

Outlook

Continued from page 9

1). Aides hope the final package can be filed by Wednesday, with a House vote tentatively scheduled for Thursday.

On the Foreign Operations bill, Stevens said he and Lew "have an understanding" to abide by whatever the House decides on the Mexico City funding and lobbying restrictions on international family planning groups that receive U.S. aid. Conferees are scheduled to meet at 5 p.m. today.

Foreign Operations Appropriations Subcommittee Chairman Sonny Callahan, R-Ala., and **ranking member Nancy Pelosi**, D-Calif., have been the lead negotiators on the contentious issue. They are considering a compromise that would increase the amount available from the current level of \$385 billion to between \$400 million and \$435 million. At the same time, they could lift the Mexico City restrictions but block any disbursement of the funds until after the next administration takes office, or allow the money only to be "metered out" according to existing restrictions until a new administration is in place.

On the Commerce-Justice-State bill, where the administration wants to insert legislation on immigration amnesty fairness, Stevens said **Senate Judiciary Chairman Hatch** and White House Chief of Staff Podesta are "very close" and are still trying to work it out. If they cannot, the issue will come back to him to resolve.

Stevens said he reintroduced the Republican leadership's offer to raise the FY2001 caps on discretionary spending to \$637 billion in budget authority and \$645 billion in outlays

— an offer the administration was not prepared to permit in the combined VA-HUD/Energy and Water conference report last week.

If the spending caps, set in the 1997 Balanced Budget Act, are not raised in law, any spending bill over the statutory cap levels would be subject to a 60-vote point of order in the Senate and could trigger a sequester of funding above the cap.

The GOP budget resolution provided

for total FY2001 spending of \$600 billion in budget authority and \$625 billion in outlays, although the statutory caps are actually set at \$541 billion in budget authority and \$579 billion in outlays.

Stevens said he also proposed an increase of \$3.5 billion in total spending in the Labor-HHS bill, countering the administration's offer last week to hike the Labor-HHS total by \$4.9 billion.

The conference report negotiated this summer between House and Senate Republicans carries an FY2001 price tag of \$106.2 billion, although CBO estimates the total dollar amount, including forward funding, at \$108.9 billion.

Senate Labor-HHS Appropriations Subcommittee Chairman Arlen Specter, R-Pa., has refused to budge from the number he agreed to in July, and after the second of two meetings among the Labor-HHS chairmen and ranking members and the administration, he told reporters he would be ceding responsibility for negotiating with the White House to the Republican leadership and Stevens.

"I'm going to pass the baton," Specter announced, "because I'm not going to do anything more to meet the president's demands," not only for more Labor-HHS money, but for Congress to accept his class size reduction and teacher hiring initiatives.

Refusing to sign a conference report or vote for a final bill that further compromises with the president, Specter went on to say, "I don't expect to be on this subcommittee next year because of the futility of what we've done here."

Both Specter and **House Labor-HHS Appropriations Subcommittee Chairman John Edward Porter**, R-Ill., reported Monday afternoon that appropriators had "cleared away all the underbrush" and resolved all but seven major sticking points that are being left to GOP leaders and the White House to hash out.

Unlike Specter, Porter did not say he would refuse to sign the final conference report or vote for it on the floor because of the funding level or education flexibility issues.

Among outstanding issues are total funding levels, new school construction bond authority, class size reduction, the administration's workplace ergonomics rule, funding for compensation to hemophiliacs, arts funding and distribution of the "morning after" contraceptive to minors.

A proposed compromise floated by **House Education and the Workforce Chairman Goodling** over the weekend to lift some of the restrictions on school districts' use of class size reduction money for teacher training did not appear to fully satisfy negotiators' concerns Monday afternoon, although discussions will continue on the issue.

Last year, a compromise was reached that would have allowed a school district to use all of its federal class-size reduction funds for teacher training if 10 percent or more of the teachers in that district were considered unqualified. But the district had to be in a state that had signed up for the education flexibility pilot program. Only 12 have.

Goodling had proposed lifting the ed-flex requirement, said a GOP staffer.

In another last-minute controversy, **House Commerce ranking member John Dingell**, D-Mich., urged House leaders and appropriators Monday to oppose a rider sought by AT&T to change the way the FCC calculates the cable ownership cap.

"A change in telecommunications policy of this magnitude deserves proper vetting and analysis, neither of which has taken place to date," Dingell said in a letter to **Speaker Hastert**, **Minority Leader Gephardt** and other House leaders.

Dingell, an ardent Bell company ally, said that because the Commerce Committee has not held any hearings on the matter, members of Congress cannot tell if the company's arguments have merit.

AT&T would like to add a provision to a must-pass spending bill to change the ownership rules, because the company believes the FCC improperly calculates the cap.

— *By LISA CARUSO, APRIL FULTON AND GEOFF EARLE, WITH BRODY MULLINS CONTRIBUTING*

Redistricting

Continued from page 8

General Janet Napolitano. Common Cause and the League of Women Voters have pledged their support, as have some local and county officials who would prefer their jurisdiction to be represented by a single legislator.

The proponents expect to spend about \$1 million on the measure, including radio advertising, direct mail and billboards, said Kathy Petsas, Proposition 106's campaign manager. A sizable chunk of that outlay is expected to come from Pederson's pocket.

The main opponent is the state GOP, which enjoys a registration edge in the state. Most elected Republicans, including all five GOP members of Ari-

zona's U.S. House delegation, oppose the measure.

A mid-September survey of 602 registered voters, taken by the Analytical Group for the *Arizona Republic*, found that 43 percent supported Proposition 106, while 29 percent opposed it and 28 percent were undecided.

In Maricopa County — the state's populous Phoenix area hub — the *Republic* found that 45 percent of voters supported the measure, down from the 66 percent of county voters who said they supported it in a late August poll by the Behavior Research Center.

Currently, five states have redistricting commissions similar to the one proposed in Arizona, said Tim Storey of the National Conference of State Legislatures. Those five are Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, New Jersey and Washington state.

The newest commission, in Idaho, was approved by voters in a 1999 ballot measure. Except for Iowa, which has a hybrid system, most states hand the key redistricting powers to legislators and the governor, and ultimately to the courts if those parties cannot agree.

Two other redistricting measures are on the ballot this fall. In Colorado, a referendum would give the officials charged with redistricting more time to complete the process.

And in Massachusetts, a measure would require that new district boundaries for state legislators take effect in the fourth year of every decade rather than the second, as is currently the case. Neither measure has spawned organized opposition.

— BY LOUIS JACOBSON

Taxes

Continued from page 1

As with the health insurance proposal, Republicans prefer a tax deduction to help with long-term care expenses. Most long-term care expenses are already deductible, but Republicans have discussed expanding help for those who provide long-term care expenses privately and making long-term care insurance more available through employers.

With these differences still unresolved and progress sluggish on spending bills, high ranking Senate aides from both parties said they expected the tax bill to remain under wraps until the very end of the session.

They doubted it would be presented as early as today, as Lott said, instead predicting the vote would wait until later in the week.

Meanwhile, GOP Senate aides said House and Senate differences on a bill to overhaul Foreign Sales Corporations have been worked out and the only question that remains is how to move the bill.

At the center of a dispute with the European Union, the measure is regarded as a must-pass measure if a trade battle is to be avoided and is expected to be part of the larger tax bill. But leaders have had to consider other ways of passing it if Clinton decides to veto the overall bill.

Although talks focusing on a pro-

vision added to the Senate bill by **Sen. Charles Grassley**, R-Iowa, are complete, a handful of senators oppose the measure and could thwart its last-minute passage on its own by unanimous consent. That would mean it would have to be added to the spending bill conference report.

Also on the trade-related front is a miscellaneous trade and tariff bill. Only the Senate has passed the bill and a minor amendment by the House could throw it into conference.

The Senate managed to pass it by unanimous consent but it could be harder to approve a second time because a single senator could block the bill.

— BY STEPHEN NORTON

Outlook

Continued from page 1

with no Senate votes or important House votes scheduled until Wednesday, the entire week may be required for Congress to wrap up its business.

Lott said Republicans would pass a one-day CR — the duration President Clinton signaled he would accept. But Lott indicated that the next CR might need to be longer, to allow Clinton to take advantage of the 10 days the Con-

stitution allows him to sign or veto a bill. "He's going to need that time, I assume, to review what he gets," he said. The House is expected to vote on a new CR Wednesday.

Lott said the main thing holding up negotiations with the White House on appropriations was that "the White House continues to ask for more money."

But he said most of the remaining holdups were over policy differences, such as the so-called Mexico City abortion policy and a clash over the ad-

ministration's push to provide an amnesty for mainly Hispanic illegal immigrants. A Senate GOP leadership aide said granting an amnesty would lead to a "slippery slope" and would encourage more illegal immigration.

Lott said Republican leaders would meet with the chairmen of the House and Senate tax-writing committees today to discuss a tax cut package, but he also indicated that the schedule for that measure may be slipping (*see related article, page* [continued on page 10](#))

Conf Call - 10/24

Pres Conf 11am

- Minny, Gephardt, Doherty, Ambrosio
- 155 signers - ~~He~~ Gephardt is ready to let compromise
- 43 signers.
- If compromise, ... NO
- CJS
 - Hate Union
 - Tobacco
 - Can That Find

ME holding firm we have not come close to
(1982 - ~~is~~ OK but not from NACAA + ~~the~~ party did understand 245(?)).

- Human Interest stories
Hyping of Reps.

10/23/00 - LIFA

LIFE b/w Long

Vote from PR

(1) ~~VISA~~ Visa

(2) 1982 Class (Peter Shy) all by-pass repair center

(3) Nov 1982 on KACARA under relief for ABC ^{class} alone

Don't to offer w/ modest compensation

Parity - 1995 - ~~El Sal. Brits, Liberia~~

Late Am - 1982 - ~~El Sal. Brits, Liberia~~

245A - hold

Family Unity

HC - Hispanic Caucus - see conf
What are they?
Groups will speak to them

- Don't do anything

- Congress talk to HC

- Another name - Refugee civil war

CHC/Groups

- They want the first veto but are interested & had not
past the first veto.

- Resisted any compromise - b/c don't know

- Don't put a counter proposal

- H/R not shy to 2nd order. Don't want to give in
- H/R not shy to 2nd order. Don't want to give in

United States Senate
Committee on the Judiciary
Subcommittee on Immigration
Senator Edward M. Kennedy

520 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510
Phone: (202) 224-7878
Fax: (202) 228-0464

FAX MEMORANDUM

TO: Irene/Patty/Joel

FAX: 456-5581/514-9353/456-6468

FROM: Esther

DATE: 10/20/00

NUMBER OF PAGES, INCLUDING COVER SHEET

8

If there are problems with this fax transmission, please call (202) 224-7878

Message:

This is very dangerous - Peter Shee is the
lead attorney in the "late amnesty" class actions.
It looks like he has done an urgent alert
to class members, - See 2d fax

Center for Human Rights & Constitutional Law

256 S. Occidental Blvd.
Los Angeles, CA 90057
213/388-8693
fax: 213/386-9484

FAX COVER SHEET

Confidential Advisory: Unless otherwise indicated or obvious from the nature of the transmittal, the information contained in the facsimile message may be attorney privileged and confidential information intended for the use of the individual or entity named above. Therefore, if the reader of this message is not the intended recipient, or the employee or agent responsible to deliver it to the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any dissemination, distribution or copying of this communication is strictly prohibited. If you have received this communication in error or are not sure whether it is privileged, please immediately notify us by collect telephone, and return the original message to us at the above address via the U.S. Postal Service at our expense. Thank you.

