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Monday, October 18, 1999

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THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
10-18-99

JOHN SYKES

10/5/99

Dear Mr. President,

I wanted to send a note to let you know how much I (and many others) support the strong stand you are taking to use our current budget surplus in order to rebuild our Public Schools and protect the future of our Social Security system. These are both long term challenges and your statement shows that you want this country

10-18-99

After you have seen, we will send to Eugenie Bisulco for reply -

Carl

office. It shows how much you care.
I know you and I usually keep our
conversations to music (and golf) but I
wanted to send along my words of
support.

I'll see you on the 23rd for our big
"Concert of the Century" on the South Lawn.
It's going to be a lot of fun! Great Performers!

Best,
John

Do not reply

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
10-18-99

President Clinton

JOHN SYKES
VH1
1515 BROADWAY
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10036-5797

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date 10/18/99

To: PODESTA / BERGER

From: The Staff Secretary

PLEASE ADVISE





THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

Washington, D.C. 20230

OCT 14 1999

1999 OCT 14 4:31 PM

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

In 1996, as part of your decision to restructure dual-use export controls, you established guidelines to resolve disputes between the Department's of Commerce and State over export licensing jurisdiction. These guidelines, based on long-standing practice, allow Commerce to request your review of a decision by State Department officials that an item should be treated as a munition for export control purposes.

I am writing to appeal a recent decision by State Department officials to treat a commercial item as a munition. The item in question is an infrared camera, the Ultra 6000, manufactured by FLIR Systems, Inc. I do not agree with this decision and ask that you review it.

The Ultra 6000 uses heat emissions to "see" in the dark. It combines infrared technology and a color video camera to deliver high-resolution imagery. The camera is designed by FLIR for the commercial market, and there have been no sales to the military. This camera is not, as the State Department's regulations would require in order to treat it as a munition for export control purposes, specifically designed or modified for military application, nor has the United States ever proposed to its allies that this class of items be controlled as a munition. This class of items was previously licensed by Commerce, and the interagency licensing procedures established under Executive Order 12981 provide adequate protection for national security.

Department of Defense officials state that the Ultra 6000, which utilizes a forward looking infrared imager with high stabilization, provides militarily significant targeting capabilities. State officials then decided that since the camera could be used by the military it should be on the Munitions List, noting that it is used by paramilitary forces (e.g., the police) and news gathering agencies. However, I do not believe the facts support this decision. Military forces do not use this system. The fact that the camera can theoretically have both commercial and military applications is precisely what makes it "dual-use." Dual-use items belong on the Commerce Control List.

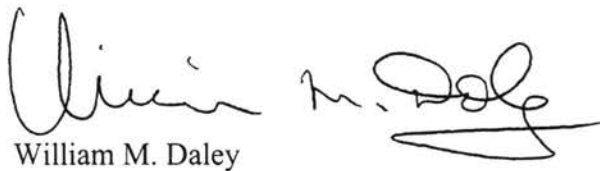
In a prior case involving night vision Generation III equipment not designed for military use, and used for boating and hunting, Defense officials argued that those items needed to be treated as munitions, and the State Department agreed over the Commerce Department's objection. However, I believe the current case is very different. It is a lower order of technology than Generation III; it is a technology produced in other countries; and it is a technology that the rest of the world considers commercial. It is hard to understand why, if it was safe to treat this camera as a commercial item in 1992, when all agencies agreed to transfer it to the Commerce Control List, it is now too dangerous to continue that treatment.

The President

Page 2

Since thermal imaging systems first came to be used for commercial applications in the 1960s, several advances have led to new commercial applications. The use of focal plane array cameras like the Ultra 6000 is relatively new, but represents an advance in technology that will open the market to new commercial uses and customers. It is another example, like encryption or jet engines, of products migrating from military to civil use. We want to encourage this migration, not strangle it. I ask that you review the State Department decision regarding the FLIR Ultra 6000. I see no national security rationale for moving FLIR cameras back to the Munitions List.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "William M. Daley", with a stylized flourish at the end.

William M. Daley

cc: The Honorable Madeleine K. Albright
The Honorable William S. Cohen
The Honorable Samuel R. Berger

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

10-18-99

Bozell/Chin
you need to work w/
Wynn Carter
to do something
about this
JL

copied
Reed
Jennings
Podesta.

'Children's insurance' largely invisible in Indian country

By Mark Anthony Rolo
Today staff

Decent healthcare has always been hard to find on the reservation. The lack of affordable insurance and the severe shortage of medical benefits provided by Indian Health Services are a daily reality in most Indian communities.

So two years ago when the federal government began offering free, to low-cost insurance for children, nationwide, you would think Indian families would have been some of the first in line to sign up.

Not true. In 1997 when the federal government created the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) it was the largest

expansion in children's healthcare in 30 years. Not since the creation of Medicaid has there been such a significant financial commitment from the federal government towards insuring children's health.

Over the course of five years, \$24 billion would be provided to states to cover an estimated 11 million uninsured children. It was specifically designed to offer extensive coverage for families that could not afford private insurance, and who earned too much to qualify for Medicaid.

Clearly, CHIP would serve a large population of needy families with children, and especially Indian children. But today, CHIP is nearly invisible in Indian country. Few families even know the program exists.

What is particularly disturbing to Indian health care workers is that families are missing out on a full coverage plan that far exceeds basic IHS services. Those enrolled in CHIP receive preventive and specialty services such as eye exams, mental health and expanded dental services. Currently, most IHS facilities only provide primary care. And in addition to the often crowded waiting rooms, many hospitals and clinics have limited days and hours when they are open.

"Most families live in communities with small clinics that have fixed hours. But with CHIP, students get 24-hour coverage," said Phillip Smith, IHS Director of Maternal and Child Health.

According to Smith, the reason is because the insurance program does not

take into account the unique needs of Indian people.

Initiated by the Clinton administration, CHIP was intended to be a collaboration between the federal government and states. States were responsible for identifying their insurance needs and come up with a plan to implement the program. But in those states where reservations are located, state health officials neglected to bring tribal representatives to the table.

Because states did not seek tribal consultation in developing the insurance program for their areas, considerations on how to make CHIP accessible to Indian families were never integrated. For instance, a big part of setting up the insurance program in each state has been designating specific hospitals and clinics as providers for CHIP services. In those states with reservation communities, IHS clinics were not listed as places to enroll children in the insurance program.

And for those few families that did sign up a child in CHIP, using the serv-

ice has meant going off the reservation because IHS facilities were not designated providers of CHIP.

But in this back-to-school season, the federal government has re-launched CHIP hoping to enroll more children. To date, only 1.5 million children are enrolled in CHIP.

IHS officials say there are a number of reasons why CHIP has not attracted more Indian families, such as a complicated and lengthy application process. But a big reason Indian families have not taken advantage of California's CHIP services is because the insurance program requires a monthly premium payment of about \$15. Many families on marginal incomes simply find the program too costly.

Some tribes have agreed to cover the cost for their tribal members.

Still, CHIP is a hard sell in Indian country. Steve Mader, who oversees IHS in California said in order to get eligible Indian children enrolled in the program it will require more interest and attention from tribes. "It's going to be a slow process of education for everyone -- tribal leadership, the communities and individuals," he said. "It's not going to happen overnight."

10/18
TO DAN B
FOR BC SIG
REPLY
✓

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

cc: Exec Sec

October 15, 1999

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

As you know, I am leaving the White House staff to return to the private sector in my native New York City.

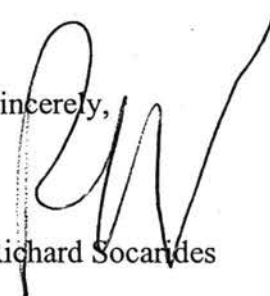
I wanted to thank you for the wonderful opportunity you afforded me to be a part of your Administration. This has been the most rewarding and exciting professional experience of my life. I was proud to work here every day.

While all the projects I worked on -- education and school safety, civil rights, law enforcement, the race initiative and the NATO summit -- were special experiences, none was more important to me than the issue of civil rights for gay and lesbian Americans.

The country has made so much progress on civil rights for gay people under your stewardship and I was so honored to be a part of it. I believe that you will be remembered as a uniquely transformational figure in American history on this issue (among others).

I thank you for all you have done not only to change the laws, but to change hearts and minds as well.

Sincerely,


Richard Socarides

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

DAN B -

NEED BC SIG

REPLY ASAP PLEASE.

SHOULD MENTION HE'S

INCLUDING HIS REMARKS

TITANICS

(THIS WAS THE
EMPIRE STATE
PRIDE DINNER
IN NYC)

JEFFREY SOREF

October 12, 1999

Mr. President,

I want to thank you once again for coming to the Empire State Dude Agenda dinner in New York. You really electrified this crowd, most of whom had never seen a President of the United States. In the eight years we've been doing this dinner it is the first time ever that people actually listened to the speaker. And I mean they really listened. People felt you were talking directly to them, sharing your more personal thought

and identifying with the personal struggle that so many people in the room have experienced. Jason Moore wrote David Mixner a very moving letter about how he was inspired by your speech to go to the rope line and come out to you. David got Jason's permission to share the letter with me. I am certain that there were scores more stories like Jason's that evening, and that people in the audience have been moved to come out, get active and feel confidence and pride in their identity. In the brief time you were with us, you have helped

to transform our organization
and our community in
New York. Your presence
does validate our fight
for so many people, friend and
foe. We met today with a
supposedly friendly, moderate
Republican State Senator whom
we have supported for years and
told him, bluntly, that if he
doesn't use his seniority to
get a Bias bill out of
caucus this year, we are going
after his City Council and
Assembly candidates. You have
helped to empower us to do that.

We are truly grateful to
you, sir, for your courage and
support. I appreciate also

- your kind remarks about
me in your opening comments.
I look forward to working with
you and your Administration
in the weeks and months
ahead.

With best personal wishes,

Jeff Sorey
✓

From Podesta -

Send to Bulchardt? ✓

Yes

No

99 OCT 18 4:16

To:
see
for
response

October 8, 1999

The President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

On behalf of organizations committed to reducing the death and disease caused by tobacco use, we wish to take this opportunity to reiterate our support for your renewed call for a substantial increase in the federal tobacco tax and to commend your leadership on this issue. In study after study, increases in tobacco prices have been shown to decrease tobacco use, particularly among young people.

In addition to fighting for a tobacco tax increase, there are several other critical tobacco-related appropriations issues that will require your active involvement and leadership as your administration and the Congress enter negotiations regarding final appropriations for FY 2000.

Department of Justice suit against tobacco companies. We are very pleased that the Department of Justice filed a civil lawsuit against the largest cigarette companies to recover the billions of dollars the federal government spends each year on smoking-related health care costs. Your FY 2000 budget request to the Congress asked for \$20 million to fund this suit, and now that the suit has been filed, the need for this funding is even more apparent. Both the House and Senate versions of the appropriations legislation for the Justice Department have eliminated this additional funding, leaving intact, however, the authority of the Department to spend other funds for this purpose. We strongly urge you to remain vigilant against any effort to prevent the Department of Justice from initiating a lawsuit and to ask Congress to restore the \$20 million that you requested for that purpose. Refusal by the Congress to provide the \$20 million requested is simply a back-door attempt to sabotage the suit by forcing it to compete for limited funds with other Department priorities. This year's emergency supplemental appropriations legislation allowed states to keep the portion of tobacco settlement funds owed the federal government under the Medicaid program. Your administration should insist that Congress not seek to further undermine the federal government's ability to recover other billions of federal dollars spent treating tobacco-caused disease.

Earmarking a substantial portion of tobacco settlement funds for prevention programs. As mentioned above, an amendment to this year's emergency supplemental appropriations legislation waived the federal right to a portion of tobacco settlement funds without any requirement that a single dollar of these funds be spent on tobacco prevention or cessation programs. The situation could be worsened if the Congress, as some have suggested, withholds some portion of welfare block grant or other federal funds to the states with the understanding that the states could make up the shortfall with tobacco settlement dollars. This would make it even more difficult for tobacco control advocates to secure funding for state level programs.

We urge you to ask Congress to require states to spend a substantial portion of their tobacco settlement funds on programs to reduce tobacco use. Otherwise, the federal government will continue indefinitely to pay the health care costs of tobacco-caused disease through Medicaid, while the states spend this windfall on other programs or tax cuts. Requiring the states to use tobacco settlement funds for tobacco prevention will not only save lives, but also save federal dollars in the future.

National Tobacco Control Program at the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). We ask that you establish as a top priority your budget request for \$101 million in funding for the Office of Smoking and Health at the CDC. This is a modest increase of \$27 million over FY 1999 funding necessitated by the transfer of the ASSIST program from the National Cancer Institute to the CDC, and we urge your insistence that Congress fully fund this request. This \$101 million, less than the tobacco industry spends in a week just on marketing and promotion, provides resources to every state, the District of Columbia and eight territories to prevent tobacco use among youth; promote cessation; eliminate disparities among population groups; and prevent exposure to environmental tobacco smoke.

Last November's settlement between the state Attorneys General and the tobacco industry did not eliminate the need for CDC tobacco prevention programs. In fact, the need has grown significantly. Many states have only the most minimal tobacco prevention programs in place and are not using the tobacco settlement funds for these purposes. As other states use tobacco settlement funds to establish comprehensive tobacco prevention programs, the role of the CDC as an expert adviser becomes even more important and helps assure that public funds are used responsibly.

Tobacco use remains the leading cause of death and disease in the United States, responsible for more than 400,000 deaths every year. Smoking rates among children have surged in recent years. So, too, have requests by state and local health departments for help from the CDC to address tobacco prevention issues. This relatively small

investment can create a permanent legacy of lives saved and can help assure that some of the fruits of the tobacco settlement are programs to prevent today's youth from becoming tomorrow's grim statistics.

With your active involvement and leadership, we can achieve a higher tobacco tax, a successful federal lawsuit against the tobacco industry, a federal requirement that part of state tobacco settlement funds be used to reduce tobacco use, and a funding increase for the National Tobacco Control Program at the CDC. We urge you to do everything within your power to advance these goals.

Respectfully,

John R. Seffrin, Ph.D.
Chief Executive Director
American Cancer Society

M. Cass Wheeler
Chief Executive Officer
American Heart Association

E. Radcliffe Anderson, Jr., MD
Executive Vice President and Chief Executive Officer
American Medical Association

William D. Novelli
President
Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids

Daniel Wolfson
President and Chief Executive Officer
Alliance of Community Health Plans

Sam P. Giordiano
Chief Executive Officer
American Association for Respiratory Care

Arthur Garson, MD, FACC
President
American College of Cardiology

Alvin Lever
Executive Director
American College of Chest Physicians

Walter J. McDonald, MD, FACP
Chief Executive Officer
American College of Physicians-American Society of Internal Medicine

George K. Anderson, MD, MPH, FACPM
President
American College of Preventive Medicine

Steven M. Mirin, MD
Medical Director
American Psychiatric Association

Raymond D. Fowler, Ph.D.
Chief Executive Officer
American Psychological Association

Mohammad N. Akhter, MD, MPH
Executive Director
American Public Health Association

Susan F. Wooley
Executive Director
American School Health Association

Michael K. Gemmell, CAE
Executive Director
Association of Schools of Public Health

Arthur T. Dean, Major General, U.S. Army, Retired
Chairman & Chief Executive Officer
Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America

Thom White Wolf Fassett
General Secretary
General Board of Church and Society of The United Methodist Church

Bonnie Lipton
National President
Hadassah

Roy Branson, Ph.D.
Co-Chair
Interreligious Coalition on Smoking OR Health

Jeannette Noltenius, Ph.D.
Executive Director
Latino Council on Alcohol and Tobacco

Thomas L. Milne
Executive Director
National Association of County and City Health Officials

Grace Duncan
President, Executive Committee
National Association of Local Boards of Health

Elena Rios, MD
President
National Hispanic Medical Association

Susan L. Polan
President
Partnership for Prevention

Richard O. Butcher, MD
President
Summit Health Coalition

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
10-18-99

Podesta
has so afraid
the small farm
critics are right
PS

copied
Podesta

Farmers Again Find A Market—on the Hill

'96 'Freedom' Yields to \$8.7 Billion Bailout

By MICHAEL GRUNWALD
Washington Post Staff Writer

This year, farmers have been devastated by droughts in the Northeast and Great Plains, by floods in the mid-Atlantic, by depressed prices all over America. But on Capitol Hill last night, farmers—especially large farmers—enjoyed their most bountiful harvest in years.

Just three years after the Republican-controlled Congress passed landmark legislation to wean farmers off the federal dole, it easily cleared the way to complete an unprecedented \$8.7 billion emergency farm bailout, part of a \$69.3 billion farm spending bill. The bill was hailed as a desperately needed lifeboat for drowning small farmers, but it also included language doubling the limits on government handouts for individual farmers

to ~~the~~ **\$460,000**. And in recent days, southern senators tacked on a provision to gut even those limits for large cotton farmers.

The debate over the \$8.7 billion rescue package—which somehow emerged as a compromise between a Senate version with only \$7.4 billion in emergency aid and a House version that had none—provided a sharp contrast to the fiery, market-oriented rhetoric that ushered in the GOP "Freedom to Farm" legislation of 1996. Some Democrats and eastern Republicans argued that the package did not go far enough, but with farm prices plummeting to the lowest levels since the Depression, no one suggested that farmers should fend for themselves in the free market.

Instead, after a brief squabble over dairy issues and drought relief, the Senate voted 79 to 20 to cut off debate, clearing the major obstacle facing the bill. The measure is expected to be approved today and sent to President Clinton for his signature.

"This is a very generous response to the needs of farmers," said Sen. Thad Cochran (R-Miss.), chairman of the Agriculture Committee and author of the cotton provision. "We're making it clear the government is not going to turn its back on them when times are tough."

The emergency package also includes \$328 million for tobacco farmers, \$325 million for dairy farmers and an extra \$200 million for Cochran's beloved cotton farmers. Including this year's bailout, which broke the record set by last year's bailout, Congress has now spent \$19 billion

more in the first four years of Freedom to Farm than it was supposed to spend during the bill's entire seven-year lifespan.

Freedom to Farm's critics say that Congress is essentially reaping what it sowed when it tried to ease the government out of the business of guaranteeing commodity prices. Everyone seemed happy with the situation in 1996 and 1997, when farmers were benefiting from high prices in the private market while enjoying hefty government payments designed to ease their transition from risk-free farming. But as prices in almost every commodity have crashed in the last two years, Congress has returned to big handouts to ease the crisis.

Farm voters and lobbyists, after all, are not to be trifled with in Washington; agricultural interests contributed \$43 million to federal candidates in the 1998 election cycle, including \$8.6 million from crop producers. In fact, the farm lobby had pushed for an \$11 billion bailout and enlisted the support of most Democrats. While GOP leaders are counting

their somewhat smaller package as "emergency aid" that will not count toward their strict budget caps, some senators warn that the bill for their renewed generosity will eventually come due.

"The way we're going, we're just going to have to do these disaster packages over and over and over," said Sen. Bob Kerrey (D-Neb.). "They're just tremendously expensive. At some point, these disaster bills are going to become a disaster themselves."

Small farms have been disappearing from the national landscape in recent years—there are now fewer farms in this country than at any time since the Civil War—so members of Congress have been pushing farm relief as a last-ditch effort to preserve a dying way of life. But some rural advocates complain that Congress is catering to megafarms at the expense of the little guy, and they see the new provisions easing the limits on government payments as proof.

Initially, Cochran introduced a measure to double the maximum handouts for two programs: the transition payments under Freedom to Farm, which are currently limited to \$80,000 per farmer, and so-called "loan deficiency payments" that ensure farmers a minimum price for certain crops even if the market price is lower, right now up to a maximum of \$150,000. Chuck Hassebrook, project director for the Nebraska-based Center for Rural Affairs, warns that large farmers will surely use their windfalls to buy out smaller operations.

"This is a real outrage," Hassebrook said. "It's being passed under the guise of helping struggling family farmers, but it's going to end up giving huge subsidies to the nation's richest landlords so they can squeeze struggling family farms out of business."

During the House-Senate conference to prepare the package,

Cochran provided an additional soft touch for his friends in the cotton industry, creating new uncapped "certificates" that farmers can accept instead of the regular cash payments. Kerrey and other farm belt senators were furious, but it is no coincidence that Cochran, Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott (R-Miss.), House Majority Leader Richard K. Arney (R-Tex.), House Majority Whip Tom DeLay (R-Tex.) and House Agriculture Committee Chairman Larry Combest (R-Tex.) all hail from cotton states.

It is not clear how much the certificates will cost taxpayers, but the cost of deficiency payments is already soaring. In 1997, when prices were high, the government spent only \$165 million on them. That figure skyrocketed to \$3.7 billion last year and is projected to reach \$5.4 billion this year. And if the limits are removed, some large farms may receive multimillion-dollar payouts.

"If you want to farm an entire country, good luck, but I don't see why the government should underwrite you," said Robert Carlson, a grain farmer who is president of the North Dakota Farmers Union. "This country needs to decide whether we want to maintain family farms or whether we're just going to let the big operations take over. We're dying out here."

GOP aides argue that the certificates are not really a big deal, because farmers can already take advantage of a Freedom to Farm loophole that would allow them to receive unlimited payments if they forfeit their crops to the government. But some Republicans are beginning to acknowledge a newfound discomfort with the market-driven theories behind Freedom to Farm.

"Everybody loves the market when the market is good," said one GOP aide. "But when prices go into the toilet, suddenly everyone wants the government back in the game."

The Washington Post

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1999

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

10-18-99

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 14, 1999

9910113 4:25

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: KAREN TRAMONTANO
BRUCE REED

CC: JOHN PODESTA
SANDY BERGER
NEAL LANE
JACK LEW
CHARLES BURSON
BETH NOLAN

*Cooly
Marty
Jesse*

*copied
Tramontano
Reed
Podesta
Berger
Lane
Lew
Burson
Nolan*

SUBJECT: Proposed biological terrorism provisions in the Omnibus Crime Bill

Purpose

To finalize the Administration's position on the proposed biological terrorism provisions of the Omnibus Crime Bill, so that the legislation can be sent to Congress.

Executive Summary

This memo is to inform you of the consensus recommendations reached within EOP regarding the bioterrorism provisions of our crime bill. As you know, there has been a great deal of interagency contention over provisions that would bar certain categories of individuals from possessing select biological agents. Through a meeting last month and follow-up discussions, we have brokered a compromise upon which all interested EOP offices (DPC, NSC, OSTP, OMB, OSTP, and WH Counsel) can agree. John Podesta has approved the compromise agreement detailed below. We will now move forward to incorporate the recommendations into our crime bill unless you express any concerns.

Background

It is widely agreed that serious gaps exist in current law regulating possession and transfer of select biological agents. In contrast to chemical, nuclear or radiological weapons, there are currently few laws in place designed to limit the availability of hazardous biological materials to the general public. While current laws are adequate to punish perpetrators after they unleash biological agents, they are not designed to ensure that these substances are kept out of the wrong hands in the first place. Additionally, bioterrorism is a growing concern in Congress and we believe that many on both sides of the aisle will be watching to see if the Administration will produce a draft bill with a strong law enforcement focus before introducing their own proposals.

The Department of Justice goal in proposing legislation is to ensure that potentially hazardous biological materials do not fall into the wrong hands. HHS agrees with this goal, but has raised concerns that some of the proposed restrictions could chill vital scientific research that may be necessary to safeguard public health, and may cause concern within the medical and scientific community. With these dual concerns in mind, there is interagency agreement that the proposed Crime Bill include new provisions establishing criminal penalties for: possession of biological agents not justified by a peaceful purpose; unsafe handling of harmful biological agents; unregistered possession and unauthorized transfer of selected biological agents; and knowingly perpetrating a hoax regarding the use of biological agents.

