shoreb Arnsvat, or take a well-deserved shot at Sam Donaldson will ever forget it. I know I won't.

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Just after I started working at the White House, I tacked up a Bible passage that I have contemplated on a near-daily basis ever since. It reads: "Do not be conformed to this world, but be transformed by the renewing of your minds." More simply put, we have an obligation not to accept the world as we find it, but to work to leave it a better place. Mr. President, I have been both transformed and renewed by the honor of working with you to meet that challenge. I will never forget you, or this time.

With deep respect and lasting affection, I am

Yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Jordan Tamagni', with a horizontal line extending to the right.

Jordan Tamagni

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Justice Reverses: Lobbying Effort Wins Turnabout On Tobacco Suit

WASHINGTON—On a rainy day in January of this year, a group of high-profile academics and lawyers with experience in the tobacco wars trooped into a conference room filled with dour Justice Department officials to make a case for filing a federal lawsuit against the tobacco industry.

The prosecutors were dubious. "The meeting was tense," says G. Robert Blakey, a Notre Dame law professor and member of the group, which some called the Tiger Team. "You could palpably feel

By Wall Street Journal staff
reporters David S. Cloud, Gordon
Fairclough and Ann Davis.

the hostility in the room."

But this week the Justice Department made a startling turnabout. On Wednesday it filed a massive civil lawsuit in federal court here charging that major tobacco companies carried on a 45-year campaign of deception that obfuscated the risks of smoking and drove up government health-care costs. The suit is potentially the biggest threat yet against the already beleaguered industry. It is also a major test of Attorney General Janet Reno's Justice Department.

The story of how the department overcame its doubts is a tangled one, involving pressure on the department from several directions at once—from the White House, Congress and plaintiffs' lawyers involved in state suits against the industry.

Inside the department, an institutional reluctance to take on a case involving untested legal theories and an industry sure to wage a bruising fight slowly fell away as key officials realized that they had the makings of a case, albeit a difficult one.

The effort to persuade the department to change its mind began over a year ago, following the collapse of efforts to pass sweeping federal legislation that would have broadened regulatory oversight of tobacco companies and settled the state cases. Mississippi plaintiffs' attorney Richard Scruggs called top Clinton domestic-policy aide Bruce Reed at the White House and volunteered to represent the federal government free in an antitobacco case.

"They were excited about it," Mr. Scruggs says, and were looking for ways to bring the industry back to the negotiating table before the even nastier settlements with all the states. He had several meetings with Mr. Reed and others at the White House. But the White House was having trouble sparking interest at Justice, according to administration officials.

The biggest obstacle was Frank Hunger, another Mississippian, who headed the department's civil division, which would have handled the case. Mr. Hunger had been married to Vice President Al Gore's sister, a smoker who died of lung cancer. Advocates of a lawsuit considered him a natural ally, but it turned out that Mr. Hunger and his top aides were dubious that the federal government had a strong statutory basis to sue the industry.

In a meeting with Mr. Scruggs, Mr. Hunger was cordial, but said: "My lawyers are telling me we can't do it," according to Mr. Scruggs. Mr. Scruggs wrote a memo, to address their concerns, but says he got no response. Mr. Hunger declined to comment.

Mr. Scruggs and his allies had a strong motivation to get the federal government involved. Some of the lawyers had represented states in suits against the industry and were hoping to see those settled, in

Please Turn to Page B4, Column 5

Continued From Page B1

part so they could collect legal fees. They thought the industry would be more likely to settle if it faced the combined weight of the state suits and the federal government.

During the summer and fall of 1998, they worked other angles in hopes of persuading the Justice Department. They met with Mr. Reed and assistant White House counsel Bruce Lindsey to brainstorm.

Then, later in the autumn, Mr. Scruggs says, he got a call from Sen. Kent Conrad (D., N.D.) informing him that Senators Conrad, Edward Kennedy (D., Mass.) and Bob Graham (D., Fla.) were interested in getting him to do a federal case. To persuade Ms. Reno that her staff was wrong, Mr. Scruggs assembled what he called the Tiger Team of Mr. Blakey; professors Laurence Tribe and Einer Elhauge of Harvard Law School; Jonathan Massey, a Washington lawyer; and Kim Tucker, a lawyer then on leave from the Florida attorney general's office. He estimates that he paid them a total of about \$250,000 for their efforts.

