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Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. letter	[Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	10/12/2000	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Staff Secretary
Lisel Loy (Chron Files)
OA/Box Number: 22089

FOLDER TITLE:

Thursday, October 12, 2000

2019-0680-S
rs3256

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

HOGAN & HARTSON
L.L.P.

DR. CHRISTINE M. WARNKE
GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS ADVISOR
(202) 637-5645
CMWARNKE@HHLAW.COM

October 12, 2000

COLUMBIA SQUARE
555 THIRTEENTH STREET, NW
WASHINGTON, DC 20004-1109
TEL (202) 637-5600
FAX (202) 637-5910

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

10-12-00
To Cohen for
Reply

00 OCT 12 PM 5:18

Dearest Mr. President:

It is, as always, wonderful to see you and although the enormous pressures of your office weigh so heavily upon you, your presence and command are more remarkable than ever. Mr. Robert Rankin, who is President of the National Mitigation Services, Inc., briefly spoke to you on Tuesday night about his proposal for a national wetlands mitigation reserve between Orlando and Cape Kennedy, Florida and located in Central Florida's 8th Congressional district. I want to outline it to you because this highly visible 25 square mile environmentally valuable site is so well suited to meeting your visionary "Wetlands Plan" for increasing the quality and quantity of the Nation's wetlands base.

Under Mr. Rankin's imaginative proposal, a mitigation bank would serve to preserve 16,000 acres (25 square miles) of irreplaceable wetlands habitat that will otherwise be lost to urban sprawl, and restores its significant biological values, including threatened species of flora and fauna. As you know, these values can then be used as mitigation "credits" to offset the adverse environmental effects of federal projects elsewhere in the region. It is my understanding that the source of funds for the purchase of these credits can come from current Department of Energy and Department of Defense construction projects, many of which are in immediate need of mitigation. By preserving a critical corridor that will otherwise be lost to urban sprawl, the site also connects two existing publicly held and ecologically sensitive wildlife sanctuaries in the St. John's River basin, an "American Heritage River." This also is an ideal site for a National Ecology Center to provide educational experiences and interpretation of Native American history. The closing and any public announcement surrounding establishment of the national mitigation reserve can be immediate since the title work and environmental site assessment are complete. Your support of Federal policies to facilitate establishment of the mitigation reserve would also assure its early success.

It is my further understanding that Department of Energy Secretary Richardson is fully aware of this concept and supports the proposal. Discussions also have occurred with Senator Bob Graham and other Congressional Members who are extremely supportive. In addition, two of the most outstanding staff who have served our country

BRUSSELS BUDAPEST* LONDON MOSCOW PARIS* PRAGUE* WARSAW

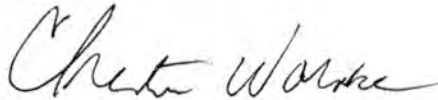
WDC - 706/4711000018561
BALTIMORE, MD COLORADO SPRINGS, CO DENVER, CO LOS ANGELES, CA MCLEAN, VA NEW YORK, NY ROCKVILLE, MD

*Affiliated Office

and under your great leadership -- John Podesta and Sylvia Matthews -- are aware of this project.

The value of this project will solidify public opinion in an area of significant importance in Florida, for it supports environmental, economic, social and educational initiatives. Thank you for your time and attention to this matter and for all that you have personally done for me. If you have any questions, please have your staff call me at 202/637-5645 (office) or mobile 202/236-5790.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Christine Warnke".

Christine Warnke



Arkansas Soil and Water Conservation Commission

J. Randy Young, P.E.
Executive Director

October 11, 2000

101 EAST CAPITOL
SUITE 350
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72201

PHONE 501-682-1611
FAX 501-682-3991

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
White House
Washington, DC 20001

00 OCT 12 AM 11:59

Re: The Nation's Aging Watershed Infrastructure

Dear President Clinton:

I respectfully request your support of H.R. 728. On behalf of the people of our state, I thank you for considering this important request.

