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Collection/Record Group: Clinton Presidential Records

Subgroup/Office of Origin: Counsel Office

Series/Staff Member: Shelli Peterson

Subseries:

OA/ID Number: 21947

FolderID:

Folder Title:

[International Family Planning]

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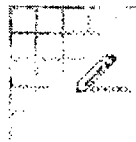
Archived for Michelle Peterson
Left in Room 486 OEOB
1/15/01

Box 1 of 2

Mexico City Policy

FG006-01

Enclosures 5/19/47
Oversize Attachment # 21947
NARA 19168



Christine L. Anderson
11/29/99 11:35:07 AM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc:

Subject: Fact Sheet: President Clinton Signs A Budget that Made Progress on America's Priorities, but encourages Congress to Act on America's Unfinished Business

**PRESIDENT CLINTON SIGNS A BUDGET THAT MADE PROGRESS ON AMERICA'S PRIORITIES
ENCOURAGES CONGRESS TO ACT ON AMERICA'S UNFINISHED BUSINESS**

November 29, 1999

Today President Clinton will sign the Consolidated Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2000, providing funding for education, public safety, the environment, international leadership, health care and other priorities. In his speech, the President will prod Congress to act on America's unfinished business when it returns in January.

Protecting Fiscal Discipline and Paying Down the Debt. The budget represents a victory for President Clinton's policy of fiscal discipline. Between 1981 and 1992, the debt quadrupled. In 1992 the deficit was \$290 billion and projected to rise to over \$400 billion in 1999. As a result of the tough and sometimes unpopular choices made by President Clinton in 1993 and 1997, we have seen seven consecutive years of fiscal improvement for the first time in America's history, bringing last year's budget to a unified surplus of \$124 billion -- the largest ever. Throughout the year, the Republicans proposed irresponsible tax cuts that would have jeopardized this record of fiscal discipline. In September, the President vetoed a Republican tax cut that would have drained hundreds of billions of dollars of the Social Security surplus from debt reduction. As a result of the President's stand, America will stay on course to pay off the debt held by the public by 2015 -- for the first time since Andrew Jackson was President.

A Victory for America's Students. After vetoing a Congressional budget that denied funding to critical education and training investments, President Clinton and Vice President Gore delivered on their ambitious education agenda.

More High-Quality Teachers With Smaller Class Sizes: Building on a new initiative by the President last year, the bill includes \$1.3 billion for a bipartisan plan to help reduce class size in the early grades by hiring 100,000 quality teachers over the next six years.

Accountability for the Lowest Performing Schools: It also includes \$134 million in Title I funds for this new initiative to help turn around the worst-performing schools and hold them accountable for results.

Double Funding for After School: It provides \$453 million for after school, providing support to 675,000 students – 375,000 more than last year.

GEAR UP: It provides a 67 percent increase to \$200 million for the President's GEAR UP initiative, which helps 482,000 students aspire to and prepare for college -- the second year of this new initiative.

Expanded Head Start: It provides a \$607 million increase for Head Start to serve an additional 44,000 children. Total funding is \$5.3 billion -- 90 percent higher than 1993.

Hispanic Education Agenda: It provides a \$436 million in increases for a number of education programs that help to improve the educational achievement and high dropout rates of Latino students.

Largest Pell Grant Maximum Award Ever: Increased to \$3,300 -- a 43 percent increase since 1993.

Fighting Crime, Drugs, and Guns. To keep crime at record low levels, President Clinton fought for important investments in the budget that will build on the Administration's successful community policing initiative.

More Police for Our Streets: The bill contains full funding for the first installment toward the President's goal to fund the hiring of up to 50,000 more police officers for our Nation's streets by 2005. The initiative builds on the President's successful COPS program that has already funded 100,000 police officers to help keep America's streets safe.

Investing in a Cleaner Environment. President Clinton and Vice President Gore won significant gains for the environment in the fiscal year 2000 budget, including new resources to combat water pollution, protect wildlife, address global warming, and preserve precious lands across the country. At the same time, the President and Vice President forced Congress to drop or substantially modify dozens of anti-environmental riders that would have rolled back hard-won environmental safeguards and benefited special interests at the expense of our public lands.

Preserving Our Lands Legacy: The President and Vice President won \$651 million for Lands Legacy, a 42 percent increase for this historic initiative that strengthens federal efforts to preserve natural treasures and provides communities with new resources to protect local green spaces.

Maintaining America's Global Leadership . The Republican Congressional budget would have turned its back on America's leading role in the world by not providing funds for peace in the Middle East, leadership at the United Nations, economic development in the poorest countries, and efforts to halt the spread of nuclear weapons. The President fought for and secured victories to strengthen America's leading role in the world:

Promoting Peace in the Middle East: The Congress fully funded the President's \$1.8 billion request arising from the Wye River Agreement.

Maintaining Leadership at the United Nations: In an agreement reached between the President and Congress, the United States will now keep its UN vote, encourage needed reforms at the UN, and repay \$926 million..

Debt Relief for Poor Countries: The bill provides \$110 million to fund reduction of debts owed to the U.S. government by the poorest developing countries.

Reducing the Nuclear Weapons Threat and Building Democracy in Russia and the Newly Independent States: The final bills provide \$1.5 billion across the government to fund important efforts in Russia and the Newly Independent States to reduce the threat of nuclear weapons, to promote democracy, private enterprise, and free speech, and to generally assist in the transition these countries are undertaking.

More Funding for President Clinton's Child Labor Initiative: The Congress fully funded the

President's \$30 million request – maintaining the 10-fold increase from the \$3 million funding in 1998.

Progress on the New Markets Initiative: In his State of the Union, President Clinton launched an effort to bring more private investment to all areas of the United States. The President and Congressional Leaders have agreed to work together to enact bipartisan legislation to help spur economic development in urban and rural communities that have not shared fully in the benefits of the nation's strong economy. The New Markets initiative enjoys bipartisan support.

Funding America's Private Investment Companies (APICs): Provides \$20 million of funding for APICs (subject to authorization), a key element of the President's New Markets Initiative, that would leverage \$800 million of new investment in underserved areas.

New Markets Venture Capital Program: Provides, subject to authorization, \$16.5 million in funding for New Market Venture Capital Firms (NMVCs) and BusinessLINC to bring equity capital and technical assistance to small businesses in low- and moderate-income neighborhoods.

Addressing Health Care. The President won a \$34.5 billion investment in health programs, 11.7 percent above the FY 1999 enacted level. These investments will strengthen the public health infrastructure, provide critical prevention and treatment services to individuals with mental illness, invest in pediatric training programs, and advance biomedical research with a historic investment of \$2.3 billion. The bill also invests \$16 billion over 5 years to address the flawed policy and excessive payment reductions resulting from the Balanced Budget Act (BBA) of 1997. It lifts caps on therapy services, increases payments for very sick nursing home patients, restores teaching hospital funding, and extends coverage of drugs that prevent rejection of organ transplants, among others.

A Strong Research and Development Agenda: The bill includes an unprecedented commitment to key civilian research. The bill increases the President's "21st Century Research Fund" for civilian research programs by more than \$3 billion.

National Science Foundation: A 6.6 percent increase in support for science and engineering research and education.

National Institutes of Health: Provides \$2.3 billion, a 15 percent increase over FY 1999 funding levels, to build on the President's commitment to biomedical research.

Information Technology: The bill includes more than \$80 million in funding for the Next Generation Internet and \$235 million for the Administration's "Information Technology for the 21st Century" initiative.

Much Work Still Left To Do

Passing Common Sense Gun Legislation: Congress must pass a bipartisan juvenile crime bill that includes strong gun measures to: close the gun show loophole; require child safety locks for handguns; ban the importation of large capacity ammunition clips; and bar violent juveniles from owning guns for life.