Inside Justice, interest in tobacco was building anyway. Mr. Hunger announced his intention to leave at the end of 1998. In December, Ms. Reno made the decision, which was kept confidential, to move forward with the lawsuit, aides said. She designated David Ogden, who succeeded Mr. Hunger, to put together the team. It included William Schultz, a former Food and Drug Administration official and onetime aide to tobacco critic Henry Waxman, a Democratic congressman from California.

Many career lawyers in the department remained skeptical, but President Clinton surprised them by announcing in his State of the Union address to Congress in late January that a suit was in the works.

Working in strict secrecy, 15 Justice Department lawyers reviewed thousands of pages of internal industry documents unearthed in state lawsuits. Roberta Walburn, an outside lawyer who represented Minnesota, was hired to help sift through the evidence and discuss legal theories. One shift of Justice Department lawyers worked by day, another by night.

Other outsiders were rebuffed. Ms. Tucker, who worked with the Scruggs team, said she had trouble getting her calls returned. She says a Justice Department attorney even told her: "At some point, outside assistance becomes a hindrance. We at Justice will decide what, if anything,

is in the interest of the United States."

Ultimately, the Justice Department decided on a bold use of the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations statute, which permits the government to go after profits derived from fraud.

Ms. Reno made the final call to go forward on Tuesday, the day before the suit was filed, a Justice official said. She then telephoned the White House and informed John Podesta, Mr. Clinton's chief of staff.

For President Clinton, the suit holds out the possibility of winning far-reaching restrictions in the marketing and advertising of cigarettes, a legacy he has sought since early in his first term.

But that is by no means assured. Tobacco lawyers plan to make a concerted push to have the suit dismissed, on the grounds that the government has no statutory authority to combine millions of individual smokers' claims into a single cost-recovery suit. Also, the industry says the RICO claims seeking ill-gotten profits are unwarranted against a legal industry.

The Justice Department's increasing interest in a civil case coincided with the collapse of its massive five-year criminal investigation of the industry. The case had once seemed promising. But last year, the federal appeals court in Richmond, Va., ruled that the Food and Drug Administration didn't have the authority to regulate tobacco companies. Prosecutors became worried they couldn't charge companies with making false statements about alleged nicotine manipulation to an agency that had no authority over them.

There were other setbacks, too. Brown & Williamson, a unit of British American Tobacco PLC, succeeded in convincing the judge overseeing grand-jury matters to deny the government access to documents the company said were privileged. And several Philip Morris Cos. scientists who were granted immunity in exchange for their testimony revealed little to the grand jury, say people with knowledge of their testimony.

The tobacco industry's jubilation didn't last long. Philip Morris Senior Vice President Steven C. Parrish says an industry lawyer had received assurances from a senior White House official several months ago that a lawsuit wouldn't be filed without the industry getting a chance to make a final presentation. But on Tuesday night, Mr. Parrish says, he learned of the impending lawsuit from reporters.

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Old Women's Hope Fades for Social Security Overhaul

By GREG HITT

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
WINSTON-SALEM, N.C.—Margaret Martin survives on life's "blessings," family, church and a monthly check of just under \$600 from Social Security.

"Thank God for it," says the 76-year-old widow, who grew up on a tobacco farm in the Great Depression, raised two boys after her husband died in 1950 and worked 32 years before a heart ailment forced her to retire more than a decade ago. "It's my living. I don't eat high."

For Mrs. Martin, the calls of politicians in Washington early this year for an overhaul of Social Security held the promise of better days. Conjuring the memory of Franklin D. Roosevelt during his State of the Union address, President Clinton proposed not only to shore up the solvency of Social Security, but also to "reduce poverty among elderly single women, who are nearly twice as likely to be poor as other seniors." On that issue, few Republicans were heard in disagreement.