To: Esther Olavarra
Minority Counsel
Senate Immigration
Subcommittee

Fax: 202 228-0464

From: Charles Song

Date: 10/19/2000

Time: 3:43:22 PM

No. of pages (including this cover sheet):

5

Fax message:

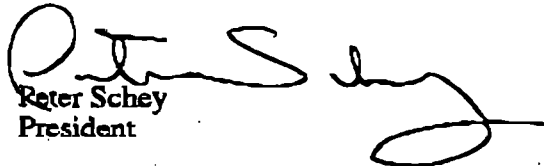
Dear Esther,

In light of your office's interest in proposed amendments to the Immigration Act currently being considered as part of the appropriations for Commerce, State, and Justice, we are attaching copies of a letter and proposed legislative language we forwarded today to Senator Orrin G. Hatch. As we represent a large number of immigrants who have been residing in the United States since before 1982 and who were unlawfully denied access to the one-time 1986 Amnesty program, we have taken the liberty of expressing our views to Senator Hatch by way of the attached letter and proposed legislative language. We urge your office's consideration of the views expressed in the attached correspondence.

If you have any questions please feel free to contact me at (323) 251-3223 or pschey@earthlink.net.

Thank you for your time and your consideration.

Very truly yours,


Peter Schey
President

CENTER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND CONSTITUTIONAL LAW Foundation

256 S. OCCIDENTAL BOULEVARD
LOS ANGELES, CA 90057
Telephone: (213) 388-8693 Facsimile: (213) 386-9484
<http://www.centerforhumanrights.org>

October 19, 2000

Via facsimile and email
The Hon. Orrin G. Hatch
United States Senate
Washington DC

Urgent

Dear Senator Hatch:

The Center for Human Rights and Constitutional Law represents more immigrants in the United States than any other grassroots or advocacy group in the country. We serve as a technical support center for religious and community groups throughout the United States, and also directly represent over 500,000 immigrant families in major class action cases in which it appears laws were violated.

Two such cases in which we serve as counsel for thousands of immigrant families are *LULAC v. INS* and *Catholic Social Services v. Reno*. In both cases the INS violated provisions of the 1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act's historic legalization ("amnesty") program by informing eligible applicants that they were "ineligible to apply" and turning them away because they had briefly traveled abroad after 1981, something clearly allowed by Congress and supported by President Reagan. In response to the lawsuits, two federal courts held that INS' travel rules were invalid under the 1986 law. *INS took no appeals of the merits of these decisions, and agreed to rescind the travel rules.* The INS did oppose a remedy, arguing that the federal courts had no jurisdiction over the cases at all.

After the Supreme Court rejected this argument and ruled that the federal courts possessed jurisdiction over the two cases, the INS convinced then-Senator Simpson to include an obscure provision -- section 377 -- in the 1996 IIRAIRA essentially wiping out federal court jurisdiction over most class members. INS then revoked the 10-year old work permits of tens of thousands of long-term residents, forcing them out of \$15/hour legal jobs and back into \$5/hour illegal jobs. Tens of thousands of U.S. citizen children also suffered dearly because of section 377.

We do not believe that updating the registry date is a fair solution for the amnesty applicants who over ten years ago were denied the right Congress granted to legalize their status. *Their applications (filed after the application deadline pursuant to federal court orders) have now been pending before the INS for over ten years.* We are informed the INS has spent over \$40 million interviewing and reinterviewing these applicants, entering information into the agency's data systems, and storing

Hon. Orrin Hatch
October 19, 2000
Page 2

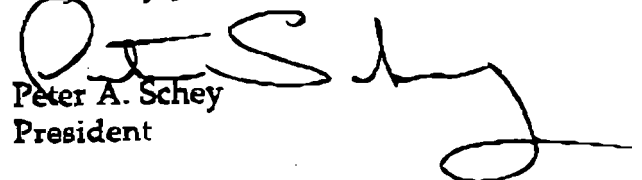
the applications and supporting documents. The national interest would be greatly served by the processing of the amnesty applicants' long-pending applications. Of the total pool of about 400,000 pending applicants, we believe about 150,000 will be legalized if court ordered remedies can be implemented. Repealing section 377 will allow the remedies to be implemented and end what will otherwise be a long legal struggle over the meaning and constitutionality of section 377 itself.

Legalizing those applicants who qualify under the 1986 terms enacted by Congress will clean up a significant part of the undocumented population, allow these immigrants to work legally rather than in violation of federal laws, increase the taxes they pay, and generally provide justice to a group wronged by INS' invalid travel rules which wiped out the amnesty provisions for many eligible applicants.

On the other hand, we see no reason why the amnesty applicants should be forced to file new applications under a new registry program, with new fees, new standards, new long waiting periods, and new appeals of denied applications in order to obtain what Congress gave them in 1986. Because denied registry applicants are placed in deportation ("removal") proceedings, not many amnesty applicants will take advantage of an updated registry program. From a resource standpoint, the cost to the INS of processing the ten-year old pending amnesty applications would be a fraction of the enormous cost involved in having thousands of our class members file new applications, with new standards, new interviews, new appeals, etc.

To be clear, we not only support updating the registry date, but also encourage Congress to consider a running statute of limitations on certain violations of the immigration laws so that long-term residents whose presence benefits the country can eventually surface from the underground and lawfully enter the mainstream of society. However, our support for those goals in no way means that the thousands of long-pending amnesty applicants we represent should now be funneled into a less advantageous and more costly new program. Fixing the mistake that was made over ten years ago can be easily accomplished by simply processing the amnesty applicants' pending applications, approving those who qualify and denying those who don't. Repealing section 377 would allow court ordered remedies to finally go into effect, ending what has been a nightmare for thousands of generally law-abiding immigrants for almost 12 years.

Very truly yours,


Peter A. Schey
President

attachment

ccs: Interested members of Congress.

PROPOSED LANGUAGE REPEALING SECTION 377 OF THE 1996 IIRAIRA

ALTERNATIVE NUMBER 1

Section 377 of the IIRAIRA is repealed retroactive to the date of its enactment. The Attorney General shall adjudicate applications for legalization filed pursuant to section 245A on or before the date of enactment of this provision.* Before adjudicating such applications the Attorney General shall collect a filing fee from each applicant whose application was received by the Immigration and Naturalization Service without a fee.

* Alternatively, provide for adjudication of applications filed on or before February 1, 2001, the last date set by the INS and the district court in *LULAC v. INS* for applications to be filed by class members.

ALTERNATIVE NUMBER 2

Section 377 of the IIRAIRA is repealed retroactive to the date of its enactment. The Attorney General shall adjudicate applications for legalization under section 245A filed on or before the date of enactment of this provision* if the applicant visited an office statutorily authorized to accept applications during the application period specified in section 245A and was turned away because he was deemed ineligible to apply (further alternative: or if the policy of the Immigration and Naturalization Service to reject applications tendered by applicants deemed ineligible to apply was a substantial cause of the person's failure to timely file his application during the application period specified in section 245A).**

* Alternatively, provide for adjudication of applications filed on or before February 1, 2001, the last date set by the INS and the district court in *LULAC v. INS* for applications to be filed by class members.

** The "substantial cause" applicants may include legalization-eligible immigrants who, for example, sought to retain private counsel or the services of a community group to apply, but were informed of INS' front-desking policy and therefore did not timely apply.

ALTERNATIVE NUMBER 3

Section 377 of the IIRAIRA is repealed retroactive to the date of its enactment.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

In 1986 Congress enacted and the President signed a historic one-time amnesty law. The law served the dual purposes of allowing long-term undocumented residents to legalize their status while permitting the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) to focus its attention on preventing new illegal arrivals. While Congress permitted brief absences abroad during the required period of continuous residence from January 1, 1982 for amnesty applicants, the INS' published regulations and legalization manual deemed applicants who had briefly traveled abroad after January 1, 1982 ineligible to apply for legalization.

Turned away applicants filed several class action suits against the INS and the federal courts eventually struck down INS' travel rules. The agency took no appeals from the merits of these rulings, and agreed to repeal its travel rules. The federal courts eventually issued remedial orders allowing turned away applicants to file applications after the statutory deadline closed. INS

Proposed Legislation Repeal Section 377
(October 19, 2000)
Page 2

appealed the remedial orders arguing that the courts had no jurisdiction to hear the turned away applicants' claims, or to extend them a remedy. The Supreme Court disagreed, holding that the federal courts possessed jurisdiction over the cases, and sorted the applicant class into three subclasses: (1) Those who attempted to file completed applications but were turned away had standing and were entitled to a remedy. (2) Those for whom the INS' turn-away policy was a "substantial cause" of their failure to timely apply. For example, those who visited INS offices to apply without complete applications in hand but were turned away, or those who sought to retain counsel but were informed of the INS' front-desking travel rules. The Supreme Court left it to the lower courts to decide if this group had standing to obtain a judicial remedy. (3) Those who took no affirmative steps to apply did not have standing to obtain a remedy. Upon remand the lower courts found that applicants who had timely visited the INS to apply without a complete application in hand, and were turned away, had standing to obtain a remedy. In 1996 Section 377 was enacted wiping out a remedy for this large group of applicants.

Repealing section 377 will allow legalization-eligible long-term residents (those who have continuously resided in the United States since before January 1, 1982) to come forward and finally receive a benefit Congress intended them to have over twelve years ago. These applicants are unlikely to ever leave the United States. Many have been educated and own businesses here, and most are gainfully employed. Permitting their pending applications to be processed will allow many to regularize their status, end their illegal employment, increase their tax contributions, allow them to better support their U.S. citizen children, while significantly reducing the undocumented population in the United States so that INS may concentrate more of its resources on existing backlogs and recent illegal entrants.

In processing these applications the Attorney General should take into account that many undocumented immigrants do not maintain paper trails of their lives here, as well as the passage of time that has transpired in the adjudication of these long-pending applications. Just as Congress intended with the 1986 legalization provisions, the Attorney General should require reasonable and credible evidence of continuous residence and compliance with all other eligibility requirements before approving an application for legalization.