Passing a Strong, Enforceable, Patients' Bill of Rights: During the past two years, the President has exercised his executive authority to extend critical patient protections to over 85 million Americans. But ultimately, the only way to ensure that all Americans in all plans have basic consumer protections is to enact a strong, enforceable Patients' Bill of Rights.

Raising the Minimum Wage: The Congress has failed to pass a clean, straightforward bill to increase the minimum wage by \$1 over two years -- a step that would simply restore it to the 1982

inflation-adjusted level. Instead, the Senate attached the minimum wage increase to fiscally irresponsible tax giveaways for special interests.

Strengthening Social Security: The Republicans have proposed so-called "lockbox" legislation that would not add a single day to the life of Social Security; the President has asked them to join him in using the benefits of fiscal discipline to extend the life of Social Security from 2034 to 2050.

Expanding Federal Hate Crimes Laws: The President and Vice President have called for a bill that would make it easier to prosecute crimes based on race, color, religion and national origin; and that would also include crimes based on sexual orientation, gender and disability.

Modernizing and Strengthening Medicare: Although members of both parties joined the President and Vice President in the effort to adjust Medicare health care provider payments, Congress failed to address the growing challenges that Medicare faces. These challenges include modernizing it with a long overdue, optional prescription drug and giving Medicare the adequate resources and tools to be as efficient as possible.

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Message Sent To: _____

Christine L. Anderson
11/29/99 12:02:11 PM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc:

Subject: Cover Sheet: President Clinton Signs H.R. 3194 "The Consolidated Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2000"

**PRESIDENT CLINTON SIGNS H.R. 3194, "THE CONSOLIDATED
APPROPRIATIONS ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000"**

The Rose Garden

November 29, 1999

Today, President Clinton will sign into law H.R. 3194, "The Consolidated Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2000," a bill that provides funding for education, public safety, the environment international leadership, health care and other priorities.

In his remarks, the President will emphasize the important victory this budget marks for the American people -- a budget that protects fiscal discipline while meeting America's priorities and investing in the nation's future. The President will highlight the significant progress this hard-won budget represents notably on education, safe neighborhoods, the environment, economic development, health care for the disabled, and global leadership.

President Clinton will challenge Congress to move forward on the many important things still to be done: including passing common-sense gun legislation; passing a strong Patients' Bill of Rights; expanding hate crimes legislation; strengthening Social Security; modernizing Medicare, including a voluntary prescription drug benefit; and raising the minimum wage.

The President will be joined at the signing ceremony by Members of Congress including: Senator Kent Conrad (D-ND); Senator Pete Domenici (R-NM); Senator Byron Dorgan (D-ND);

Senator Patrick Leahy (D-VT); Senator Paul Sarbanes (D-MD); Senator Arlen Specter (R-PA);

Representative Ken Bentsen (D-TX); Representative Elijah Cummings (D-MD);

Representative Jay Dickey (R-AR); Representative Norman Dicks (D-WA); Representative Eliot Engel (D-NY); Representative Carolyn Kilpatrick (D-MI); Representative Carolyn Maloney (D-NY); Representative Ralph Regula (R-OH); Representative Martin Sabo (D-MN); Representative Ellen Tauscher (D-CA); and Representative Albert Wynn (D-MD).

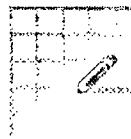
A number of Cabinet and Administration officials will also join the President, including: Treasury Secretary Lawrence Summers, Attorney General Janet Reno, Interior Secretary

Bruce Babbitt, Health and Human Services Secretary Donna Shalala, Education Secretary Richard Riley, EPA Administrator Carol Browner, and SBA Administrator Aida Alvarez.

In addition to teachers and police officers from the Virginia/Maryland/DC Metro region, representatives from education, environmental, health care, business, disability, and law enforcement organizations will be in attendance.

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Message Sent To: _____

 Christine L. Anderson
11/29/99 11:35:16 AM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc:

Subject: Fact Sheet: President Clinton: Providing Strong Leadership at Home and Abroad

President Clinton: Providing Strong Leadership At Home And Abroad

November 29, 1999

This month, President Clinton's strong leadership in both domestic and foreign affairs was clear. The President: reached a budget agreement that reflected his priorities and the American people's values; brokered an historic agreement to bring China into the World Trade Organization and rules-based trade; put the Good Friday Peace Accords back on track in Northern Ireland; brokered an agreement for peace talks between Turkey and Greece over Cyprus, and signed an agreement that will improve US energy security through the building of a Caspian energy pipeline.

The Budget Agreement: A Hard Fought Victory for the American People

President Clinton insisted that Congress keep working on its budget until key priorities were addressed, including maintaining fiscal discipline, paying down the debt, and making investments in our people. This budget reflects *all* of those priorities. The President won:

A victory for our children with investment in 100,000 new qualified teachers to reduce class size.

A victory for safer neighborhoods with investment in up to 50,000 new police officers.

A victory for a cleaner environment through investment in the President's "Lands Legacy" initiative to preserve natural areas and removal of anti-environmental "riders."

A victory for Americans with disabilities through passage of the Jeffords-Kennedy-Roth-Moynihan legislation allowing Americans with disabilities to rejoin the work force without losing health care.

A victory for American national interests through payment of UN dues and investment in the Middle East peace process, safeguarding of nuclear arms, and debt relief for impoverished nations.

China-WTO Agreement: An Historic Trade Agreement with China

For 13 years, the United States has been working to bring China into the system of rules-based trade. Earlier this month, the team of negotiators President Clinton dispatched to China reached an historic agreement paving the way for China to join the World Trade Organization. The agreement furthers US economic interests, opening Chinese markets to American goods, slashing Chinese tariffs, leveling the playing field for American businesses and protecting American workers from dumping. The deal also

promotes US national security interests, opening Chinese society to democracy, human rights and the rule of law.

Northern Ireland: Putting the Good Friday Peace Accords Back on Track

After months of stalemate and painstaking negotiation, the President Clinton's Representative to the Northern Ireland peace talks, former Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell, announced a significant breakthrough this week. The blueprint for peace announced by Senator Mitchell will lead to the formation of shared political institutions and the start of the disarmament process at the earliest possible date. The Good Friday Peace Accords are back on track.

Cyprus: Brokering an Agreement for New Peace Talks

Settling the decades long-conflict between our two allies, Turkey and Greece, over the political status of Cyprus is a high priority on the President's foreign policy agenda. Tireless mediation -- and President Clinton's personal involvement -- bore fruit last week as leaders from both sides agreed the peace talks. Due to President Clinton's leadership, there is new hope for peace in Cyprus.

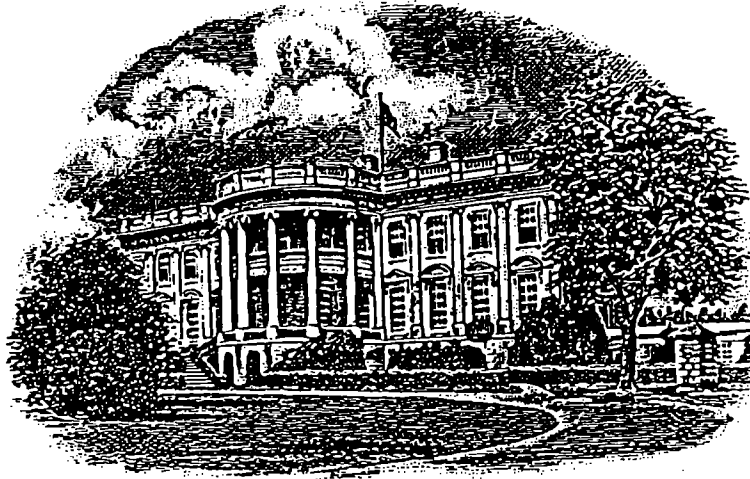
Caspian Oil Pipeline: Signing an Agreement to Strengthen Energy Security

The Clinton Administration has worked since 1994 to develop secure energy and gas pipelines from the Caspian Sea to the Mediterranean to ensure that Americans have access to these important energy resources. Last week, President Clinton brokered a landmark agreement that takes an important step towards this goal. The agreement signed in Istanbul, Turkey ensures the free flow of oil and gas to the world market, offers new commercial opportunities for U.S. companies, enhances cooperation among the countries of the region, and provides an environmentally safer way to transport oil and gas.