The issue of an aging watershed infrastructure is a growing national concern because of potential safety and health risks to the public. Over the last 50 years, local sponsors, with USDA's help, have constructed more than 10,000 flood control dams that were each designed to last 50 years. Many are already at or nearing the end of this life span. In fact, in the next five years 450 dams will reach their design life. Action is needed now to ensure the protection of lives and property from potential dam failures.

These structures, built under the authority of the USDA Watershed Program, currently provide over \$800 million in benefits each year in the protection of lives, property, and natural resources. As the structures age and deteriorate, they pose a public health and safety threat to the communities that depend upon them.

In total, the H.R. 728, as passed by the House would authorize \$90 million to carry out the necessary rehabilitation work and establish the minimum federal cost-share rate at 65 percent of total rehabilitation costs. In addition, the bill provides the opportunity to improve existing flood control structures for the purposes of fire protection, municipal drinking water, and natural resource benefits. The legislation also allows for the decommissioning of structures if needed.

Sincerely,

Corbet J. Lamkin

Dr. Corbet J. Lamkin
Commission Chairman

Cc: Carl Whillock

Send to Cohen?

Yes ☒

No ☐

10-12-00

Carl

ARKANSAS SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION COMMISSION

101 EAST CAPITOL AVENUE, SUITE 350

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72201

(501) 682-1611

FAX (501) 682-3991

FAX COVER SHEET

DATE: 10/11/00 TIME:
TO: PRESIDENT CLINTON PHONE:
FAX: 202-456-6703
FROM: Johnny MULLEN'S PHONE: 501-682-3953
FAX:
RE:

Number of pages including cover sheet: 2

cc:

State of Louisiana



M.J. "MIKE" FOSTER, JR.
GOVERNOR

JACK C. CALDWELL
SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

October 11, 2000

10-12-00
To Scheduling
cc. intergovernmental

The President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Via Facsimile
and Federal Express

Dear Mr. President:

Because you are known to keep your word, the supporters of CARA are confident that your greatest achievement will yet be accomplished in this Congress.

All of us were heartened by your Rose Garden appearance on CNN, where you urged passage of CARA and pledged your support.

At the Governors' Conference in Pennsylvania, you assured me personally that you were "working on it."

You are the only one who can provide the power to attach CARA to one of the bills still in conference.

If you would be so gracious as to grant me an audience, I could appear within hours to tell you of the national treasure disappearing into the Gulf of Mexico that could be saved by CARA.

Yours with best regards,

Jack C. Caldwell

JCC:taa

State of Louisiana



M.J. "MIKE" FOSTER, JR.
GOVERNOR

JACK C. CALDWELL
SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

October 11, 2000

Dear Mr. Currie,

*A friend suggested that you
might be so kind as to personally
deliver to the President the enclosed
brief but important message -*

Regards,

Jack Caldwell

Reagan's statement on the bottom of the bowl

Presented by The President and Mrs. Reagan
Recalling Eight Memorial Years
1981 – 1989

suggestions for POTUS/FLOTUS

President and Mrs. Clinton
Promises Made . . . Promises Kept
1993-2001

Thanks for your constant devotion to doing the work of the American People
1993-2001

Thanks for making America a place called Hope
1993- 2001

Thanks for helping build the bridge to the 21st Century
1993-2001

Thanks for "don't stop thinking about tomorrow"
1993-2001

Thanks for sharing the best eight years
1993-2001

In appreciation
1993 – 2001

With thanks
1993-2001

For all you have done
1993 –2001

Eight is not Enough
1993 – 2001

Fighting for the American people
1993-2001

Building a more perfect union
1993-2001

Putting people first
1993 – 2001

Opportunity Responsibility and Community
1993-2001

Nothing wrong with the American People that cannot be fixed
With what's right with the American People
1993 – 2001

Fighting for the American people . . . until the last dog dies
1993 - 2001

Reagan's statement on the bottom of the bowl

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1993 – 2001

Opportunity Responsibility and Community
1993-2001

Nothing wrong with the American People that cannot be fixed
With what's right with the American People
1993 – 2001

Fighting for the American people . . . until the last dog dies
1993 - 2001



October 11, 2000

'00 OCT 12 AM 10:12

The Honorable William J. Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500-2000

Dear Mr. President:

The issue of an aging watershed infrastructure is a growing national concern because of potential safety and health risks to the public. Over the last 50 years, local sponsors, with USDA's help, have constructed more than 10,000 flood control dams that were each designed to last 50 years. Many are already at or nearing the end of this life span. In fact, in the next five years 450 dams will reach their design life. Action is needed now to ensure protection of lives and property from potential dam failures.