Issues for Resolution

Transmittal of the Crime Bill has been held up since May by an interagency dispute over the categories of individuals who would be prohibited from possessing dangerous select biological agents, unless they received a waiver.

In order to address safety and security concerns, Justice believes that it is necessary to enact provisions which would criminalize the possession of dangerous biological agents by certain classes of individuals. The categories proposed by DOJ are similar to those that are applied to firearms, including individuals who are: (1) convicted of a felony crime; (2) under indictment for a felony crime; (3) unlawful users or addicts of any controlled substance; or (4) adjudicated as mentally defective or committed to a mental institution. DOJ believes that these provisions, which permit employer waivers to be issued in most circumstances, would be only minimally intrusive on the legitimate research community.

While HHS accepts the principle of prohibiting categories of "restricted individuals" from working with select biological agents, it believes that the DOJ provisions are too restrictive and could chill valid scientific research. HHS supports a narrower definition of "restricted individual" that it believes will sufficiently limit access to dangerous agents while proving less disruptive to the nation's research institutions.

The agencies also disagree over the waiver provisions. Under the Justice proposal, the employer would be permitted to grant waivers for individuals in the prohibited categories in most circumstances. HHS believes that employers would be reluctant to grant waivers for fear of incurring liability for waived individuals. HHS prefers that a Federal agency – that you would designate after the bill passes – determine the waiver policy, including whether waivers should be granted by a government agency or whether employers should make waiver determinations.

The most contentious issue has been DOJ's proposal to prohibit any non-permanent resident alien from handling select biological agents unless the U.S. Government provided a waiver. This would include many visiting students and scientists admitted under temporary visas. HHS strongly opposed the proposal over concern that it could cast suspicion over foreign nationals in general, and diminish our ability to continue to attract world-class scientists to this field of research. While the agencies disagreed over the breadth of the proposal, both agencies agreed it is appropriate for a federal agency to provide waivers for this category of individuals.

could
use to
by
delay

10-18-99

Consensus Recommendations

On September 9, we held a meeting to resolve the areas of disagreement. In addition to the Departments of Justice and Health and Human Services, many interested EOP offices also attended including DPC, NSC, OMB, WH Counsel, OSTP, OVP, and the Chief of Staff's Office. During the meeting, the EOP offices reached a compromise position on the prohibited persons categories. Based on follow up discussions led by OMB, we have also arrived at consensus positions on the visiting foreign nationals and waiver issues that have the agreement of all interested EOP offices.

A. Prohibited persons categories

Within the prohibited persons categories, we agreed that the legislation should include:

- Individuals convicted of a felony crime or dishonorably discharged from the military.
- Individuals under indictment for any felony crime.
- Individuals who are unlawful users of any controlled substance. We agreed to drop language which would have also prohibited individuals who are "addicted to" any controlled substance.

We also agreed to exclude individuals who have been adjudicated as mental defective or committed to mental institutions from the list of prohibited persons.

B. Waivers

While at the 9-9 meeting we discussed an option to allow employers to grant waivers with the assistance of HHS guidance, we have since reached a new consensus position negotiated by OMB. The new compromise position would specify that a federal agency (designated by you after the bill's passage) will determine the waiver policy, including whether waivers should be granted by the government or whether employers should make waiver determinations, with or without government guidance.

C. Foreign nationals admitted under temporary visas

As an alternative to DOJ's original proposal to generally bar *any* non-permanent resident alien from handling select biological agents absent a federal government waiver, we agreed upon a narrower provision that would focus on the countries with which we have the greatest national security concerns. The compromise provision would require federal government waivers for non-permanent resident aliens from any country designated by the State Department as a state sponsor of terrorism (7 countries). This provision will address national security concerns, with no significant impact on legitimate research activities.

10-15-99

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

✓

(,

10-15-99

TIMOTHY E. WIRTH

Oct 14

Dear Mr. President,

Congratulations on your first
initiative, announced yesterday. That is
a bold, important step, and will be
valued by Americans for generations to come.
Truly a legacy for you & your Administration.
Thank you.

With best wishes to you and
Hillary, and again our thanks. See you

ooo.

Sincerely,

Vin

3215 THIRTY FIFTH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20016

UNITED NATIONS FOUNDATION

R.E. TURNER
CHAIR

TIMOTHY E. WIRTH
PRESIDENT

Fax

To: President William J. Clinton

From: Timothy E. Wirth

Fax: 202-456-1210

Pages: 2

Phone:

Date: 10/14/99

Re:

CC:

1301 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, NW
PHONE: 202-887-9040

• SUITE 700 •

WASHINGTON, DC 20036
FAX: 202-887-9021

THE WHITE HOUSE

Assistant to the President
and Director of the White House
Initiative for One America

PO:GMA 21 120556

Sean

Please see the
attached. Judge
Keith is a very
well respected African
American Judge.

Ben Johns



UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE SIXTH CIRCUIT
Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan

CHAMBERS OF
DAMON J. KEITH
Circuit Judge
240 Theodore Levin U.S. Courthouse
231 West Lafayette
Detroit, Michigan 48226

Telephone: (313) 234-5245

Telecopier: (313) 234-5382

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION
COVER SHEET

DATE: 9-23-99
TO: Ben Johnson
FROM: Judge Damon J. Keith
NO. OF PAGES, INCLUDING COVER: 2
COMMENTS: FYI

If you have any questions regarding this transmission, please contact Mae Doss at
(313) 234-5245.

10/18
Dan B—
FYI
PA

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 29, 1999

Mr. Robert S. Bennett
Suite 800
1440 New York Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005-2107

Dear Bob:

Thanks for your letter supporting the nomination of Judge Damon J. Keith for the Presidential Medal of Freedom. I agree that Judge Keith has done much to deserve special recognition, and I will give your recommendation careful consideration.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

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'Children's insurance' largely invisible in Indian country

By Mark Anthony Rolo
Today staff

Decent healthcare has always been hard to find on the reservation. The lack of affordable insurance and the severe shortage of medical benefits provided by Indian Health Services are a daily reality in most Indian communities.

So two years ago when the federal government began offering free, to low-cost insurance for children, nationwide, you would think Indian families would have been some of the first in line to sign up.

Not true. In 1997 when the federal government created the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) it was the largest

expansion in children's healthcare in 30 years. Not since the creation of Medicaid has there been such a significant financial commitment from the federal government towards insuring children's health.

Over the course of five years, \$24 billion would be provided to states to cover an estimated 11 million uninsured children. It was specifically designed to offer extensive coverage for families that could not afford private insurance, and who earned too much to qualify for Medicaid.

Clearly, CHIP would serve a large population of needy families with children, and especially Indian children. But today, CHIP is nearly invisible in Indian country. Few families even know the program exists.

What is particularly disturbing to Indian health care workers is that families are missing out on a full coverage plan that far exceeds basic IHS services. Those enrolled in CHIP receive preventive and specialty services such as eye exams, mental health and expanded dental services. Currently, most IHS facilities only provide primary care. And in addition to the often crowded waiting rooms, many hospitals and clinics have limited days and hours when they are open.

"Most families live in communities with small clinics that have fixed hours. But with CHIP, students get 24-hour coverage," said Phillip Smith, IHS Director of Maternal and Child Health.

According to Smith, the reason is because the insurance program does not

take into account the unique needs of Indian people.

Initiated by the Clinton administration, CHIP was intended to be a collaboration between the federal government and states. States were responsible for identifying their insurance needs and to come up with a plan to implement the program. But in those states where reservations are located, state health officials neglected to bring tribal representatives to the table.

Because states did not seek tribal consultation in developing the insurance program for their areas, considerations on how to make CHIP accessible to Indian families were never integrated. For instance, a big part of setting up the insurance program in each state has been designating specific hospitals and clinics as providers for CHIP services. In those states with reservation communities, IHS clinics were not listed as places to enroll children in the insurance program.

And for those few families that did sign up a child in CHIP, using the service has meant going off the reservation because IHS facilities were not designated providers of CHIP.

But in this back-to-school season, the federal government has re-launched CHIP hoping to enroll more children. To date, only 1.5 million children are enrolled in CHIP.

IHS officials say there are a number of reasons why CHIP has not attracted more Indian families, such as a complicated and lengthy application process. But a big reason Indian families have not taken advantage of California's CHIP services is because the insurance program requires a monthly premium payment of about \$15. Many families on marginal incomes simply find the program too costly.

Some tribes have agreed to cover the cost for their tribal members.

Still, CHIP is a hard sell in Indian country. Steve Mader, who oversees IHS in California said in order to get eligible Indian children enrolled in the program it will require more interest and attention from tribes. "It's going to be a slow process of education for everyone -- tribal leadership, the communities and individuals," he said. "It's not going to happen overnight."



THE DIRECTOR

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

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October 13, 1999

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Jacob J. Lew

SUBJECT: FY 2000 Appropriations Update -- INFORMATIONAL

This memorandum provides a status report on how your priorities are being funded in the various appropriations bills. Last year, we secured large increases in many key programs, making it difficult to maintain funding levels, secure additional increases, and stay within the caps this year. Last year's negotiations have led to an aversion in both the House and the Senate to our direct participation in comprehensive endgame negotiations. Appropriations Chairmen Stevens and Young feel strongly about not having an omnibus bill produced in negotiations between the White House and their leadership and then dictated to them. Accordingly, the Chairmen are attempting to move bills expeditiously despite significant political problems within their caucuses and insufficient resources in their low original allocations.

In addition, our ability to secure large increases for appropriations has been constrained by the broadly embraced pledge not to spend the Social Security surplus. As you know, we proposed offsets in order to propose spending levels considerably above those produced in last year's very successful appropriations season. Originally, the gap between the pending appropriations bills and your proposed funding level was approximately \$32 billion, roughly equal to the additional room for spending we created under the caps through offsets and advanced appropriations. Although Congress has closed this gap considerably through the use of gimmicks and emergency designations, a significant funding shortfall remains. While it is not likely that all of our offsets will be accepted, there is a good chance that we will be able to use offsets to fund our increases over congressional levels, as we did in VA/HUD last week.

As Congress proceeds to complete appropriations bills, many of the priorities in your budget are being funded at levels that represent victories. In some cases, there are substantial increases over FY 1999 enacted. In others, there is level funding in programs that Congress has tried to cut or eliminate. The definition of "success" on any given program varies based on funding history and the strength of congressional support or opposition.

Status Report

To date, five bills -- Military Construction, Energy/Water Development, Treasury/General Government, Legislative Branch, and Transportation -- have been signed into law. It is likely that the Agriculture/Rural Development and VA/HUD bills will be coming to you soon in a signable form. After your veto of the District of Columbia bill, the congressional majority has been threatening to cut District funding. We hope to work out a compromise on a revised bill that is signable. Several remaining bills -- including Labor/HHS/Education, Commerce/Justice/State, Foreign Operations, and Interior -- will require significant work and are likely to warrant vetoes. In the final bills, we will have identified several high profile issues that define the fight (e.g., Class Size, COPS II, environmental riders, and national security).

Status reports on your priorities from the bills that have been signed or are in a signable form follow below.

Signed Bills:

- Energy/Water Development. Total funding for the bill is \$21.2 billion, roughly \$400 million below your request. Highlights include \$315 million for Solar and Renewable Energy, \$21 million above FY 1999, and \$116 million for Everglades restoration, \$70 million above FY 1999. We were also able to secure \$118 million for the spallation neutron source project (\$12 million below the FY 1999 level, but \$50 million above the House level). Congress did not provide funding for your Next Generation Internet project. DoE's portion of the Climate Change Initiative receives \$353 million, only \$3 million over the FY 1999 level and the Columbia River Fish Mitigation project was funded at \$67 million, \$28 million below FY 1999.

In addition, we were able to get two controversial wetland riders, which were the subject of veto recommendations, significantly modified. The first rider would have designated the results of a new appeals process for wetlands jurisdictional determinations as "final agency action" appealable directly to the Federal courts prior to a final permit decision by the Corps of Engineers. In this case, we were able to negotiate language that will produce an agency level appeal without creating new opportunities for premature or dilatory litigation in the courts. The second rider would have delayed a major reform of wetlands permits proposed by the Administration by requiring a prior study of the workload and cost effects of the proposal. In this case, we were able to negotiate language that would permit the reforms to be implemented as planned.

- Treasury/General Government. Overall funding for the bill is \$13.8 billion, \$400 million above the FY 1999 level. Highlights include full funding for IRS restructuring; full funding for your Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative and the Integrated Violence Reduction Strategy; and compensation parity between Federal civilian and military pay increases.

As proposed, the bill includes language continuing current law requiring coverage of prescription contraceptives by health plans participating in the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program. We were also able to remove objectionable foreign asset language (Flatow) that would have made foreign property and assets held by the U.S. Government available for attachment and execution of private judgements.

- Transportation. The Transportation bill fully funds the significant increase for highways and mass transit contained in TEA-21. Highlights include \$35 million (an increase of \$21 million over FY 1999) for the Transportation and Community and System Preservation Pilot Program, a component of the livability initiative. It provides grants to State and local governments and planning agencies to coordinate transportation and land use planning, and "smart growth." In addition, we were able to remove a mass transit formula provision that would have cut assistance to New York and California.

The conference report includes a provision extending the current restriction on changing CAFÉ standards. FAA Operations is funded at \$5.945 billion, \$144 million below the request and about six percent above FY 1999. Congress did not provide any of the \$75 million you requested in discretionary funding for the Job Access program, but the program will still receive mandatory funding of \$75 million this year.

Bills Likely to be Signed:

- Agriculture/Rural Development. The conference report passed the House on October 1, but was held up in the Senate (largely over Northeastern Members' concerns about dairy program issues). A cloture motion on the bill's consideration easily passed on October 12, and the Senate is expected to pass the conference report today. The Conference bill does not include the objectionable House RU-486 provision or Senate sanctions language. It provides WIC funding to support 7.4 million participants, funds \$49 million for the Food Safety Initiative, and provides \$7.3 billion in rural development and housing loans and grants. The bill's emergency title authorizes mandatory price reporting for meat packers, as we requested.

The conference bill includes \$8.7 billion in emergency farm aid (an increase from the Senate bill's \$7.5 billion), including \$1.5 billion for crop and livestock losses, and \$6 billion in income assistance largely provided through supplemental AMTA payments (the 1996 Farm Bill income support program).

The bill does not include needed funds for additional farm loans or emergency conservation programs that are needed as a result of damages from Hurricane Floyd, but we are continuing to insist that the Congress fund \$508 million more for Floyd even if you sign the Agriculture/Rural Development bill.

- VA/HUD/Independent Agencies. In total, we received almost \$72 billion, almost \$2 billion more than in FY 1999. Highlights include \$347 million to fund 60,000 new housing vouchers; \$44 million for Fair Housing; \$439 million for National Service (equal to the FY 1999 level), ensuring that the program would not be cut or eliminated as proposed by the Congress; \$2.5 billion in contingent emergency funds for FEMA, which will fund our response to Hurricane Floyd; \$2.2 billion for Space Science, \$52 million above FY 1999; \$232 million for HOPWA, \$17 million above FY 1999; \$24 million for Selective Service; \$12 for Montreal Protocol; \$95 million for CDFI, ensuring that the program would not be cut as proposed by Congress; \$70 million for urban/rural EZ/ECs with no authorization contingency, \$25 million above last year's level; \$3.9 billion for NSF, \$241 million over FY 1999; and, \$20 million for the American Private Investment Companies (subject to authorization with funds shifting to CDFI if not authorized by June 30, 2000). Your new IT2 initiative was funded at a total of \$179 million in this bill and in the Energy/Water Development bill, more than what originally passed in the House (\$55 million) or the Senate (\$146 million).

The bill contains a \$1.7 billion increase over your February request for VA Medical Care. We have supported at least \$1 billion in additional funding. The bill also provides \$7.3 billion for EPA, an increase of \$115 million over your request. However, this increase is somewhat misleading as the level includes a \$197 million for 123 projects that you did not request.

- District of Columbia. You vetoed the District of Columbia bill based on a number of objectionable provisions that would undermine home rule (e.g., restrictions on Federal and DC funding of abortion, domestic partners, limit on attorney's fees in special education cases, needle exchange programs, voting representation). We hope to engage in negotiations to try and work out a more acceptable DC bill.

Currently, all of our funding needs in this bill have been addressed. Funding for the bill is \$428 million, \$51 million above FY 1999 (excluding one-time investments). This level includes \$17 million for the D.C. resident tuition support program.

- Defense. The conference report passed the House on October 13 and is still awaiting Senate passage. The conference bill provides \$267.6 billion, \$4.6 billion above your request. The allocation includes \$7.2 billion of operations funds as emergency spending to free up room beneath the discretionary spending caps for increased spending on other appropriations bills. The bill fully funds your request for training, spare parts, and maintenance, all critical items to maintain military readiness. The bill uses a variety of funding gimmicks and other devices to meet at least nominally the subcommittee allocation while funding a substantial number of low-priority, unrequested projects. Overall, with the combined effect of the emergency spending and other gimmicks (such as slipping contract payments so that outlays do not occur until the next fiscal year), this bill is the most egregious example of spending the surplus and concealing it.

Other Remaining Bills

As you know, in the remaining bills there are several major public fights. In the Labor/HHS/Education bill, we will need to increase the pressure for priorities such as Class Size, Education Technology, and After School, and redirect the funding for agricultural disaster relief. It is noteworthy that the Senate has provided funding levels close to, or exceeding, your request for a number of key initiatives, including America Reads, Charter Schools, Work Study, Labor law enforcement programs (including OSHA), Dislocated Workers, Youth Opportunity Grants, and the National Labor Relations Board. Our largest fight in this bill will likely be over Class Size. We believe that sufficient funding will be appropriated, but there will likely be a fight over authorization.

In the Interior bill, we will be pushing to increase funding for the Lands Legacy initiative (including the Baca Ranch in New Mexico), and to have objectionable riders removed. In the Commerce/Justice/State bill, we will be seeking increased funding for COPS II; emergency SBA money that would enable us to respond to Hurricane Floyd; and International funding, including State operations, peacekeeping, and UN arrears.

With the exception of Foreign Operations, roughly \$2 billion would be needed to satisfy most of your major funding priorities in the remaining bills. Foreign Operations is \$700 million below FY 1999 and \$2.2 billion below your request. Factoring in additional needs for Wye and Kosovo, and just to maintain a freeze on other international spending, we would need an additional \$2 billion. It would require \$3 billion to truly address all of your international priorities. This means that it would require roughly \$4-5 billion of additional resources to achieve a significant victory in the remaining appropriations bills. In presenting our needs, we plan to propose offsets with our demands to avoid spending the surplus. If we succeed with the remaining bills, like we did with VA/HUD, the Congress will be responsible for spending the surplus and we will be paying for our priorities.

In order to avoid isolating Foreign Operations, we are continuing to work with the Democratic leadership in the House and Senate to maintain veto sustaining margins on all of these remaining bills. We have also indicated that you will withhold judgement on whether to sign the bill or not until we know more about how these other bills are being resolved.

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THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 16, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: GENE SPERLING
MARIA ECHAVESTE
STEPHANIE STREETT
MARY BETH CAHILL

SUBJECT: NOVEMBER PRESIDENTIAL TRIP TO
AMERICA'S NEW MARKETS

*This looks good
but I want to discuss
it*

BACKGROUND

As you know, you will travel the week of November 3rd across the United States to continue to highlight underserved markets and to bring attention to the need for access to capital in economically distressed areas. Similar to the first New Markets trip in July, you will be joined by a congressional delegation, community leaders, and corporate executives who will make announcements about new private sector investments and initiatives in New Markets. **Our goal on this trip is to highlight meaningful, lasting efforts that can be sustained independent of the New Markets legislation.**

An interagency working group (HUD, Treasury, SBA, Commerce, Labor, Transportation, and USDA) together with White House staff have identified several potential locations and deliverables for the New Markets Tour. After an extensive review of numerous locations, we propose two itinerary options that would allow you to visit five cities, over a three-day period. While we considered locations on the West Coast and in the Pacific Northwest, we would prefer to save these locations for future New Markets travel focused on those regions. The options presented below reflect logistical constraints, such as travel times and press deadlines. Both of these options also allow you to:

- Visit a broad range of communities that reflect the cultural and geographic diversity of the country.
- Highlight numerous private sector investments and initiatives.
- Start each day with the strongest stories and events. We expect media coverage to be focussed principally on the first event of the day, similar to our experience during the July trip.

PROPOSED ITINERARY

A more detailed itinerary from Scheduling is attached to this memorandum.

OPTION A:

Wednesday, November 3: Chicago (Englewood), IL **and**
Benton Harbor, MI
Thursday, November 4: Newark, NJ **and**
Hartford, CT
Friday, November 5: Hermitage, AR

OPTION B:

Wednesday, November 3: Chicago (Englewood), IL **and**
Hartford, CT
Thursday, November 4: Newark, NJ **and**
New York (Brooklyn), NY
Friday, November 5: Hermitage, AR

SUMMARY OF SITES

PROPOSED MORNING STOPS

1. Chicago (Englewood), Illinois

FOCUS: Investing in Inner Cities and BusinessLINC

Background and Potential Deliverables

- Englewood is a distressed community that has been highlighted by Reverend Jesse Jackson and Representative Bobby Rush as an example of a neighborhood that could benefit from the New Markets Initiative.
- Several major corporations are working with Shorebank (one of the country's premier community development organizations) to establish SB Partners, a fund that will invest in New Markets. . You could announce investments of \$15.5 million in SB Partners, specifically targeted to inner city investing: \$6 million from Bank of America, \$4 million from State Farm, \$3.5 million from Shorebank and possibly \$2 million from Prudential Insurance.
- Congressman Bobby Rush is leading a formal planning process to redevelop the Englewood community. This plan is bringing together major corporations and developers from Chicago to create a blueprint for business and housing development in Englewood. Bank One and Fannie Mae are expected to participate in this effort.

Potential Site Visits and Events

- You could tour the Englewood community and highlight conditions that the New Markets Initiative is designed to address.
- You could highlight the local BusinessLINC (Business Learning, Investment, Networking and Collaboration) chapter operated under a national umbrella partnership led by the Business Roundtable. The Civic Committee of the Commercial Club of Chicago manages the Chicago BusinessLINC Coalition.

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- You could participate in a kick-off ceremony to announce a new training partnership with Alliance, a minority owned business. Alliance has several corporate clients, including FedEx, UPS, Coca-Cola, McDonald's, McGraw-Hill and DePaul University as a result of its successful business partnership with Allied Van Lines which illustrates the objectives of BusinessLINC.

Issues to Consider

- The Community Empowerment Board and HUD have raised concerns about negative attention received over the last several years related to federal public housing projects and the Chicago Empowerment Zone. We believe the Empowerment Zone problems can be managed in the same way we were able to manage media for your New Markets visit earlier this year to the Atlanta Empowerment Zone, which had been the subject of negative findings in an Inspector General's report.