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Message Sent To: _____

The White House



Office of the Counsel to the President
Facsimile Transmission

Date: 11/15/99

To: Bill

Facsimile Number: _____

Total Pages: 5

From: Michelle Peterson

Phone: (202) 456-7804

Fax: (202) 456-7024

Note: In "Lobbying Activities", we would settle for one of either
change I have suggested, to protect against "de minimus" efforts.
We need to strike out portion on top of pg. 2

to prevent "toxication" issue as you all agreed. We cannot agree to what
you are calling a firewall -- I'm happy to explain why its totally

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385

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we agreed to that
in exchange

International Family Planning: New Restrictions and Budget Cut

In November 1999, the Clinton Administration reluctantly accepted a law imposing new restrictions on aid to overseas family planning groups. Despite limited authority in the law for a Presidential waiver, the law's restrictions and other provisions limit the rights of private groups to free speech in their own countries and reduce funding for programs that are vital to women's health.

In a compromise on the fiscal year 2000 budget, the Administration accepted the restrictions in exchange for lawmakers' support for payment of U.S. debts to the United Nations. Non-payment of U.N. debts would have resulted in the loss of the U.S. vote in the U.N. General Assembly. As Secretary Albright described it, it was a "no-win choice between protecting our national security interests at the U.N. and maintaining full support for programs that helped save women's lives."

The restrictions place in law the "Mexico City policy" previously implemented by the Reagan and Bush Administrations. The policy prohibited family planning funding for nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) if they provided -- *using their private funds* -- legal abortion services or advocated for women's access to legal abortion. President Clinton reversed the policy when he took office in early 1993.

Specifically, the budget accord for fiscal year 2000 does the following:

- Writes into law for the first time new restrictions that go beyond longstanding laws that no USAID funds can be used to perform or lobby for abortion.

- Restricts foreign NGOs and multilateral organizations (such as the World Health Organization) from receiving USAID family planning funds unless they go through a certification process and state that they will not provide abortion services or advocate for changes in abortion laws or policies, even using their private funds.

- Gives limited authority to the President to waive implementation of that policy, allowing only a total of \$15 million in funding worldwide for organizations that do not certify.

- Reduces USAID's family planning funds by \$12.5 million should the Presidential waiver be exercised, redirecting these funds to child survival activities.

The same day he signed the law, President Clinton also signed the waiver, which under the law triggered the budget cut of \$12.5 million. Upon signing the waiver, the President stated: "I have instructed USAID to implement the new restrictions on family planning money in such a way as to minimize to the extent possible the impact on international family planning efforts and to respect the rights of citizens to speak freely on issues of importance in their countries, such as the rights of women to make their own reproductive decisions. As I have stated before, I do not believe it is appropriate to limit foreign NGOs' use of their own money, or their ability to participate in the democratic process in their own countries. Thus, I will oppose inclusion of this restriction in any future appropriations bill."

(continued on back)

Waiver limitations jeopardize NGO programs and funding

- Implementation of the \$15 million cap requires a burdensome certification process to determine which USAID-funded organizations are or plan to be involved in abortion-related activities in their own countries with non-U.S. funds. These same activities -- performing abortions and participation in the policymaking process -- are legal in the United States. However, organizations that certify will be prohibited from undertaking these activities in their own or other foreign countries, even when it is legal to do so.
- The cap also may require USAID to reduce funding for non-certifying organizations that have proven to be effective providers of family planning information and services to poor women and their families.

Family planning assistance promotes women's and children's health

- Offering family planning is the best way to help a woman prevent an unintended pregnancy, and thus avoid recourse to abortion. Research also demonstrates that access to family planning is one of the most effective ways to reduce the nearly 600,000 maternal deaths and millions of infant deaths that occur *each year* as a result of complications from pregnancy and childbirth.
- Family planning programs are also a critical weapon in the global effort to reduce the transmission of HIV/AIDS and other sexually-transmitted diseases.
- When access to family planning services is reduced, unintended pregnancies, maternal

and infant deaths, and abortions have been shown to increase.

International family planning is already underfunded

For the past three years (fiscal years 1997-99), USAID international family planning assistance has been set at \$385 million, a level 30% lower than it was in fiscal year 1995. For fiscal year 2000, this level is reduced even further, to \$372.5 million.

Though family planning services are more widely available than ever, unmet need for such services is high and continues to increase. At least 150 million couples in the developing world want to limit or space their children, but are not using modern methods of contraception. At the same time, the largest youth generation in history -- over 1 billion young men and women between the ages of 15-24 -- are entering their reproductive years. On January 8, 2000, President Clinton stated:

"My budget for 2001 will increase funding for international family planning by almost \$170 million [to the fiscal year 1995 level of \$541.6 million]. I am asking Congress to support these funds, and to provide them without restrictions that hamper the work of family planning organizations, and even bar them from discussing or debating reproductive health policies.

We all agree that we want to save lives, help women and children stay healthy and empower families to take responsibility for their own choices. Supporting reproductive health and family planning is one of the very best ways to do that. We know it works. At home and abroad, we don't have a woman's life -- or a child's healthy start -- to waste."

Prepared January 2000.

Family Planning Matters

USAID's family planning program is recognized as one of the most successful components of U.S. foreign assistance. For over 30 years, the United States has played a critical role in the global effort to meet unmet need for family planning. USAID also remains the technical leader in designing and delivering voluntary family planning services and related health information to more than 60 countries throughout the developing world.

Enabling women to have their desired number of children at a time when they want them is central to the quality of women's lives and the well-being of their families. Family planning is also an effective means of saving lives:

- Maternal mortality is the leading cause of death for women of reproductive age in developing countries, killing almost 600,000 a year. One in four of these maternal deaths could be prevented by family planning. (1)
- Family planning could also prevent 25% of the 11 million infant deaths in the developing world each year by spacing births at least two years apart. (1)

Family Planning Funding, FY 1995-2000*
(millions of dollars)

	USAID	UNFPA
FY 95	\$541.6	\$35.0
FY 96	356.0	22.8
FY 97	385.0	25.0
FY 98	385.0	20.0
FY 99	385.0	0
FY 00	372.5	25.0**

*USAID also funds other reproductive health activities, including maternal health and HIV/AIDS. In FY 1999, funding for these activities was \$185 million, with an additional \$472 million devoted to child survival and other health activities.

**Subject to withholding restrictions.

- Family planning can also help prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases by providing condoms and other barrier methods.

- Use of modern family planning methods is the most effective way to reduce unintended pregnancies and abortions.

Although family planning services are more widely available than ever, it is estimated that more than 150 million married women (aged 15-49) in the developing world still want to space or limit childbearing but do not use modern methods of contraception. In addition, more than one billion young men and women aged 15-24 – the largest youth generation in history – are entering their childbearing years.

Funding Facts and Figures

- USAID support for family planning programs reached its highest level ever at \$542 million in fiscal year 1995, following the landmark International Conference on Population and Development.