* * * * *

FAX

DATE: 10/20/00

TO: ~~Esther Otter~~ *Ludy*

FAX NO. (202) 248-4506

FROM: Nii Tackie

FAX NO. (334) 727-8813

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER PAGE: 2

MESSAGE: *See attached*

Oct 20 00 02:47p

Tuskegee University

334-727-8813

0002

p.2

October 20, 2000

Senator Orrin G. Hatch
U.S. Senate Committee on the Judiciary
Room SD-224, Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510-6275
ATTENTION: Sharon Prost
Fax: (202) 224-9102

Dear Senator Hatch:

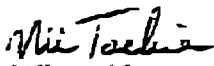
I am writing to express my support to an alternative legislation to S. 2912 (LIFA) or better yet a supplement to LIFA. I want to suggest three things.

First, I support a repeal to Section 377 of the 1996 IRAIRA.

Second, I support an amendment to the INA requiring the Attorney General to promptly and fairly process all the long-pending legalization applications filed by class members in CSS v. Reno, LULAC v. INS, and Zambrano v. INS. This should include all those individuals given work permits by the INS in the last 10 years under these cases. In fact, I believe there should no picking and choosing by the INS. This will end these cases once and for all.

Third, I support a further amendment requiring that the Attorney General process all applications for adjustment to permanent rather than temporary resident status for these class members.

Sincerely,


Nii Tackie

cc. Maria Echaveste, W.H. Deputy Chief of Staff
Senator Spencer Abraham
Senator Dianne Feinstein
Senator Edward Kennedy

MEMORANDUM

TO: MARIA ECHAVESTE
FROM: IRENE BUENO
RE: MEETING WITH THE CONGRESSIONAL HISPANIC CAUCUS ON THE
LATINO AND IMMIGRANT FAIRNESS ACT - 12:30 PM on Thursday,
October 19, 2000 in HC-6

PURPOSE: You are meeting with the members of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus to update them on our efforts on LIFA; develop strategy and to encourage their efforts. They will also be interested in an update on our welfare reform restorations. Attached are the talking points prepared by Democrats and Immigration Forum on LIFA.

BACKGROUND: The Congressional Hispanic Caucus will want an update on our negotiations and want to know our strategy.

In response to John Podesta's letter to Senator Hatch and our negotiations with the Republicans, Senator Hatch sent a letter to John that outlines his proposal and criticizes our proposals (see attached). Senator Hatch is proposing the Legal Immigration Family Equity Act (LIFE bill) that would include their two counter proposals: (1) allow spouses and children who have been waiting for three years to reunify with their legal permanent resident family member (2) allow members of the class of 1982 to apply for legalization and nothing on NACARA. They object to NACARA because they do not think there is any distinction between the Central Americans and other countries around the world that have "unstable political conditions".

Our strategy is to get our message out on why our proposals is better and why their proposal is not sufficient but supporting their efforts to reunite families. Also, we must be clear that this is not about another amnesty program but fairness to immigrant families. We need the help of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus to get this message out.

The Latino groups are planning press conference this morning and the immigrant groups (NIF, NCLR, AILA, Catholics) are planning a press briefing on Thursday at noon to discuss why LIFA is important.

On Welfare reform restorations, the Administration is working very hard to restore health and nutrition benefits for legal

immigrants. However, the Republicans have refused. The health restorations were part of the House Committee legislation but at the urging of Representatives Archer and Lamar Smith this provision was dropped. Similarly, on the Agricultural Appropriations bill, the provision to restore food stamp benefits was dropped. However, a coalition of public health, religious, nutrition as well as immigrant advocacy groups are pushing very hard to get this provisions restored. We met with them earlier this week.

ATTENDEES:

You
Mark Magana
Members of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus

Rep Guitierrez - putting a face on it.

*Rep Menendez - No equivocation on veto, expect POTUS to keep his word.
(Long-term C.I. intro Wed.)*

NACARA - Cold War

§ 2456 - Family values

Ly. Data - giving them the right

Rep. Becerra - about border

Democrat Talking Points

- The demands of Democrats are simple and reasonable. As opposed to Republicans, Democrats want to simplify the immigration code and provide bright line rules.
 1. we want to establish legal parity between Central American, Liberian and Caribbean refugees -- so that all refugees that fled political turmoil in the early 1990s are treated the same;
 2. we want to update the “registry” date so that all long-time resident, deeply-rooted immigrants who have been in this country since before 1986 will qualify to remain here permanently; and
 3. we want to restore Section 245(i) of the Immigration Act, so that all persons who have a legal right to adjust their immigration status may remain in the U.S. while they complete the process.
- The Republicans want to pick and choose among immigrants – just like they have in the past.
- Parity --- In 1996, the Republican played the same cynical game they are trying to play now and innocent people were hurt. That time, they decided to help refugees fleeing left-wing dictatorships and not those fleeing right-wing dictatorships. Republicans have a history of helping the “right” refugees, Democrats want to help all similarly situated refugees and that is what our parity proposal will do.
- Registry Date --- Now, Republicans say they might want to help some immigrants who came to the U.S. before 1982 and who should have benefitted from an amnesty program that Congress passed in 1986. The problem is that once again, they want to pick and choose. They want to help immigrants that filled out the “right” forms or stood in the “right” line. Democrats want a bright line rule to help all long-time resident immigrants who are part of the fabric of our society.
- 245(i) — And because they just can’t resist the temptation and because they think no one will scratch the surface, they say they want to help unite families by providing a new visitor visa for spouses and children who are separated from a family member with a legal right to be in the U.S. What they don’t say is that they only want to help some families -- families that live in a certain country, families that have waited a certain number of years, or families that filled out the right paper work. This proposal is no more workable than any of their past preferential programs. Democrats support reuniting all families that are separated by unworkable immigration rules. Democrats want a bright line rule, if you have a right to adjust your status, we will help you do so in a way that doesn’t separate mothers from children and husbands from wives.
- Democrats support an immigration agenda that is fair and pro-family. Republicans want to pick and choose.

**Talking Points on the Latino and Immigrant Fairness Act
and the Republican Counterproposal**

October 18, 2000

The Latino and Immigrant Fairness Act is a straightforward attempt to keep families together, reward immigrants who work hard and pay taxes, and make our immigration policies simple and fair.

Meanwhile, the Republicans have not negotiated seriously. Even under the most generous interpretation, the Republican's current counterproposal ignores at least 90% of the Latino and Immigrant Fairness Act, and would perpetuate the current patchwork of contradictory and discriminatory policies enacted by the Republican Congress itself.

The Latino and Immigrant Fairness Act is needed to clean up the mess created by the GOP-led Congress. It is based on the simple premise that people in similar situations should be treated equitably. Apparently, this is a premise the GOP finds difficult to embrace.

In fact, under the Latino and Immigrant Fairness Act, *most of those who benefit would already be U.S. citizens had they been treated fairly by Congress in the recent past.*

These are people who desperately want to follow the rules and stay in America legally and permanently, but are stuck in bureaucratic limbo because the rules keep getting changed on them in mid-stream by Congress.

In 1996 and 1997, Congress failed to stand up for family reunification by failing to renew Section 245i, passed an inequitable bill helping some Central American war refugees more than others, and enacted a mean-spirited law to vacate federal lawsuits on behalf of those wrongfully denied legalization in the 1980's. In so doing, Congress undermined the cornerstones of good immigration policy – keeping families together, treating refugees fairly, and rewarding long-established immigrants who work hard and pay taxes.

As a result, some close family members are allowed to stay together or be reunited, while others in exactly the same situation are not.

As a result, some refugees from Central America and the Caribbean have been granted permanent status, while others who fled the same conditions have not.

As a result, some people who were eligible for the legalization program enacted in 1986 are U.S. citizens, while others who were eligible are threatened with deportation.

Under the Latino and Immigrant Fairness Act,

all families and workers eligible for a permanent visa will be able to stay together, not just some;

all similarly-situated refugees will be able to resolve their legal limbo, not just some; and

all those who should have been legalized in the 1980's will be treated fairly, not just some.

Part of the Republican counterproposal is to provide temporary visas and work permits to some of those waiting in the family backlogs for permanent visas. Although only introduced into this year's debate a few days ago, something along these lines is worthy of consideration. However, this idea should be considered *in addition* to the provisions of the Latino and Immigrant Fairness Act, not *instead* of.

Congress should stop trying to trade some deserving immigrant groups for others, and move to help all deserving immigrants willing to play by the rules, pay taxes, and work hard in the United States.



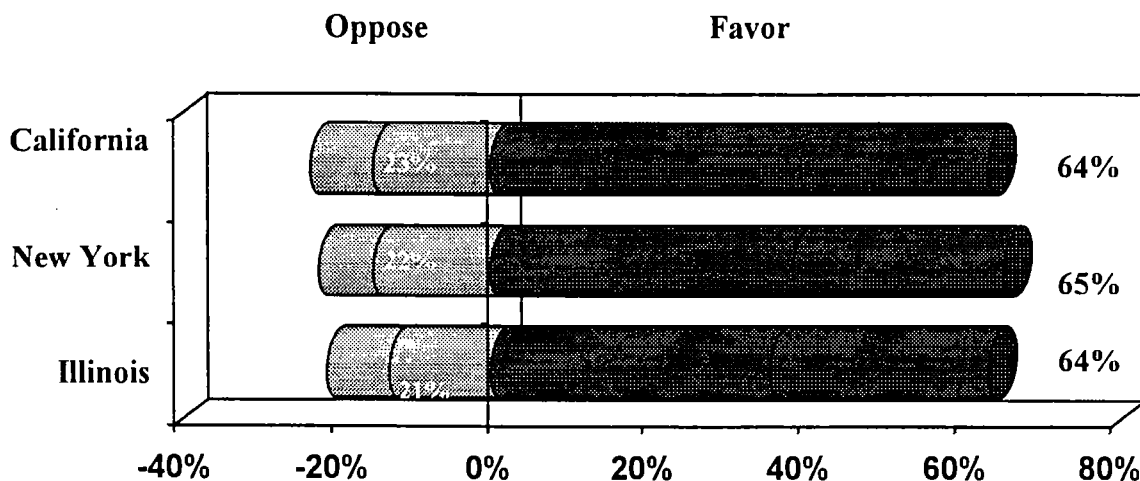
Poll: Majority of Democrats and Republicans Support Limited Legalization

Congress and the White House are considering the *Latino and Immigrant Fairness Act*, legislation that would legalize a limited number of immigrants, most of whom have resided in the U.S. for more than a decade in legal limbo.

A new poll of voters in the key states of California, Illinois, and New York reveals that nearly **two-thirds of voters** said they would favor legislation much more generous than the legislation that is pending. A majority of Republican voters, as well as Democrats, in all three states expressed support for a legalization proposal. Overall, Latino and African American support for the proposal was especially strong.

Question: If Congress were considering a bill that would legalize a limited number of undocumented immigrants, who can prove they have been in the United States since 1995, working at a job, and paying taxes, would you favor or oppose this legislation, or aren't you sure?

Answer: Voters in all three states support limited legalization for undocumented immigrant workers.