2. Newark, New Jersey

FOCUS: Investment by Sports Teams and Organizations in New Markets

Background and Potential Deliverables

- We are exploring an idea with Ray Chambers, from the New York Yankees and New Jersey Nets, of developing on-going and lasting partnerships related to sports organizations and investments in New Markets and/or young people. It is possible that a collaborative effort with sports team owners and/or organizations from around the country could be announced.
- The New Community Corporation (NCC) has plans to announce the Youth Automotive Training Center (YATC), an innovative partnership with Ford Motor Company, Bell Atlantic, and Hillside Auto Mall, to provide at-risk youth job training in automotive careers. NCC is the largest grassroots community development corporation in the United States and was founded in 1968 by residents of Newark Central Ward. Ford will invest \$1 million in YATC, which soon will become an official training program and be used as a prototype for community organizations and local dealers to train and certify technicians in urban areas.
- The Urban League of Essex County in Newark, New Jersey is one of four National Urban League affiliates selected to operate a Technology Education and Access Center (TEAC), funded by the Department of Commerce. The TEAC in Newark has 30 personal computers connected to the Internet through an ISDN connection. Classes cover topics from computer literacy to basic Internet skills.
- The Mills Corporation, a developer of large outlet shopping malls (including Potomac Mills in Northern Virginia) hopes to connect several of their large-scale mall developments with existing sports centers. Specifically, Mills is working with the Rockefeller Foundation, the City of Newark, community organizations, and training/employment intermediaries to develop a recruitment, hiring, and retention program for its development near the Meadowlands.

Potential Site Visits and Events

- You could lead a tour of a distressed Newark neighborhood where substantial redevelopment efforts are planned. The tour would include the site of a new sports and entertainment facility that will be constructed by Ray Chambers and Lewis Katz. The facility will be used by New Jersey sports teams, as well as for concerts and other entertainment events. Connecting the arena and stadium will be a 100,000 square foot new office complex, a 400-room hotel with dining, and retail and entertainment establishments in close proximity.

3. **Hermitage, Arkansas**

FOCUS: Agricultural Opportunities

Background and Potential Deliverables

- The Hermitage Tomato Cooperative Association is located in Bradley County, an area which has endured decades of persistent poverty and high unemployment. A group of 15 farmers with limited resources and limited land, who were on the verge of bankruptcy in 1996, formed the Hermitage Tomato Cooperative Association as a means of survival.
- In 1996, Burger King signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Rural Business-Cooperative Service of USDA through which Burger King buys commodities from local sources in rural areas. The Hermitage Cooperative grew out of this MOU, with Burger King agreeing to purchase the group's tomatoes. USDA provided a \$3 million loan guarantee to purchase and modernize the processing plant where the tomatoes are cleaned and packaged. An additional \$1 million loan guarantee financed a second processing facility increasing the number of jobs created from 75 to 116 in a community with a population of 650. There is now a growing list of farmers who want to join the cooperative.
- USDA is about to provide assistance to another cooperative, about 30 minutes from the tomato cooperative, to produce pickles. Burger King is planning to purchase a large portion of the output, once again demonstrating how private sector commitment to rural areas can spur the creation of jobs and economic growth.
- You could also announce an agreement between another cooperative and Burger King. A Colorado wheat cooperative, that is producing bread, is going to receive USDA assistance and enter into an agreement to sell its products to local Burger King franchisers.

Can we
announce
Cooper
Burger King
Taco?

Potential Site Visits and Events

- You could visit the Hermitage Tomato Cooperative Association to highlight how a corporate commitment and investment can help move farmers from the brink of bankruptcy to prosperity. The growing season will be over at the time of the visit. You could, however, have the opportunity to meet with the farmers who are member-owners of the Cooperative and discuss the importance of the linkage between the public and private sector that provided an opportunity for these farmers to become self-sufficient.

PROPOSED AFTERNOON STOPS

In addition to the sites discussed above, we recommend that you stop in Hartford, Connecticut and either Benton Harbor, Michigan or New York, New York for afternoon events.

1. Hartford, Connecticut**FOCUS: Investment by New England Institutions in New Markets*****Background and Potential Deliverables in Hartford:***

- You could announce Aetna's commitment to contribute up to \$20 million to the MetroHartford Millennium Project. The MetroHartford Millennium Project intends to raise \$100 million from the corporate community to revitalize Hartford. This revitalization project includes plans for a convention center, a domed stadium for the University of Connecticut, and hotel/retail components.
- You could announce Citigroup's \$5 million investment in Hartford's most distressed neighborhood. This investment will help redevelop a two-block area for commercial and residential purposes.
-  You could announce the opening of a regional Fannie Mae office to help facilitate Fannie Mae investment in the Hartford area (similar to the announcement made in Pine Ridge, South Dakota).
- You could announce a multi-million investment by AFLAC in Fort Benning, Georgia, which mirrors the types of investments that are taking place in Hartford.
- You could highlight the Southside Institutions Neighborhood Alliance (SINA)/Trinity College Project which involves five private institutions from the Hartford that are working on a comprehensive neighborhood revitalization plan for the distressed area surrounding Trinity College. The project is a \$300 million private/public partnership. It is possible that Aetna along with several private foundations will have announcements to make related to the group's efforts. It may also be possible to announce tenants who will occupy some of the retail space in the community.

Potential Site Visits and Events

- You could make the Metro-Hartford Millennium Project announcement at Adrian's Landing, which is a riverfront development linking Hartford to the Connecticut River.
- Chase Bank operates several programs that cover the New England Area. We could visit a business that was assisted by Chase's CIED (Credit Institute for Economic Development) or its Business Resource Center, both of which provide consulting and training for micro-entrepreneurs and small business.
- You could tour a training site that works to employ welfare recipients and inner-city youth. There are several community based efforts such as the Connecticut Workforce Partnership, a collaboration between the Connecticut Business and Industry Association, Hartford Public High School's Technology Academy, the A.I. Prince Vocation-Technical High School, and the National Association of Manufacturers. The Partnership is working to place welfare recipients and inner-city youth in jobs.

- You could host a roundtable event inside a colorful indoor market, known as the Mercado, located in the midst of the distressed area around Trinity College. Several Latino merchants who operate businesses in this market have been involved in the Trinity College Project, mentioned above.

2. **Benton Harbor, Michigan**

FOCUS: Investment in the Midwest

Background and Potential Deliverables

- Benton Harbor is the most distressed central city in Michigan. Examples of New Markets efforts in the community include the creation of Cornerstone Alliance, which was developed with funding from Whirlpool and other local businesses. Cornerstone Alliance makes grants and loans to support local job creation, business development, and education. More than 120 businesses contribute to Cornerstone each year.
- You could announce the formation of a new loan fund created by a consortium of local businesses including Bosch Braking Systems, Banc 1, Fifth Third Bank, Shoreline Bank, and Whirlpool. The loan fund will encourage homeownership in targeted lower-income communities and will loan potential homeowners up to \$10,000 at 0% interest for a downpayment.

Potential Site Visits and Events

- You could visit a local community college center funded by the Cornerstone Alliance, Whirlpool, and others. Six million dollars were invested to help the community college create a training facility for high-wage, high-skill manufacturing jobs. The 44,000 square foot site is on a former brownfield.
- You could also visit the Atlantic Automotive Components factory, which opened in July 1999 and employs over 130 people. The company's success has been attributed in part to the work of the Cornerstone Alliance.

3. **New York (Brooklyn), New York**

FOCUS: Investment in Inner Cities and Investment by Sports Teams and Organizations

Background and Potential Deliverables

- You could announce the New Markets Lending Cooperative, an innovative program that will bring together all levels of capital funding to one of New York's most impoverished neighborhoods. The New Markets Lending Cooperative has obtained several million dollars in commitments from private venture capital sources. The Cooperative has obtained a commitment from a microlender, Accion, to issue \$10 million in microloans in Brooklyn. The Cooperative will be a first-of-its kind effort in Brooklyn, a much-needed vehicle to bring debt and equity capital, coupled with technical assistance, to business owners in this predominantly Hispanic neighborhood.

Potential Site Visits and Events

- You could drop-by FirstSource Staffing in the Park Slope neighborhood of Brooklyn, a temporary placement employment agency established by the Fifth Avenue Committee, which specializes in job placement for low-income workers and is part of the President's Welfare-to-Work initiative.
- You could participate in the grand opening of a Small Business Development Center (SBDC) focused on the Hispanic community at Brooklyn's Boricua College. This SBDC is designed to provide business assistance to the currently untapped community in an effective, culturally-conscious environment. Funds for this program have already been committed by Banco Popular. Several other banking institutions prominent in the area are expected to announce their involvement shortly.
- We are also exploring the possibility of your joining members of the New York Yankees in an event highlighting youth training and education.

Issues to Consider

- As you know, Ray Chambers and Lewis Katz own both the New York Yankees and the New Jersey Nets, through a unique partnership that helps to fund youth organizations in the City of Newark. We envision a sports-related event in Newark as described above involving members of the New Jersey Nets, along with players from the New York Yankees. We could continue the event with a stop in New York.
- Potential risks associated with a New York stop include the need to invite local politicians. The participation of local elected officials, such as the mayor, could invite media attention that would detract from our message. In addition, a visit to New York City would require a role for Representative Charles Rangel, the lead sponsor for the New Markets Tax Credit legislation and Representative Nydia Velazquez. As you know Representative Velazquez, the anticipated lead sponsor for the New Markets Venture Capital Firm bill, is expecting you to visit to her district in Brooklyn, if you stop in the New York area. It is possible that Representative Velazquez would openly criticize the trip if you stopped in the New York area without visiting Brooklyn.
- Other political risks include the recent debates over management of the New York Empowerment Zones. Conflicts, among local officials and community leaders, related to the Bronx and Harlem Empowerment Zones have been well publicized.

OTHER STOPS THAT WERE CONSIDERED

In addition to the locations outlined above, we also considered numerous other sites, which were not included for specific reasons, including logistical problems, political concerns, and the need for geographic diversity. Because of your recent meetings and discussions with Governor Hunt and Erskine Bowles, we thought you might have a particular interest in information we researched on a possible visit to North Carolina.

1. North Carolina

FOCUS: Investment in Rural and Agricultural Areas

Background and Potential Deliverables

- You could announce the creation of the Economic Opportunities Fund Authority (the “Authority”) which is being established with the help of USDA by the state treasurer and North Carolina’s private investment community to support the formation of private investment funds. These funds will provide growth capital for entrepreneurial companies that are located in North Carolina’s rural areas. The Authority will invest its capital in one or more private, for-profit, Economic Opportunity Funds that would raise additional capital from private individuals and institutional investors. The Authority will seek investment opportunities in Economic Opportunity Funds, which are utilizing the SBIC program. The goal of the state’s Commerce Department and the Authority is to use an initial \$30 million in investment from the State Treasurer to leverage as much as \$360 million in growth capital.
- Erskine Bowles is heading another important effort in rural North Carolina. Appointed by North Carolina governor Jim Hunt, Erskine Bowles is currently chairing the 25-member North Carolina Rural Prosperity Task Force. The Taskforce is a comprehensive statewide effort to address rural economic development issues. We could highlight this initiative in a visit to any rural area in North Carolina.

Potential Site Visits

- You could host a banking roundtable focussing on bank support and participation in the New Markets efforts. The roundtable could highlight the Community Investment Corporation of North Carolina, which receives support from the CDFI Fund, as a successful model for collaboration between banks. The roundtable could be convened jointly by the Governor and the North Carolina Bankers’ Association.
- Rocky Mount, NC: Located in a region facing economic uncertainty due to the decline of its core industries (textiles, agriculture commodities) this city is an Enterprise Community. It is also the home of Centura Bank, an institutional investor that has expressed a great deal of interest in the state’s Economic Opportunity Fund and the New Markets initiative. Centura could also host the roundtable.
- Tarboro, NC: Located in Edgecombe County (northeast of Raleigh), Tarboro is the site of the worst Hurricane Floyd devastation in the Eastern Seaboard. The hurricane and resulting floods resulted in severe crop loss. There are several public sector efforts taking place in this area including farm ownership loan funds and crop loss disaster assistance.
- Raleigh, NC: Raleigh is home to the Self-Help Credit Union, which has received grants from the CDFI fund and could be highlighted as an example of successful investment activity in a rural area.

Issues to Consider

- While North Carolina could have been a possible stop on the trip, floods have damaged substantial parts of the state, in particular agricultural areas. Consequently, flood damage and disaster relief would probably dominate any news story.

While the visuals might be compelling, they would detract from the New Markets message. In addition, given our tobacco litigation, there would be a possibility of protests by farmers.

REQUEST AND RECOMMENDATION

Please indicate your preference below.

_____ **OPTION A:**

Chicago (Englewood), IL
Benton Harbor, MI
Newark, NJ
Hartford, CT
Hermitage, AR

_____ **OPTION B:**

Chicago (Englewood), IL
Hartford, CT
Newark, NJ
New York (Brooklyn), NY
Hermitage, AR

 _____ **DISCUSS FURTHER**

**Statements by the President on Resource Commitments Relating to Foreign Policy
FY 2000-2001**

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- “Working with Congress on a bipartisan basis, our effort will include funds for rebuilding, debt relief and new financing, trade and investment initiatives and immigration relief.”

Remarks with Central American Leaders
Washington, December 11, 1998

- “We and other creditor nations will relieve Honduras and Nicaragua, the hardest-hit nations, from debt service obligations until 2001. We are working with international institutions for new financing, and we will work with Congress to help these countries meet their loan obligations.”

Remarks with Central American Leaders
Washington, December 11, 1998

- “We will continue to support Caribbean Basin enhancement legislation to make trade more free and more fair, and to help Central American nations restore their economies. I hope very much that it will pass in this coming Congress, and quickly. We also plan to submit to the Senate our investment treaties with Nicaragua and Honduras.”

Remarks with Central American Leaders
Washington, December 11, 1999

- “Two weeks ago, in Washington, we joined with other nations to pledge hundreds of millions of dollars toward [Palestinian] development. Today I am pleased to announce we will also fund the training of Palestinian health care providers and airport administrators... And next year I will ask the Congress for another several hundred million dollars.”

Remarks to Members of the Palestinian National Council
Gaza, December 14, 1998

- “I ask Congress to provide resources so that all parties can implement the Wye agreement – to protect Israel’s security, to stimulate the Palestinian economy, to support our friends in Jordan. We must not, we dare not, let them down.”

State of the Union Address
Washington, January 19, 1999

- “We must increase our efforts to restrain the spread of nuclear weapons and missiles... Our balanced budget will increase funding for these critical efforts by almost two-thirds over the next five years.”

State of the Union Address

POTUS → [Signature]

Washington, January 19, 1999

- “America needs a strong and effective UN. I want to work with this new Congress to pay our dues and our debts. ”

State of the Union Address
Washington, January 19, 1999

- “We must fortify African democracy and peace by launching Radio Democracy for Africa [and] supporting the transition to democracy now beginning to take place in Nigeria. ”

State of the Union Address
Washington, January 19, 1999

- “The American people have opened their hearts and their arms to our Central American and Caribbean neighbors who have been so devastated by the recent hurricanes. Working with Congress, I am committed to help them rebuild. ”

State of the Union Address
Washington, January 19, 1999

- “I will ask Congress for \$10 billion to address terrorism and terrorist-emerging tool.”
Remarks on Keeping America Secure for the 21st Century
The National Academy of Science, January 22, 1999

- “I have asked Congress for \$956 million to support our relief effort [in Central America.] ”

Remarks to the People of Nicaragua
Posoltega, March 8, 1999

- “My request to Congress for supplemental funding for our military and humanitarian operation in Kosovo will also support emergency assistance to Yugoslavia’s neighbors.”

Remarks to the American Society of Newspaper Editors
San Francisco, April 15, 1999

- “I pledge to work to find the resources so we can do our part and contribute our share toward an expanded trust fund for debt relief.”

Remarks to the ILO Conference
Geneva, June 16, 1999

- “I promised that the United States would do our part. Yesterday we pledged \$500 million for humanitarian aid to Kosovo. Today I pledged to ask our Congress to reduce tariffs for most exports to the United States from Bosnia and other countries of the region. I pledged to provide an investment fund of \$150 million to encourage Americans to invest here, and to help others to set up small businesses.”

Remarks in Sarajevo, July 30, 1999

- “America’s Overseas Private Investment Corporation will establish a \$150 million investment fund for the region and a \$200 million credit line... We would be willing to contribute \$15 million in the first year, and to consider up to \$50 million overall, as long as the EBRD targets an additional \$80 million for the region. In addition, we will support the creation of a regional equity fund of up to \$300 million, with financing from the international financial institutions, to make equity investments in private enterprises in the region.”

Statement to the Stability Pact Summit
Sarajevo, July 30, 1999

- “I will work with our Congress to provide \$10 million this year, and more over the next two years, to strengthen non-governmental organizations in Serbia, the independent media, independent trade unions and the democratic opposition.”

Statement to the Stability Pact Summit
Sarajevo, July 30, 1999

- “In my State of the Union Address, I proposed increasing funding for threat reduction by two-thirds over the next five years.”

Remarks to the VFW
Kansas City, August 16, 1999

- “If the Israelis, the Palestinians, the Jordanians – ultimately, the Syrians and the Lebanese – if they all are willing to do their part, we must do ours, and we ought to begin by keeping our word to fund the Wye River peace process.”

Remarks to the VFW
Kansas City, August 16, 1999

- “All [African countries have] asked us to do, at a small cost, is to support their efforts to resolve conflicts on their own... if Congress will invest only a tiny portion of what we spend on defense on avoiding war in the first place.”

Remarks to the VFW
Kansas City, August 16, 1999

- “Working with the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank, we must also strengthen safety nets so people have unemployment insurance and job training, so that impoverished children are not the first and the hardest-hit victims of an economic downturn.”

Remarks at CEO Summit Breakfast
Auckland, September 12, 1999

- “We’ve begun a comprehensive battle against the global AIDS epidemic. This year, I’m seeking another \$100 million for prevention, counseling and care in Africa...”

And today I commit the United States to a concerted effort to accelerate the development and delivery of vaccines for malaria, TB, AIDS and other diseases disproportionately affecting the developing world.”

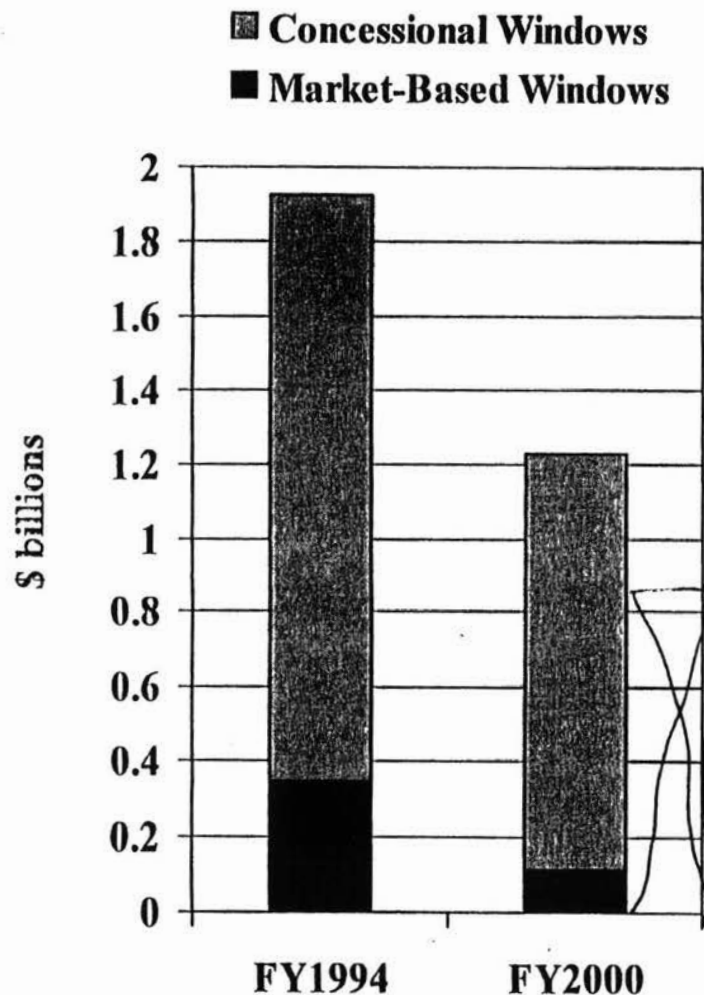
Remarks to UNGA
September 21, 1999

- “I have strongly supported the United States meeting all its financial obligations to the United Nations, and I will continue to do so. We will do our very best to succeed this year.”

Remarks to UNGA
September 21, 1999

1) CTR
2) UN
3) NDB
4) ~~Pay~~ - cross that
5) CIA
6) ~~TR~~

Annual Bill for MDBs Cut by About \$700 Million



◆ In Mid-1990s U.S. participation cost about \$1.9B per year

◆ We have negotiated a 37% cut in ongoing U.S. commitments

◆ Current U.S. obligations now about \$1.2B per year

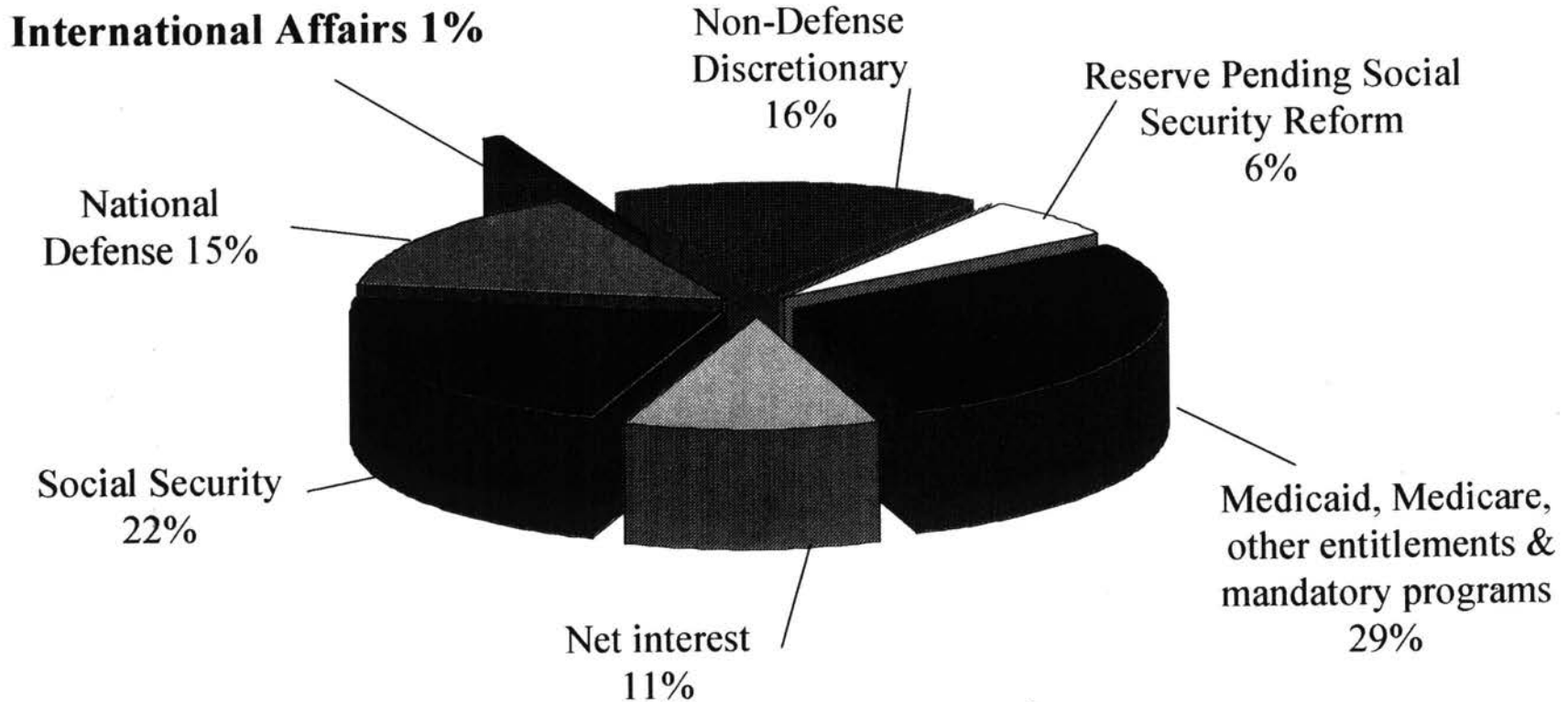
◆ Voting shares, influence and leadership have been maintained

~~Current~~ Current Bill.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT DOLLAR

FISCAL YEAR 2000 ESTIMATES

Where it goes...