- In FY 1996, international family planning assistance was cut by 35% to \$356 million.

- From FY 1997 through FY 1999, USAID funding for international family planning assistance was capped each year at \$385 million.

- For FY 2000, the President and Congress reached a compromise resulting in a further cut of \$12.5 million, down to a level of \$372.5 million.

- In FY 1999, Congress zeroed out U.S. funding for the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), an important USAID partner. Funding was restored to \$25 million in FY 2000, subject to withholding restrictions.

Milli
ons

While most Americans think we spend much more, less than 1% of the total U.S federal budget goes to foreign aid. Less than half of that goes to economic development and humanitarian assistance.

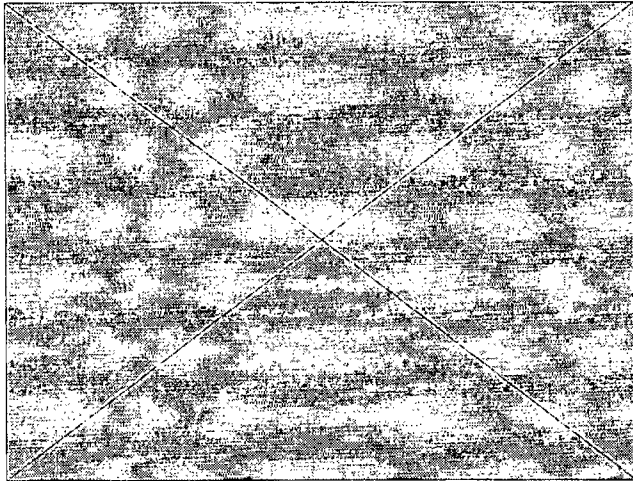
Approximately two-hundredths of one percent (.02%) of the federal budget goes to international family planning. This is the equivalent of less than 3 cents a week for each American.

Source: Office of Management and Budget and USAID, 1999.

When the impact of increasing number of reproductive age are accounted, the overall “power” of USAID’s international family planning program declined since the 19

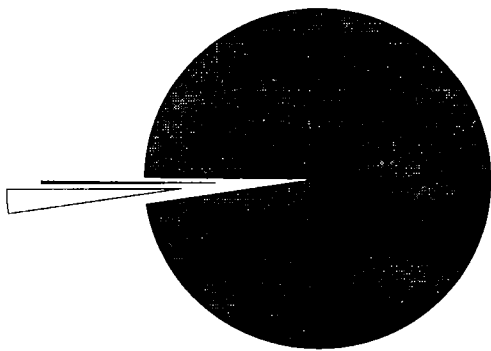
Source: USAID.

Family planning funding has not kept pace with increasing need



Less than 1%

Other Federal
Government
Spending



International
Family Planning
0.02%

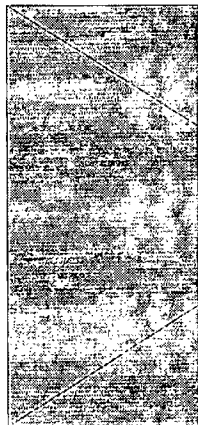
Sources: (1) Popul
Family Planning S
1997.

Foreign Aid
0.7%

Although the U.S. is the largest and richest donor country, the U.S. ranks last among all donors with .09% of official development assistance (ODA) as a percentage of gross national product (GNP).

Source: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, 1997.

Official develo



Although the U.S. is the largest and richest donor country, the U.S. ranks last among all donors in terms of official development assistance (ODA) as a percentage of gross national product (GNP).

Source: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.



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

GENERAL COUNSEL'S OFFICE
FAX TRANSMITTAL SHEET

TO:

Shelly Petersen

AGENCY:

TELEPHONE:

FAX NUMBER:

X6 5055

FROM:

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[] ROZ RETTMAN
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DATE: 11/22/99

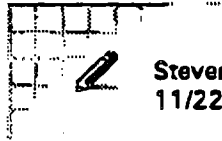
NO. OF PAGES (INCLUDING COVER):

5

COMMENTS:

Copies of 3 Memoranda
of April 26, 1996

Suspending environmental statutory
provisions



Steven D. Aitken
11/22/99 02:59:29 PM

Record Type: Non-Record

To: Michelle Peterson/WHO/EOP@EOP
cc: Robert G. Damus/OMB/EOP@EOP
Subject: Previous examples of Presidential "waiver" determinations

At Bob's request, I will be faxing over to you copies of the three Memoranda that the President issued on April 26, 1996, to waive (suspend) the application of three environmental provisions.

ok (1) and certifications (2) ~~and the certifications required by paragraphs (1) and (2) apply to activities in which the organization engages either directly or through a subcontractor or subgrantee.~~

(3) APPLICATION TO FOREIGN ORGANIZATIONS.--The prohibitions of this subsection apply to funds made available to a foreign organization either directly or as a subcontractor or subgrantee ~~and the certifications required by paragraphs (1) and (2) apply to activities in which the organization engages either directly or through a subcontractor or subgrantee.~~

(c) WAIVER AUTHORITY.—

(1) AUTHORITY.—The President may waive the restrictions contained in subsection (b) that require certifications from foreign private, nongovernmental, or multilateral organizations;

(2) REDUCTION OF ASSISTANCE.—In the event the President exercises the authority contained in paragraph (1) to waive either or both subsections (b) (1) and (b) (2), then—

ok (A) assistance authorized by subsection (a) and allocated for population planning activities or other population assistance shall be reduced by a total of \$20,000,000, ~~and that amount shall be transferred from funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Development Assistance” and consolidated and merged with funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund”;~~ and 12,500,000

(B) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, such transferred funds that would have been made available for population planning activities or other population assistance shall be made available for infant and child health programs that have a direct, measurable, and high impact on reducing the incidence of illness and death among children.

ok (3) LIMITATION.—The authority provided in paragraph (1) may be exercised to allow the provision of not more than ~~\$5,000,000.~~ \$15,000,000.

Suzanne
296-4012
223-5754

MC comp

What is "lobbying" for
~~from~~ against US \$

global cap for all orgs
that do bad things

Reconvene @ 4:00 -
conference call

Brookster
712-4984

514
4640

Duff 712-4413

~~203~~ 203
486-0810

other restrictions ^{use of} private ~~the~~ funds.

Bill K. 647-7096 fx
5036 ph.

Joe A
Mikrut
@ Treasury
622 1260

lester
(703) ~~775~~ 764-2671

*

AUTHORIZATION FOR POPULATION PLANNING

SEC. _____. (a) AUTHORIZATION.--Not to exceed \$385,000,000 of the funds appropriated in title II of this Act may be available for population planning activities or other population assistance. C

(b) RESTRICTION ON ASSISTANCE TO FOREIGN ORGANIZATIONS THAT PERFORM OR ACTIVELY PROMOTE ABORTIONS.—

(1) PERFORMANCE OF ABORTIONS.—(A) Notwithstanding section 614 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, or any other provision of law, no funds appropriated by title II of this Act for population planning activities or other population assistance may be made available for any foreign private, nongovernmental, or multilateral organization until the organization certifies that it will not, during the period for which the funds are made available, perform abortions in any foreign country, except where the life of the mother would be endangered if the pregnancy were carried to term or in cases of forcible rape or incest.

(B) Subparagraph (A) may not be construed to apply to the treatment of injuries or illnesses caused by legal or illegal abortions or to assistance provided directly to the government of a country.