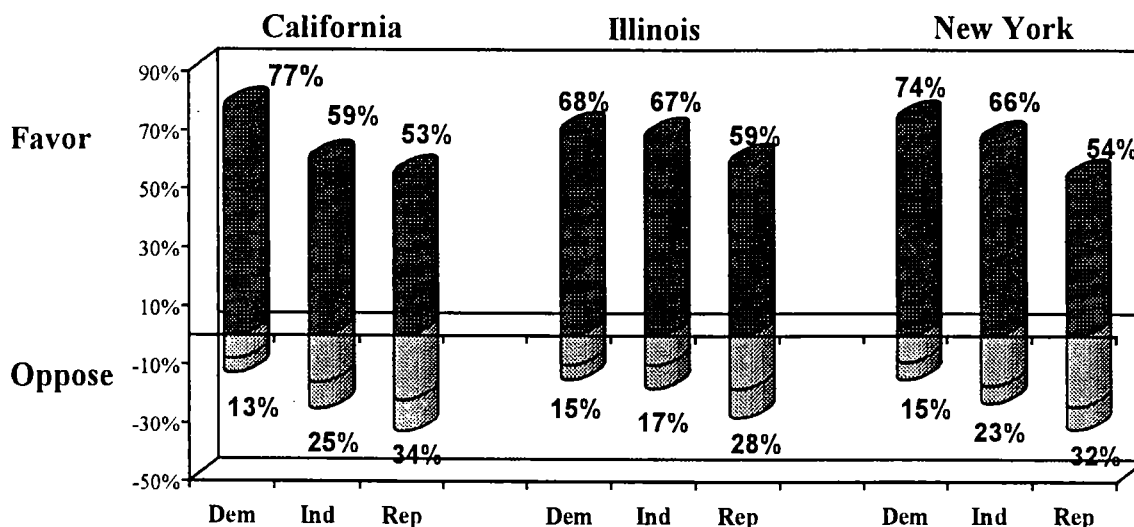


This overwhelming support for the proposal held true even *after* voters heard arguments against a legalization program, including the following: "Amnesty for illegal immigrants is a terrible idea that undermines the rule of law in our country. People who deliberately disobeyed our laws to sneak into this country and take American jobs should not be rewarded."

Support Across Party Lines

Question: If Congress were considering a bill that would legalize a limited number of undocumented immigrants, who can prove they have been in the United States Since 1995, working at a job, and paying taxes, would you favor or oppose this legislation, or aren't you sure?

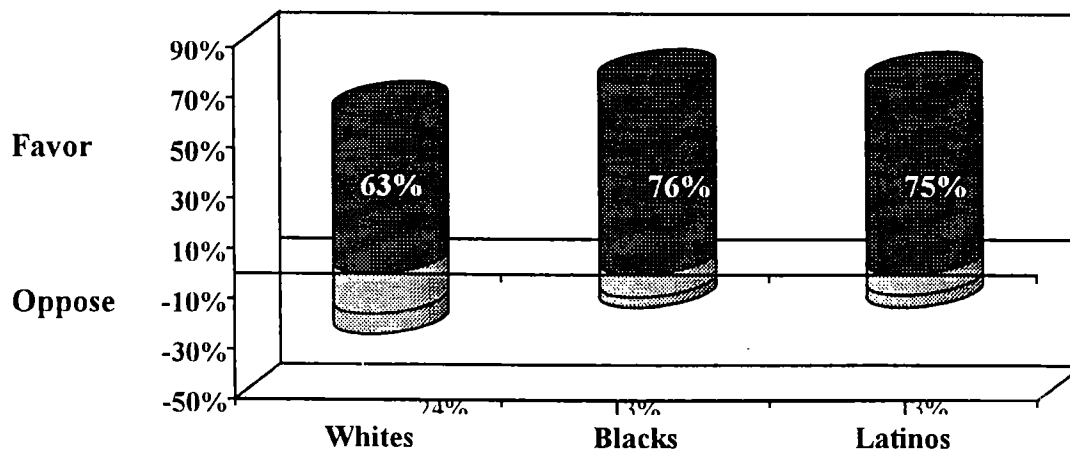
Answer: Voters support legalization across party lines, in all three states.



Support Across Race and Ethnicity

Question: If Congress were considering a bill that would legalize a limited number of undocumented immigrants, who can prove they have been in the United States Since 1995, working at a job, and paying taxes, would you favor or oppose this legislation, or aren't you sure?

Answer: Three-quarters of African American and Latino voters support the legalization proposal. Almost two-thirds of whites also support the proposal.

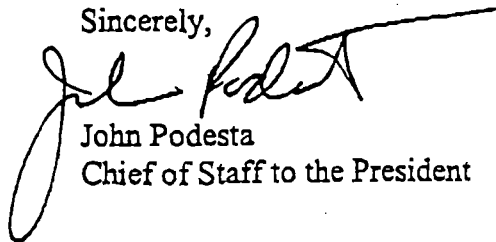


Source: The poll was conducted by Lake, Snell, Perry & Associates on behalf of SEIU with assistance from UNITE and the National Immigration Forum.

Reauthorization of Section 245(i). This legislation would reauthorize section 245(i) of the INA to permit certain eligible migrants to adjust their immigration status while remaining in the United States by paying an additional fee. This provision had previously been the law but it expired in 1998. The revenues generated from this proposal should be directed toward efforts to reduce the backlog of naturalization applications and other immigrant benefit applications and to support detention funding. If such revenues are not directed in this manner, then we need to increase resources to ensure adequate funding for naturalization and other services and to support detention efforts.

As previously indicated, the President will veto the Commerce, Justice, State Appropriations bill unless these provisions are resolved satisfactorily. It is long overdue that we correct these injustices in the immigration system. The legislative proposals described above would address these injustices and would help many individuals and their families who have been living in the United States for a long time and have developed strong ties to their community to normalize their immigration status. For these reasons, the Administration urges Congress to pass this legislation without delay. We stand ready to work with Congress to enact these legislative proposals this year.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'John Podesta', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

John Podesta
Chief of Staff to the President

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 12, 2000

The Honorable Orrin G. Hatch
Chairman
Committee on the Judiciary
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

As Congress considers immigration legislation in the final days of this session, the Administration urges Congress to pass the legislative proposals described below. These legislative proposals would restore fairness in our immigration system that is long overdue for many individuals and their families who have been living in the United States for a number of years.

Registry Date Amendment. This legislation would amend section 249 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) to allow qualified long-term migrants who have resided in the United States since 1986 to become lawful permanent residents. The INA registry provision has existed in this country since 1929 and has changed several times. The last time the date was changed was in 1986 when it was revised to 1972. Revising the registry date from 1972 to 1986 would provide humanitarian relief to many long-term migrants and also reduce or eliminate the need to continue litigating some of the large class action suits still lingering from the 1986 legalization program.

Central American and Haitian Parity Relief Act. This legislation would amend the Nicaraguan Adjustment and Central American Relief Act of 1997 (NACARA) to allow qualified nationals of El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Haiti, and Liberia an opportunity to become lawful permanent residents by providing treatment equal to that granted to Nicaraguans and Cubans. NACARA was passed, in part, to support important, fragile emerging democracies. Like Nicaraguans and Cubans, many Salvadorans, Guatemalans, Hondurans, Haitians and Liberians fled human rights abuses or unstable political conditions in the 1980s and 1990s. Yet these latter groups received less favorable treatment than that granted to Nicaraguans and Cubans by NACARA.

Latino Immigration Fairness Act (LIFA)
Conference Call – 3:00, October 23, 2000

Conference Call hosted by you and Maria Echaveste: x6- 6755 or x6- 6766, 5040.

Background:

We have invited the Ambassadors of El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Haiti, and Nicaragua to join you and Maria Echaveste on a conference call. The call will be an opportunity to discuss the current status of the Latino Immigration Fairness Act (LIFA). The President has indicated clearly and repeatedly that he will veto the Commerce, Justice, State Appropriations bill unless the LIFA provisions are adequately included. LIFA has the following provisions:

- 1- **Central American and Haitian Parity Relief Act.** This legislation amends the Nicaraguan Adjustment and Central American Relief Act of 1997 (NACARA) to allow qualified nationals from El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Haiti (and Liberia) the same opportunity available to Nicaraguans and Cubans to become lawful permanent residents in the United States. Under the previous NACARA provisions, individuals from these four countries previously received less favorable treatment than that granted to Nicaraguans and Cubans.
- 2- **Registry Date Amendment.** This legislation amends section 249 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) to allow qualified long-term migrants who have resided in the US since 1986 to become lawful permanent residents. The INA has undergone many revisions through the years. Adoption of the legislation would also eliminate the need to continue litigating some the large, lingering class action suits.
- 3- **Reauthorization of Section 245(i)** would allow eligible migrants to adjust their immigration status while remaining in the US, by paying an additional fee. (This provision was controlling until expiration of the law in 1998.)

Participants:

El Salvador Chief of Mission Carmen Tobar ✓
Guatemala Ambassador Rivera ✓
Haiti Chief of Mission Louis-Herold Joseph ✓
Honduras Ambassador Hugo Noe-Pino ✓
Nicaragua Counselor Mauricio Rivas ✓

Talking Points

We keep finding issues to continue to work on together!

We are absolutely committed to doing all we can to ensure the Congress "restores fairness in our immigration system" for individuals have been living here in the United States for many years contributing to our economy and our society.

The President has indicated clearly and repeatedly that he will veto the Commerce, Justice, State Appropriations bill unless the LIFA provisions are adequately included.

As we near the end of this Congress, we thought it would be useful to let we know what we in the Administration are doing and to hear from you on concerns or information you may have to offer.

Maria Echaveste has personally been intimately involved as an advocate for this legislation on the Hill. I'd like to ask her to speak on where we are and then I invite you to discuss the issue.

EXTENDING AMNESTY

Hispanic voters watch immigration battle

■ President and Congress fight over amnesty for pre-1986 arrivals. Will it send wrong signal?

By Gail Russell Chaddock
Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON - Fifteen years ago this week, Congress cut a historic deal to end the "shadow society" of illegal immigration in America.

It offered amnesty to millions of people who had entered the United States illegally and - for the first time - imposed sanctions on employers who hire undocumented workers in an effort to keep more from coming.

Now, the terms of that bargain are being hotly contested again. President Clinton wants to make it easier for Salvadorans, Guatemalans, Haitians, and others who have lived in the US illegally for many years to gain permanent residency. White House officials say Congress will not adjourn without getting this done.

Yet many Republicans worry that extending asylum to a new group of immigrants encourages a disrespect of US borders and will lead to another wave of illegal immigration. It also hurts would-be immigrants who follow the rules, they say.

"Amnesty is unfair to the millions of aliens who are waiting outside the country for their turn to come legally to the United States," says Rep. Lamar Smith (R) of Texas, chairman of the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration and Claims. "Amnesty actually precipitates even more illegal immigration."

Politics of amnesty

It's a tough issue for Republicans, who need the Hispanic vote to maintain control of Congress and win back the White House. The Latino and Immigrant Fairness Act, as the bill is called, is backed by a coalition of Hispanic groups, such as the National Council of La

Raza and the Mexican American Legal Defense Fund. It's also supported by businesses that employ immigrant workers and unions organizing them.