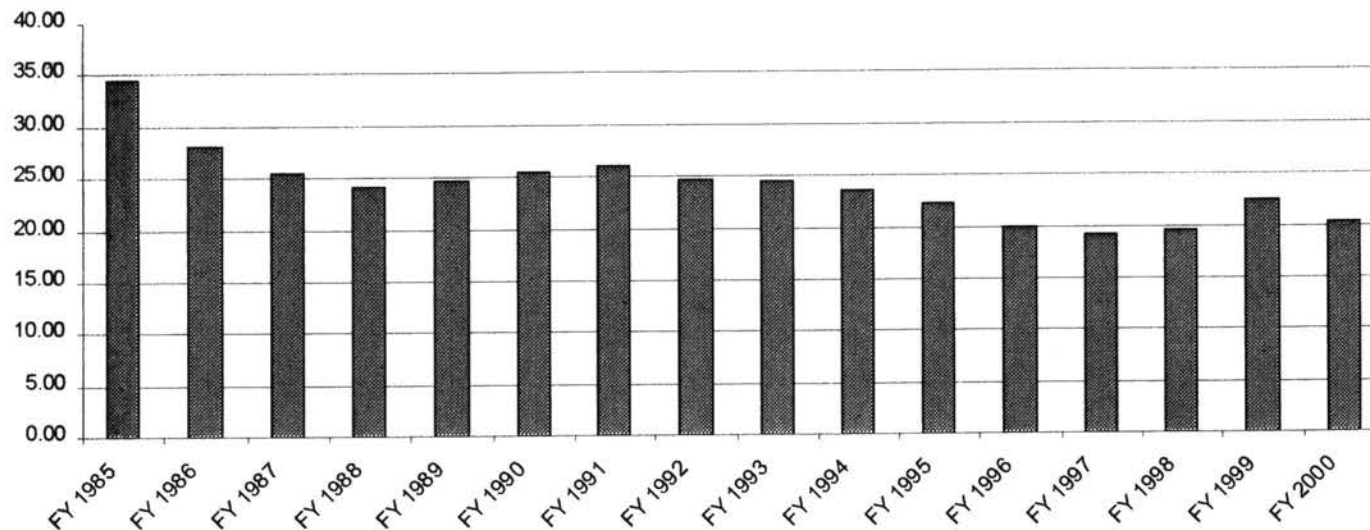


Total FY 00 US Government Budget request of \$1.78 trillion

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS BUDGET

FY 1985 – FY 2000

(\$ IN BILLIONS, ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION)



WHAT IS REQUIRED?

FY 2000

(\$ in billions)

Initial Request \$25.21

President's Budget \$21.31

Submitted Budget Amendments:

Wye Peace Agreement \$1.30

Debt Reduction for Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC)s \$0.25

Embassy Security \$0.28

UN Peacekeeping (e.g., Timor, Sierra Leone) \$0.25

HIV-AIDS \$0.05

Pending Budget Amendments:

Kosovo Recovery & Southeast Europe Initiative \$1.02

Colombia/Andean anti-narcotics \$0.60

Total Requirements \$25.05

CONGRESSIONAL IMPACT ON FOREIGN OPERATIONS REQUEST

Conference Action

•Freedom Support Act for the NIS	-29%
•Multilateral Development Banks	-36%
•Debt Reduction	-91%
•Economic Support Funds	-14%
•Voluntary Peacekeeping	-40%

Also:

Wye River Agreement	\$0 included
Kosovo/Southeast Europe Initiative	+36%*

*(55% below request when forthcoming budget amendment is included)

CONGRESSIONAL IMPACT ON STATE (CJS)

	<u>Senate</u>	<u>House</u>
•Contributions to International Organizations	-13%	-12%
•Contributions to International Peacekeeping	-42%	-20%
•State Programs	-7	-4%
•Security and Maintenance of US Missions*	-22%	-4%

*incl.Embassy Security Budget Amendment

**FY 2000 Foreign Operations Appropriations Bill
Cuts from President's Requested Budget**

Appropriations accounts:	Conference would cut:	Impact of Cuts:
Wye River Agreement	-100%	Conference fails to provide any of the \$500 million requested by the President in support of the Middle East peace process.
Debt Restructuring	-91%	Cripples Debt for Environment Program & Fund for Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC).
Voluntary Peacekeeping Operations	-40%	Prevents full funding of OSCE commitments in Kosovo, Bosnia and Croatia; leaves us unprepared to meet emerging crises in Africa; eliminates funding for Haiti.
Multilateral Development Banks	-36%	Unravels progress made in FY 98 & 99 towards meeting MDB arrears, and would increase overall U.S. arrears to over \$660 million. Conference bill makes deep cuts in IDA, the Global Environment Facility (GEF), and the African Development Fund. Provides only partial funding for Asian Development Fund arrears.
Freedom Support Act	-29%	Essentially eliminates funding for the Expanded Threat Reduction (ETRI) Initiative, despite continuing proliferation concerns.
Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-21%	Cuts KEDO, export controls, anti-terrorism and counter-terrorism programs.
International Disaster Assistance	-20%	Represents a real cut in the Administration's request since FY 1999 supplemental carryover funds are currently programmed for FY 2000 needs in Kosovo. Cut reduces the Administration's ability to respond to international disaster assistance needs worldwide.
Peace Corps	-13%	Scales back Administration initiative to expand volunteer corps to 10,000 volunteers.
Economic Support Fund	-14%	Cuts would require us to sharply reduce crucial foreign policy programs, including West Bank/Gaza, Haiti, Guatemala, Peru/Ecuador, Africa, and support for global environmental and human rights democracy programs.

FY 2000 Foreign Operations Appropriations Bill
Cuts from President's Requested Budget

Appropriations accounts:	Conference would cut:	Impact of Cuts:
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)	-5%	Reductions in Migration and Refugee Assistance could require cutbacks in refugee admissions numbers and/or assistance to African refugees.
USAID Operating Expenses	-5%	Cuts would make it impossible for AID to complete needed replacement of its financial management systems, and prevent AID from beginning significant security improvements, including temporary and permanent relocations of USAID missions necessary to respond to increased overseas threats to US personnel.
Development Assistance	-5%	Reductions in the President's request would significantly affect important foreign policy programs in areas such as trade promotion, democracy and governance efforts, and environmental activities such as global climate change. For example, these cuts would jeopardize AID's ability to fully implement Presidential initiatives such as the Africa Education and Food Security Initiatives, and would limit AID's ability to address follow-on needs from the recent natural disasters in Central America.

9/29/99

**FY 2000 Commerce-Justice-State Appropriations Bill
Cuts from President's Requested Budget**

Appropriations accounts:	House would cut:	Senate would cut:	Impact of cuts:
Diplomatic & Consular Programs	-4%	-8%	• Underfunds vital infrastructure, telecommunications, information systems, and other diplomatic platform support. • Hinders efforts to integrate USIA and ACDA into a reorganized State Department.
Security & Maintenance of US Missions	-4%	-22%	Senate level threatens safe and secure posts abroad, protection of US Diplomats.
Educational & Cultural Exchange Programs	-17%	-	House cripples efforts to integrate the Exchange program into a reorganized State Dept.
Emergencies in the Diplomatic & Consular Services	-68%	-59%	Cuts the "K" fund from \$17 million to \$7 million. This is the fund used for evacuating USG officials and citizens from areas of unrest and for paying rewards for information concerning acts of international terrorism and drug trafficking.
Contributions to International Organizations (CIO)	-12%	-13%	Adds to our arrears to the UN and other IOs. Failure to pay our arrears may result in the US losing its vote.
Contributions to International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA)	-59%	-70%	Cripples funding for peacekeeping missions, at a time we need additional funding for new missions in Kosovo, Sierra Leone, Congo/Zaire, and East Timor.
Broadcasting Board of Governors (BBG)	-7%	-12%	Senate freezes funding at FY 1999 level, eliminating funds to cover costs related to integration of USIA into State Department and transfer of certain responsibilities to BBG.
Asia Foundation	-47%	-100%	Senate zeroes out and House halves funding for program with strong track record of being on the ground in Asia to assist with democratic and economic transitions.
Capital Investment Fund	-11%	-44%	Cuts funding vital to our efforts to upgrade the Department's information technology, including the global information technology infrastructure, standardized messaging, improving Internet access, and workforce and training improvements.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

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**Text of General Colin Powell's Question and Answer
At National Governors' Association
1999 Conference in St. Louis, MO**

Governor Jeanne Shaheen, New Hampshire:

Q – First of all I would like to thank you, we are in the process of recruiting an AmeriCorps Promise Fellow to work with our Kids Cabinet in New Hampshire so we are very appreciative of having that opportunity out there. You mentioned AmeriCorps, and AmeriCorps is a program that has done terrific things in New Hampshire, everything from working with victims to rebuilding parks. And I know that I have been speaking with some of the AmeriCorps folks and they are very concerned because the House has zeroed out their budget and I just wondered how you felt about that and whether you think we should continue to support that program?

General Colin Powell:

A- Well, I think the House made a big mistake, and I hope it will be corrected. I have now had two years of experience with AmeriCorps and they are doing a great job, and sometimes they are misunderstood. They are given a stipend for their work, but what they do in terms of leveraging other individuals to volunteer and how they facilitate people being allowed to come into the system and volunteer is really incredible. We have 500 AmeriCorps Promise Fellows working with America's Promise and I met three of them earlier here in St. Louis, so it is a tremendous investment in young people, a tremendous investment in the future, and I am a strong supporter of AmeriCorps. I think they have demonstrated their worth, they have paid their dues and they are worthy of the support I hope they will get from the Congress.

"The battle over whether we ought to have an AmeriCorps program or not is over. It has been decided. It is authorized. It is funded. It is in place in communities in my state and across the nation. There are people who are providing valuable services. There is strong support."

Senator Kit Bond (R-MO), Chairman, Senate VA-HUD-Independent Agencies Appropriations Subcommittee, September 22, 1999, on the Smith amendment to cut \$224 from AmeriCorps fiscal 2000 budget.

10-18-99

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 14, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: SEAN MALONEY *SM*

SUBJECT: The 1999 Speech Book

For a number of years now you've enjoyed giving out as Christmas presents bound collections of your favorite/most important speeches of the year. To help you prepare this year's book, I've reviewed your speeches since January and listed below about 40 that I thought you might like to consider. I've tried to group them by theme, though the book is usually done chronologically.

Please note below the ones you'd like to include – or others I may have overlooked. All are on file in my office, if you'd like to review them. *You typically have chosen about 10-12 speeches*

☐ State of the Union Address (always included)

Domestic Policy Priorities:

- ☒ Americorps Call to Service, College Park, MD (2/10/99)
- ☐ Remarks on Social Security and Medicare, Tucson, AZ (2/25/99)
- ☐ Address to Columbine High School Community, Littleton, CO (5/20/99)
- ☒ White House Empowerment Conference, Edinburg, TX (5/25/99)
- ☐ Remarks on Patient's Bill of Rights, Los Angeles, CA (7/9/99)
- ☒ National Forum on Welfare to Work, Chicago, IL (8/3/99)
- ☐ Labor Day Remarks on School Construction, Norfolk, VA (9/6/99)

New Markets

- ☒ Wall Street Project Conference, New York, NY (1/15/99)
- ☒ Remarks on New Markets Initiative, Hazard, KY (7/5/99)
- ☒ Remarks on New Markets Initiative, Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, SD (7/7/99)
- ☐ Remarks to the National Academy Foundation Conference, Anaheim, CA (7/8/99)

One America

- ☒ NAACP 90th Anniversary, Washington (2/19/99)
- ☐ Rosa Parks Congressional Gold Medal Ceremony, U.S. Capitol (6/15/99)
- ☒ Remarks to the ANGLE/David Mixner Dinner, Los Angeles, CA (10/2/99)
- ☐ Remarks to the Empire State Pride Agenda, New York, NY (10/7/99)
- ☐ Congressional Gold Medal for the Little Rock Nine, Washington (Upcoming)

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*also get in with New York
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*Want to get
the book (added
new ones)
my political
speeches that
I already have*

Foreign Policy:

- ☐ Foreign Policy Address, San Francisco, CA (2/26/99)
- ☒ Hurricane Mitch Disaster Tour, San Salvador, El Salvador (3/10/99)
- ☒ Address to the Nation on Kosovo, Oval Office (3/25/99)
- ☒ Foreign Policy Speech (China), Mayflower Hotel (4/7/99)
- ☒ NATO Summit Commemorative Speech, Reagan Bldg. (4/23/99)
- ☐ Commencement Address at the USAF Academy, Colorado Springs, CO (6/2/99)
- ☒ Address to the Nation on Kosovo, Oval Office (6/10/99)
- ☐ Remarks to Operation Allied Force Troops at Aviano Air Base, Italy (6/22/99)
- ☐ Address to the United Nations General Assembly, New York, NY (9/21/99)
- ☐ Remarks in Bulgaria/Turkey/Italy/Greece (Upcoming)

New/Global Economy:

- ☐ Grambling State University Commencement, Grambling, LA (5/23/99)
- ☐ University of Chicago Commencement, Chicago, IL (6/12/99)

Labor:

- ☐ Remarks at the Labor Unification Legislative Conference, Washington (2/21/99)
- ☐ AFSCME Convention, Washington (3/23/99)
- ☐ Address to the International Labor Organization, Geneva, Switzerland (6/16/99)
- ☐ Remarks to the AFL-IO Executive Committee, Chicago, IL (8/3/99)

Religious Remarks/Tributes:

- ☐ Welcoming Remarks for the Visit of Pope John Paul II, St. Louis, MO (1/26/99)
- ☐ National Prayer Breakfast, Washington (2/4/99)
- ☒ Tribute to Rabbi David Saperstein, Washington (4/26/99)
- ☒ Breakfast with Religious Leaders, Washington (9/28/99)

Memorials:

- ☐ Memorial Service for Lawton Chiles, Washington, D.C. (1/28/99)
- ☒ Remarks on the Death of King Hussein, Rose Garden (2/7/99)
- ☐ Remarks in Memory of Dan Dutko, Washington, DC (8/2/99)
- ☐ Remarks at the Memorial Service for Lane Kirkland, Georgetown U. (9/23/99)

Other:

- ☒ New Hampshire Democratic Party Dinner, Manchester, NH (2/18/99)
- ☒ Dedication of Clinton Birthplace Home, Hope, AR (3/12/99)
- ☐ Remarks to the Citizens of Tarboro, NC (Hurricane Floyd) (9/20/99)

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Benjamin Wittes

Judge White's Judges

Anyone who believes that race played no role in the Senate's rejection last week of the judicial nomination of Ronnie White should read the case of *Missouri v. Kinder*. Sen. John Ashcroft, the Missouri Republican who led the fight to kill White's nomination to a federal district court vacancy in his state, cited *Kinder* on the Senate floor as one of three cases that showed not merely White's hostility to the death penalty but his "tremendous bent toward criminal activity."

Ashcroft described White—the first African American to serve on Missouri's Supreme Court—as willing to grant a new trial to a clearly guilty rapist and murderer who had been sentenced to death, because "the trial judge had indicated that he opposed affirmative action and had switched parties based on that." This charge, if true, would indeed be evidence that White had placed politics before the law. But it is a gross distortion. The reality is that by using White's well-reasoned dissent in *Kinder* as a cudgel against him, Ashcroft provided as clear an example of racial politics infecting the nomination process as one could ever hope to see.

Brian Kinder was tried in the court of an elected judge named Earl R. Blackwell. At the time of the trial, Blackwell was facing a reelection campaign. Six days before Kinder's trial was to begin, Blackwell announced in a press release that he was switching parties because he found "repugnant" the Democratic Party's "reverse-discriminatory quotas and affirmative action."

The politics of the statement were not the problem. The problem was its all-but-overt racism: "The truth is that I have noticed in recent years that the Democrat party places far too much emphasis on representing minorities such as homosexuals, people who don't want to work, and people with a skin that's any color but white. . . . While minorities need to be represented, of course, I believe the time has come for us to place much more emphasis and concern on the hard-working taxpayers in this country."

Faced with a judge who had just gone on the record contrasting minorities with hard-working taxpayers, Kinder—an unemployed black man—asked Blackwell to recuse himself. The judge refused, saying he did not discriminate whether individuals "are yellow, red, white, black or polka dot." Kinder, after his conviction, appealed, arguing that the trial was invalid because recusal should have been mandatory.

The surprising thing about this case is not that Ronnie White voted to reverse the conviction but that he was the *only* member of the Missouri Supreme Court—several of whose judges were appointed by Ashcroft when he was the state's governor—to stand up for the principle that a minority defendant is entitled to a trial before a judge who does not make public slurs against minority groups. Like Ashcroft, the court majority pretended Blackwell was merely making a political statement against affirmative action and concluded that "we do not agree that the statements in the press release . . . would cause a reasonable person to question the impartiality of the court."

White, in an opinion characterized by admirable restraint, cut through this nonsense. "No honest reading of [Blackwell's statement] can show that it says anything other than what it says: that minori-



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"Ashcroft provided as clear an example of racial politics infecting the nomination process as one could ever hope to see."

ties are not hard-working taxpayers," he wrote. "I doubt that any reasonable person would think that a judge who makes provocative comments in a campaign press release . . . would be able to scrupulously set aside those views just because the judge dons a robe." Because of this appearance problem, he argued, recusal was required. And "since the judge here failed to sustain the motion that he recuse himself, Mr. Kinder must receive a new trial before a judge whose impartiality is beyond reproach."

As a general matter, the White House and its allies overstate the claim that minority and women nominees are discriminated against in the confirmation process. Having looked at many nominations, I am convinced that white men with histories and records similar to those of the women and minority nominees who get bogged down in the Senate would also have problems. And race, to be sure, was not the predominant factor in White's rejection, either. The politics of the death penalty and the 2000 Missouri Senate race have that dishonor.

But if White was not rejected because he's black, it is also impossible to read racial politics out of his rejection. Consider what would have happened had White and Kinder both been Jewish and had Kinder been tried before a judge who had issued a press release denouncing the political parties' support for Israel that included analogous language: "While Jews need to be represented, of course, I believe the time has come for us to place much more emphasis and concern on moral people who are not obsessed with money."

No senator would dare argue that an appeals court judge who insisted that such overt hostility to Jews should be kept off the federal bench for having done so. To argue that the *Kinder* case is reason to keep Ronnie White off the bench is no less outrageous—just a little more socially acceptable.

The Washington Post

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1999

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10-18-99

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Selected International Reaction to Senate Rejection of Test Ban Treaty (U)

Reaction	
Russia	A Russian Foreign Ministry spokesman said Russia is "disillusioned and seriously concerned" over the vote, which "deals a serious blow to the whole system of agreements in the field of nuclear disarmament and nonproliferation." He added, however, that President Clinton's statement that Washington would continue its moratorium on nuclear tests "did not pass unnoticed by Moscow."
China	Beijing expressed "deep regret," but a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Beijing would continue to abide by the treaty's principles and find ways to accelerate its ratification.
India	Indian officials publicly said the Senate's action would give the new government more time to build a consensus on the question of signing the CTBT.
UK	Former Defense Minister Robertson called the development "worrying" and blamed the rejection on partisan politics. He expressed hope that the Senate would reconsider the treaty after the election next year.
France	French officials quote President Chirac as telling former NATO Secretary General Solana that he is "dismayed," saying "This decision is an attack on the process of nonproliferation and disarmament, which is one of the priorities of the European Union."
Germany	Foreign Minister Fischer called the vote a major setback for disarmament "that we must not simply accept." Leading Christian Democratic and Social Democratic legislators also criticized the Senate action.
EU	Incoming EU Foreign Policy Chief Solana expressed "sadness" over the vote's implications for the future, "peace," and proliferation.
Japan	Tokyo, which is chair of the CTBT implementation conference, publicly deplored the vote, voicing "grave concern" about its impact on global nuclear arms control efforts. Chief Cabinet Secretary Aoki and Foreign Minister Kono said they were "extremely disappointed," given the need for "US leadership," and urged Washington to promptly rally a majority in the Congress in favor of quick ratification.
South Korea	Seoul expressed regret over decision but hoped the treaty would be reconsidered later.
Australia	Foreign Affairs Minister Downer—instrumental in 1996 in moving the treaty from the Conference on Disarmament, where it had stalled, to the UN—said he is "deeply disappointed" by the Senate decision, adding it would reduce pressure on countries like Russia, Pakistan, China, and India to ratify the treaty.
Canada	Foreign Minister Axworthy stated, "A world accustomed to US leadership in the cause of nuclear nonproliferation and disarmament can only be deeply disturbed by this turn of events, which will be welcomed by those who remain uncommitted to that cause."
Iran	Tehran's official news agency described the vote as a heavy blow to President Clinton's nonproliferation policies, noting the US can no longer take advantage of the inspection and control systems envisaged by the treaty to verify the behavior of states with potential in the nuclear field.
UN	Secretary General Annan expressed regret and reaffirmed the goal of a test ban "in view of its importance in maintaining the nuclear nonproliferation regime and progress toward nuclear disarmament."

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The New York Times

October 8, 1999, Friday, Late Edition - Final

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SECTION: Section A; Page 27; Column 2; Editorial Desk

LENGTH: 551 words

HEADLINE: A Treaty We All Need

BYLINE: By Jacques **Chirac**, Tony **Blair** and Gerhard Schroder; Jacques **Chirac** is the President of France. Tony **Blair** is the Prime Minister of Britain. Gerhard Schroder is the Chancellor of Germany.

BODY:

During the 1990's, the United States has made a vital contribution to arms control and nonproliferation. Thanks to the common resolve of the world's powers, we have achieved a substantial reduction in nuclear arsenals, the banning of chemical weapons, the indefinite and unconditional extension of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and, in 1996, the conclusion of negotiations on the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. South Africa, Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Belarus have renounced nuclear weapons in the same spirit.

The decisions we take now will help determine, for generations to come, the safety of the world we bequeath to our children. As we look to the next century, our greatest concern is proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and chiefly nuclear proliferation. We have to face the stark truth that nuclear proliferation remains the major threat to world safety.

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Failure to ratify the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty will be a failure in our struggle against proliferation. The stabilizing effect of the Non-Proliferation Treaty, extended in 1995, would be undermined. Disarmament negotiations would suffer.

Over half the countries that must ratify the new treaty to bring it into force have now done so. Britain, France and Germany ratified last year. All the political parties in our countries recognize that the treaty is strongly in our interests, whether we are nuclear powers or not. It enhances our security and is verifiable.

The treaty is an additional barrier against proliferation of nuclear weapons. Unless proliferators are able to test their devices, they can never be sure that any new weapon they design or build is safe and will work.

Congress realized this in 1992 when it compelled the United States Presidential Administration to seek the conclusion of a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty by 1996. It was a welcome move for the world's strongest power to show the way.

The treaty is effectively verifiable. We need have no fear of the risk of cheating. We will not be relying on the good will of a rogue state to allow inspectors onto its territory. Under the treaty, a global network of stations is being set up, using four different technologies to identify nuclear tests. The system is already being put in place. We know it will work.

Opponents of the treaty claim that, without testing, it will not be possible to guarantee the continuing safety and reliability of nuclear weapons. All nuclear powers, including the United States, Britain and France, examined this issue carefully. All reached the same conclusion. With the right investment and modern technology, the necessary assurance of safety and reliability can be maintained without further nuclear tests.