(2) LOBBYING ACTIVITIES.—(A) Notwithstanding section 614 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, or any other provision of law, no funds appropriated by title II of this Act for population planning activities or other population assistance may be made available for any foreign private, nongovernmental, or multilateral organization until the organization certifies that it will not, during the period for which the funds are made available, violate the laws of any foreign country concerning the circumstances under which abortion is permitted, regulated, or prohibited, or engage in ~~any~~ ^{any} activity or effort to alter the laws or governmental policies of any foreign country concerning the circumstances under which abortion is permitted, regulated, or prohibited.

leave
as was

(2)

(B) Subparagraph (A) shall not apply to activities in opposition to coercive abortion or involuntary sterilization,

~~department activities of to~~

ok (1) and cert. B. catm (2) ~~and the certifications required by paragraphs (1) and (2)~~

(3) APPLICATION TO FOREIGN ORGANIZATIONS.--The prohibitions of this subsection apply to funds made available to a foreign organization either directly or as a subcontractor or subgrantee, ~~and the certifications required by paragraphs (1) and (2) apply to activities in which the organization engages either directly or through a subcontractor or subgrantee.~~

(c) WAIVER AUTHORITY.—

(1) AUTHORITY.—The President may waive the restrictions contained in subsection (b) that require certifications from foreign private, nongovernmental, or multilateral organizations;

(2) REDUCTION OF ASSISTANCE.—In the event the President exercises the authority contained in paragraph (1) to waive either or both subsections (b) (1) and (b) (2), then—

ok (A) assistance authorized by subsection (a) and allocated for population planning activities or other population assistance shall be reduced by a total of \$20,000,000, ~~and~~ 12,500,000, and that amount shall be transferred from funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Development Assistance” and consolidated and merged with funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund”; and

(B) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, such transferred funds that would have been made available for population planning activities or other population assistance shall be made available for infant and child health programs that have a direct, measurable, and high impact on reducing the incidence of illness and death among children.

ok (3) LIMITATION.—The authority provided in paragraph (1) may be exercised to allow the provision of not more than ~~\$5,000,000.~~ \$15,000,000.

see next pg

(c) WAIVER AUTHORITY.—

ok (1) AUTHORITY.—The President may waive the restrictions contained in subsection (b) that require certifications from foreign private, nongovernmental, or multilateral organizations; ².

(2) REDUCTION OF ASSISTANCE.—In the event the President exercises the authority contained in paragraph (1) to waive either or both subsections (b) (1) and (b) (2), then—

(A) assistance authorized by subsection (a) and allocated for population planning activities or other population assistance shall be reduced by a total of \$12,500,000, and that amount shall be transferred from funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Development Assistance” and consolidated and merged with funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund”; and

(B) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, such transferred funds that would have been made available for population planning activities or other population assistance shall be made available for infant and child health programs that have a direct, measurable, and high impact on reducing the incidence of illness and death among children.

ok (3) LIMITATION.—The authority provided in paragraph (1) may be exercised to allow the provision of not more than \$15,000,000 ~~in assistance~~ in the aggregate, to all foreign private, nongovernmental, or multilateral organizations with respect to which such authority is exercised.

(4) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—Upon exercising the authority provided in paragraph (1), the President shall report in writing to the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives.

no grant +
refugee
assistance
UN HCR

J. Dennis Hastert
Fourteenth District
Illinois



(202) 225-0600

6-1984

Office of the Speaker
United States House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

FAX COVER LETTER

ATTENTION: Shelly Peterson

FROM: Policy Office Staff

☐ Ralph Hellman

☐ Chris Scheve

☒ Bill Inglee

☐ Tim Kurth

☐ Amy Jensen

☐ Katherine Kless

☐ David Thompson

☐ Christin Cummings

☐ Bill Hughes

☐ Jonathan Moore

DATE: 11

FAX NUMBER: 456-7024

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES (Including Cover): 2

Comments: Shelly -

*Attached is "Firewall language". I
am on the run so can be best reached
on my cell 202-225-4985.

Bill

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J. Dennis Hastert
Fourteenth District
Illinois



(202) 225-0600

Office of the Speaker
United States House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

*Shelly Don't know
what happened!
Sorry*

FAX COVER LETTERATTENTION: Shelly Peterson

FROM: Policy Office Staff

☐ Ralph Hellman☒ Bill Inglee☐ Amy Jensen☐ David Thompson☐ Bill Hughes☐ Chris Scheve☐ Tim Kurth☐ Katherine Kless☐ Christin Cummings☐ Jonathan MooreDATE: 11/16/99FAX NUMBER: 456-7024TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES (Including Cover): 4

Comments:

*Shelly - please call me when
you can confirm that this reflects
our agreements. Thanks.*

Bill

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Streams of \$

global bureau

\$ to CA^s / USNGO^s & IPF London

They give \$ to FNGO^s, for govt's (less common)
Can also give to others

\$ to multilaterals (WHO) -

give to developing / ed country org^s

Programs USG works

with like trop disease, it are extra budgetary -
given to accomplish specific tasks

Give \$ to CDC, NIH, Census, who
enter into agreements w/ foreign govt's
(research \$, not service)

Mission level

- to host country govt - which spends or gives
to NGO^s

→ to primary NGO^s to subs

→ gives back to AID^{Global to CA^s}, we give to participants in
that country

\$100 million of \$385 million

OMB Circular A 133

doesn't cover foreign NGOs but
does have protocols could use

- de minimis level \$300,000

- sanctions - related to what's in underlying
program specific audit

Rick

Hill doesn't intend to touch larger
grantor of federal funds
only intend to include subgrantee \$ -
go to layer where \$ is being used improperly

- \$140 mil goes through mission to
- umbrella to
- subgrantees

don't know which level might lobby

Reporting Regt

do you lobby ?
do you perform ?

} collect data -
pass back upstream
to AID

% risk based on what got in '93

if determine spending \$

Duff Gillespie

216 - 3485

Today I signed the omnibus appropriations bill. Although it was overall a very good package, it included a provision on international family planning that I have strongly opposed throughout my administration. This is a one-time provision that imposes additional restrictions on international family planning groups. However, I insisted that Congress include a waiver provision, which I sign today.

With this waiver, up to \$15 million can be allocated to foreign non-governmental organizations that, with their own funds either perform abortions or lobby to change the laws of their countries to allow for safe, legal abortions. I have instructed AID to implement the new restrictions on family planning money in such a way as to minimize to the extent possible the impact on international family planning efforts.

Unfortunately, the republican Congress has seen fit to demand that with this waiver, \$12.5 million be transferred from the funds used for international family planning to child survival funds. Although the money will be well spent on child survival, the cut will have a negative impact on our family planning activities worldwide. I will seek a significant funding increase for these critical programs for FY 2001. Additionally, as I have stated repeatedly, I do not believe it is appropriate to limit the use to which foreign NGOs can put their own money. Thus, I will oppose inclusion of this restriction in any future appropriations bill.

pls feel free to edit, &
suggest changes - its
very rough.

- Julie

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

Date: 11.24.99 ACTION / CONCURRENCE / COMMENT DUE BY: 11.29.99 9amSubject: OMNIBUS APPROPRIATIONS SIGNING STATEMENT

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☒	☐	LOCKHART	☐	☒
PODESTA	☒	☐	MARSHALL	☒	☐
ECHAVESTE	☒	☐	MOORE	☐	☐
RICCHETTI	☒	☐	NASH	☐	☐
LEW	☐	☐	NOLAN	☒	☐
BAILY	☐	☐	REED	☒	☐
BERGER	☒	☐	SOSNIK	☒	☐
BLUMENTHAL	☐	☐	SPERLING	☒	☐
BURSON	☐	☐	STEIN	☒	☐
CAHILL	☐	☐	STRETT	☐	☐
EDMONDS	☒	☐	TRAMONTANO	☒	☐
FRAMPTON	☒	☐	UCELLI	☒	☐
IBARRA	☐	☐	VERVEER	☐	☐
JOHNSON, B.	☐	☐	<u>M. Foley</u>	☒	☐
JOHNSON, J.	☒	☐	<u>CLERKS</u>	☒	☐
LANE	☐	☐	<u>B. TUIV</u>	☒	☐
LEWIS	☒	☐	<u>Michelle Petersen</u>	☒	☐
			<u>D. Sakuma</u>	☒	

REMARKS:

Comments to Staff Secretary

RESPONSE:

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

I have signed into law H.R. 3194, the Consolidated Appropriations Act for FY 2000. I am pleased that my Administration and the Congress were able to reach agreement on the first budget of the 21st Century -- producing a hard-won victory for the American people.