These structures, built under the authority of the USDA Watershed Program, currently provide over \$800 million in benefits each year in the protection of lives, property, and natural resources. As the structures age and deteriorate, they pose a public health and safety threat to the communities that depend on them.

In total, H.R. 728, as passed by the House would authorize \$90 million to carry out the necessary rehabilitation work and establish the minimum federal cost-share rate at 65 percent of total rehabilitation costs. In addition, the bill provides the opportunity to improve existing flood control structures for the purposes of fire protection, municipal drinking water, and natural resource benefits. The legislation also allows for the decommissioning of structures if needed. Senator Blanche Lincoln is the lead sponsor of this legislation in the Senate.

Arkansas Farm Bureau urges you to support this needed measure and sign it into law when it reaches your desk.

Respectfully,

David Hillman
President

DH/bib

10-12-00

Send to Cohen

Yes

No

Carl

FAX
ARKANSAS FARM BUREAU FEDERATION
GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT
COVER SHEET

DELIVER TO: The Honorable William J. Clinton
United States President

COMPANY NAME: _____

FAX NO.: 202-456-6703
AREA CODE/NUMBER

TIME 2:39 p.m. **DATE:** 10-11-00

FROM: David Hillman

TITLE: President, Arkansas Farm Bureau Federation

NUMBER OF PAGES (INCLUDING COVER SHEET): 1

IF THERE IS A PROBLEM WITH THIS FAX, PLEASE CALL 1-501-228-1305 OR 1-501-228-1229.

COMMENTS:



Arkansas Association of Conservation Districts

101 E. Capitol • Suite 350 • Little Rock, AR 72201 • Phone (501) 682-2915 • Fax (501) 682-3991

00 OCT 12 AM 10:12

October 11, 2000

OFFICERS

President
PAUL MAYFIELD
783 Rio Vista
BALD KNOB AR 72010
(501) 724-5932

First Vice President
BILL RAINWATER
P.O. Box 2245
JONESBORO AR 72401
(870) 935-1824

Second Vice President
DEBBIE MORELAND
23011 Lake Vista
ROLAND AR 72135
(501) 668-5294

Secretary/Treasurer
ROY MAHLER
Route 2, Box 130
ELKINS AR 72727
(501) 643-3355

Immediate Past President
DON MITCHELL
Box 9004, State Line Plaza
TEXARKANA AR 75602
(870) 773-1061

AREA PRESIDENTS

Central Area President
ROCKY HARRELL
13 Rocky Acres
MAYFLOWER AR 72106
(501) 470-0462

EC Area President
RAY MOSELEY
P.O. Box 2118
WALNUT RIDGE AR 72402
(870) 886-5117

NE Area President
TRUMAN MOORE
1205 Harb
CORNING AR 72422
(870) 857-3877

NW Area President
JAMES WIDNER
Rt. 5, Box 380
HARRISON AR 72801
(870) 741-3363

SE Area President
SONNY JONES
P.O. Box 126
FOUNTAIN HILL AR 71642
(870) 367-2012

SW Area President
MARK BRYAN
640 Columbia 405
MAGNOLIA AR 71753
(870) 234-5223

WC Area President
JAMES MITCHELL
P.O. Box 1080
DANVILLE AR 72833
(501) 485-2427

AACDE President
CAROLYN HOLCOMB
2115 Malcom Ave.
NEWPORT AR 72112
(870) 523-2201

Auxiliary President
MIKE MITCHELL
Rt. 4, Box 678J
TEXARKANA AR 71864
(870) 645-2795

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

Dear President Clinton,

For more than two years, I and many others on behalf of the Arkansas Association of Conservation Districts have urged members of the Arkansas Congressional Delegation to support H.R. 728.