Rejection of the treaty in the Senate would remove the pressure from other states still hesitating about whether to ratify it. Rejection would give great encouragement to proliferators. Rejection would also

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Blacklist of Israel's Friends Drawn Up in Jordan

By WILLIAM A. ORME Jr.

AMMAN, Jordan, Oct. 7 — They are making a list, and they are checking it twice. Then they plan to go public.

The still-secret registry includes the names of about 300 Jordanians who the list makers say consort with "the enemy" — Israel, the country with which Jordan signed a landmark peace treaty five years ago.

Within a month, they say, they will begin naming names, starting with those involved in what they consider the 40 or so most egregious cases. These include politicians and journalists who have openly visited Israel, artists who advocate across-the-border cultural exchange, academics engaged in research with Israel and the Palestinian Authority, and a handful of local entrepreneurs in American-encouraged ventures with Israeli partners.

This preliminary blacklist is the latest project of Jordan's increasingly visible "anti-normalization" movement, which seeks to ostracize any Jordanians who have cordial or collaborative relations with Israel. The self-proclaimed anti-normalizers say they want to boycott the products of the accused, scare away their clients, force them out of Government and strip them of the guild memberships they need to practice their professions.

Many take the threat seriously. The anti-normalizers are not marginal figures: Their backers include such bastions of the establishment as the national bar association. A gathering of anti-normalization forces in September drew more than 400 representatives of leading unions and business associations, and 13 of Jordan's 20 registered political parties.

This may seem out of character for a country that has distinguished itself by embracing the cause of peace. That is certainly the view of King Abdullah; since assuming the throne in February, he has continued the peacemaking efforts of his late father, King Hussein, and worked to strengthen Jordan's still minimal trade and investment with Israel.

[King Abdullah met with President Clinton in Washington on Oct. 12 to discuss Jordan's efforts to promote Israeli negotiations with Syria and the Palestinian Authority.]

"I am uncomfortable with the way that certain groups in the country try to put their views on the majority and try to intimidate people," King Abdullah said when asked in a recent interview about the anti-normalization campaign. "I do not think that this is the Jordan that His Majesty King Hussein wanted, or that we want for ourselves."

But the leader of the country's biggest political party, a vocal advocate of the anti-normalization drive, contends that he represents the majority viewpoint. Jordan's relationship with Israel "can never be normal," the official, Abdel Majeed al-Dhnebat, chairman of the Muslim Brotherhood, asserted in an interview, "because they are not a peaceful people, the Jews — they are not civilized."

Israel's 1994 treaty with Jordan "was the peace of the victorious against the vanquished," he said.

Though the anti-normalization campaign began in the last years of King Hussein's reign, it has become increasingly strident and public under King Abdullah, who seems more tolerant of vocal dissent.

Ali Abu Sukar, the energetic coordinator of the drive, says at least 20 people on the list have already approached him, promising to cease activities to which the group objects

in exchange for keeping their names unpublished.

Mr. Sukar says he embraced the cause for one simple reason: "I am a Muslim man, and the Jewish people are our enemy."

In his newly remodeled downtown offices, with his meticulously trimmed beard, crisply starched shirt and fashionable tie, the 38-year-old Mr. Sukar is the very picture of the successful young Jordanian urban professional. He is president of the national association of civil engineers and is a leading force in the umbrella organization of professional groupings to which lawyers, doctors, architects, journalists and others are obliged to belong.

These associations have all endorsed his campaign against "normalization," defined in a joint resolution as "any activity that would break the psychological barrier of hostility between Arabs and the Jewish state."

[A clash between Israelis and Jordanian lawmakers on Oct. 9 provided fuel to those who object to normal relations with Israel. A band of Jewish settlers attacked a Jordanian parliamentary delegation visiting Hebron, a West Bank city under Palestinian governance but Israeli security control. Instead of protecting the Jordanians, Israeli soldiers subjected them to body searches, according to the speaker of the House, Abdul Hadi Majali, who called the experience "humiliating." Jordan protested the incident.]

Enmity toward Israel is strongest among the more than a million Palestinians still in refugee camps here, but analysts say their attitudes are shared by much of the educated middle class, which is also predominately Palestinian.

Mr. Sukar's family history is typical, as is his inherited resentment. His Palestinian father was born in Lod, once a quiet Arab village and now the site of Ben-Gurion International airport in Israel. He fled to Jordan as a destitute refugee during the 1948 Israeli war of independence, never to return. "Israel is our enemy, because it usurped our land," Mr. Sukar said in an interview.

Abdullah Hasanat, editor of the state-owned Jordan Times, is among those who expects to appear on Mr. Sukar's blacklist. For traveling to an academic conference in Haifa, Israel, he already faces expulsion from the Jordanian journalists union.

Mr. Hasanat is hopeful that his Government-appointed superiors will not make his continued employment contingent on union membership. But for rank-and-file reporters in most publications, the loss of a union card would mean instant dismissal.

"It is absurd," he said, noting that Israeli reporters travel frequently and freely to Jordan. "We have to engage the Israelis somehow."

Mr. Sukar disagrees. He opposes not just Government or corporate ties between Jordan and Israel, but any Arab-Israeli fraternization. He says Palestinians who live intermingled with Israelis in East Jerusalem and the West Bank should take special care to avoid voluntary dealings with Israelis — as business partners, or even as tennis partners.

"Our sons, our children will look upon the Israelis as friends if we have a normal relationship with these people," Mr. Sukar explained. "That is the danger: When they grow up, when their generation becomes strong, they have to be ready to fight for what is rightfully theirs."

Increasingly, Mr. Sukar's public targets have included Palestinians visiting from the West Bank, most of

them fervent nationalists. In the past year the anti-normalization forces protested appearances by a Palestinian playwright who has worked with Israeli actors and an Israeli Arab poet who publishes a magazine that like most literary publications in Israel, receives state subsidies.

In September Mr. Sukar's group persuaded the Jordanian Artists Association to revoke the membership of the director of Amman's annual theater festival because he had invited a repertory troupe from Jerusalem — Arab East Jerusalem, to be sure, and wholly Palestinian in ethnicity and outlook, but including a few performers who hold Israeli passports.

Passing Mr. Sukar's litmus test can be tough. At September's convention, organizers tried to silence representatives from the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, a faction responsible for devastating terrorist attacks against Israel. The complaint: the group's leader, Nayef Hawatmeh, had shaken the hand of Israel's President at King Hussein's funeral.

Others singled out for reprisals are groups supported by the Ford Foundation, an institution Mr. Sukar says is permeated by "Israeli and Jewish influence." He considers grants from the Frederick Eibert and Konrad Adenauer foundations equally objectionable. "They are based in Germany, but there is also influence from Israel," he said.

Such sentiments make liberal Jordanians cringe. Even for those who adamantly reject détente with Israel, the anti-normalization strategy "makes no sense," Mr. Hasanat said. "If they are the enemy, go and study them. Know their enemy. The Israelis have been doing this with us for 50 years."

King Abdullah says confidently that the anti-normalization movement should evaporate once the Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat and Prime Minister Ehud Barak of Israel complete their peace negotiations.

"We have to get the Palestinians and the Israelis to sit down so that in a very short period of time, these people will have no case," he said. "If there is normalization between Palestinians and Israelis, it will be very difficult for Jordanians to have any gripes about it."

But Mr. Sukar is almost as opposed to Mr. Arafat as he is to Israel, and he vows to continue the campaign until Palestinians reclaim all their ancestral lands. "If there are two teams, the winners and the losers, those who happen to be on the losing side should not be forced to have normal relations with the winners," he said.

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Interlocking
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Military Leaders Tell Congress of NATO Errors in Kosovo

By ELIZABETH BECKER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 — The nation's top civilian and military officials told Congress today that allied forces were too slow in choosing targets during the Kosovo war, that the United States seriously underestimated how many precision-guided munitions would be needed, that NATO should have kept alive the option of a ground invasion and that the war was fought with too much reliance on American forces.

In a report on the war before the Senate Armed Services Committee today, Defense Secretary William S. Cohen and General Henry H. Shelton, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, recited these and other lessons of the 78-day air campaign. But they also said that it was the technological and logistical superiority of the United States that ensured victory for the NATO alliance.

Mr. Cohen described the war over Serbia as "a very decisive victory." Without referring to lapses like NATO's bombing of the Chinese embassy in Belgrade, Mr. Cohen said that this had been accomplished by carrying out "the most precise" air campaign in history and one with the fewest civilian deaths or injuries.

A day after the Senate's defeat of a landmark nuclear test ban treaty, Republicans again showed a willingness to attack the Clinton Administration's foreign policy.

One Republican on the committee, Senator Jeff Sessions of Alabama, argued that "the ethnic cleansing occurred after we started bombing."

"I'm not happy about that," Mr. Sessions continued, "and I don't think we ought to consider this a great victory."

Mr. Cohen strongly disagreed, pointing out that President Slobodan Milosevic of Yugoslavia had launched a large-scale military operation in the fall of 1998 with the objective of removing the ethnic Albanians from Kosovo.

Over all, the Europeans came in for serious criticism for falling so far behind the American military. Although Mr. Cohen repeated that the allies have promised to modernize their armed forces like those of the United States, Pentagon officials in private discussions were divided over whether that would happen.

Several officials have predicted that the European militaries will not be given the money needed to increase their forces and readiness

much and instead will become a B team, acting as ground troops for the American air armada.

General Shelton and Mr. Cohen refused to enter the debate over what persuaded Mr. Milosevic to withdraw from Kosovo, citing a variety of factors: the intensified bombing around Belgrade, the resurgence of the Kosovo Liberation Army, the threat that NATO might mount a ground invasion, and Russia's role in isolating Mr. Milosevic.

In an interview last month, Lieut. Gen. Michael C. Short, who ran NATO's air campaign, said he believed the bombing campaign in Serbian territory outside the Kosovo province was the critical factor.

Instead of concentrating bombs on Serb forces in Kosovo, he said, he would have tried to stop ethnic cleansing by going "hard after Belgrade and the leadership targets and everything Milosevic held dear, and make it very clear to him that was exactly what we were doing." His comments appeared in an interview published by Air Force Magazine.

General Shelton said today that he and his European counterparts argued to NATO political leaders for keeping alive the threat of ground troops, but he said the leaders, including those in Washington, refused because several NATO countries said they would pull out of the coalition if there was any chance of a land invasion.

Mr. Cohen did complain that NATO lost what he called the propaganda war, and cited the Serb policy of preventing Western coverage of Kosovo except to visit sites where civilians were killed in NATO's accidental bombings of convoys or hospitals. He said that Mr. Milosevic "was far more skilled in the manipulation of the media than we were."

Mr. Cohen also addressed the accusation that NATO placed too great a premium on saving the lives of allied pilots; not a single pilot was killed in combat during 78 days of around-the-clock operations.

"There's a misapprehension that this is the goal of the United States, that this is a standard that has been set by the Pentagon, there can be no casualties incurred," he said. "I want to make sure that everybody understands, we are not setting a standard, did not set one here, that there should be no combat fatalities."

A Pentagon official who has seen the classified after-action analysis said that estimates of Serbian civilian casualties were low given the tonnage of bombs dropped.

NATO's strict criteria for selecting and striking targets to reduce the possibility of hitting civilians also meant the burden fell on the United States — with its satellite-guided smart bombs, other precision weapons, sensors and mission-planning

computers — to fly the vast majority of the roughly 13,000 combat sorties, with France a distant second.

That imbalance can only be altered if the Europeans produce or buy precision munitions, which would be a boon to American defense contractors.

For one senior Pentagon official, the most powerful lesson of this three-month review was the confirmation of the importance of these precision weapons, especially the Joint Direct Attack Munitions, Bombs that strike a target guided by Global Positioning System satellites.

"That's the biggest deal," said the official. "We knew beforehand that JDAMS were great; it was nice to have it confirmed."

Also on the list of equipment that proved indispensable and in short supply were drone airplanes, tanker aircraft, and airborne warning and control aircraft, officials said.

An unexpected loser in the war was the United Nations High Commission for Refugees. From the start, the agency was overwhelmed in both Macedonia and Albania trying to care for the nearly one million refugees from Kosovo. NATO troops, stepped in, built camps and generally overshadowed the refugee agency.

At the war's end, British Prime Minister Tony Blair privately took the agency to task for what he considered its problematic performance. Commission officials said that many of NATO's criticisms were based on unrealistic expectations for an agency with a \$1.4 billion annual budget.

"We have no large standby capacity," said Dennis McNamara, who heads the operation in Kosovo. "If you want us to respond quickly to these emergencies then the governments have to pay for it, like they do for their militaries."

*Sawley
I can't believe this!
Our guys were brave
against it too
JB*

Tab C - Reed/Liu/Podesta
Tab D - Frampton/Podesta
Tab E - Lane/Podesta
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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 15, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Bruce Reed
Eric Liu

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
10-18-99

SUBJECT: DPC Weekly Report

1. Health Care – Administrative Efforts on Medicare Provider Reimbursement.

We will release a letter from you early next week outlining administrative actions you can take to alleviate provider concerns about reimbursement levels under the 1997 BBA. As of this writing, we have not come to final determination on the Medicare outpatient issue; there are, however, nearly 20 other administrative actions that will provide targeted relief to hospitals, nursing homes, and home health agencies. On Friday, we also announced that HHS would not recoup Medicare DSH payments to hospitals in Pennsylvania, New York, and other states that had erroneously calculated payments based on misleading HCFA guidance. Although this move eliminates retrospective liability, HCFA will have to issue clarifying guidance that bars payments after January 1, 2000. Congress will seek to repeal or modify this aspect of the statute, unless (as we anticipate) it scores a significant amount.

2. Health Care – Legislative Efforts on Medicare Provider Reimbursement.

The Senate and House next week will hold full committee markups of their respective BBA give-back bills. Republicans continue to claim that financing for these provisions will come from the on-budget surplus. It is highly unlikely, however, particularly in the early years, that there will be sufficient resources available. Although House Democrats like these provisions, they reportedly will oppose this legislation unless it includes offsets for all the give-backs.

3. Health Care – Jeffords-Kennedy-Roth-Moynihan Work Incentives Improvement Act. Next week the House Rules Committee will report out the House version of this bill, but first must resolve differences between the Ways and Means bill and the Commerce Committee bill. The Ways and Means bill has several flaws. It does not include: (1) mandatory funding for infrastructure grants that give states an incentive to adopt the Medicaid buy-in; (2) a mandatory demonstration that allows those not yet too disabled to work to buy into Medicaid; and (3) a guarantee of Medicare coverage. Disability groups believe these provisions are essential and much prefer the Commerce bill, which dedicates mandatory dollars for these provisions and is most comparable to the Senate-passed bill. We are working with the groups and the Commerce Committee to get the strongest possible bill out of the Rules Committee.

4. Education – ESEA Reauthorization. The House Education and Workforce Committee on Wednesday reported out its Title I reauthorization bill. The bill, which passed by a vote of 42-6 and did not contain vouchers, is flawed but not fatally so. One sticking point

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pertains to students with limited English proficiency. As the members of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus pointed out this week, the provision that parents must affirmatively "opt-in" to Title I programs for LEP students is burdensome and could keep many students from receiving services. On accountability, Rep. Andrews offered your 2.5 percent set-aside for failing schools, but withdrew his amendment when it appeared he could not secure enough votes. The committee also passed, on party lines, the "Straight A's" block grant bill that allows states to enter into performance agreements with the Secretary of Education in exchange for near-total flexibility in the use of ESEA funding.

Can use
to get the
guarantee

5. Crime – Youth Violence. On Tuesday you will attend "Voices Against Violence," a Congressional Teen Conference sponsored by Minority Leader Gephardt and featuring over 350 young people. At the conference, you will release the 1999 Annual Report on School Safety. Among the report's findings: (1) while homicides in schools remain rare (less than one percent of all child homicides), the number of multiple-victim homicides in schools has increased; (2) students are less likely to be victimized at school than in previous years; (3) physical fights and incidents of students carrying weapons have declined across sex, grade, and race; and (4) minority students and young students feel less safe at school than others. You will also announce that the Justice Department, in a partnership with MTV and the Education Department, is distributing 200,000 CD-ROMs and youth action guides to community groups nationwide.

6. Crime – Guns. This Sunday the FBI will release the final uniform crime report for 1998. The report shows that serious crime (both violent and property crime) decreased nationwide for the seventh straight year. Notably, every region experienced an overall drop in crime of between 4 to 7 percent. Murder rates fell to the lowest level since 1967. *Violent crime rates* were down 6 percent from the previous year, and down 18 percent since 1994. *Arrests for juvenile violent crimes* were down 8 percent, although 12 percent of all murder offenders were under the age of 18. *Forcible rapes* were at their lowest in a decade. Meanwhile, 7,755 *hate crimes* were reported: 4,321 based on race, 1,390 on religion, 1,260 on sexual orientation, 754 on ethnicity, and 25 on disability, as well as 5 multiple-bias incidents.

Look at
the fact
that the
crime rate
is down

7. Crime – Top Cops. At a Rose Garden event next Thursday, you will honor the winners of the National Association of Police Organization's Top Cops awards. This year, 32 officers from 9 states and the District of Columbia will be recognized (two are COPS-funded officers). You will have a chance to call on Congress for full funding of COPS in the Commerce-Justice-State appropriations bill. You also will be able to endorse Senator Biden's COPS reauthorization bill, which he is planning to introduce that day and which closely mirrors our 21st Century COPS proposal. The bill now has 45 co-sponsors.

8. Hate Crimes. As you may recall, your hate crimes legislation and Senator Hatch's less far-reaching version were both included in the Senate C-J-S Appropriations bill, and Senators Kennedy and Hatch sought unsuccessfully to devise a compromise measure. The C-J-S conference is now scheduled to begin Monday evening, and the Republican leadership aims to strip the bill altogether of hate crimes provisions. A coalition of groups is planning a Monday press conference at the Capitol, and you will have an opportunity Tuesday at the Congressional Teen Summit to push for inclusion of your bill.

9. Abortion – Late-Term Abortion. The Senate next week will reportedly take up the Partial Birth Abortion Ban Act of 1999, sponsored by Sen. Santorum and 43 others. The bill is identical to the two you have previously vetoed. It would ban the so-called "partial birth abortion" procedure and does not include an exception to protect a woman's health. Instead, it would allow this type of abortion only in cases where it is needed to save the life of the woman.

10. Service and Philanthropy – Upcoming Events. On Wednesday you will participate in the 5th Anniversary event for AmeriCorps, where Colin Powell, Coretta Scott King and others will join you in honoring several national service heroes. You will unveil an initiative to engage and re-activate AmeriCorps alumni across the nation. (The Corporation for National Service was funded at roughly last year's levels in the VA-HUD Appropriations deal reached last week). On Friday you will speak at the First Lady's White House Conference on Philanthropy, to spotlight ways the federal government can work with charities and non-profits.



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

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10-18-99

October 15, 1999

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

CC: JOHN PODESTA

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

SUBJECT: CEQ WEEKLY REPORT

*Copied
Frampton
Podesta*

This is a joint report from CEQ and the Office of Environmental Initiatives.

BUDGET

Appropriations

Unfortunately, today's conference report of the Interior Appropriations Bill significantly underfunds your Lands Legacy Initiative and has retained a large number of anti-environmental riders. We expect that Congress will deliver an unsatisfactory bill to you next week.

PROTECTING COMMUNITIES FROM TOXICS

Agreement with Animal Rights Groups

A number of animal protection groups agreed yesterday to end a major campaign to stop an EPA initiative to ensure public access to basic health screening data on 2,800 chemicals used in high production volume (HPV) in the United States. Studies by EPA and environmental groups showed that the public has access to basic health information for only a fraction of these chemicals. The HPV initiative, launched by Vice President Gore in April 1998 as a challenge to the chemical industry, led EPA to negotiate with the Chemical Manufacturers Association (CMA) and the Environmental Defense Fund (EDF) to provide this information to the public voluntarily. The Vice President announced the agreement with Administrator Browner in October 1998.

In the months following the announcement, People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) led a coalition of animal protection groups in a campaign to stop the initiative, asserting that the initiative would lead to unnecessary and excessive testing using animals. At the Vice President's request, CEQ convened a broad-based discussion among EPA, EDF, CMA, and a range of environmental, scientific, and company representatives to identify ways to respond to these concerns. Based on these discussions, and with the support of EDF and CMA, EPA is taking a series of steps to incorporate animal protection concerns into the program that were

memorialized in an letter released yesterday evening. Today, PETA and related groups announced an end to their campaign.

Superfund Markup

On Wednesday, the House Commerce Committee held a markup on a Superfund bill that the Administration (EPA, DOJ, DOI, USDA, NOAA) strongly opposes. Democrats sided with the Administration in opposing the bill, and supporting Superfund reform proposals on brownfields, small business relief, and recycling that the Administration supports. This contrasts with earlier action in the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, where a similar Boehlert bill we strongly oppose cleared the full committee by a 69-2 margin.

Speaker Hastert has stated that he intends to bring Superfund to the floor before Congress recesses. We are therefore rushing headlong toward a pre-rules miniconference in which we will have to negotiate among the proposals in two bills that the Administration strongly opposes.

RESOURCE STEWARDSHIP

Roadless

Your roadless announcement this week received overwhelmingly positive applause from the environmental community and the media in general (see attachments). The timber industry and several western Republican Senators have voiced concern with the plan, citing a possible loss of jobs.

Atlantic Salmon

On October 15, the Department of Justice filed a motion in Federal district court in response to a suit against the Departments of Commerce and Interior brought by Defenders of Wildlife and Trout Unlimited. Today's court filing certifies to the court that an "emergency listing" of Atlantic salmon under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) is not warranted at this time and advises the court that the Departments are preparing a "proposed listing" of Atlantic salmon as "endangered" under ESA. A final listing determination will be made within one year. Atlantic salmon populations have continued to decline since the 1997 decision, in large part due to failure by the State of Maine to fully implement its Conservation Plan. Commerce and Interior will continue to work with Maine this period to strengthen this implementation, and such action may allow for a final listing determination of "threatened" rather than "endangered."

CLIMATE CHANGE

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

10-18-99

Press, Science, Industry

As the world population reaches six billion, scientists are beginning to believe that pollution – rather than resource depletion – will be the most daunting challenge facing the planet in the next century, CNN reported. In particular, scientists are concerned that by the time world population reaches nine billion by 2050, energy use will triple – and so will greenhouse gas emissions and other forms of air pollution.

A study by researchers at Harvard University's Department of Earth and Planetary Sciences in *New Scientist* magazine finds an increased frequency of El Niño events in the last quarter century and speculates that the increase is due to global climate change.

Legislation

Although the Interior bill remains in conference, preliminary reports from OMB are that DOE's energy efficiency programs are, at best, funded at FY99 levels and may be slightly below FY99. Both DOE's renewable programs and EPA's climate programs have already been cut below FY99 levels. In order to maintain the Administration's \$1 billion annual commitment to climate programs, we must increase the funding in the Interior bill and add back funding for renewables.

In addition, both the Foreign Operations and the Commerce, Justice, State bills contain Representative Knollenberg's rider prohibiting implementation of the Kyoto Protocol prior to Senate ratification. Mr. Knollenberg has made it very clear that he intends this provision to prohibit us from engaging developing countries regarding the Kyoto Protocol. Clearly, such an interpretation would be completely unacceptable. This issue will be raised in your Foreign Operations veto statement and we are hopeful that – working with Senator Byrd and other Democrats – we will be able to remove this provision from both of these bills.