This legislation makes progress on several important fronts. This first budget of the 21st Century puts education first, honoring our commitment to hire 100,000 qualified teachers to lower class size in the early grades. This budget appropriately doubles the funds for after school and summer school programs.

The budget agreement makes America a safer place. I am pleased that the bill provides an acceptable funding level for my 21st Century Policing Initiative, which builds on the success of the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) program. To date, the COPS program has funded more than 100,000 additional police officers for our streets. This bill funds the first increment of the 21st Century Policing initiative, which will place an additional 30,000 to 50,000 police officers on the street over the next five years, while expanding the concept of community policing to include community prosecution and law enforcement technology assistance. I appreciate Congress' efforts to forge a bipartisan commitment to the program, and am confident that it will build upon our successful efforts to reduce crime in our communities.

H.R. 3194 strengthens our effort to preserve natural areas and protect our environment by its support of my Lands Legacy Initiative. I am very pleased that the bill does not include most of the environmental riders that would have put special interests above the national interest.

This budget agreement also strengthens America's role of leadership in the world by paying our dues and arrears to the U.N., by meeting our commitments to the Middle East peace process, by making critical investments in debt relief for the poorest countries, by enhancing security of our overseas personnel, by providing for new, critical peacekeeping missions, and by funding efforts to safeguard nuclear weapons and expertise in Russia.

Labor/Health and Human Services/Education Bill

Specifically, I am pleased that the legislation provides \$1.3 billion for the second installment of my plan to help reduce class size in the early grades. The Republican proposal did not guarantee funding for the teachers hired last year, and would have instead allowed Class Size dollars to be used for virtually any activity, including vouchers. The final budget agreement supports the over 29,000 teachers hired last year, plus an additional 2,500 teachers.

The bill appropriately includes several other high priority education initiatives. One million students will continue to be served by the Reading Excellence Initiative and 375,000 more students than last year will have access to 21st Century Community Learning Centers. By providing \$145 million for Public Charter Schools, about 650 more schools than last year will receive startup funding.

I commend the Congress for providing increases to several programs in my Hispanic Education Agenda that address the disproportionately low educational achievement and high dropout rates of Latino and limited English proficient students. The Hispanic Education Agenda includes programs such as Title I Grants to LEAs, Adult Education, Bilingual Education, HEP/CAMP, Hispanic-serving Institutions, and TRIO.

I am disappointed, however, that this legislation does not provide any of the funding that I specifically requested for Troops to Teachers. This lack of funding jeopardizes this program, which would have provided 3,000 new teachers in high-need subject areas and school districts.

I am pleased that the bill funds most of my major proposals for job training, worker protection programs, and grants for working with developing countries to establish core labor standards. For example, \$1.6 billion is included for dislocated worker assistance, enabling the program to provide training and re-employment services to 858,500 dislocated workers. Since FY 1993, my Administration has succeeded in tripling funding for, and participation in, programs that help dislocated workers return to work.

As recently authorized in the bipartisan Workforce Investment Act, Congress has provided \$140 million to expand services to job seekers at One-Stop centers.

I am pleased that the bill provides the funds I requested for major youth job training programs. Specifically, the bill includes \$250 million requested for Youth Opportunity Grants to finance the second year of the five-year competitive grants that provide education, training, and support services to 58,000 youth in Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities. In addition, the bill provides the \$1 billion for Youth Activities Formula Grants to provide training and summer employment opportunities to an estimated 577,700 youth. Also it includes \$55 million for the final year of Federal funding for the School-to-Work initiative. The bill includes \$1.4 billion for the Job Corps program financing enhanced follow-up services for graduates, completion of a four center expansion initiated in FY 1998, and construction of Head Start child care facilities on five Job Corps campuses.

The bill provides \$83 million, or eight percent, above the FY 1999 enacted level for labor law enforcement agencies, funding key initiatives to ensure workplace safety, address domestic child labor abuses, encourage equal pay, assist in complying with pension law, and promote family leave.

I am especially pleased that this legislation includes critically needed changes to the Welfare-to-Work program's eligibility requirements. We have worked closely with the Congress to ensure these changes were enacted this year. By simplifying eligibility, this legislation will allow the Welfare-to-Work program, within existing resources, to serve more effectively long-term welfare recipients and non-custodial parents of low-income children. The bill also establishes an alternative penalty that is tough, but fair, for States that have not implemented certain child support enforcement requirements.

This legislation fully funds my request for Head Start, adding up to 44,000 new slots for low-income children and continuing on the path to serve one million children by FY 2002.

Unfortunately, the bill reduces the Social Services Block Grant by \$134 million below the FY 1999 level, undermining programs serving our most vulnerable families.

The bill provides \$17.9 billion for biomedical research at the National Institutes of Health (NIH) without the excessive delays in funding included in the vetoed bill. With this funding, NIH will continue to pursue new methods for diagnosing, treating, and curing diseases, such as cancer, diabetes, Alzheimer's disease, and HIV/AIDS.

This legislation provides an additional \$49 million for programs that will improve health care access for many Americans, including a portion of the 43 million uninsured. The \$239 million for the Title X Family Planning program will enable family planning clinics to extend comprehensive reproductive health care services to an additional 500,000 clients who are neither Medicaid-eligible nor insured. In addition, the \$25 million for the Health Care for the Uninsured Initiative will support the development of integrated systems of care and address service gaps within these systems.

I am pleased that the bill provides an additional \$80 million for the Congressional Black Caucus HIV/AIDS initiative above the FY 1999 level. This will support an expanded scope of HIV/AIDS prevention, education, treatment, and outreach activities for minority community-based organizations to slow the spread of HIV/AIDS in their communities.

The bill includes \$264 million to expand HHS' bioterrorism initiative. It provides \$52 million for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC's) national pharmaceutical stockpile and \$123 million for CDC to expand national, State, and local epidemiologic, laboratory, and surveillance planning capacity, as well as to conduct a vaccine study. The bill also fully funds my request to expand the number of Metropolitan Medical Response Systems that can respond to the health and medical consequences of a chemical, biological, or nuclear incident, and to enhance smallpox and anthrax vaccine research and development. I am particularly pleased that the bill funds the creation of a new national electronic disease surveillance system, which will also help detect outbreaks and strengthen the public health delivery system.

I commend the Congress for providing funding for my Nursing Home Initiative, including resources for more rigorous inspections of nursing facilities and improved Federal oversight of nursing home quality, and for funding the 31-percent increase in Home-Delivered Meals that I requested.

Commerce/Justice/State Bill

Regrettably, the bill does not contain a needed hate crimes provision that was included in the Senate version of the bill. I urge the Congress to pass legislation in a timely manner that would strengthen the Federal Government's ability to combat hate crimes by relaxing jurisdictional obstacles and by giving Federal prosecutors the ability to prosecute hate crimes that are based on sexual orientation, gender, or disability, along with those based on race, color, religion, and national origin.