The issue of an aging watershed infrastructure is a growing national concern because of potential safety and health risks to the public. Over the last 50 years, local sponsors, with USDA's help, have constructed more than 10,000 flood control dams that were each designed to last 50 years. Many are already at or nearing the end of this life span. In fact, in the next five years 450 dams will reach their design life. Action is needed now to ensure the protection of lives and property from potential dam failures.

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In total, the H.R. 728, as passed by the House would authorize \$90 million to carry out the necessary rehabilitation work and establish the minimum federal cost-share rate at 65 percent of total rehabilitation costs. In addition, the bill provides the opportunity to improve existing flood control structures for the purposes of fire protection, municipal drinking water, and natural resource benefits. The legislation also allows for the decommissioning of structures if needed.

Mr. President, this is a good piece of legislation that needs to be made the law of the land. Thousands of Arkansans and millions of other Americans will benefit from this legislation in terms of increased safety, sound flood control, and increased recreational opportunities. On behalf of the Arkansas Association of Conservation Districts I respectfully urge you to sign H.R. 728 into law. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Paul Mayfield
President
Arkansas Association of Conservation Districts

STAFF

Executive Vice President
JOHANNY BELEW
(501) 662-2915

Executive Assistant
JULIE RADELL
(501) 662-2987

Executive Secretary
J. RANDY YOUNG
(501) 662-2988

Send to Cohen?

Yes _____
No _____

10-12-00

JOHN BREAUX
LOUISIANA

MINORITY
CHIEF DEPUTY WHIP

COMMITTEES:
COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND
TRANSPORTATION

FINANCE
SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGING

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
(202) 224-4623
TDD (202) 224-1986

senator@breaux.senate.gov
http://www.senate.gov/~breaux

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-1803

STATE OFFICES:

2237 SOUTH ACADIAN THRUWAY, SUITE
BATON ROUGE, LA 70808
(225) 248-0104

U.S. FEDERAL COURTHOUSE BUILDING
800 LAFAYETTE STREET, SUITE 1301
LAFAYETTE, LA 70501
(337) 262-6871

1900 N. 18TH STREET, SUITE 805
MONROE, LA 71201
(318) 325-3320

HALE BOGGS FEDERAL BUILDING
501 MAGAZINE STREET, SUITE 1005
NEW ORLEANS, LA 70130
(504) 589-2531

CENTRAL LOUISIANA:
(318) 487-8445

October 4, 2000

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

00 OCT 12 AM 10:12

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing to recommend Mr. John A. Moran for renomination to a Republican seat on the Federal Maritime Commission. John has served with distinction on the Commission for the past two years and I believe he would be a credit to the Commission if he were nominated for another term.

Mr. Moran is a highly capable and experienced maritime attorney who possesses the political and legal skills necessary for this position. John's profound understanding and knowledge of maritime issues will help enable him to serve fairly and impartially as a Commissioner. Previously he has served as Vice-President of Legislative Affairs for the American Waterways Operators. Prior to that John served as the Republican counsel for maritime issues for the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

I feel certain that John's extensive background in maritime transportation legislation and policy will be an asset to the Commission and I hope he is given every appropriate consideration. It is my pleasure to recommend him to you.

In the meantime, if I can be of further assistance or if you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,


JOHN BREAUX
United States Senator

10-12-00

Send to Nash

Yes ☒

No ☐

cc: leg Affairs

Yes ☒

No ☐

cul



CENTER FOR
MIDDLE EAST PEACE
& ECONOMIC COOPERATION

633 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, NW • FIFTH FLOOR • WASHINGTON, DC 20004 • (202)624-0850 • FAX (202)624-0855 • www.centerpeace.org

10-12-00

S. DANIEL ABRAHAM
CHAIRMAN

WAYNE OWENS
PRESIDENT

October 6, 2000

✓
President William J. Clinton
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

→ Peters

Dear Mr. President:

Following our conversation yesterday, I want to reiterate some thoughts which I believe are strongly pertinent, and may be worthy of your consideration. The Secretary of State's efforts to bring Barak and Arafat to agreement on stopping the violence has not yet succeeded and there are at least six more deaths today. It is a deepening disaster.