The New York Times

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1999

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CLINTON PROPOSES WIDER PROTECTION FOR U.S. FORESTS

NEW AREAS DESIGNATED

Temporary Restrictions Will Become Permanent Under the President's Plan

By DAVID E. SANGER
with SAM HOWE VERHOVEK

REDDISH KNOB, Va., Oct. 13 — President Clinton said today that he would permanently protect at least 40 million acres of Federal forest land from road building, logging and mining, using administrative actions meant to outmaneuver powerful opponents in Congress.

Standing in front of a spectacular fall vista not far from the Shenandoah Valley — and next to the grandson of Gifford Pinchot, who mapped out the first protected forests under Theodore Roosevelt — Mr. Clinton said, "We're going to have a big fight on this for about a year."

"In the end," he said later, "we're going to protect all this before it's too late."

Under the strategy described today by Mr. Clinton's top aides, the Forest Service will speed through hearings and issue regulations by the end of next year before a moratorium on road building in these areas expires. That will prevent any type of development in the remote sections of national forests that have never had roads and in other underdeveloped areas of the 192 million acres the agency manages.

About 34 million acres of the forests — roughly 18 percent — have been designated wilderness areas by Congress, and are off-limits for development. Mr. Clinton cannot expand these wilderness areas without Congressional approval, which would be virtually impossible to obtain. So, starting with a notification that is expected to be published on Thursday in the Federal Register, the White House is creating a category only slightly less protected than wilderness areas.

That category, built around forests where there are no or very few roads, would restrict a wide variety of activities, chiefly the construction of roads. Without roads, it is extraordinarily difficult to harvest timber.

If all goes according to the White House plan, the new, permanent ban would be put in place just as the old moratorium runs out about this time next year. "It's going to be tight, but

Continued on Page A16

Clinton Plans Permanent Forest Protection

Continued From Page A1

we're going to make it," John D. Podesta, Mr. Clinton's chief of staff, said today.

The areas that would fall under the new plan would include the North Fork of the American River in California, the Pagoda Peak Roadless Area in Colorado and the South Quinault Ridge in Olympic National Forest in Washington.

The protection of so much land would be one of the most significant conservation actions taken by the Administration. The directive Mr. Clinton issued today affects far more acreage, for example, than the preservation of 1.7 million acres of the mineral-rich Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument in Utah.

The plan, which has been pressed by Vice President Al Gore and Mr. Podesta, has been debated heatedly since the Administration first floated the idea early in 1998. Mr. Clinton went out of his way to credit Mr. Gore, who was in Los Angeles, seeking an endorsement from the A.F.L.-C.I.O. At one point, Mr. Clinton referred to conservation efforts "taken under the Administration of Vice President Gore — and me."

Today's action was applauded by conservation groups, which the White House had invited to this remote peak overlooking the Little River Roadless Area, another of the forests that would be protected under the new rules. But the action was denounced by the timber and paper industries and legislators from states, mostly in the West, where logging in the national forests is big business.

The Alaskan delegation is fighting to keep the rule from applying to the 17 million-acre Tongass National Forest, the nation's largest. Senator Ted Stevens, the Alaska Republican who heads the Senate Appropriations Committee, has opposed including the forest in the declaration. So have Senator Frank H. Murkowski and Representative Don Young, both Alaska Republicans who head the House and Senate committees that oversee the Forest Service.

The White House carefully stepped around the Tongass issue today, saying it would consider whether the



Areas in six states would fall under a new forest protection plan.

new rules should apply there, but hinting at a possible deal in exchange for protection for the other forests.

"This is a grand slam," said Ken Rait, the director of the Heritage Forests Campaign, a conservation group financed by the Pew Charitable Trusts. "Future Presidents would have to go through the same type of review process to undo this, and we think that's politically impossible."

Other environmental groups were more cautious.

"It's simply premature to say that this is a great thing," said Carl Ross, executive director of Save America's Forests, a coalition of environmental groups. "All he's doing is setting in motion a study, which may or may not lead to more protection in the end. It's preservation, with a big asterisk, and maybe with loopholes."

Environmentalists were also concerned that today's announcement left open the fate of the Tongass.

"This could be one of the greatest environmental protection measures in the country's history, but it has to include the Tongass," said Matt Zenney, campaign manager for the Alaska Rainforest Campaign, an environmental group. "It is the largest national forest, and it is the poster child for everything that could be right or could be wrong with the country's forests."

But the logging industry and many Western Republicans were unshaking in their disdain for Mr. Clinton's proposal.

"There's a tremendous state of frustration in our industry," said W. Henson Moore, president of the American Forest & Paper Association and a former Congressman from Louisiana. "I mean, who is going to argue with the idea of protecting national forests? You can give a beautifully crafted speech, which President Clinton is very good at doing, and make the American people feel very good that we're going to stop these evil people from cutting trees down, but that's not what's going on here at all."

Mr. Moore said the protections Mr. Clinton outlined amounted to "an ex-



J. Scott Applewhite/Associated Press

President Clinton visited Virginia near the Shenandoah Valley yesterday to announce steps to save forests.

tremist form of preservation" that could lead to the loss of thousands of jobs and that would expose the forests to fire and disease.

"The main reason roads are built is to keep the forests healthy," Mr. Moore said, "to get out dead and dying trees that can build a fuel load and cause a catastrophic fire, which happened on five million acres in the past year alone."

Senator Larry E. Craig, Republican of Idaho, said Mr. Clinton was wrong to try to impose unilaterally a decision that should have been up to Congress. "We have an attitude in

this Administration that not only does King William want to reign, he appears at this moment to be setting up a monarchy for Prince Albert," Mr. Craig said on Tuesday in advance of Mr. Clinton's announcement. "These are not the King's lands, these are the people's lands, and we think he ought to come to the people's bodies to form and shape this kind of policy."

Mr. Clinton said that only 5 percent of the nation's timber harvest each year came from the national forests, and that only 5 percent of that timber came from the land protected by his

directive. "I've already seen a lot of people saying a lot of terrible things about what I'm doing, saying the world will come to an end," Mr. Clinton said today.

He also vowed to veto an Interior Department bill that is making its way through Congress, a measure he described as "loaded up with special-interest riders that permit overlogging in national forests and a windfall to major companies that produce oil on Federal lands."

If the bill stays in its current form, Mr. Clinton said, "I'll send it straight to the recycling bin."

The Washington Post

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

Seeing the Forest

THE PLAN TO preserve the national forests that the president outlined this week could have an enormously beneficial effect if carried out as planned. But the "if" is as large as the ambition. This is an elaborate administrative action undertaken late in the president's second term. It is not clear it can be completed before he leaves office.

If not, and perhaps even if so, an unsympathetic next president could reverse it. An unsympathetic Congress could likewise impede it. The plan thus becomes a further reminder of what is at stake in the next election.

Nor is it clear what its full extent might be even in sympathetic hands. The process the president set in motion is meant to keep in their present roadless and unlogged condition at least 40 million acres—a little over a fifth of the national forest system—and possibly more. But for one reason or another—remoteness, inaccessibility, not enough trees—many of those acres are unlikely ever to be logged anyway. The logging battleground is a much smaller area, and for political reasons some of it could end up exempt from the order. Some was exempted from a preliminary step the administration took last year—a road-building moratorium pending further study. Alaska's powerful congressional delegation is determined to keep that state's Tongass National Forest, the largest in the system, open to logging. The administration has set it aside for special study, too.

But the president's step is a major one even if qualified. Merely having a president assert, as he did the other day, that the forests have a higher purpose than the supply of timber is a welcome departure. Policy has clearly shifted, even if not as far as some of the rhetoric surrounding the latest announcement might suggest. The government used to deal with the forests mainly by looking the other way. Conservation groups were reduced to going to court to compel the executive branch to enforce even mild law on federal land. A federal judge, in enjoining further logging on the national forests in the Northwest, declared that successive administrations had systematically ignored environmental law, and he was right. Some in Congress were prepared to respond to his and other court orders by waiving the law. The new Republican Congress was threatening a couple of years ago to pass legislation making it easier to cut the forests, when it ought to be harder.

These forests are a hugely depleted resource that ought to be conserved. The administration has taken a number of steps in that direction. The Forest Service has a strong new chief; new forest management guidelines were issued just the other day, stressing conservation. Timbering hasn't been stopped in the forests. But an industry that used to hold harmful sway there has been put on the defensive, and that is progress.



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20502

October 15, 1999

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

10-18-99

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: NEAL LANE

CC: JOHN PODESTA

SUBJECT: OSTP WEEKLY REPORT

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Defense Appropriations Conference Report Increases R&D Funding

The overall DOD research and development funding levels approved by the conferees constitute an increase over your request of \$3.2 billion, nearly 10%. This research will ensure our military superiority well into the future, however many of the added funds have been earmarked for unrequested projects. Congress increased your request for DOD's basic research account by 5.7%. This account, which funds most of DOD's support for university research, advances the frontiers of science and offers great benefits to civilian as well as military applications. It had received only lukewarm support from Congress for the past few years. Unfortunately, the conferees made deep cuts in DOD's contribution to your Information Technology initiative, cutting \$40 million out of your \$100 million request. We will work with OMB to restore this funding either in FY 2000 or FY 2001.

Research Misconduct Policy Released

This week OSTP proposed the first government-wide guidance to address research misconduct. This new policy defines research misconduct and establishes basic guidelines for the conduct of fair and timely investigations of alleged or suspected infractions. The policy will apply to all federally-funded research, and provides needed consistency and clear guidance to the research community about the government's interest in the integrity of the research record. We will publish a final policy after a 60-day public comment period.

RAND Progress Report Validates Administration's Educational Policies

RAND will soon release a study concluding that investments in class size reduction – a key Administration priority – have been an extremely cost effective way to boost student achievement. The study also finds that "high-reform" states like Texas and North Carolina, which have adopted standards-based systemic reforms – another Administration priority – show the highest (and very substantial) improvements in student achievement.

University-Government Partnership

I keynoted the first regional meeting on the Government-University Research Partnership at Georgia Tech on Wednesday (10/13). The well-attended meeting responded to your April directive to work with the universities on the three goals contained in the NSTC University-Government Research Partnership report, prepared in response to your Presidential Review Directive - 4. We have additional meetings planned for Indiana (November), California (December), and New York (January). Representatives of academia and industry have endorsed the investment principles proposed in the report.

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Podesta

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 15, 1999

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

10-18-99

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

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

Appropriations Activity

- **Agriculture Appropriations:** On Wednesday, the Senate passed (74-26) the Conference Report for H.R. 1906, the FY 2000 Agriculture Appropriations Act. The enrolled bill arrived at the White House on Wednesday evening; the last day for action is Monday, October 25.
- **Defense Appropriations:** On Wednesday, the House passed (372-55) H.R. 2561, the FY 2000 Defense Appropriations Act, and on Thursday, the Senate agreed (87-11) to the Conference Report. The bill is rife with budget gimmicks; for example, it contains billions of dollars of routine operations and maintenance funding that are designated as emergency spending to avoid the caps, and pushes routine contractor payments into FY 2001, to give the Congress budget authority and outlay room in FY 2000. For this reason, we are indicating that we will not take action on the bill until we see how Congress disposes of other pending measures. The last day for your action is October 26, 1999.
- **D.C. Appropriations:** On Thursday, the House passed (211-205) H.R. 3064, a revised version of the FY 2000 District of Columbia Appropriations bill. You vetoed the previous D.C. Appropriations bill because it contained many objectionable anti-home rule riders. This new bill makes no significant improvements from the first bill. The SAP indicated that your senior advisers would recommend that you veto it.
- **VA/HUD Appropriations:** On Thursday, the House passed (406-18) the Conference Report for H.R. 2684, the FY 2000 Department of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development Appropriations bill, and on Friday, the Senate passed (93-5) the Conference Report. Outstanding issues on housing vouchers and other HUD issues were resolved satisfactorily.

House of Representatives

- **Export Enhancement:** On Wednesday, the House passed (357-71) H.R. 1993, the Export Enhancement Act of 1999, which reauthorizes OPIC, the Trade and Development Agency, and the International Trade Administration.

- **Truck Safety:** The House passed (415-5) H.R. 2679, the Motor Carrier Safety Act of 1999, which transfers the responsibility for the truck safety program from the Federal Highway Administration to the Department of Transportation.

The Week Ahead

- **Appropriations:** The House is scheduled to take up the Conference Reports on the Interior and Commerce/Justice/State Appropriations bills. A one-week extension of the CR will also be considered. Action on a separate Labor/HHS bill is unlikely.
- **Minimum Wage:** Late in the week, the House will consider a minimum wage/tax cut package, introduced by Representative Lazio (R-NY), other pro-labor Republicans, and several conservative Democrats. The bill would increase the minimum wage by \$1.00 over three years, coupled with unpaid for tax cuts of approximately \$35 billion over five years and \$100 billion over ten years. Democrats will offer an alternative which provides a \$1.00 minimum wage increase over two years and a much smaller, offset tax cut package targeted at small businesses.
- **Education:** On Wednesday, the House will consider H.R. 2, the Student Results Act. This is the bill that the Hispanic Caucus discussed during your meeting this past Wednesday. Negotiations are ongoing to try to alleviate the Caucus' concerns about the bill's treatment of LEP students

On Thursday, the House will consider H.R. 2300, the Academic Achievement for All Act. This is a very partisan education bill that essentially turns all federal education dollars over to the States, with little or no accountability.

- **Work Incentives Improvement Act:** On Tuesday, the House will consider the Work Incentives Improvement Act ("Jeffords-Kennedy"). The Ways and Means and Commerce Committees are attempting to reconcile their differences on the bill. The Ways and Means bill falls short on funding for health care components, which are essential incentives for returning to work. The disability community prefers the Commerce Committee bill, which dedicates mandatory dollars for these provisions and is viewed as more comparable to the Senate passed bill.

United States Senate

- **CTBT:** The Senate failed (48-51) to ratify the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. Senators Chafee (R-RI), Gordon Smith (R-OR), Jeffords (R-VT) and Specter (R-PA) voted for ratification. Senator Byrd (D-WV) voted present.
- **Campaign Finance Reform:** On Wednesday, the Senate began consideration of S. 1593, the Campaign Finance Reform bill, a stripped down version of the McCain/Feingold bill. While under consideration, the Senate passed (77-20) a McCain (R-AZ) amendment which would increase reporting and disclosure requirements. The bill's key provisions are a ban on soft money and a codification of the Beck decision which requires unions to notify non-members of their right to a refund of dues used for political purposes. The bill does not address other

issues covered in the Shays/Meehan bill or the original McCain/Feingold measure, such as limits on issue advocacy or expanded disclosure requirements.

The Week Ahead

- The Senate will convene on Monday, October 18th and will resume consideration of S. 1593, the Campaign Finance Report. On Tuesday, two cloture votes will ripen on a 1st degree Daschle (D-SD) amendment and on a 2nd degree Reid (D-NV) amendment. The Reid (D-NV) amendment would replace the underlying Daschle amendment with the original language from S.1593, including the McCain (R-AZ) amendment on expanded disclosure that was passed on Thursday. The Daschle amendment would substitute the Shays-Meehan bill for S.1593.
- Following disposition of Campaign Finance Reform, the Senate could consider the Partial Birth Abortion Ban Act, the Africa/CBI legislation, or any other appropriations conference reports available for action.

Conference Activity

- **Juvenile Justice:** Conferees again failed to meet, despite rumors of a conference agreement between Senator Hatch (R-UT) and Representative Hyde (R-IL).
- **Financial Modernization:** This week, the Financial Modernization Conference Committee began its markup of the Chairmen's mark of the bill. Chairmen Leach (R-IA), Gramm (R-TX), and Bliley (R-VA) removed the bill from the usual conference process and produced a mark without any substantive input from the Democrats. The Committee has thus far accepted a compromise agreement between Treasury and the Federal Reserve on the operating subsidiary issue, rejected a Community Reinvestment Act amendment offered by Representative LaFalce (D-NY) which we supported, and rejected a financial privacy amendment offered by Senators Shelby (R-AL) and Bryan (D-NV). The Conference Committee will reconvene at 2:00 PM on Monday. Outstanding major issues are privacy and CRA.
- **Patient's Bill of Rights:** On Friday, the Senate appointed the following conferees to the Patient's Bill of Rights: Senators Jeffords (R-VT), Gregg (R-NH), Frist (R-TN), Tim Hutchinson (R-AR), Enzi (R-WY), Nickles (R-OK), Gramm (R-TX), Kennedy (D-MA), Dodd (D-CT), Harkin (D-IA), Mikulski (D-MD), and Murray (D-WA). The House is expected to appoint conferees next week.

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

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Podesta

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
10-18-99

October 15, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Mickey Ibarra



SUBJECT: Office of Intergovernmental Affairs Weekly Report – October 11 - 15, 1999

BUDGET OUTREACH

Budget Briefing: Today, IGA and OMB hosted a briefing via conference call for mayors, county executives and their representatives to discuss the status of the Labor-HHS-Education appropriations bill, and the COPS program. We continue to utilize our faxability system to send budget updates to elected officials. We have agreed on a bipartisan budget briefing for NGA and governors' representatives with OMB on October 26.

GOVERNORS

Governor George Ryan (R-IL): On October 13, Governor Ryan wrote to you requesting that you sign the Agriculture Appropriations bill because it contains \$8.7 billion in emergency aid for farmers and producers.

National Education Summit: In separate conversations this week, both Governor Tom Carper (D-DE) and Don Cameron, executive director of the National Education Association, indicated to me that your remarks to the Summit on September 30, were very well received. They believe the Summit was an important and productive effort to continue the education reform movement.

INSULAR AREAS

Vieques Bombing Practice: Members of the Bishops' Council of the Methodist Church met with Maria Echaveste, Mara Rudman, and Jeff Farrow to advocate that the Navy leave Vieques. The AFL-CIO and the New York City Council passed resolutions calling for the Navy to leave Vieques. After your meeting with the Congressional Hispanic Caucus, Carlos Romero-Barcelo (D-PR), Jose Serrano (D-NY), Bob Menendez (D-NJ), and Luis Gutierrez (D-IL) told reporters they were impressed by your understanding of the Vieques situation and commitment to a fair solution.

ESEA Proposal: The Republicans on the House Education Committee agreed to increase funding for Puerto Rico from 72 percent to 85 percent. You had proposed that the funding

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

10-18-78

formula for Puerto Rican students be increased to match the funding formula for students in the States and other territories.

Tax Initiatives: Senate Finance Committee leaders agreed to include two of your insular budget initiatives in their tax bill. They agreed to transfer to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands for one year an additional \$3 per gallon tax on rum not made in the States. You had requested a five-year transfer. They also agreed to extend the Research and Experimentation Tax Credit to Puerto Rico.

Samoa Stamp: The Postal Service reversed an earlier decision not to issue a stamp for American Samoa's Centennial. Interior Secretary Babbitt and IGA supported the territory's request for approval after Governor Tau'ese Sunia (D) sought your help.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

10-18-99

October 15, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: THURGOOD MARSHALL, JR.
KRIS M. BALDERSTON

T.M. THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
10-18-99

SUBJECT: Summary of Cabinet Weekly Reports
October 9 - 15, 1999

DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY

- **Financial Modernization:** On October 14, after negotiations entered into at the request of the congressional leadership, Treasury and the Federal Reserve reached agreement on a proposal regarding the authority of national banks to engage in non-bank financial activities. The agreement was submitted the same day to conferees working on financial modernization legislation. Under the agreement, Treasury and the Federal Reserve will each have a role in banking policy going forward, and national banks will, for the first time, have clear authority to engage in non-banking activities through subsidiaries. Conclusion of this agreement should allow the Administration to focus on other important priorities in the financial modernization legislation, such as preserving the Community Reinvestment Act and protecting consumer privacy.
- **China:** On October 24-26, Secretary Summers will lead an interagency delegation to Beijing for the annual meeting of the U.S.-China Joint Economic Commission. The meeting, to be co-chaired by Finance Minister Xiang Huaicheng, will cover domestic and international economic issues, including macroeconomic policies, China's structural reforms, WTO accession talks, economic developments in the Asia region, and international law enforcement issues. Secretary Summers will also meet with Central Bank Governor Dai Xianglong and Premier Zhu Rongji.
- **Pakistan:** Markets in Pakistan were closed when the October 12 political crisis unfolded, and local financial institutions were ordered to remain closed on October 13 to avert a possible panic. So far, there has been negligible market reaction to the crisis. The situation in Pakistan will likely continue to delay the \$280 million in IMF disbursements to Pakistan, which have been on hold since June when the Pakistan missed its IMF program targets. The political crisis and the delay in IMF funding could make it more difficult for the Government to conclude ongoing negotiations with its foreign creditors.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

10-18-99

- **Hurricane Floyd Assistance:** The IRS issued news releases on September 15 and 29 extending until October 15 various filing and payment deadlines regarding corporate, partnership, and fiduciary returns for taxpayers located in counties that had been declared disaster areas by you due to Hurricane Floyd. These deadlines were extended to January 31 for taxpayers located in disaster counties in DE, MD, NJ, NC, SC, PA, and VA. Penalties are being waived for excise tax, employment tax deposits and estimated tax payments if paid by October 15 or by January 31, as applicable.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

- **Children With Disabilities Website:** The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention has prepared a Web-based guide of resources for parents of children with disabilities. The site is a collection of links to federal and local organizations that provide a wide range of services, including grants and personal assistance, for families with disabled children.
- **Campus Sexual Assault Grants:** In mid-October, the Violence Against Women Office is expected to award 21 grants totaling about \$8 million under the Grants to Combat Violent Crimes Against Women on Campuses program. Funds will be used to train campus police about responding to sexual assault, domestic violence and stalking; and establish a mandatory education program on violence against women for incoming students.
- **Police Use Of Force Publication:** By the end of October, the National Institute of Justice and the Bureau of Justice Statistics are expected to release *Use of Force by Police: 1998 Summary of National and Local Data*. The report describes what is known about police use of force, details current research and data collection projects, and gives suggestions for future research.
- **Publication On Girl Offenders:** In late October, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention is scheduled to publish an issue of its Journal, *Juvenile Justice*, which will focus on female involvement in the juvenile justice system, and programs that address the needs of at-risk girls and female juvenile offenders.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

- **Atlantic Salmon:** Wild Atlantic salmon are in danger of extinction, according to a biological report released jointly by FWS and the Department of Commerce's National Marine Fisheries Service. As a result, FWS is designating the population of wild Atlantic salmon in ME as a candidate for protection under the Endangered Species Act. The National Marine Fisheries Service already identifies it as a candidate. The two agencies will prepare a joint proposal to list the species under the Act.

Handwritten note:
This is a
candidate
species

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

- **VT Dairy Case:** During a conference call on October 8, USDA lawyers secured a commitment from a Federal district judge in VT that he will rule on the merits of the case by the end of the year. The judge had enjoined USDA from implementing its federal milk marketing order system reform plan. The judge has also agreed to permit several interveners, who include dairy farmers in the upper Midwest, dairy processors and manufacturers, and consumers into the case, but has thus far not decided whether to grant the government's request for a change of venue to consolidate this case with several other similar cases in DC.
- **Commodity Markets:** Higher wheat stocks, rapid planting of the U.S. winter wheat crop, and slow exports sent wheat prices down across the board. Rising production prospects drove corn prices lower. Soybean cash prices fell under harvest pressure, but futures received a boost from a good *Export Sales* report. Harvest pressure and weakening global prices led to a decline in rice prices. Cotton prices dropped under the continued pressure of aggressive Chinese exports and slowed mill use, but the October 8 lockup reports provided an end-of-the-week boost. Cattle prices followed wholesale beef higher. Large supplies and sliding cutout values sent hog prices down. Broiler prices dropped despite good fast food demand. Increasing production and buyers who expect a continuation of falling prices led to lower cheese prices. Burgeoning cream supplies encouraged a fall in butter prices.
- **Aspen Institute:** From October 24-26, Secretary Glickman will attend Aspen Institute meetings with former Presidents Carter and Mandela.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

- **Missions to the Middle East:** From October 8-18, Secretary Daley is leading two business development missions to the Middle East. The Secretary will travel to Jordan, Israel, West Bank/Gaza, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates. In preparation for the trip, Secretary Daley spoke October 7 at Georgetown University on economic developments in the Middle East and hosted a luncheon October 8 for King Abdullah of Jordan with the U.S. private sector.
- **Anti-Cybersquatting Bill:** On October 7, the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Courts and Intellectual Property approved on a voice vote the Trademark Cyberpiracy Prevention Act. The bill prohibits bad-faith registration or use of an Internet domain name that is identical to, or confusingly similar to, another trademark or service mark. The Senate passed a comparable bill on August 5.