But Mrs. Martin's hopes have been dashed, as have those of anyone else who looked for major legislative action this year. As Congress barrels toward its fall adjournment, all of the major issues that were on the table at the beginning of the year—Social Security overhaul, tax cuts, health-care overhaul, campaign-finance reform, gun control—appear to be terminal victims of gridlock. As a result, Congress could end up with its least productive session in decades.

With the economy booming, many Americans appear content to see Congress stymied. At a minimum, inaction on Social Security means most of the government's budget surplus will be dedicated to debt reduction. But for women like Mrs. Martin, this is a season of disappointment.

"Don't make promises you can't keep. It's kind of sad," she says, expressing bewilderment at the ways of Washington.

For millions of Americans, Social Security, created in 1935, has been not only a

cushion at retirement, but also a barrier against poverty. Poverty among elderly Americans has fallen sharply over the last 40 years, largely as a result of Social Security. According to a study of Census data by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, nearly half of Americans aged 65 or older would live below the poverty line without Social Security.

Yet the current system, for all its benefits, still has shortcomings. The poverty rate for all elderly women in 1997 was 13.1%, compared with 7% for all elderly men. The rate for African-American women aged 65 or above was 28.9%.

The reasons for the higher rates are myriad. The formula used for calculating Social Security benefits, for example, forces a reduction in household income upon a woman when her husband dies. Among other things, many older women have lower benefits because they have never worked outside the home, or they worked sporadically and in low-paying jobs. "There's a certain failing of the system, which we are ignoring," says Sen. Jeff Bingaman, a New Mexico Democrat.

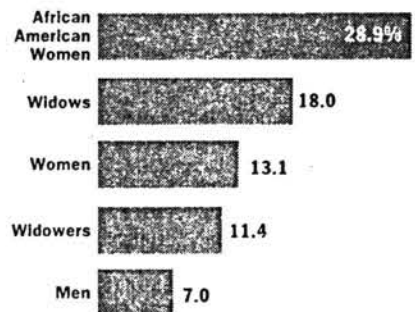
Publicly, the White House has been careful not to advance specific proposals. But a range of options to help single elderly women have come under consideration, and most center on boosting benefits in some way. A key question is whether to do it through the supplemental security income program—a welfare safety net for the poor, blind and disabled that operates alongside Social Security—or by increasing survivor benefits in the basic program. Moreover, if survivor benefits are increased, should they be linked to a retiree's income and capped for the wealthy?

"It's not an all-or-nothing issue," says White House economic adviser Gene Sperling, suggesting flexibility about what ought to be done. The basic goal of the president, he says, is to create a "dignified standard of living."

Here in North Carolina, the national de-

Poverty Among the Elderly

1997 figures



Source: Census Bureau, Social Security Administration

bate on Social Security has been a distant echo amid day-to-day struggles.

Retired insurance agent Avanell King, 74, draws a little less than \$1,000 a month from Social Security, her sole source of income. Sitting on her front porch a few miles outside Winston-Salem, Mrs. King, prim and proud, explains she isn't able to save any money after paying monthly household bills and covering the cost of medication she must take as a breast-cancer survivor. She scours grocery ads for sales and buys bread at the day-old shop. Later this fall, she will get a bit of relief when a local United Way agency begins picking up some of her cancer-related drug expenses.

"You work these things out," she says. Mrs. King would welcome a little extra from Social Security but is skeptical about the motives of Washington politicians. "I don't know whether they want to help old

people, or whether they're trying to make Brownie points."

Mrs. Martin lives farther out of town on a narrow blacktop not far from the farm where she grew up. Her trailer is within shouting distance of her granddaughter's brick home, where Mrs. Martin sits at the kitchen table and talks of "Hoover's time," the Great Depression. "Nobody had any money," she says, the country in her voice. "That was the way it was. But being a child, and small, you didn't think anything about it."

Her husband died young and hadn't worked long enough, under the Social Security rules of the era, for her to draw any benefits, she says. "I was trying to survive. I'd never worked a job, just on the farm."

She went to work at a nursing home and later at Duke Power Co., and speaks of the past with no bitterness. In retirement, Mrs. Martin's income falls just under the threshold used by the federal government to define poverty, though the line drawn by bureaucrats doesn't measure the abundance of her life. "When I look back, I think about all of the good," she says.