"We now have the largest immigrant membership of any union in the country," says Daniel O'Sullivan of the Service Employees International Union, which recently organized janitors and office cleaners in a Los Angeles strike and is lobbying hard for this bill.

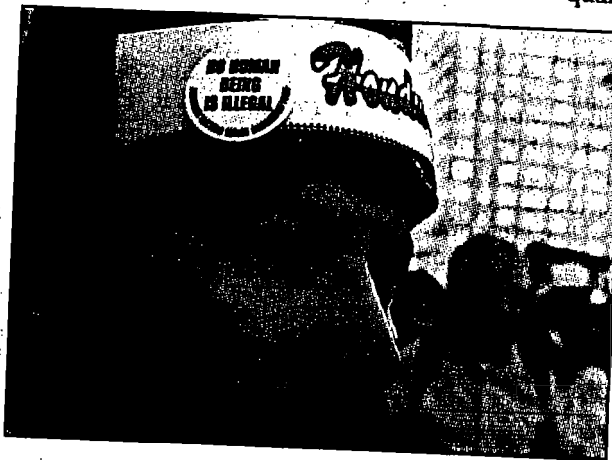
"It took a while, but now immigrant

fairness is part of the central debate in Congress," says Rep. Luis Gutierrez (D) of Illinois, chairman of a Hispanic caucus task force on immigration.

The proposed legislation could affect more than 1 million immigrants now in the country illegally or in bureaucratic limbo. It would:

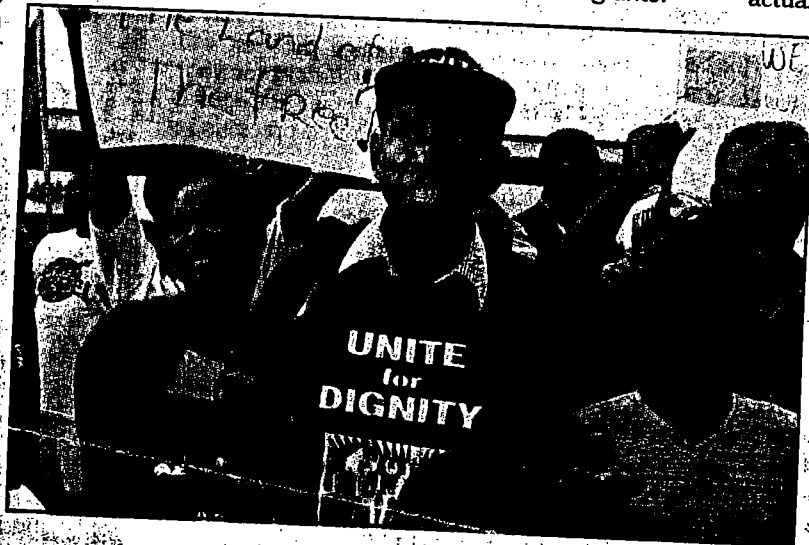
- Make immigrants who came illegally to the US before 1986 eligible for permanent residency. The 1986 amnesty set 1982 as the cutoff, but bureaucratic errors in interpreting this law prevented many from applying at that time. Activists say extending the window of amnesty helps redress this mistake.

- Allow people to adjust their immigration status by remaining in the US and paying a fine, rather than leaving families and returning to their home countries to apply.



TINA FINEBERG/AP

SEEKING AMNESTY: Wilford Sierra, an immigrant from Honduras, attends a rally in New York Oct. 14, asking for amnesty for some undocumented immigrants.



MARTA LAVANDIER/AP

HAITIAN PROTESTERS: Demonstrators in front of Miami's INS offices, Sept. 29, demand the release of Haitian nationals in custody.

- Give Salvadorans, Guatemalans, Haitians, Hondurans, and other groups the same right to permanent residence that Congress granted Nicaraguans and Cubans in 1997 and 1998.

Supporters insist the aim of this bill is not to expand immigration but to redress issues of fairness. "We have never been able to understand why people that fled violence in Guatemala and El Salvador should have been treated differently than those from Nicaragua and

Cuba," says Angela Sanbrano of the Los Angeles-based Central American Resource Center, which was founded to help Salvadoran refugees in the 1980s.

Ericka's saga

Ericka Portela is one of 300,000 Central Americans waiting for a decision on her legal status. She left Guatemala in 1993, after her father disappeared in that country's civil unrest, and she applied for asylum in the US with what remained of her family. When she turned 21, she had to reapply on her own.

"They didn't answer me for a long time," she says of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). "Now, my application is still pending, and I'm not sure if I'm going to receive it or not. My dream is to go to college, but I don't qualify for grants because I'm not a legal resident."

At least 5 million illegal immigrants reside in the US today, according to the INS. Critics say that illegal immigration creates an underclass of unskilled immigrants that can be easily exploited, driving down wages for others, and straining state and local resources.

Last week, the House Judiciary Committee released new INS estimates of illegal immigration obtained by subpoena. They show that the number of undocumented immigrants jumped sharply after the 1986 amnesty. "The fact that these new INS figures show that the last amnesty actually attracted more illegal

immigration should give serious pause to those now advocating another amnesty," says Steven Camarota of the Washington-based Center for Immigration Studies.

The Republicans are pushing an alternative that would allow those prevented from applying for legal status in the 1986 amnesty to do so now. But it would not open the window another five years. It also allows applicants who have been waiting five or more years to reunite with their families and work in the US while cases are

processed. It addresses the needs of those "waiting in line, not those who have been breaking the law," says Smith aide John Lampmann.

Administration officials say the GOP plan would affect only a few thousand people. "Our response is: Let's not call it an amnesty at all. Let people benefit from the amnesty that was passed by a bipartisan Congress in 1986," says Maria Eschaveste, White House deputy chief of staff.



**GMHC
FAX MEMORANDUM**

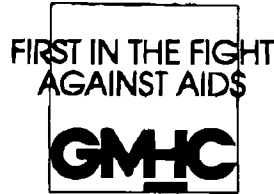
To: President Bill Clinton
FAX #: 202-456-1121
RE: Latino & Immigrant Fairness Act
DATE: October 18, 2000
PAGES: 2, INCLUDING COVER SHEET.

FROM THE DESK OF...

RONALD S. JOHNSON
ASSOCIATE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

119 WEST 24TH STREET
NEW YORK, NY 10011-1913

212-367-1250
FAX: 212-367-1247



Ronald Johnson
Associate Executive Director
212-367-1250
Fax 212-367-1247
ronaldj@gmhc.org

October 18, 2000

President Bill Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20500

Dear President Clinton:

I am writing, in behalf of Gay Men's Health Crisis (GMHC) in New York City, to urge you to ensure the passage of the very important immigration measures detailed below. These issues are of extreme concern to GMHC and our constituents, hundreds of whom have written to Congress in support of them. They are of tremendous importance to immigrant communities across New York State and to the State's economy, and must be positively addressed before final adjournment of Congress. These measures would restore law, justice, fairness and family values to our immigration system, correct for past government mistakes, and help ensure that our current economic boom continues.

The recent passage and signature of legislation expanding H-1B visas without the anticipated inclusion of these measures sends a troubling message. It suggests that both parties in Congress are more responsive to the muscle and contributions of the big business lobby than to correcting longstanding injustices in immigration policy towards specific groups whose labor is as essential to the current economic expansion. We hope that, with your intervention, the Congress will demonstrate support for fairness in our immigration laws by restoring Section 245(i), creating NACARA parity, and updating the registry date.

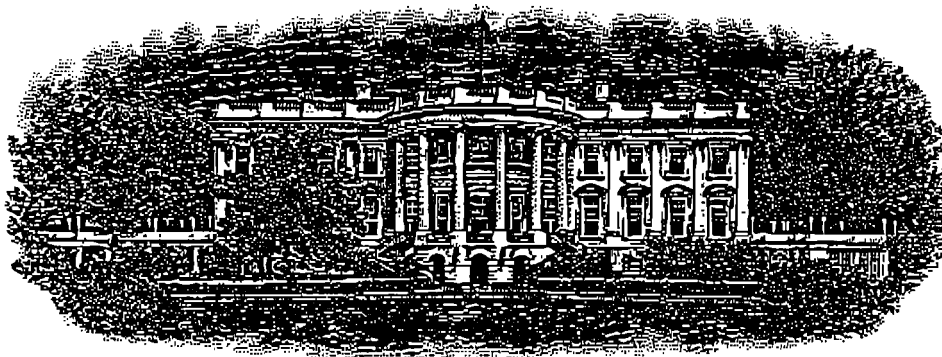
These measures would stabilize the immigration status of specific groups of immigrants who have been living, working, and raising their families in the U.S. for many years, and would make specific groups of immigrants who are already here and working permanent and legal.

- Update the registry date to 1986 to correct the injustice of the 1980s during which the INS erroneously refused to allow qualified immigrants to adjust their status under the Reagan-era legalization program. After winning in court, Congress stripped federal courts of the ability to hear these cases.
- Roll the registry date annually until 1991. Updating the registry date to 15 years behind the present is a longstanding legal practice.
- Support NACARA Parity to treat immigrants of similar circumstances similarly. Congress needs to pass this measure to ensure that refugees from El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Liberia and the former Soviet bloc are given the same remedy, eligibility to become permanent residents, as was granted to Nicaraguans and Cubans in the 1997 law.
- Support the restoration of Section 245(i), which would allow people who are currently eligible for green cards to adjust their status in the U.S., and provide millions of dollars in additional funding (about \$200 million in a recent fiscal year) to reduce INS backlogs, at no cost to taxpayers.

Before the end of the session, these measures need to be passed, with your help and strong support. They are of enormous importance to GMHC and our communities.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ronald Johnson", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

**THE WHITE HOUSE**

BRIAN BARRETO
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF PUBLIC LIAISON
202-456-5807 (Phone)
202-456-6218 (Fax)

MR. 10/12/00: 61907 *JOE: 66468*

TO: *MARK: 62604*

PHONE: _____

FAX: _____

DATE: *10/23/00*

PAGES TO FOLLOW: ③

COMMENTS: _____

FYI.

**LEAGUE OF UNITED LATIN
AMERICAN CITIZENS**

National Office

FAX TRANSMITTAL2000 L Street, NW, Suite 610
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 833-6130 • FAX (202) 833-6135**High Priority**

To: Brian Barreto
From: Golni
Date: 10/23/00
Subject:
FAX #: NACORN PARTY
Pages:
(including cover)

Hey Brian —

Thought this would be
of interest +

G

Congress of the United States
 Washington, DC 20515

October 19, 2000

Honorable Harold Rogers, Chairman
 Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary
 Committee on Appropriations
 United States House of Representatives

Dear Mr. Chairman,

We are writing to support the inclusion in the CJS conference report of the provisions of H.R. 2722, the Central American and Haitian Adjustment Act, and H.R. 2741, the Andean Adjustment Act. These important initiatives will provide adjustment to lawful permanent residence for qualified nationals of El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Haiti (H.R. 2722) and of Colombia and Peru (H.R. 2741).