I am pleased that we were able to secure additional funds for the Legal Services Corporation. Adequate funding for legal services is essential to ensuring that all citizens have access to the Nation's justice system. Similarly, through negotiations with Congress, the funding level for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) was increased above the FY 1999 enacted level. The additional funds will assist EEOC in its continued progress in reducing the backlog of employment discrimination cases.

The bill funds my requested \$13 million increase for the Department of Justice's Civil Rights Division. These funds will support law enforcement actions related to hate crimes, the Americans with Disabilities Act, and fair housing and lending.

The legislation contains adequate funding for the decennial census, and includes a compromise on language requiring the Census Bureau to allocate funds among eight functions or frameworks. With the decennial census approaching, I am confident that this language will not inhibit the Census Bureau's ability to actually conduct the census.

The United States has recently entered into the U.S.-Canada Pacific Salmon Agreement. The agreement ends years of contention between the U.S. and Canada regarding expired fishing harvest restrictions and provides for improved fisheries management. I am very pleased that legislative riders that would have hindered implementation of that important Agreement have been removed from the bill. In addition, additional funds have been provided for implementation of the Salmon Agreement and for other salmon recovery efforts. These funds will allow us to work cooperatively with our partners -- Canada, a number of western States, and Treaty Tribes -- to implement the agreement and to restore Pacific coastal salmon runs.

The bill does not provide additional requested funding to the Justice Department for tobacco litigation, but does not preclude the expenditure of funds for this purpose. We will identify existing resources to pursue this important case. Smoking-related health expenses cost taxpayers billions of dollars each year through Medicare, veterans' and military health, and other Federal health programs. The \$20 million I requested is needed to represent the interests of the taxpayers, who should not have to bear the responsibility for these staggering costs.

Critical funds were added to help our Nation's 24 million small businesses. The bill now includes \$16.5 million for my New Markets Initiative to invest in targeted rural and urban areas. Also, funding levels were increased for the Small Business Administration's operating expenses and disaster loan program for Small Business Administration (SBA). These funds will enable SBA will be able to provide the services it is relied upon for, including a fast and effective response to Hurricane Floyd.

[I regret that a provision is included that would amend the recently enacted FY 2000 Treasury/General Government Appropriations Act that could limit the access of Federal government employees to contraceptive coverage.]

Foreign Operations Bill

I am pleased that we were able to reach bipartisan agreement with the Congress on a level of funding for international affairs programs that supports our continued engagement on key global issues. Most notably, we were able to agree to meet our obligations to the United Nations, which will allow us to keep our vote in the General Assembly. We also obtained additional funding for international peacekeeping efforts, to support critical new peacekeeping missions seeking to redress the instability and suffering caused by conflicts in East Timor, Kosovo, and Africa.

The bill includes my full request for the Wye River Agreement, which will support our partners in the Middle East as they accelerate their historic attempt to secure a permanent peace. We gained bilateral funding for the new Cologne debt reduction initiative, as well as agreement from the Congress to allow the International Monetary Fund to use existing resources to finance its portion of the initiative, allowing us to begin to lessen the crushing debt burden that many of the world's poorest nations face as they try to implement difficult economic and democratic reforms.

Unfortunately, the bill also includes a provision on international family planning that I have strongly opposed throughout my Administration. This is a one-time provision that imposes additional restrictions on international family planning groups. However, I insisted that the Congress allow for a Presidential waiver provision, which I will exercise today.

With this waiver, up to \$15 million can be allocated to foreign non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that, with their own funds either perform abortions or lobby to change the laws of their countries to allow for safe, legal abortions. I have instructed USAID to implement the new restrictions on family planning money in such a way as to minimize to the extent possible the impact on international family planning efforts and to respect the rights of citizens to speak freely on issues of importance in their countries, such as the rights of women to make their own reproductive decisions. As I have stated before, I do not believe it is appropriate to limit the use to which foreign NGOs can put their own money, or their ability to participate in the democratic process in their own countries. Thus, I will oppose inclusion of this restriction in any future appropriations bill.

The bill takes a step in the right direction in terms of paying our dues and our debts to the United Nations. The bill includes \$351 million of the \$446 million requested for U.N. Arrears, as well as the United Nations Reform Act, which authorizes payment of these arrears contingent upon certain U.N. reforms. The enrolled bill does not include the withholding of \$100 million of our annual U.N. contribution, which would have caused the United States to lose its vote in the U.N. General Assembly as of January 1, 2000. My Administration is committed to making sure that all of our debts are paid, and, while doing so, pressing for reforms that will make the U.N. more efficient and effective.

In the enrolled bill, international peacekeeping activities are funded at a level of \$500 million, \$300 million above the level in the bill that I vetoed. This additional funding is crucial and will support the United States' response to emergent peacekeeping requirements in Kosovo, Asia, and Africa. In each of these places, the United States has worked with allies and friends to end conflicts that have claimed countless innocent lives and thrown whole regions into turmoil. This funding will help America do its part to make and keep the peace in troubled regions.

On a number of other critical foreign policy priorities, we were able to achieve bipartisan agreements that will directly affect the lives of Americans and others alike. We fully funded a new initiative that will significantly expand our efforts to stem the spread of HIV/AIDS in Africa and elsewhere in the developing world. We significantly increased funding for programs aimed at reducing the threat of weapons of mass destruction in the former Soviet Union and elsewhere. We agreed to a significant package of assistance to Kosovo and Southeastern Europe that will help to solidify the fragile peace that we and our NATO allies have secured. We initiated new programs that will help to provide alternatives to the child labor practices that are still too prevalent in much of the world. I am particularly pleased the bill provides my full request for embassy security to protect the men and women who serve our country abroad.

There are still important commitments and goals that were not adequately addressed in this bill. I am disappointed that we did not achieve all of the funding that we need to fully implement the multilateral portion of the Cologne debt initiative, and that we were not able to meet our commitments to provide multilateral environmental assistance through the Global Environment Facility. However, in total, this bill demonstrates that the bipartisan consensus that America must remain engaged in global affairs, which has guided our interaction with the rest of the world since the end of the Second World War, is still very much alive and well, and I am hopeful that it will continue to guide our foreign policy into the Twenty-First Century.

I continue to believe that various provisions prohibiting implementation of the Kyoto Protocol in the Consolidated bill are unnecessary, as my Administration has no intent of implementing the Protocol prior to ratification. Furthermore, I will consider activities that meet our responsibilities under the ratified U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change to be consistent with this provision. Finally, to the extent these provisions could be read to prevent the United States from negotiating with foreign governments about climate change, it would be inconsistent with the President's constitutional authority. Accordingly, I will construe this provision as not detracting from the President's authority to engage in the many activities, both formal and informal, that constitute negotiations relating to climate change.

District of Columbia Bill

With respect to the District of Columbia bill, I am pleased that the majority and minority in the Congress were able to come together to pass a version that I can sign. While I continue to object to remaining riders, some of the highly objectionable provisions that would have intruded upon local citizens' right to make decisions about local matters have been modified from previous versions of the bill. My Administration will continue to strenuously urge the Congress to keep such riders off of the FY 2001 D.C. Appropriations Bill.

I commend the Congress for providing the Federal funds I requested for the District of Columbia. The bill includes essential funding for District Courts and Corrections and the D.C. Offender Supervision Agency and provides requested funds for a new tuition assistance program for District of Columbia residents. The bill also includes funding to promote the adoption of children in the District's foster care system, to support the Children's National Medical Center, to assist the Metropolitan Police Department in eliminating open-air drug trafficking in the District, and for drug testing and treatment, among other programs. However, I continue to object to remaining riders that violate the principles of home rule.