Outside the kitchen, the mid-September sun is fading and crickets are chirping in the gathering dusk. A flock of geese fly low over the house, honk-honking, and Mrs. Martin rushes through a screen door to see them disappear over a bank of fruit trees, apple and peach, at the back of the yard.

She watches a great-grandson during the week and volunteers at a nearby hospice. She will soon be 77. And it isn't lost on Mrs. Martin that she can't afford to wait the months, and perhaps years, it may take for the White House and Congress to work through major changes to Social Security.

"That's the truth, it takes a long time for them to decide," she says. "Maybe someday they'll see fit, if not in my lifetime, maybe the next generation."

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How much is your Social Security costing you?

The government is about to tell you
80% pay more in payroll taxes than income taxes

By Owen Ullmann
USA TODAY

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WASHINGTON — Every cent counts for Elizabeth Peracki, 49, a delivery service employee in Chicago who struggles to support two children on \$26,000 a year.

So she is understandably unhappy that Uncle Sam takes \$99 out of her pay every two weeks for income taxes. But Peracki doesn't mind the \$77 deduction for Social Security and Medicare:

"If it comes back to me, it's all right. It's like putting money in the bank."

Peracki's attitude is typical, according to a recent USA TODAY/ CNN/Gallup Poll. Most Americans believe that they are paying too much in income taxes but not for Social Security and Medicare, which are called payroll taxes.

That attitude is reinforced by the politicians in Washington who continually argue over income taxes, which have been dropping as a share of the typical worker's earnings since 1981. Neither the 10-year, \$792 billion Republican tax cut that President Clinton vetoed Thursday nor his \$250 billion alternative calls for cutting payroll taxes, which have been climbing for decades.

The reality about federal tax burdens, however, differs substantially from the public's perception and the politicians' rhetoric:

► Four of five taxpayers now pay more in payroll taxes than income taxes. They don't necessarily realize it because half the payroll tax is paid by employers. That share of the tax falls on workers, too, in the form of reduced compensation, most economists agree. By that measure, Social Security and Medicare are actually costing Peracki \$154 a pay period, more than half-again larger than the withholding on her income tax. Even when the employer contribution is excluded, 40% of taxpayers still pay more in payroll taxes than income taxes.

► The Social Security tax is "regressive." Unlike the "progressive" income tax, which takes the biggest percentage bite out of the wealthiest taxpayers, the payroll tax burden is the least onerous for the rich. Billionaire

Bill Gates' payment for Social Security is the same as that for someone earning \$72,600, this year's cutoff for contributions to the retirement system.

► People who have retired since the mid-1980s, on average, paid more in taxes into Social Security than they will receive as benefits, when adjusted for inflation. Although Social

COVER STORY

Security is generally thought of as an invested pension, it is really a pay-as-you-go system in which current workers pay for current retirees' benefits. Surplus Social Security payroll taxes, which will amount to \$72 billion this year alone, have been used to finance other government programs.

Leaders largely silent

A few lawmakers have been talking about payroll tax relief, but no one's doing anything about it. Why are the nation's political leaders largely silent on the subject?

Republican constituencies tend to be affluent voters more concerned about taxes on their income, capital gains and estates.

Democratic voters, by contrast, are concentrated in lower- and middle-income groups most burdened by payroll taxes. But Democrats and Republicans alike are loath to reduce those taxes for fear of hastening the insolvency of Social Security, which is expected to go broke by about 2030 unless major changes are made.

"The percentage of people who pay the payroll tax and vote is less than the percentage of people on the receiving end of the tax," says Sen. Bob Kerrey, D-Nebr., who has been waging a lonely campaign to reduce Social Security taxes. "Retirees dominate the political debate."

Former Labor secretary Robert Reich says there is no public outcry about the issue in part because few people bother to add up their contributions and compare them with their income tax bill, which they have to calculate each year.

Some people may not even know how much is deducted from their paychecks for Social Security; it is identified on stubs only as "FICA," which stands for Federal Insurance Contributions Act.

Public awareness of the payroll tax is likely to grow next month. On Oct. 1, the Social Security Administration

will begin mailing annual statements to workers 25 and older. For the first time, taxpayers will see exactly how much they have paid in taxes and what they will be getting in benefits.