It is essential that we provide this relief, to avoid the mass deportation of thousands of productive, law-abiding, freedom-loving people. The beneficiaries have lived and worked in the United States as productive members of our society, many of them for 10 or 15 years. They fled their home countries at a time when these countries were dangerous places. Now they are our neighbors, co-workers, and friends. Their children are often United States citizens who have never known any other society. Our laws must be changed to recognize these basic fact that these people are integral and valuable members of our society.

Not only would mass deportations cause great hardship to the deportees and their families, it would also have disastrous consequences for U.S. foreign policy. Dumping these people into the labor markets of their home countries would ruin the economies of these countries and could destabilize their political systems. Democracy and human rights are flourishing in the Western Hemisphere today as never before, but they are still fragile. At the same time, these mass deportations would hurt our own economy and impoverish our culture. It would also confirm the unfortunate belief among some of our neighbors in the Western Hemisphere that U.S. immigration policy is based on racism and xenophobia. We need to show them that the United States is still the fairest and most open society in the world.

As you know, limited relief from deportation has already been provided in the Nicaraguan Adjustment and Central American Relief Act of 1997 (NACARA), for Guatemalans and Salvadorans who entered the United States no later than 1991 and who filed asylum applications within a designated time period. This group includes the substantial majority of those who would be affected by H.R. 2722. However, the relief available to these people under NACARA requires that the applicant undergo a removal proceeding. These formalities --- which, under the terms of NACARA and its implementing regulations, should almost always result in adjustment of status rather than in deportation --- are a waste of taxpayer money and of

PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER

the time of INS officers and immigration judges. They will also clog the immigration court dockets over the next several years with many thousands of cases which will not only impose unconscionable delays on NACARA-eligible applicants, but also result in substantial delays in the removal of illegal immigrants who have no available relief under the immigration laws. It is simple common sense to substitute a simple administrative adjustment procedure for these cases.

In order to avoid these two evils -- pointless, expensive, and time-consuming immigration procedures for NACARA-eligible Guatemalans and Salvadorans, and mass deportations for other similarly situated persons -- it is vitally important that the provisions of H.R. 2722 and H.R. 2741 be enacted by the end of the year. As a practical matter, this means they should be included in the CJS conference report.

Please accept our thanks for your thoughtful consideration of this urgent request.

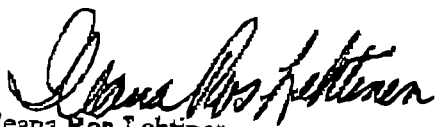
Sincerely,



Christopher H. Smith
Member of Congress



Lincoln Diaz-Balart
Member of Congress



Heena Ros-Lehtinen
Member of Congress



Bill McCollum
Member of Congress



Thomas M. Davis
Member of Congress

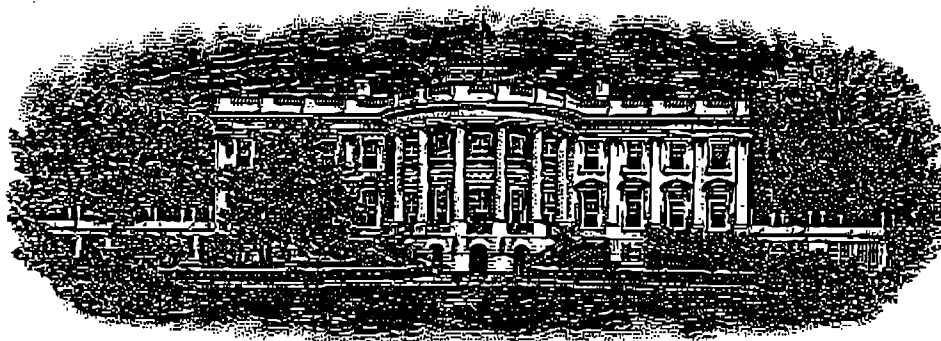


Constance A. Morella
Member of Congress



Christopher Stays
Member of Congress

cc: The Honorable J. Dennis Hastert, Speaker
The Honorable Richard K. Armey, Majority Leader
The Honorable Tom DeLay, Majority Whip
The Honorable C.W. Bill Young, Chairman, Committee on Appropriations

**THE WHITE HOUSE**

BRIAN BARRETO
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF PUBLIC LIAISON
202-456-5807 (Phone)
202-456-6218 (Fax)

TO: *WEEK: 61907*
WEEK: 62604

JOEL: 66468
IRVING: 61907

PHONE: _____

FAX: _____

DATE: *10/23/00*

PAGES TO FOLLOW: *2*

COMMENTS: _____

FYI: WE FROM GULAC FEELS
SENT TO HIM.

[Signature]



League of United Latin American Citizens

NATIONAL PRESIDENT
Rick Duallina

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Brent A. Wilkes

NATIONAL OFFICERS
Boris Robles
Immediate Past President
Rector Flores
Treasurer
Victoria Moore
Youth President
Damaris Sifuentes
VP for Elderly
Rosa Rosales
VP for Women
Juan Carlos Lizardi
VP for Youth
Maria Picaza
VP for Young Adults
Richard Plumbres
VP for Parents
Augusta Sanchez
VP for Midwest
Regin Gonzalez
VP for Northeast
Carlos Lopez Nieves
VP for Southern
Frank Ortiz
VP for Southwest

STATE DIRECTORS
Mary Plabina
Arizona
Robert Trimpin
Arkansas
Michelle Luna
California
Marlene Boyd
Colorado
Panchito Bello
District of Columbia
Armando Pomar
Florida
Stratton Frank
Georgia
Blanca Varian
Illinois
Alicia Kios
Indiana
Henry Vargas
Iowa
Andrigo Bonilla
Kansas
Emilia Salinas
Louisiana
Sara Barrientos
Massachusetts
Ramiro Gonzalez
Michigan
John Castro
Nevada
Peggy Amador
New Jersey
Connie Martinez
New Mexico
Lew Rubio
Pennsylvania
Blair Valdes
Puerto Rico
Dillon Roman
Tennessee
Ramon Pulmarum
Texas
Walton Tejeda
Virginia
Gregorio Montano
Washington

October 20, 2000

The Honorable Spencer Abraham
U.S. Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Abraham:

On behalf of the members of the League of United Latin American Citizens, I would like to reiterate our strong and undivided support of the Latino and Immigrant Fairness Act (LIFA). This act addresses the needs of long-term residents of the United States and their families through the following provisions:

Date of Registry: This provision will update the date of registry from 1972 to 1986. This would allow individuals who have lived in the U.S. continuously since 1986 to apply for permanent residency. Many immigrants who were wrongfully prevented from applying for permanent residency in 1986 would be allowed to regularize their status.

Central American and Haitian Parity: This provision gives immigrants from El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, and Haiti the same rights to adjustment that immigrants from Nicaragua and Cuba received in the NACARA Act of 1997. These immigrants were invited into the United States due to our involvement in the civil struggles of those countries. We have a responsibility to be fair to those immigrants who supported us during the Cold War.

Section 245(i): This provision allows immigrants who have a relative or employer sponsor to remain in the U.S. and to continue working while they wait for the processing of their application. Currently, immigrants applying for permanent residency must return to their country, separating families and losing workers who contribute to the economy. This provision does not give special treatment to these immigrants, who will pay a fee to the INS to remain in the U.S.; it simply changes the location of where they wait for the processing of their permanent residence status.

Virtually the entire Hispanic and immigrant communities are united behind the Latino and Immigrant Fairness Act because it:

- **Promotes family values** by keeping families together and allowing hard working immigrants to continue working legally,
- **Increases tax revenue and decreases dependence** of immigrant families on public services by keeping parents employed legally,

The Honorable Spencer Abraham
10/20/00
Page 2

- **Reduces social ills** caused by having long-term undocumented immigrants in the U.S.,
- **Addresses labor shortages** in critical industries,
- **Does not increase net immigration** to the U.S. since it only deals with U.S. residents, and
- **Is the just, moral, and practical thing to do.**

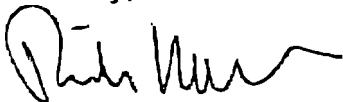
It is not often that Congress has before it significant legislation in which everyone benefits and no one loses, but the Latino and Immigrant Fairness Act does just that because it benefits all Americans by ensuring our long-term immigrants are full and productive members of our country.

In addition, it has come to our attention that your office has been part of discussions with an immigration attorney to find a legislative solution for some long-term residents. Specifically, it is our understanding that you are ready to support repeal of Section 377 and language requiring the Attorney General to process all pending applications and to move directly to permanent resident status for eligible applicants without first requiring temporary resident status.

LULAC welcomes this development and we would be in support of language whether it is the repeal of section 377 or another process that would provide justice to these immigrants who were unlawfully prevented from applying for amnesty more than a decade ago, but we wish to make clear that this does not in any way lessen our commitment to any component of the Latino and Immigrant Fairness Act, which we regard as a minimum package of legislative initiatives acceptable to the Hispanic and immigrant community.

Senator, we are aware that the neo-racist group Federation for American Immigration Reform is attempting to flame prejudice against immigrants in an effort to defeat the Latino and Immigrant Fairness Act. At this crucial juncture in the history of the Republican party, we hope that you and your colleagues resist their hateful message and make the right decision that will benefit so many and harm absolutely no one.

Sincerely,



Rick Dovalina
LULAC National President

The New York Times

Sunday October 22, 2000

G.O.P. Fight With Clinton on Immigrants Splits Party

By ERIC SCHMITT

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 — Congressional Republicans are locked in a battle with the White House over easing immigration law that threatens to undercut Gov. George W. Bush's efforts to court Hispanic voters and shed the party's lingering image as insensitive to new immigrants.

As Congress draws to a close, among the last sticking points between President Clinton and Republicans on a year-end budget deal are Democratic proposals to grant limited amnesty to hundreds of thousands of longtime residents who came to the United States illegally, expand permanent residency to certain Central Americans and help certain other immigrants obtain green cards.

The provisions are in a spending bill that finances the State, Commerce and Justice departments. Mr. Clinton has threatened to veto the legislation if it does not include the immigration proposals.

The stakes appear much higher for Republicans than Democrats. Many conservatives argue that bowing to Mr. Clinton would reward lawbreakers and encourage a new wave of illegal immigrants. But rejecting the legislation could alienate Hispanic voters just before Election Day, and resurrect the divisive fights of the 1990's over immigrants' benefits that hurt Republicans in many immigrant communities.

A coalition of business groups with ties to Republicans, including health care providers, restaurant owners and landscapers, has also endorsed the changes as necessary to retain badly needed workers. "If the Republican Party is really serious about changing its image in the Latino community, it's hard to understand their resistance to these proposals," said Cecilia Muñoz, vice president for policy of the National Council of La Raza, the nation's largest Hispanic civil rights group.