Interior and Related Agencies Bill

With respect to the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies bill, I commend the Congress for agreeing on an acceptable version -- one that does not include most of the highly objectionable provisions that would harm the environment and benefit special interest groups by allowing the inappropriate use of national forests and other public lands. In particular, we have reached a fair compromise on millsite claims under the 1872 Mining Law, allowing operations under existing approved plans of operations, and in accordance with applications for new plans filed by the date of the Solicitor's Opinion, to go forward without the five-acre-per-mining-claim millsite limitation, while imposing the limit on new operations or amended plans of operations filed after November 7, 1997, that would add millsite acreage.

This bill provides two-thirds of the funds I requested for my Lands Legacy initiative and represents a significant improvement over prior-year funding, allowing us to protect such irreplaceable national treasures as the Baca Ranch in New Mexico, the Everglades in Florida, wilderness lands in the California Desert, and Civil War battlefield sites that are threatened by urban sprawl. There is also adequate support given to the Clean Water Action Plan. I am especially pleased with the additional funding for the Forest Service and for abandoned mine lands reclamation, which would make significant progress in addressing acid mine drainage and watershed problems in the Appalachian region.

My Administration has also been able to secure additional funding for Energy Conservation, the single largest component of my Climate Change Technology Initiative, which will help us to form the partnerships with industry that are vital in the development a new generation of ultra-efficient cars, more efficient and affordable housing, and more efficient, less-polluting industrial processes. This progress will help us to address the threat of global warming economically and practically.

I commend the Congress for the historic \$157.2 million increase for Indian health, which is only slightly below the \$172.0 million increase the Administration sought for the Indian Health Service. This funding increase represents a continuing demonstration of the Federal commitment to improve the health status of our Native Americans and Alaska natives. I also commend the Congress for the removal of an objectionable rider that would have infringed on tribal sovereignty, and for providing specific funding to accommodate new contracts with tribes.

Although I am disappointed that Congress has not increased the National Endowment for the Arts for the eighth straight year, I am pleased with the generally positive debate and the first increase in four years in funding for the National Endowment for the Humanities.

By increasing critical funding for land conservation efforts and removing harmful environmental provisions, the legislation represents a step forward in efforts to protect the environment and manage Federal lands and resources responsibly.

Disaster Assistance

I am pleased that the bill includes over \$500 million in additional funds to our Nation's farmers, ranchers, and rural communities to help them recover from natural disasters, particularly this year's hurricanes. These funds will help farmers clear their streams and fields for next year's crop, just as the \$2.5 billion in loans provided in the bill will help them secure the financing they need for planting. Vitally needed funds are included to repair and replace housing of low-income rural families and farm laborers that was damaged by Hurricane Floyd, and low-interest loans will be available to repair and replace farm structures and equipment lost in the storm. In addition, \$186 million is included for additional crop loss payments across the country, including areas in the East that suffered through one of the worst droughts in memory. The bill also provides funding to implement the mandatory livestock price reporting authority enacted in the Agriculture Appropriation Act, which will make the livestock market more transparent and particularly help small producers get a fair price for their livestock in the market.

Authorization Bills/Other Issues

There are several authorization bills included in H.R. 3194, including the Medicare, Medicaid, and S-CHIP Balanced Budget Refinement Act of 1999. This bill is an important step in restoring Medicare payments for hospitals, nursing homes, and home health agencies. It also delays caps on spending for rehabilitative therapy services, provides for longer coverage of immunosuppressant drugs, and limits the Medicare beneficiary coinsurance payment for hospital outpatient procedures.

H.R. 3194 also includes a provision that would delay for a minimum of 42 days from the date of the bill's effective date of HHS' Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network Final Rule. This Final Rule is in response to my Administration's belief that the current organ allocation policies by the Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network are inequitable because patients with similar severities of illness are treated differently, depending on where they may live or at which transplant center they may be listed.

The Satellite Home Viewer Improvement Act -- part of the Intellectual Property and Communications Omnibus Reform Act of 1999 -- will increase the ability of satellite companies to compete against cable companies, and will result in more customer choice, lower prices, and increased access to local news and information. This Act puts the TV remote control back into consumers' hands and competition at their fingertips. In addition, the patent reform legislation that the Administration has fought for will help meet the needs of America's inventors and entrepreneurs. It strengthens protection in a number of ways: by extending the term of a patent

that the Administration has fought for will help meet the needs of America's inventors and entrepreneurs. It strengthens protection in a number of ways: by extending the term of a patent when there is an administrative delay in patent process; requiring the timely domestic publication of patent applications that are also filed abroad; and, reinventing the Patent and Trademark Office as a performance-based-organization to better serve America's entrepreneurs and innovators.

In order that \$68 million in interest accrued by the Abandoned Mine Land Fund and to be transferred to the United Mine Workers of America Combined Benefits Fund -- designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement -- not be scored against the discretionary spending caps, I hereby designate that amount as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended. I will shortly be designating other funds in this legislation as emergency requirements.

The Consolidated Appropriations Act includes a number of provisions in the various Acts incorporated in it regarding the conduct of foreign affairs that raise serious constitutional concerns. These provisions would direct or burden my negotiations with foreign governments and international organizations, as well as intrude on my ability to maintain the confidentiality of sensitive negotiations. Similarly, some provisions would constrain my Commander-in-Chief authority and the exercise of my exclusive authority to receive ambassadors and to conduct diplomacy. Other provisions raise concerns under the Appointments Clause and Recommendation Clause. My Administration's objections to these and other language provisions have been made clear in previous statements of Administration policy. I will construe these provisions in a manner that does not interfere with my constitutional prerogatives and responsibilities.

Finally, there are several provisions in the bill that purport to require congressional approval before Executive Branch execution of aspects of the bill. I will interpret such provisions to require notification only, since any other interpretation would contradict the Supreme Court ruling in INS vs. Chadha.

Renew

DRAFT DRAFT DRAFT - USAID Internal Briefing Note
11/18/99, 2:45 p.m.

New Restrictions on USAID Family Planning Assistance

An agreement reached by the Administration and Congressional leadership establishes new restrictions on U.S. international family planning assistance for FY 2000, with provision for a Presidential waiver of the restrictions.

Specifically, the restrictions prohibit U.S. family planning assistance to foreign nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) or multilateral organizations that -- *with their own funds* -- perform abortions or "engage in activities or efforts to alter the laws or governmental policies of any foreign country concerning the circumstances under which abortion is permitted, regulated, or prohibited." Organizations have to certify that they do not engage in these activities in order to be eligible for U.S. funding. The new restrictions go beyond existing longstanding prohibitions on use of USAID funds for performing or lobbying for abortions.

Presidential waiver. The agreement allows for a Presidential waiver of the required certifications, while providing that no more than \$15 million may be given to organizations which are unable or unwilling to provide certifications. ~~In addition, if the waiver is exercised, as is expected,~~ *when the* the total funding for family planning is to be reduced from \$385 million to \$372.5 million, with \$12.5 million added to the "Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund."

Q: How much of USAID's program is affected by these restrictions?

A: USAID currently funds hundreds of foreign private and nongovernmental organizations through direct grants and contracts as well as through subgrants and subcontracts of U.S.-based cooperating agencies. In addition, USAID funds the World Health Organization, a multilateral agency that would be affected by the restrictions, to carry out contraceptive research and other family planning activities. Other funds are directed to governments or U.S.-based cooperating agencies or pharmaceutical companies that are not affected by these restrictions.

The number of non-governmental organizations currently involved in performing or lobbying for abortion is not known. Also unknown is the number of organizations which would risk foregoing FY 2000 funding or may even end existing agreements with USAID rather than provide the required information.

Q: How will USAID implement the Presidential waiver and the \$15 million cap in funding to organizations benefiting from the waiver?