Currently, the payroll tax is 12.4% for Social Security and 2.9% for Medicare, for a total of 15.3%, divided equally between employee and employer. Social Security taxes the first \$72,600 of income in 1999 (the wage cutoff rises each year). There is no income cap for Medicare.

What does that come to? A family of four with a median income of \$55,000 will pay \$8,400 for Social Security and Medicare, including the employer's share. That same family's income tax on average is just \$4,100. Excluding the employer's share, the payroll tax comes to \$4,200, \$100 more than the income tax.

Yet in a USA TODAY/CNN/Gallup Poll taken Sept. 10-14, 68% of respondents said their income taxes are too high, compared with 29% who said they are about right or too low.

When asked about their Social Security taxes, 43% said they are too high, while 49% said they are about right or too low.

"Politicians have sold the public on the proposition that Social Security is in trouble, so people seem willing to pay to keep it afloat," says Reich, who believes that any tax-relief bill should cut payroll taxes first.

Seen as fairer

Several respondents to the survey offered another reason for why the payroll tax is viewed more positively than the income tax: They think it's fairer with its flat rate.

"I hear a lot of people say the wealthy pay very little income tax because of all the loopholes," says Geraldine Polansky, 62, of Beverly, Mass., a former child-care program manager who is now on disability.

Recent trends suggest just the opposite. The rich are paying a growing share of income taxes, thanks to hefty stock market profits. Meanwhile, the income tax burden on middle- and lower-income families has been falling as a result of new tax credits for children.

The Congressional Budget Office has estimated that the 10% of taxpayers making \$100,000 or more this year will pay 64% of all income taxes and 31% of payroll taxes. By contrast, the 62% of households earning \$50,000 or less will pay just 7% of income taxes but 30% of payroll taxes.

Rep. Charles Rangel of New York,

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the top Democrat on the House Ways and Means Committee, cites such figures in attacking the payroll tax for being "regressive and unfair." Rangel, Kerrey and other critics of the payroll tax have proposed a variety of reforms to make it "fairer." Among the plans:

► Reich would exempt the first few thousand dollars of earnings from Social Security taxes and raise the income cutoff.

► Rangel would use a portion of the payroll tax as a credit against income taxes.

► Kerrey and Texas Gov. George W. Bush would reduce the Social Security tax by 2 percentage points or so and give taxpayers the option of using that money to set up personal retirement accounts.

► House Ways and Means Chairman Bill Archer, R-Texas, would use the current Social Security surplus to contribute 2% of an individual's wages (up to the Social Security tax cutoff) to personal savings accounts. As the accounts grew, the payroll tax could be trimmed 20% by 2050.

► GOP presidential candidate Gary Bauer would cut the Social Security tax by 20% immediately and trim benefits for future retirees by a like amount on the assumption that people would use their tax cut to save more on their own.

A heavier burden

Even staunch defenders of the current system concede that the payroll tax imposes a heavier burden on lower income groups than on the more affluent.

But they also claim that low wage earners get better benefits relative to

their contributions than do upper-income taxpayers.

That's a matter of dispute. C. Eugene Steuerle, a Social Security expert at the Urban Institute, says the benefit formula favors those at the bottom of the income ladder. But low-wage earners don't live as long as wealthier retirees on average, he adds, so they collect benefits for a shorter period of time.

No matter what their income level, seniors are no longer getting a great deal from Social Security because of a sharp increase in the payroll tax since 1983, Steuerle contends. "People who have retired since the mid-1980s will have paid more in taxes than they will get back as benefits," he says.

Dangerous waters

Defenders of the current system say schemes that would replace Social Security with private savings plans fail to take into account the fact that a lot of people don't have the discipline to save, and others might lose their savings through risky investments.

Social Security, however, is always there. And the public seems to want to keep it that way, despite the high cost in taxes.

"When you talk about cutting payroll taxes without making it part of a larger solution for fixing Social Security, you're treading on dangerous waters," says Iris Lav, deputy director of the liberal Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. "You put the whole program in jeopardy."

That in a nutshell, Reich says, explains why so few politicians want to touch the payroll tax.