Democrats say they are united behind the proposals, which Vice President Al Gore has said are essential to "ensure fairness and equity for certain immigrants and their families already in the United States."

But Republicans are split. House and Senate Republican leaders have balked at the provisions. Representative Tom DeLay of Texas, the House Republican whip, acknowledged that some immigrants' cases were mishandled in the 1980's, and should be remedied. "But the president wants a blanket amnesty," Mr. DeLay said. "He's playing politics. He's trying to buy votes through an amnesty."

Several other prominent Republicans, including Jack Kemp, the party's 1996 vice-presidential nominee; Senator John McCain of Arizona and Representative Thomas M. Davis III of Virginia, the House Republican re-election chairman, support the proposals. Mr. Davis said that one in five adults in his suburban Washington district was born overseas. "It is the right thing to do, and our leaders on both sides of the aisle should find a way to bring it to a vote," Mr. McCain said on the Senate floor on Sept. 27.

Governor Bush, of Texas, sought to distance himself from the contentious issue. "The governor has not gotten involved in the maneuvering or negotiations with any specific immigration bills," said Ray Sullivan, a Bush campaign spokesman. "The governor has said he does not support a blanket amnesty for illegal immigrants at this time."

But another Bush adviser, speaking on condition of anonymity, expressed concern that the issue could backfire on Republicans, adding, "We're trying to find a way to do this without making it a political issue."

The legislation, called the Latino and Immigrant Fairness Act, would make three major changes in immigration law.

First, the measure would allow at least 400,000 immigrants who came to the United States illegally before 1986 to apply for permanent residency, as people who came before 1972 were already able to do.

Proponents say many of these immigrants were wrongfully denied amnesty under an earlier law when the Immigration and Naturalization Service bungled their claims. Critics say some of those cases should be reviewed by a court, but that in many others immigrants are not entitled to a green card, which confers permanent residency. "If we keep granting amnesty to people who came to the country illegally, we are in essence putting up a neon sign on all of our borders saying, Violate our law, come into our country illegally," said Senator Phil Gramm, Republican of Texas.

The second provision calls for granting legal status to 300,000 immigrants who fled wars and political chaos in Haiti, El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala and Liberia, and applied unsuccessfully for refugee status. Proponents say these immigrants should be treated the same as those from Cuba and Nicaragua, who were granted legal status in 1997.

The third provision would permit immigrants who are changing their legal status to pay a \$1,000 fee and complete the process in the United States, rather than return to their home country and leave relatives here behind.

Senator Orrin G. Hatch, a Utah Republican who heads the Judiciary Committee, has countered the Democrats' plan with a proposal to adjudicate some of the amnesty claims, and grant temporary visas to reunite spouses and children with legal permanent residents here.

Most Democrats hailed Mr. Hatch's plan, but said it fell short.

Copyright 2000 The New York Times Company

ROBERT MENENDEZ
18TH DISTRICT, NEW JERSEY
VICE CHAIR OF THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS



Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
October 19, 2000

Contact: Andrew Kauders (202) 225-0591

**MENENDEZ CALLS ON REPUBLICANS TO PASS
LATINO AND IMMIGRANT FAIRNESS ACT**

WASHINGTON, DC – Rep. Bob Menendez (D-NJ), joined by fellow lawmakers, the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC), and other organizations of the National Hispanic Leadership Agenda (NHLEA), today called on the Republican majority to include the Latino and Immigrant Fairness Act, the Legal Immigrant Children's Health Improvement Act, and Adjustment of Status for Colombian and Peruvian Refugees in the Commerce, Justice, and State Appropriations Bill. His prepared remarks follow:

"We're at a critical point. These next few days of negotiations will shape the lives of thousands of families. Right now, the White House, House, and Senate are negotiating issues, such as education, the environment, health and social service initiatives. One of the most important items on our agenda is the Latino and Immigrant Fairness Act. It's essential to pass this immigration bill before Congress adjourns for the year.

"In communities across this country, we see Republicans using ads and speeches trying to aggressively court Hispanic voters. In spite of this courtship, they refuse to pass commonsense immigration issues critical to the Hispanic community, such as:

"Updating the registry date to 1986 to correct the injustice of the 1980s, during which the INS erroneously refused to allow qualified immigrants to adjust their status under the Reagan-era legalization program.

"Supporting N.A.C.A.R.A. Parity to treat immigrants from El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Haiti, Colombia, Peru, and Liberia the same as immigrants of similar circumstances.

"Supporting the restoration of Section 245(i), which would allow people who are currently eligible for green cards to adjust their status in the U.S.

"Providing states the option of lifting the current 5-year ban for legal immigrant children and pregnant women under Medicaid and Child Health Insurance Program. With more than 40 million people

(more)

uninsured in this country – 10 million of those are children – we should be doing all we can to expand access to coverage.

“These provisions would legalize immigrants who are working, contributing, and paying taxes.

“The Republican majority wants to project an image of inclusion and fairness. But what they practice is quite different. Even though we pushed hard, they refused to allow us to add the Latino and Immigrant Fairness Act to the H1-B immigration bill.

“Through their actions, it seems that the Republican majority is consciously choosing to ignore Hispanic voters. If they do ignore the wishes of Hispanic voters, they’re ignoring an estimated 6 million people. This year, Latinos might be as many as 8 percent of our voters. In a race that could come down to the wire, more Latino voters will turn out to vote than ever before. And since these voters are clustered in some of the most electoral-rich states, they could turn the tide in many races at the local, state and federal level.

“The bottom line is that Latinos are important voters in the presidential, senate, and congressional races.

“One would think that the Republican leadership would want to jump at the opportunity to show Hispanic Americans that they support important issues so that they will be prepared to win these votes in the future. Instead, Republicans think they can put forth sham immigration proposals that do little or nothing for the Hispanic community.

“But they’re wrong, because Latinos know who in Congress has their interest in mind. They know the party that already has developed credible relationships in their communities.

“Certainly, Latinos give attention to the same issues as the general population: education, opportunities for their children, and security for themselves. But Hispanics also care deeply about what Congress acts on immigration issues that affect their husbands and wives; children; parents; and relatives.

“Congress is in the midst of ending its legislative session. But we can't go home without delivering the Latino Immigrant Fairness Act. Its provisions are critical to the future of our community. It's a matter of basic justice and fairness.”

####



CARECEN

CENTRAL AMERICAN RESOURCE CENTER

CENTRO DE RECURSOS PARA CENTROAMERICANOS

1459 Columbia Road, NW
Washington, DC 20009
(202) 328-9799

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL SHEET

Date: Oct. 18, 2000

TO: Irene Bueno

Special Assistant to the President...

FAX #: 202-456-1907

FROM: Saul Solorzano, Exec. Director

RE: Support to NACARA

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING THE COVER SHEET: 4

MESSAGE: Please call me if you have any
questions.

Saul

THIS FACSIMILE IS A PRIVILEGED AND CONFIDENTIAL COMMUNICATION AND IS TRANSMITTED FOR THE EXCLUSIVE INFORMATION AND USE OF THE INTENDED RECIPIENT. PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR DELIVERING THIS COMMUNICATION TO THE INTENDED RECIPIENT ARE ADMONISHED THAT THIS COMMUNICATION MAY NOT BE COPIED OR DISSEMINATED EXCEPT AS DIRECTED BY THE INTENDED RECIPIENT. IF YOU RECEIVE THIS COMMUNICATION IN ERROR, PLEASE NOTIFY US IMMEDIATELY BY TELEPHONE AND MAIL THE COMMUNICATION TO OUR ADDRESS. THANK YOU.



ANTHONY A. WILLIAMS
MAYOR

September 29, 2000

The Honorable William J. Clinton
President of the United States of America
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear President Clinton:

I write to urge your support for the Central American and Haitian Parity Act of 1999. This bipartisan legislation will provide relief to thousands of Central American and Haitian immigrants. These individuals came to this country to flee political persecution in their homelands. In turn, they have contributed to our strong economy, educational institutions, arts, and communities.

The bill would create a fair, uniform set of procedures for all immigrants from this region that have been in this country prior to December 1, 1995. In 1997, Congress enacted the Nicaraguan Adjustment and Central American Relief Act (NACARA) which treated similarly situated individuals differently. Section 202 of the NACARA law granted automatic permanent residency to Nicaraguans and Cubans while section 203 of the same law subjected Salvadorans and other Central Americans to a lengthy application process that could take up to 20 years to gain legal status. The amendment to NACARA would make Central Americans eligible to apply under section 202, thus solving the inequity created under the original law.

The Central American community in the District who would benefit from this bill have resided here for many years. They now have deep roots in this city, with jobs, family and friends, and other neighborhood ties.

Thank you for your attention to critical matter. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Handwritten signature of Anthony A. Williams in cursive script.
Anthony A. Williams



ANTHONY A. WILLIAMS
MAYOR

September 29, 2000

The Honorable Trent Lott
United States Senate
487 Russell Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Lott:

I write to urge your support for the Central American and Haitian Parity Act of 1999. This bipartisan legislation will provide relief to thousands of Central American and Haitian immigrants. These individuals came to this country to flee political persecution in their homelands. In turn, they have contributed to our strong economy, educational institutions, arts, and communities.

The bill would create a fair, uniform set of procedures for all immigrants from this region that have been in this country prior to December 1, 1995. In 1997, Congress enacted the Nicaraguan Adjustment and Central American Relief Act (NACARA) which treated similarly situated individuals differently. Section 202 of the NACARA law granted automatic permanent residency to Nicaraguans and Cubans while section 203 of the same law subjected Salvadorans and other Central Americans to a lengthy application process that could take up to 20 years to gain legal status. The amendment to NACARA would make Central Americans eligible to apply under section 202, thus solving the inequity created under the original law.

The Central American community in the District who would benefit from this bill have resided here for many years. They now have deep roots in this city, with jobs, family and friends, and other neighborhood ties.

Thank you for your attention to critical matter. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Anthony A. Williams".

Anthony A. Williams



ANTHONY A. WILLIAMS
MAYOR

September 29, 2000

The Honorable Dennis Hastert
United States House of Representatives
United States Capitol
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Speaker Hastert:

I write to urge your support for the Central American and Haitian Parity Act of 1999. This bipartisan legislation will provide relief to thousands of Central American and Haitian immigrants. These individuals came to this country to flee political persecution in their homelands. In turn, they have contributed to our strong economy, educational institutions, arts, and communities.

The bill would create a fair, uniform set of procedures for all immigrants from this region that have been in this country prior to December 1, 1995. In 1997, Congress enacted the Nicaraguan Adjustment and Central American Relief Act (NACARA) which treated similarly situated individuals differently. Section 202 of the NACARA law granted automatic permanent residency to Nicaraguans and Cubans while section 203 of the same law subjected Salvadorans and other Central Americans to a lengthy application process that could take up to 20 years to gain legal status. The amendment to NACARA would make Central Americans eligible to apply under section 202, thus solving the inequity created under the original law.