- **Progress on FSX/F-2 Aircraft Program:** From October 11-22, DOC's Bureau of Export Administration is participating in meetings between the U.S. and Japanese Governments regarding production of the prototype FSX and F-2 aircraft. These meetings follow those recently completed between technicians of the U.S. Air Force and their Japanese counterparts, in which two of five technologies developed in the Japanese program were determined to be based on U.S. technologies. Any technologies provided by the U.S. later improved upon by Japan require that the improved technologies "flowback" to the U.S.
- **Y2K Satellite Broadcast:** On November 18, experts from DOC's National Institute of Standards and Technology and other Federal, State, and university experts will participate in a satellite broadcast about the Y2K challenge for the benefit of farmers, ranchers, and other small business owners.
- **Public Workshop on Online Profiling:** On November 8, DOC's National Telecommunications and Information Administration will sponsor a public workshop with the FTC on online profiling – the practice of tracking information about consumers' preferences and interests online, and using that information to create targeted advertising.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

- **Child Labor:** Secretary Herman will testify before Senator Helms's Foreign Relations Committee on Child Labor and the ILO Convention.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

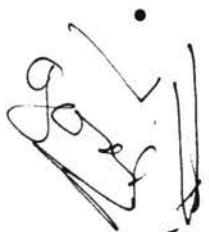
- **West Nile-like Virus:** As of October 14, one additional human fatal case of West Nile-like infection has been confirmed in a 75-year-old male who was a resident of Toronto, Canada, but had traveled to Queens, NY during the outbreak. CDC continues to communicate with the appropriate public health partners.
- **Substance Abuse/HIV Prevention Grants:** During the week of October 18, the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) will award \$13.4 million in three-year grants aimed at substance abuse/HIV prevention targeting African American, Hispanic, and other minority women and children.
- **Product Release of Smoke Screeners:** In mid-October, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion will release Smoke Screeners, a 14-minute education video and leader's guide designed to improve youth's ability to critically analyze messages they receive about tobacco use through the movies and television. The target audience is students in middle and high school.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

10-18-99

- **Conference to Promote Environmentally Responsible Research:** On November 1-2, NIH will host the Leadership Conference: Biomedical Research and the Environment, a conference designed to bring together leaders to discuss ways to ensure that rising health research budgets won't harm the environment and human health. Surgeon General Satcher will speak at the conference.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

- 
- **Central America and Caribbean Homeownership:** Secretary Cuomo and OPIC President and CEO Muñoz signed a memorandum of cooperation to help low-income families in Central America and the Caribbean become homeowners through the creation of primary and secondary mortgage markets, with special emphasis on the low-income sector. This very important agreement between OPIC and HUD will focus on establishing functional and sustainable housing programs for those Central American and Caribbean countries devastated by Hurricanes Georges and Mitch. Together, the two agencies should be able to expedite results to the areas in greatest need of assistance. The first pilot effort of the agreement is planned to be a \$20 million financing plan in Santo Domingo designed to help provide homes to up to 5,000 low-income families whose homes were destroyed last year by Hurricane Georges.
 - **Housing Grants:** The following grants are being prepared for release over the next several weeks: Section 202 (supportive housing for the elderly) and Section 811 (supportive housing for persons with disabilities); Community Development Technical Assistance; and Lead Paint and Hazard Control grants.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

- **Transportation and Trade Mission to South America:** From October 17-22, Secretary Slater will lead a Transportation and Trade Mission to Brazil, Chile, and Peru. The mission will promote U.S. technology in transportation, encourage trade with U.S. companies, and expand U.S. support in regional transportation systems and infrastructure to improve safety and efficiency. Secretary Slater will tour transportation projects and sign a liberalized maritime agreement with Brazil and an Open-Skies aviation agreement with President Frei of Chile. He will be joined in each country by nine to eleven U.S. business leaders representing the aviation, transit, railroad, highway, and maritime industries.
- **U.S.-Africa Transportation Ministerial:** From September 27-29, Secretary Slater hosted a U.S.-Africa Transportation Ministerial in Atlanta, GA. The ministerial was attended by more than 400 public and private sector representatives from the U.S. and Africa, including 40 ministers of transport from 38 nations of sub-Saharan Africa. Agreements were signed providing for Export-Import Bank support to fund the purchase

of U.S.-made equipment for aviation infrastructure improvements and pledging to build partnerships among the nations of Africa and with the U.S. to develop an African transportation system that supports economic growth, regional integration, increase trade, tourism, mobility, and greater integration into the global economy in the 21st century. The Secretary also announced a new code-share arrangement between Delta Airlines and South Africa Airlines and a DOT-funded study of road safety in Africa in partnership with the World Bank Global Road Safety Partnership Initiative.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

- **Travel to Canada:** On October 18, Secretary Richardson is scheduled to travel to Ottawa, Canada. The Secretary will meet with Ralph Goodale, Canadian Minister of Natural Resources, and will participate in a luncheon hosted by the U.S. Ambassador. Key issues for discussion will include climate change, electricity restructuring, plutonium disposition, Y2K issues, and the Nuclear Cooperation Agreement. They will also witness the signing of two implementing arrangements in the areas of fossil fuels and fuel cells, under the U.S.-Canada Science & Technology Agreement.
- **Travel to India:** Secretary Richardson will travel to India from October 24-28. The visit represents an opportunity to re-engage India on key themes that could advance significantly the U.S./India dialogue, especially with a new Government in place resulting from the current electoral process. The arena of energy, environment, and associated infrastructure investment provides major scope for possible Presidential initiatives on the broader U.S./India strategic relationship. The major themes will be energy sector reform, clean energy investment, regional energy integration, and climate change.
- **Beryllium Workers' Compensation Legislation:** Legislation is expected to be formally proposed by the end of October for this program to provide DOE contractor employees with beryllium-related occupational illnesses workers' compensation benefits -- medical costs and wage loss -- similar to those now available to Federal employees but unavailable to DOE workers employed by private firms. DOE is working closely with DOL, the White House, and OMB to finalize legislation.
- **Asthma-Linked Genes Discovered at Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory:** Researchers at Lawrence Berkeley have announced the discovery of two genes that contribute to the development of asthma. More than 14 million people in the United States suffer from asthma and other chronic respiratory ailments. The number of victims has doubled over the last 15 years and is still on the rise, with children living in urban areas particularly susceptible. Medical researchers have no explanation for this upsurge, but it is approaching an epidemic. The finding of these two genes raises the prospect that decreasing the activity of these two genes could help reduce susceptibility to asthma.

attacks. The research results were reported in the October 1 issue of the journal, *Nature Genetics*. The project was supported by DOE and the National Institutes of Health.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

- **MD Race-Based School Transfer Policy:** On October 6, 1999, the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals found that the Montgomery County Public Schools' student transfer policy -- which takes students' race and countywide racial percentages into consideration in determining whether a student can transfer into or out of neighborhood schools -- is not narrowly tailored and, therefore, is unconstitutional.
- **NYC Public School Financing:** On October 12, a state judge heard opening arguments in what the *New York Times* called "the most serious challenge yet" to the state's method of financing public schools. The suit argues that NY's school financing formula has deprived students of their right under the state constitution to a "sound, basic education." The *Times* reports that if the suit is successful, it could force the state to raise taxes to provide more money for schools in NYC and other poor districts, or to find another way to increase state aid to those school districts. Under the current formula, the city receives 35.5 percent of the state's education aid, even though it enrolls 38 percent of the state's public school children.
- **Technology:** On October 19, DOEd will host a Satellite Town Meeting, "Transforming Schools and Communities: The Power of Technology," which will focus on the new opportunities offered by on-line technologies and will examine how students are using technology to interact with real-world experts and scholars, conduct original research, and collaborate with other students around the world.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

- **NC Flood:** HHS has requested VA to extend the deployment of two emergency managers of the VA Emergency Management Strategic Healthcare Group (EMSHG) to the Management Support Team located near Tarboro, NC. This deployment will continue until October 16. A member of VA's EMSHG staff is assigned as VA liaison to the US Public Health Service in the Emergency Operations Center in Rockville, MD. In addition, the amount of funding to provide medical supplies, equipment and pharmaceuticals in support of the North Carolina Disaster Mortuary Teams has been increased to \$15,000. All VA EMSHG support provided to FEMA and HHS is pursuant to the Federal Response Plan.
- **NJ Flood:** Since September 24, VA has been working with the Red Cross and FEMA at its facilities in Somerville, NJ, to provide temporary housing for 200 persons left homeless by the floods resulting from Hurricane Floyd. Many of the flood-displaced

families are from the town of Manville, located three miles from the VA facility. Once VA identified the temporary housing, the American Red Cross established a mobile kitchen, medical and sanitation accommodations for the families. Families have begun to return to their homes or have been relocated by the Red Cross. Presently there are 87 persons remaining at the VA facility.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

- **Stormwater Phase 2 Rule:** Later this month, EPA will promulgate a final rule under the Clean Water Act for the control of stormwater discharges from municipal separate storm sewer systems in urbanized areas that serve fewer than 100,000 people and for construction sites of one to five acres. The rule also includes a “no exposure” exemption from a previous regulation for industrial/commercial facilities where materials and activities are protected and not exposed to rain, snow, or runoff. Stormwater discharges are a major source of impairment in streams, lakes and estuaries. Contaminants may include sediment, floatables, oil/grease, toxics, metals and pathogens. The court-ordered deadline for promulgation is October 29. The final package is currently under review at OMB.
- **CO₂ Emissions from Electric Power Plants:** On October 15, EPA and DOE released a report on carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions from electric power plants. You requested the report because of concern that retail competition in the electric power industry may lead to increased emissions of CO₂ and other air pollutants. The report finds that total CO₂ emissions from electric power generation increased by 3.7 percent in 1998 over 1997. Most of the increase can be attributed to a weather-related increase in demand for electricity.
- **West Nile Virus:** As part of a mosquito control program initiated to address the West Nile virus outbreak, several counties in New York State continue to spray pesticides. Spraying is currently scheduled for Nassau County and Westchester County. EPA recently received a copy of a “Notice of Intent to Sue” by the New York Green Party. Currently, the City of New York and Mayor Giuliani are named as defendants in the notice that charges spraying of pesticides in New York into its waterways constitutes an unpermitted point of source pollution and a violation of the Clean Water Act.

UNITED NATIONS

- **UN Arrears:** The GAO has revised its estimates of how much the U.S. must pay to avoid losing its UNGA vote on January 1. GAO had initially estimated the U.S. would need an extra \$153 million on top of the \$508 million of already planned payments; now they estimate \$111 million on top of the \$548 million of anticipated payments. These figures, however, are the GAO’s, not the UN’s, and they do not fully account for certain

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contested debts. USUN will consult in NY to determine the acceptability to the UN of these revised estimates, since the UN will ultimately use its own numbers to determine if the U.S. should lose its vote.

- **Sierra Leone:** The Security Council moved closer to reaching consensus on the UK-draft resolution authorizing the deployment of up to 6,000 armed UN troops to help implement the Lome peace agreement in Sierra Leone. However, Council members disagreed over whether to approve Chapter VII (more aggressive peace enforcement power) or Chapter VI (less aggressive peacekeeping authority with robust rules of engagement) for the UN force. The U.S., the UK, and France favor a Chapter VI mission, while Canada, Namibia, Malaysia, and the Netherlands support granting Chapter VII authority. USUN notified Congress on October 8. Due to the legislated 15-day waiting period, the earliest the resolution can be voted on is October 23.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY

- **Testimony before the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:** On, October 20, Director McCaffrey will testify before the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation regarding drug use in Olympic competition. The Director will discuss how the externalization of drug testing procedures can help solve this problem.
- **Testimony before the House Appropriations Committee:** On, October 21, the Director will testify before the House Appropriations Committee regarding the National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

- **Trade Investments Fair:** On October 13-14, Administrator Alvarez participated in the New York/Northern Ireland Trade Investments Fair in New York City. The fair is designed to bring together economic development leaders from New York and Northern Ireland to develop joint ventures in contracting and marketing.
- **Small Business Health Initiatives:** By a vote of 227-205, the House approved Small Business Committee Chairman Talent's bill to improve medical care for employees of small businesses. The bill's provisions include 100 percent deductibility of health insurance costs for the self-employed and the creation of Association Health Plans that would allow small businesses to group together to pool health care costs.

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OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

- **Children's Health Equity Bill:** On October 5, Senator Levin introduced the Federal Employees Health Benefits Children's Equity Act of 1999, an Administration proposal that would enable the Federal Government to enroll an employee and his or her family in the FEHB Program when a State court orders the employee to provide health insurance coverage for a child of the employee. Representative Cummings introduced this proposal in the House on September 13.
- **Child Care For Federal Employees:** The FY2000 Treasury Appropriations Act authorizes the use of appropriated funds to subsidize the cost of child care for low-income Federal employees. This authorization is for a one-year program and gives OPM 180 days to issue regulations to implement the provision. OPM is consulting with agencies, unions, child care providers, and other stakeholders to enable the issuance of regulations as quickly as possible.

Cabinet Travel

Monday, October 18 - Sunday, October 24, 1999

Seattle, WA

Administrator Browner 10/20

Spokane, WA

Secretary Glickman 10/18

Chicago, IL

Secretary Shalala 10/18
Secretary Daley 10/21
Secretary Riley 10/21

Iowa City, IA

Secretary Riley 10/20

St. Louis, MO

Director Witt 10/22

Ann Arbor, MI 10/21

Detroit, MI 10/21

Flint, MI 10/22

Administrator Alvarez

Syracuse, NY

Secretary Shalala 10/20

North Carolina

Director Witt 10/21

Secretary Glickman 10/21

Miami, FL

Secretary West 10/21

Tanzania

Secretary Albright 10/16

Africa

Secretary Albright 10/18-24

India

Secretary Richardson 10/24-28

China

Secretary Summers 10/22-26

Brazil, Chile, Peru

Secretary Slater 10/17-23

Middle East

Secretary Cohen 10/18-26

Russia, Finland

Attorney General Reno 10/16-22

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

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October 16, 1999

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: LORETTA UCELLI
STEPHANIE CUTTER

SUBJECT: Communications Weekly Report

Overview:

This past week, we worked with other offices to communicate your budget priorities as we near the end of the Continuing Resolution, and to demonstrate through executive actions that you continue to move the nation forward while partisan politics prohibit Congress from doing the work of the American people.

Executive Actions:

Through events this past week, you announced a series of executive actions that demonstrate you are continuing to lead the nation. On Tuesday, at the American Academy of Pediatrics, you released a new federal strategy to register more children in the CHIP program. On Wednesday, you announced a new policy to protect 40 million acres of national forest. On Friday, at the event to release the new NBC PSA on youth violence, you announced a new Youth Violence Council to coordinate federal anti-violence activities to better protect America's young people from violence in their schools and communities. And, in your Radio Address, you directed federal agencies to do more to hire disabled workers. Through these actions, you communicated to the American people that you have a plan for the nation, and partisan politics will not get in the way of progress.

Next week, through events and other message vehicles, you will continue to demonstrate that while you are leading the nation, Republicans in Congress remain in disarray and fail to move the nation forward.

Budget:

Since next Thursday is the last day of the Continuing Resolution, over the next week we will be working with other offices to communicate that you are committed to keeping the

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country on the path of prosperity through fiscal discipline and investments in our nation's future. Through various events next week, we are pushing out the message that you will fight for a final budget that reflects the priorities of the American people, including strengthening education, fighting crime, protecting the environment.

On Monday, you will meet with your budget team and then make a brief statement. You will demonstrate that while you have a plan to keep America on the right fiscal path, the Republican Congress continues to fail to pass a responsible budget that reflects the priorities of the American people.

On Thursday, at the Top Cops event in the Rose Garden, you will release a 5-year COPS report, which details the success of the COPS program in reducing crime in communities nationwide. You will highlight your commitment to putting 50,000 more cops on the beat, and getting guns off the street. You also will discuss Republican budget cuts to priority programs, including cuts to the COPS program.

Voices Against Violence:

On Tuesday, at the Voices Against Violence conference on Capitol Hill with 350 students from across the nation, you will release a report on school safety, which shows that while overall school violence is down, multiple homicides are up 500 percent (0 to 5 incidences). You will also call on Congress to listen to the American people and pass common sense gun control legislation to keep guns out of the hands of criminals and children.

Americorps/Philanthropy Conference:

On Wednesday, at the Americorps Anniversary celebration, you will highlight the remarkable success of the Americorps program in mobilizing young people toward national service. On Friday, you will host with the First Lady the first-ever Conference on Philanthropy that demonstrates the broad-base of charitable giving in this country, and will explore ways to expand that giving to the benefit of all corners of the nation. We are working with the First Lady's office and other offices to firm up specific actions. Together with the Americorps anniversary event, we will demonstrate to pundits and other media elites that you have spurred a national movement of service in which Americans across the country are giving back to their communities.

WTO Agenda/Communications:

Kelly Hartman
Over the last several weeks, communications worked with Karen Tramontano, NEC, USTR, Commerce, Agriculture, CEA and others on an overall strategy for the upcoming WTO meeting in Seattle. Additionally, we worked to pull together the agenda, fact sheet and speech for your WTO address to the DLC this week. The speech had the desired effect of beginning to change the debate from what opponents of the new trade round have *said* Seattle is about -- to the specific proposals the Administration is *actually* pursuing. We are now working with OPL, the Press Office and others to get your speech and the fact sheet to key constituencies and the business/trade press corps.

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THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
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October 15, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT AND THE VICE PRESIDENT

FROM: MARY BETH CAHILL
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF PUBLIC LIAISON

SUBJECT: WEEKLY REPORT (October 9 to October 15)

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CONSTITUENT OUTREACH AND OTHER ISSUES:

AFRICAN AMERICAN OUTREACH

OPL Hosts Corporate Community and Caribbean Ambassadors Briefings to Amplify Your Continued Support for CBI and Africa Trade Bill. Both communities are strongly encouraged by White House actions to support free trade bills despite stall tactics by Hill. The corporate community plans to team up with religious leaders next week to continue its vocal support for trade bills, in the wake of congressional comments of non-support by African American religious leaders. OPL plans to host a briefing or conference call with religious leaders and supporters on CBI and Africa Trade next week. We will also meet with African Ambassadors next week on CBI and Africa Trade.

BUSINESS OUTREACH

OPL Hosts Briefing for Young President's Organization – Eastern Regional Conference.

On Friday morning, OPL hosted members of the Young President's Organization for an Administration briefing on economic and budget issues. The YPO members are in Washington to attend the annual conference for members from the central and eastern United States. Josh Gotbaum, OMB, delivered remarks on the upcoming budget negotiations; Lisa Green, NEC, gave an update on your New Markets Initiative; and Commerce Undersecretary for International Trade Policy Eric Biel gave a preview of your agenda for the Seattle WTO meeting.

DISABILITY OUTREACH

OPL and Press Office Host First-Ever Disability Press Briefing. On Thursday, as part of its activities to honor National Disability Employment Awareness Month, OPL and the Press Office invited journalists from disability and other minority press for a briefing on Administration Policy and Budget priorities. Secretary Slater, FCC Chairman Kennard, Acting Asst. A.G. Bill Lee, W.H. Counsel, DPC, NEC, and appointees from DOL and DOED briefed attendees on transportation, communications, civil rights enforcement, health, education, and employment. Journalists were pleased to have a high-level meeting with your Administration and commend you for your leadership, particularly in the areas of Work Incentives and civil rights.

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OCTOBER 15, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

FROM: KATHLEEN AHN FOR BEN JOHNSON

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

ACTIONS

Weekly Reader: Your message of tolerance and anti-violence was sent out to elementary schools across the country in the September 3 issue. Your message was printed in the Teachers' Edition for various grade levels, reaching approximately 70,000 teachers and 1.6 million students. Please find attached a copy for your reference.

One America Celebration: We participated in the Celebrate "One America" event on Capitol Hill to highlight passage of H Con Res 141. Rep. Rangel (D-NY) and Rep. Gilman (R-NY) sponsored and led the resolution to unanimous vote this past Wednesday. Ben read a message from you to the audience and thanked the bi-partisan group of leaders who gathered at Statuary Hall to support "One America".

In addition to the co-sponsors, Rep. Lazio (R-NY), Rep. Watts (R-OK) and Frank Guarini, President of the National Italian American Foundation, also gave remarks to the diverse audience of Americans of all backgrounds. For your information, please find attached a copy of the resolution and your message.

CONSTITUENT OUTREACH

Call to Action to the Legal Community: As a follow up to your call to the members of the bar, the American Bar Association (ABA) is hosting a planning conference with Deputy Attorney General Eric Holder as a keynote speaker. Ben is in attendance at the conference and feels that the ABA Diversity Initiative has gotten off to a good start. Ben relayed that people are very enthusiastic about the project and are drawing up statements of mission, goals and objectives and action plans to implement the program.

CABINET RACE INITIATIVE WEEKLY

Department of Commerce

Telecom Study for Black Universities: On October 6, Secretary Daley announced a \$90,027 contract to the National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education for a study of telecommunications capabilities of the nation's 116 historically black universities.

Department of Education

Appeals Court Overturns MD County's Race-Based School Transfer Policy: On October 6, 1999, the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals found that the Montgomery County Public Schools' student transfer policy -- which takes students' race and countywide racial percentages into consideration in determining whether a student can transfer into or out of neighborhood schools -- is not narrowly tailored and therefore, is unconstitutional. The court permanently enjoined the school district from using race in its transfer policy and ordered that a white student, be admitted to a math and science magnet program, even though his enrollment might have a negative effect on racial balance.

Diversity Workshops: Beginning October 22, staff from DOE's Office for Civil Rights (OCR) will participate in a series of three diversity/communications workshops stemming from our race dialogue sessions. To ensure that the workshops are responsive to employee needs, an OCR committee has been working with consultants to design course objectives, sessions, and exercises focused on issues raised in the race dialogues and in a communications survey.

Department of Energy

1999 United States Hispanic Leadership Conference (USHLC): DOE's Office of Human Resources Management provided support to DOE corporate participation at the USHLC from October 8-10. DOE led a Latino leadership rally, participated in workshops, and exhibited at the conference's college fair. More than 5000 students (high school, college, and graduate school) attended the conference. Secretary Richardson was the keynote speaker at the Awards Luncheon on October 8.

General Services Administration

Surplus Property Program: The Office of Civil Rights has participated as an exhibitor at national conferences and conventions of minority, disabled, and female nonprofit organizations to explain about GSA's Federal surplus property programs. The office is responsible for ensuring that property is disposed of in a non-discriminatory manner. Presentations covered both the FSS personal and PBS real property programs. Audiences included the Urban League, League of United Latin American Citizens and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

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Small Business Administration

Native American Outreach: On October 6th, SBA met with the Director of Commerce for the Northern California Hoopa Tribe. The tribe is confirming agreements with two non-Native American businesses for co-ventures on the Hoopa reservation, which will add 200+ new jobs on the reservation over the next 18 months.