The Central American community in the District who would benefit from this bill have resided here for many years. They now have deep roots in this city, with jobs, family and friends, and other neighborhood ties.

Thank you for your attention to critical matter. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Anthony A. Williams".

Anthony A. Williams

MEMORANDUM

TO: MARIA ECHAVESTE
FROM: IRENE BUENO
RE: CONFERENCE CALL ON LATINO AND IMMIGRANT FAIRNESS ACT
5:00 pm on Wednesday, October 18, 2000

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this call is to:

- Reiterate that the White House is committed to LIFA and that the groups should continue supporting it
- Share intelligence
- Develop a coordinated legislative and press strategy to respond to the Republicans charge that we only want to help illegals.

BACKGROUND:

Republicans are planning to introduce the Legal Immigrant *Family Equity* ~~Fairness~~ Act (LIFE bill) that would include their two counter proposals: (1) allow spouses and children who have been waiting for three years to reunify with their U.S. citizen and Legal *for 3 yrs* Permanent resident family member. This proposal is expected to help 700,000 people; (2) allow 1982 to apply for legalization and nothing on NACARA.

*1st year 350K
2nd year 180 200K
in & out of country*

Republicans have met with the Asian Pacific American groups to try to divide the immigrants on their support for LIFA. Also, Republicans may seek to pick off Democrats like Feinstein.

The immigrant groups (NIF, NCLR, AILA, Catholics) are planning a press briefing on Thursday at noon to discuss why LIFA is important.

Here are some activities that are underway:

- **Talking Points** - DOJ and Hill are working to improve the talking points that the groups drafted and we should have a draft soon.
- **Border Patrol Union Letter** - Patty is talking with INS about drafting a response to this letter. Patty is faxing it to me. Apparently, it criticized any kind of amnesty.
- **Democratic response to Rep. Lamar Smith's Dear Colleague** - Rep. Conyers' staff is preparing a response.

ATTENDEES:

Administration

You
Irene
Patty ✓
Robert ✓
Joel ✓
Mark
Ruth ✓
Brian
INS

James C ✓

Hill

Cassandra Butts
Scott Deuchman
Congressional Hispanic Caucus staff
Andrea LaRue ✓
Esther Oliverra ✓ *+ Michelle*
Bruce Cohen and/or Tim Lynch ✓
John ✓

King

*Julian Epstein
Scott
Pang*

Groups

Frank Sharry & Angie Kelly, National Immigration Forum ✓
Cecilia Munoz, NCLR
Larry Gonzalez, NALEO
?, LULAC *Gabby*
Oscar Chacon, Salvadoran Network ✓
Jeanne Butterfield & Judy Golub, AILA ✓
Kevin Appleby & Michael Hill, US Catholics Charities ✓
Alison Riordan, SEIU
Karen Narasaki, NAPALC *Sumita ✓*
Daphane Kwok, OCA
milan

Picki Sumit

Josh Burch

Gephardt Statement on Latino and Immigrant Fairness Act
U.S. Newswire
27 Sep 10:08

Gephardt Statement on Latino and Immigrant Fairness Act

To: National Desk, Political Reporter

Contact: Laura Nichols or Sue Harvey, 202-225-0100, both of
the Office of House Democratic Leader Richard A. Gephardt

Web site: <http://democraticleader.house.gov/>

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 /U.S. Newswire/ -- Following is a statement released by House Democratic Leader Richard A. Gephardt:

"I am pleased to stand here with my colleagues today to talk about fairness. Throughout our history, immigrants have made important contributions to the economic, political and social well-being of our great nation. Our ongoing efforts to pass the 'Latino and Immigrant Fairness Act' are consistent with that history and the fundamental American values of family, work, justice and community.

"The President has joined us in support of the bill and he has encouraged our efforts, and today we are very pleased to announce that we have the necessary signatures to sustain a presidential veto if the Latino and Immigrant Fairness Act is not included in the Commerce-Justice-State appropriation bill. While Republicans have put every roadblock in the way of consideration of the Latino Fairness legislation and made every excuse as to why we could not get this done, this letter is concrete proof that Democrats are committed to accomplishing this in the 106th Congress.

"Now that we have secured a Democratic commitment on Latino fairness, House Republicans have no more excuses as to why they can't complete H-1B. The leadership has repeatedly said that they will not bring H-1B to the floor because they feared Democratic efforts to attach the Latino fairness issues. That was a false choice.

"I challenge Republicans leaders to bring the Dreier-Lofgren Hi-Tech Act to the floor for immediate consideration. They have had the power to do this since this bill was introduced. Now they have no more excuses.

"Democrats have never been afraid to engage in debate on meaningful legislation like the Latino Fairness Act and H-1B. We are committed to getting all of this done."

KEYWORDS:

POLITICAL IMMIGRATION

-0-

/U.S. Newswire 202-347-2770/
09/27 10:08

Congress of the United States

Washington, DC 20515

September 21, 2000

The Honorable William J. Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20500

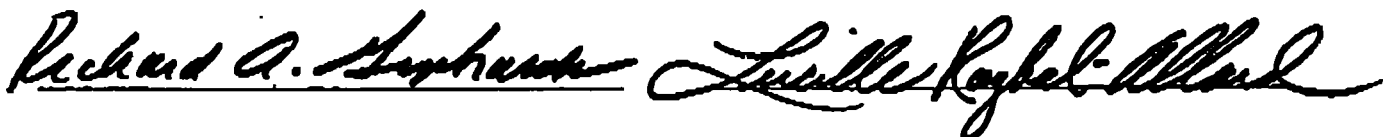
Dear Mr. President:

We write to you regarding an issue of great importance to us and to many families across this country. We are committed to ensuring that the provisions contained in S. 2912, the "Latino and Immigrant Fairness Act," are included in the Commerce, Justice, State and Judiciary (CJSJ) bill or any other legislation to which CJSJ may be attached. Therefore, as you work with Congress to craft the FY 2001 Commerce, Justice, State and Judiciary bill and other remaining appropriations legislation, we urge you to make it your priority to include this critical provision.

The Latino and Immigrant Fairness Act has strong support in both the House and the Senate because it would add desperately needed fairness to our immigration laws. S. 2912 would stabilize the immigration status of specific immigrants who have been living, working, paying taxes and raising families in the United States for many years. In particular, the bill includes three provisions: (1) establishing legal parity between Central American and Caribbean refugees; (2) updating the "registry" date so that long-time resident, deeply-rooted immigrants who have been in this country since before 1986 will qualify to remain here permanently; and (3) restoring Section 245(i) of the Immigration Act, a provision that sensibly allows persons in the U.S. who are on the verge of gaining their immigration status to remain in the U.S. while completing the process.

We, the undersigned, believe that the time is now to normalize the status of these immigrants. This will ensure that these individuals can continue to make valued contributions to our economy and that their families, which often include American-born children, are not torn apart. Accordingly, we will vote to sustain a veto of the FY 2001 Commerce, Justice, State and Judiciary appropriations bill or any other bill that may contain its provisions, if the components of S. 2912 are not included. As Democrats, we believe that the Latino and Immigrant Fairness Act is a measured and just recognition of the important contributions these individuals have made to our country. We know you share our beliefs, and we look forward to working with you to accomplish this important goal.

Sincerely,



1. Gephardt
2. Roybal-Allard
3. Rodriguez
4. Romero-Barcelo
5. Gutierrez
6. Conyers
7. Velazquez
8. Scott
9. Ortiz
10. Sanchez
11. Napolitano
12. Baca
13. Becerra
14. Jackson-Lee
15. Hinojosa
16. Blagojevich
17. Hoyer
18. Pelosi
19. DeLauro
20. Miller, George
21. Berman
22. Eshoo
23. Lipinski
24. Rothman
25. Thompson, Mike
26. Johnson, Eddie Bernice
27. Waters
28. Payne
29. Woolsey
30. Clayton
31. Dixon
32. DeGette
33. Slaughter
34. Kennedy
35. Murtha
36. Reyes
37. Pastor
38. Menendez
39. Underwood
40. Bonior
41. Frost
42. Gonzales
43. Meeks, Gregory

44. Capuano
45. Crowley
46. Dooley
47. Green, Gene
48. Lofgren
49. Capps
50. Schakowsky
51. Davis, Danny
52. Jackson, Jr.
53. Tierney
54. Hastings
55. Meek, Carrie
56. Olver
57. Gordon
58. Millender-McDonald
59. Watt
60. Blumenhauer
61. Markey
62. Clyburn
63. McGovern
64. Pascrell
65. Thurman
66. McCarthy, Carolyn
67. Tauscher
68. Kaptur
69. Phelps
70. Smith
71. Nadler
72. Wynn
73. Deutch
74. Crowley
75. Hoeffel
76. Holt
77. Levin
78. Sherman
79. Cummings
80. Udall, Tom
81. McDermot
82. Meehan
83. Sabo
84. Abercrombie
85. McKinney
86. Towns
87. Baird
88. Rush

89. Lowey
90. Kucinich
91. Pomeroy
92. Waxman
93. Udall, Mark
94. Lewis
95. Oberstar
96. Delahunt
97. Brady
98. Costello
99. Frank, Barnie
100. Snyder
101. Matsui
102. Farr
103. Owens
104. Rangel
105. Carson
106. Maloney, Carolyn
107. Stark
108. Lee, Barbara
109. Palone
110. Berkley
111. Turner
112. Moakley
113. Fattah
114. Forbes
115. Baldwin
116. Wexler
117. Weiner
118. Baucher
119. Sandlin
120. Hilliard
121. Payne
122. Filner
123. Strickland
124. Ford
125. Doggett
126. Evans
127. McNulty
128. Sanders
129. Ackerman
130. Borski
131. LaFalce
132. Clay
133. Kilpatrick

- 134. Jefferson
- 135. Berry
- 136. Boswell
- 137. Cardin
- 138. Turner
- 139. Barrett
- 140. Price
- 141. Kildee
- 142. Coyne
- 143. Weygand
- 144. Davis, Jim
- 145. Condit
- 146. Andrews
- 147. Lampson
- 148. Skelton
- 149. Obey
- 150. Moran
- 151. Brown, Corrine
- 152. Brown, Sherrod

John J. Vahney

Don Chap

Adrian E. Ekl

Bob Graefius

Ever Bayl

Jim Plummer

Harvey Kent

Ed Kennedy

Bernie Long

Jim Vachle

Gene Miller

Paul Willstone

Richard J.

Drew Dinkin

Chuck Rolfe

Clifford

Charles Schires

Bob

~~Jeff Jones~~
Jay R. Rye

Ron Wyle
John Breau

Patty Murray
Jack Reed

~~_____~~
Wing

~~John Edwards~~
Dianne Feinstein

~~Blaine~~
Phyllis Katterberg

J. Biden

Tom Harkin

Mary L. Landrau

Max Baucus

Robert A. Neuharth

Blanche R. Lincoln

Paul S. Lerman

105 1 Liliu

Patricia Leahy

Paul Lerman

Daniel L. Lerman

Herb Kohl

Nora Feingold