Social Security Administration

XXI Annual Conference for the Hispanic Elderly: On October 28, Beatrice Disman, SSA's New York Regional Commissioner, will be the speaker at the XXI Annual Conference for the Hispanic Elderly. The Institute for the Puerto Rican/Hispanic Elderly, Inc. and the Hispanic Senior Action Council are sponsoring the conference. Ms. Disman will address senior citizens, their families, government officials and community leaders about Social Security issues that affect the Hispanic elderly.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 13, 1999

Warm greetings to everyone gathered on Capitol Hill for the congressional celebration of One America. I thank Representative Charlie Rangel, Representative Ben Gilman, and former Representative Frank Guarini for their leadership in encouraging all Americans to reach out across differences in ethnicity, race, and religion to celebrate our fundamental unity.

Throughout America's history, we have overcome extraordinary challenges by finding strength both in the diversity of our people and in the values we all share as Americans. The talents and contributions of men and women from so many different backgrounds have enriched our national life and helped us to achieve our goals. As the new century approaches, America once again has the opportunity to weave a strong fabric from diverse threads. We have the opportunity to build together the world's greatest multiracial, multicultural, multiethnic society; but we will only succeed if we are able to understand and appreciate one another.

And we will only succeed if we stay open to one another. We've got to learn to listen as well as to talk. We've got to learn to feel as well as to think. We have to learn, as we're all told we should do from childhood, to walk in the other person's shoes. When we have done that, I know we can make the future one of equal opportunity and equal responsibility and equal membership in our American community.

I commend all of those participating in this memorable One America celebration for your contributions to this endeavor. Your presence at this event reminds us that, while each of us rightly takes pride in our own culture and heritage, we also celebrate the values that all Americans hold in common: freedom, justice, tolerance, equality, and opportunity. Living and working and growing together, we can build a bright future for all our people.

Best wishes for a wonderful celebration.

Bill Clinton



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 106th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 145

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1999

No. 138

House of Representatives

CELEBRATING ONE AMERICA

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN
OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, October 13, 1999

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. Rangel) for his kind words and eloquent words in support of this important measure, and I am pleased to have worked with him on this measure. I have been pleased to travel with him to nations where we have found sometimes dice and intolerance and have found authoritarian governments and, yes, when we returned to our Nation how grateful we were that we enjoy the freedoms that we have here.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take the opportunity to commend the gentleman from New York (Mr. Rangel), for sponsoring and bringing to us on the floor tonight H. Con. Res. 141. I also thank the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Chabot) for his support on the Committee on the Judiciary.

Furthermore, I want to thank all of our colleagues who have joined together to support this measure and to

HON. CHARLES RANGEL
OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, October 13, 1999

Mr. RANGEL. Continuing to reserve my right to object, I would like to thank the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Chabot) for his unanimous consent request and at the same time thank the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Hyde), and the ranking member, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. Conyers); our majority and minority leaders, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. Armey) and the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Gephardt), and also to have the resolution amended to make certain that it includes the Pacific Islanders with the Asians.

I also, in furthering my reservation, would like to point out for many years my brother, the gentleman from New York (Mr. Gilman), and former Congressman Frank Guarini have gone around the world. We have been to the Middle East; we have been to Africa; we have been to Europe, and we were all fascinated that no matter what mission we were on for the United States Congress, how blessed and how glad we were to get back to these great United States to see how it has been God's will for over 200 years that people from all

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 21, 1999

Dear Students:

I am delighted to welcome you back to school. As we approach the year 2000, it's a particularly exciting time to be a student in America. I hope that all of you will take advantage of the many opportunities your schools have to offer.

Many young people have written to me over the past few months about the gun violence that has occurred in our nation's schools. I believe that everyone deserves schools that are safe and secure, and, as your President, I am working with members of Congress and your state and local leaders to find ways to prevent such violence in the future.

You can help us by talking with your parents, teachers, and friends about your concerns and ideas for making things better. Include people of all backgrounds in your activities, and learn about cultures and interests that are different from your own. We all need one another, and we must learn from and respect one another.

Thank you for doing your part, and best wishes for a productive and safe school year.

Bill Clinton

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October 15, 1999

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: JOHN PODESTA

FROM: LYNN CUTLER *LC*

*Copied
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Podesta*

CC: MARIA ECHAVESTE

SUBJECT: INDIAN COUNTRY

Pine Ridge. Ongoing Follow-up

- In following up on your response to me, the Department of Housing and Urban Development met with the Boys and Girls Clubs and obtained the attached list of people who have been big supporters of theirs. I will review the list with counsel's office and work on a draft for you. If you have special relationships with any of these folks, it would be good to know. Basically, we would do a letter in which you described the project, talk about how little there was at Pine Ridge and indicate that Roxanne Spillett, the President of Boys and Girls Clubs will be calling them.
- I talked to Tom Short Bull, who is President of the Oglala Sioux Indian Community College. He has received the \$300,000 in software from Microsoft that was part of your New Markets tour, and Gateway will deliver the \$50,000 in new computers that they pledged right after the first of the year. He is very happy and grateful.
- Last week at the National Congress of American Indians, I saw the mother of the disabled child in the wheelchair that you met at Pine Ridge. She said that she has been receiving calls and assistance and wanted me to convey to you her profound thanks.
- In light of the fact that we determined that there were only eighteen children enrolled in the CHIP program, I thought that you would be interested in the attached article.

Update on Kennewick Man

I thought you'd like to know the latest on Kennewick Man:

- On September 21, 1999, the United States District for the District of Oregon handed down the Bonnichsen decision. The plaintiffs sought an order requiring the

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT
PAGE TWO

Department of the Army, the Army Corps of Engineers, and the Department of the Interior to make an immediate and final decision on plaintiffs' request to study the remains of Kennewick Man. In a strong decision, the Magistrate Judge found no satisfactory explanation for the delay in determining the age and cultural affiliation of the remains and in deciding whether to give Kennewick Man's remains to the scientists or several Indian Tribes. The Judge imposed a March 24, 2000 deadline on the Army Corps of Engineers and the Department of the Interior to answer these questions.

Federal Grants to Plains Tribes

- There were major law enforcement grants announced this week as part of the Department of Justice and the Department of the Interior's Indian Law Enforcement Initiative. These grants come even as the House of Representatives has zeroed out funding for next year. Among the winners were several of the tribes who were here for the meeting in May in the Roosevelt Room. Rosebud will receive over \$6 million to build a correctional facility, Three Affiliated Indian Tribes (Chairman Tex Hall's tribe) won \$2 million as well for a facility. Several other Plains tribes won grants for law officers and equipment. Some of the Dakota tribes and several Montana tribes were awarded Welfare to Work grants as well.

Indian Initiative 2001

- We held our first meeting with agencies to discuss priorities and initiatives for the 2001 budget as they affect Indian Country. Several sub-groups were formed and are working on economic development, health, and education issues. We have also called a special meeting of the White House Interagency Working Group on American Indians and Native Alaskans to plan the Initiative for your announcement.

Walter Annenberg

The Anneberg Foundation
St. David's Center, Suite A-200
150 Radnor-Chester Road
St. Davids, PA 19087

Philip F. Anschutz

The Anschutz Family Foundation
555 17th Street, Suite 2400
Denver, CO 80202

Tom Brokaw

NBC - New York Bureau
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, New York 10112

Warren E. Buffet

The Buffet Foundation
209 Kiewit Plaza
Omaha, NE 68131

Stephen Case

The AOL Foundation
22000 AOL Way
Dulles, VA 20166

Michael Eisner, Chief Executive

The Walt Disney Company
500 South Buena Vista Street
Burbank, CA 91521-1010

Ted Forstmann, Chairman

The Forstmann Foundation, Inc.
c/o Forstmann, Little and Co.
767 Fifth Avenue, 44th Floor
New York, New York

Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation

Bill Gates
P.O. Box 23350
Seattle, WA 98102

Andy Grove, Chairman

Intel Corporation
2200 Mission College Blvd
Santa Clara, CA 95052-8119

Wayne Huizenga

Autonation
P.O. Box 22776
Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33335

Kirk Kerkorian

The Lincy Foundation
4835 Koval Lane
Las Vegas, NV 89109

John W. Kluge

John W. Kluge Foundation
c/o Edward A. Hopkins
15004 Sunflower Court
Rockville, MD 20853-1748

Philip H. Knight

Philip H. Knight Charitable Foundation
Trust
One Bowerman Drive
Beaverton, OR 97005

Robert Redford

Sundance Institute
P.O. Box 16450
Salt Lake City, UT 84116

Steven Spielberg

DreamWorks SKG
100 Universal Plaza
Bungelow 477
Universal City, CA 91608

Ted Turner

Turner Foundation
One CNN Center, Suite 1090 - South Tower
Atlanta, GA 30303

Oprah Winfrey

Harpo, Inc.
110 N. Carpenter Street
Chicago, IL 60607

Steve Wynn

The Bellagio Hotel
3600 Las Vegas S. Blvd.
Las Vegas, NV 89109

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F.B.I. Study Finds Gun Use In Violent Crimes Declining

By FOX BUTTERFIELD

In the clearest evidence yet that recent efforts to reduce gun violence through new laws and police pressure are working, a Federal Bureau of Investigation report released yesterday shows that a 7 percent drop in homicides in 1998 was entirely attributable to a decrease in killings committed with guns.

The report also indicates that a significant drop in robberies carried out with guns helped account for a 10 percent decline in robberies nationwide, the biggest decrease of any one category of crime.

Over all, the F.B.I.'s annual Uniform Crime Report found that violent crimes and property crimes each dropped 6 percent last year, the seventh consecutive year serious crime has fallen and the largest single yearly decline in the 1990's. The national homicide rate has now fallen to 6.3 per 100,000, which was the level in 1967, when crime first exploded in the United States.

Alfred Blumstein, a professor of criminology at Carnegie Mellon University in Pittsburgh, said the most important news in the F.B.I. report was the evidence that the use of guns in homicides and robberies was declining.

"These numbers suggest to me that the efforts to control the availability of guns, especially in the hands of young people, are having some effect," Professor Blumstein said.

Among these efforts are increased efforts by the Federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms to trace guns used in crimes; the tighter Federal restrictions imposed on gun purchases by the Brady Law of 1994, named after James Brady, the former White House press secretary who was wounded in the assassination attempt on President Ronald Reagan; and new gun control laws passed by numerous states, like those limiting purchasers to one handgun a month.

In addition, the police and prosecutors in many cities, including New York and Boston, have devised new strategies to cut off the supply of illegal handguns to criminals and juveniles or make them wary about carrying guns for fear of arrest.

Another good sign in the report, Professor Blumstein said, was that the percentage of homicide victims who were female dropped 11 percent in 1998, suggesting that legal and social efforts to prevent domestic abuse were working.

The report also found that the proportion of victims who knew their killers rose to 51 percent in 1998 from 48 percent in 1997, meaning that there were fewer homicides in which the victims were strangers. This is another encouraging development, Professor Blumstein said, because the random, violent street crimes that mushroomed with the crack epidemic of the late 1980's were disproportionately committed by young people against strangers.

The report said that arrests of juveniles for violent crimes fell 8 percent in 1998, compared with a 4 percent drop in adult arrests. It was an increase in juvenile crime in the late 1980's that caused crime rates to soar.

Geoffrey Canada, the president of the Rheedlen Centers for Children and Families, a nonprofit social service agency in Harlem, said the drop in crime by young people was "a reality I see."

While politicians and criminal justice experts have attributed the decline in crime to tougher police tactics or longer prison sentences, Mr. Canada said he thought much of the decrease was a result of a change in the attitudes of young people in the inner cities.

"The notion of the late 1980's and early 90's that crime was an option for young people, a way to get their sneakers or movie tickets or buy an apartment building, that whole way of thinking has changed dramatically," Mr. Canada said.

The change has worked like a contagion in reverse, he said: "The fewer kids who do crime, the fewer will do it."

Another factor, Mr. Canada said, is that prolonged prosperity has finally provided more jobs in poor minority neighborhoods, "so people now see other people working and they get the message that work pays, crime doesn't."

James Alan Fox, the Lipman Professor of Criminal Justice at Northeastern University, cautioned that Americans may be becoming too complacent after seven straight years of declining crime.

"What goes down will go up," Professor Fox said. "If you don't continue to work hard at crime prevention, it's like going off a diet."

In fact, the police in New York City reported in June that the number of killings this year had increased 6

Statistics suggest that recent efforts to control firearms may be having an effect.

percent over the comparable period in 1998. Professor Fox said that trend had continued.

The new F.B.I. report said there were 16,914 homicides nationwide in 1998, of which 10,975 were committed with guns, down from a total of 18,210 in 1997, of which 12,346 involved guns. The reduction by 1,371 in killings involving a firearm was greater than the overall drop of 1,296.

Similarly, the report said that robberies committed with guns fell to 38 percent of all robberies in 1998 from 40 percent in 1997.

Handguns were by far the most common weapon in killings, accounting for 52 percent, while rifles and shotguns each accounted for only 4 percent of all homicides, the report said.

The predominant role played by handguns underscores the belief, held by officials in the 28 cities and counties that have filed lawsuits against the firearms industry, that America's gun violence problem is largely a handgun problem.

As has been true for as long as crime statistics have been kept, the F.B.I. report found that the South had the highest homicide rate, 8 per 100,000, compared with 6 per 100,000 for the Midwest and West and only 4 per 100,000 for the Northeast.

The F.B.I. report is based on police arrest reports. It measures the violent crimes of murder, robbery, rape and aggravated assault and the property crimes of burglary, motor vehicle theft, larceny and arson.

we showed
we did -
BC

The New York Times

MONDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1999

Elias F. Ghanem, M.D.copied
Nash
PodestaTHE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
10-18-99TUSH
Elias is a close friend
to my
R

October 4, 1999

President Bill Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C.
20500

Dear Mr. President,

It was truly a pleasure seeing you again on your recent but short trip to Las Vegas, although, no matter how brief the visit I always enjoy our time together.

As per our conversation regarding my good friend, Dr. Ralph Freedman, whose resume I am enclosing for you to review as a possible nominee for the National Cancer Advisory Board. Ralph, is a great humanitarian, an excellent physician and is extremely dedicated as well. Furthermore, he has been a tremendous help to me both mentally and scientifically.

I truly believe Mr. President, if Ralph were to be nominated to the National Cancer Advisory Board, he would be a tremendous asset to all.

I certainly hope your next trip to Las Vegas allows you to spend a little more time here and we have a chance to visit longer.

Wishing you all the best and may God be with you and your family always.

Sincerest Regards,



Elias F. Ghanem, M.D.

Dr. RALPH STUART FREEDMAN, M.D., Ph.D., FACOG, FACS

Dr. Freedman's distinguished career as a physician and a researcher has been dedicated to the prevention and treatment of female malignancies.

In 1976 Dr. Freedman was awarded the prestigious Eli Lilly International Fellowship to study tumor immunology under the mentorship of Joseph Sinkovics, M.D., at the University of Texas M. D. Anderson Cancer Center (UT MDACC). Immediately following the fellowship, he was asked to join the Faculty of UT MDACC as an Assistant Professor and was rapidly promoted to Professor with tenure in 1987. He is licensed to practice medicine in Texas and is Boarded by the American College of Obstetrics and Gynecology. Tumor immunology and immunotherapy have been and remain the main focus of his research.

As a gynecologic oncologist he is frequently consulted on complex clinical problems that require specialized treatment and management. His renown has spread not only across the United States but internationally, drawing patients seeking his opinions and his care from as far afield as France, Belgium, Turkey, Yugoslavia, Guatemala, Israel, South Africa, and Taiwan. His expertise in translational research has involved him in special review committees and consultancies including the National Cancer Institute, NASA, United States/Israel Bi National Science Foundation, and the World Health Organization's International Radiation Study. He has presented at the American

Page 2

Cancer Society's Science Writers' Seminar, has accepted visiting Professorships at overseas institutions such as the University of Madrid, at the Catholic University in Rome, Seoul National University Hospital, Korea and in Heidelberg. Dr. Freedman also has ongoing collaborations with Baylor and Temple Universities.

Dr. Freedman completed his initial medical education in South Africa and received his Specialty Boards in South Africa and in England. He served on the Faculty of the University of Witwatersrand in Johannesburg for several years during which time he was awarded a Ph.D. degree for his thesis on the influence of lactation patterns on diseases of the uterus. He also conducted some of the early studies on virus associations with cervix cancer and was one of the earliest protagonists of vaccines in uterine cervix cancer and ovarian cancer.

Currently Dr. Freedman is Director of the Immunology and Molecular Biology Laboratory in the Department of Gynecologic Oncology at UT MDACC. He has published over 150 scientific papers and invited articles and has a remarkable track record of peer recommended funding including grants from the National Institutes of Health, the American Cancer Society, and the Texas Higher Education Board which recognized his ground breaking work on tumor cell surface binding human monoclonal antibodies and for which he has received a patent.

Page 3

His team provided the first description of the pharmacokinetics on interleukin-2 in the peritoneal cavity of patients with ovarian cancer and he has received support from the pharmaceutical industry for the conduct of clinical trials of novel immunologic therapy agents.

Dr. Freedman continues to play an active role in graduate and postdoctoral education and has mentored a number of clinical and laboratory students, most of whom have published work under his guidance. Two of his recent students have been awarded Ph.D. degrees. He recently served as a member of the Promotions and Tenure Committee at UT MDACC and also serves as *ad hoc* reviewer on special NIH Study Sections, and for investigator initiated programs. Recently, he served as *ad hoc* consultant to several Biotechnology companies involved with the development of tumor vaccines for patients with gynecologic cancers.

Loved and admired by his patients for the compassion underpinning his knowledge, Dr. Freedman is very highly respected by his peers, so much so that he was elected as the Chairperson of the M. D. Anderson Associates, the alumnus organization representing ex-trainees and past Faculty at UT MDACC. As Chair of the M. D. Anderson Associates, Dr. Freedman has organized an educational conference for oncologists and is co-editing a monograph on the treatment of breast cancer..

Page 4

Dr. Freedman's professional commitment to and extensive experience and understanding of women's cancer-related health issues make him an outstanding candidate for service on committees that are involved with national decisions involving cancer research and care for women.

F A C S I M I L E

To: ~~Lynda~~ Dixon

Fax: 501-375-0512-

Pages: 6, including this cover sheet.

Date: October 13, 1999

Hi Lynda,

It was great talking to you. Have a wonderful trip and hopefully we will see you soon.

Take Care...

President Clinton

From the desk of...

Elias F. Ghanem, M.D.
President
EFG Medical Management
Harmon Medical Center
150 East Harmon Avenue
Suite 200
Las Vegas, Nevada 89109
702-731-0900
Fax: +1 (702) 739-4356

cc: Sean Maloney ✓

Jack Valenti
MPAA

Phone: (202) 293-1966
Fax: (202) 452-9823

MEMORANDUM

Sunday, October 17, 1999

99 OCT 18 PM 1:43

TO: John Podesta

FROM: Jack Valenti



As per our conversation last night, I send you (attached) a brief resume of a remarkable woman, Florence Mahoney.

The President has conferred the Presidential Medal of Freedom on many deserving citizens of this Republic, but none will match the efforts of Ms. Mahoney in the field of health for all Americans.

To quote a passage from the attachment: "What a rostrum she gives the President as he cites and honors this amazing woman who for over 60 years has been fighting for the same cause as President Clinton, the legacy of health care and research to benefit not merely those now living in this free and loving land, but for generations of Americans yet unborn."

This is a winner for the President in so many ways. Can you convey to the President the contents of this memo so he can read for himself why this suggestion has weight and substance, for him and for the nation?

10/18/99

Send to Bushchardt?

Yes ☒
No ☐

C

A most superior candidate for the Presidential Medal of Freedom:

Her name is Florence Mahoney. This year she will turn 100.

She and the late Mary Lasker were the major force behind the build-up and ascending prominence of the National Institutes of Health during the administration of President Harry Truman, and subsequent administrations. Mrs. Mahoney's elegant, antique-filled home on Prospect Street, just across from the Georgetown University campus, became the 'headquarters for one of America's most unusual lobbying operations, with the unpaid firm of "Mahoney and Lasker" as its chief protagonists. She and Mrs. Lasker badgered Mr. Truman, until he is alleged to have said: "The only way to keep these ladies out of my office was to get the NIH off the ground."

In the time of the Truman Administration, as a direct result of Mahoney and Lasker's tenacious efforts not only with President Truman, but with members of Congress as well, the following took place:

1. The National Mental Health Act was passed.
2. The National Heart Act was passed, and the National Heart Institute came into being.
3. A significant name change took place: The National Institute of Health became the National Institutes of Health.
4. The National Institute of Dental Research was established.
5. Construction of the Clinical Center was begun.
6. Land was purchased to expand the facilities of the NIH.
7. The National Institute of Mental Health became a reality.

8. The National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness and the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases were established.

In the 1970s, Mrs. Lasker gave most of her attention to expanding the war on cancer. Mrs. Mahoney devoted herself to two of her passionate causes, one, the creation of a National Institute on Aging, finally achieved in 1974 and, two, the pursuit of her fundamental conviction that basic biological research needed as much attention as more targeted efforts to discover cures for specific diseases – which, of course, required additional funding, to which she directed her tireless labors.

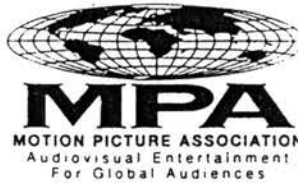
Mrs. Mahoney is universally regarded as the 'godmother' of the National Institute on Aging, and in honor of her work, the Institute established the Florence Mahoney Lecture on Aging which entices the most eminent and influential doctors in that field. Mrs. Mahoney is an honorary member of numerous medical and scientific professional societies. She is a personal friend of more biomedical scientists than most of the doctors in that arena..

She was a close and devoted friend of Presidents Truman, Kennedy, Johnson, and Carter. For each of them she was a persistent lunar force, appealing to each President for more and more support for NIH. Her political and scientific allies included Senators Lister Hill, Warren Magnuson, Pepper and Hollings, along with John Gardner, Carl Menninger, Jonas Salk, Bob Butler and countless others.

At she nears 100, what happier and more relevant choice can President Clinton make than awarding the highest laurel a civilian citizen of this nation can receive to Florence Mahoney, as she nears her 100th birthday. And what a rostrum she gives to the President as he cites and honors this amazing woman who for over 60 years has been fighting for the same cause as President Clinton,

the legacy of health care and research to benefit not merely those now living in this free and loving land, but for generations of Americans yet unborn.

One day, it is to be devoutly wished, millions of these citizens will salute President Clinton for his indispensable determination to lessen the blight of disease and increase the spread of health care during his time of power. Perhaps the award of the Presidential Medal of Freedom will also illuminate long-delayed public recognition for a lone woman, who without public status or public power, did so much for so many who never knew her name.



JACK VALENTI
CHAIRMAN
AND
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

October 17, 1999

1600 EYE STREET, NW
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006
TELEPHONE: 202/293-1966
TELECOPIER: 202/452-9823

Dear Jim

I want you to know I am trying to persuade the President to confer upon Florence Mahoney the Presidential Medal of Freedom. I am attaching a brief resume of Florence which I sent to the President.

Perhaps you could pass a copy of this along to Mrs. Anne Cox Chambers, who is a close personal friend of Florence. Anything that you and the Cox Bureau in Washington can do to enhance my persuasions would be deeply appreciated.

Warmly,
Jack