I am wondering whether the deteriorating conditions might now make possible a dramatic move to finish the final status negotiations by unifying the other international players behind your superb efforts and your "bridging proposals". If you were to ask Jacques Chirac, Tony Blair, Hosni Mubarak and Koffi Annan to join with you as a group of allies in urging the two parties to accept the proposals, I have the impression that they would accept -- and support -- your leadership. And I think Barak and Arafat might -- should-- respond gratefully and you could get it done.

Such an effort would not diminish the American role, it would, in fact, be another powerful demonstration of your unique leadership in world events. I genuinely believe you can do it. We need to finally put an end to this Arab-Israeli conflict.

There is only one figure who can make this happen -- and that is you, Mr. President. And the moment is now.

10-12-00

Send to NSC
for reply
✓ yes

Sincerely,

Da

S. Daniel Abraham

10-12-00



Jock Gill <jgill@penfield-gill.com>
10/11/2000 11:47:12 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Nancy V. Hernreich/WHO/EOP, Betty W. Currie/WHO/EOP
cc:
Subject: Making a Real Difference in Palestine

*Sandy
Jill
Gill
1-11-00*

October 11, 2000

Via Email

Dear Mr. President:

There are between 90 and 100 Palestinian settlements which have NO electricity - completely off the grid. We can make an immediate difference in the quality of the lives of Palestinians living in these places in order to concretely demonstrate that the Peace Process pays real dividends -- not just 7 years of talk.

For about \$10 million we could install Photovoltaic electrical systems, water purification, vaccine refrigerators, distance learning and telemedicine in ALL of these villages and settlements. We have already accomplish all but the telecoms in Al Kaabneh. So this is a proven concept and welcomed by the Palestinian leaders of Al Kaabneh.

Of course it will require some 'leverage' to get the permissions required to install wireless satellite high speed access to the internet and telephony services. So far we have not been able to do this for Al Kaabneh. In India, 10 days ago, we clearly demonstrated all of the technology for full connectivity via satellite. This is all OFF THE SHELF stuff.

Can we do it? Working together we can make it be.

Best regards,

Jock

Jock Gill, Director
Voice: (781) 396-0492
eFAX: (425) 795-5918
www.e-greenstar.com

*copied
Berger
Podesta*

Copied
Hernreich

Att
try to set up from
to come & stay - Bx

WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 2, 2000

Martha Saxton
50 West 29th Street
New York, New York 10001

Dear Martha:

Thank you for your note. I'd love to see you if we're both in town at the same time. Please call Nancy Hernreich at 202-456-6610, and she'll try to set something up.

It was good to hear from you. Take care, friend.

Sincerely,

B. Clinton

✓ CC Sept. 26, '60
CC: NH
MM lb

Perhaps it's too far for Presidents to know what they're doing? Should we just take our chances & show up? How is this done?

I hear wonderful reports of
you from various friends.
I hope you're well and

Copied
Bisulco

Write to CIA
aigee

WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 6, 2000

Shelly Arnold
50 Lanshire
Route 3, Box 420
Texarkana, Texas 75503

Dear Shelly:

I was so sorry to learn of your father's death and wanted you to know I'm thinking about you and your family during this difficult time.

Hillary and I send our heartfelt condolences to you all, and we'll be keeping you in our prayers.

Sincerely,

Bill

We had some great
times together

DAVIS-SMITH FUNERAL HOME, INC.
P.O. Box 1280-209 NORTH 3RD STREET
GLENWOOD, ARKANSAS 71943
PH: 870-356-2114
FAX: 870-356-3940

**Obituary of
Charles Forga**

Charles Forga, age 67, of Texarkana, Texas, formerly of Glenwood, died Wednesday, October 4, 2000.

He was born on October 15, 1932 in the Mount Tabor community near Glenwood, the son of Dewey Forga and Maggie Short Forga. On June 21, 1955, he was married to Martha June Gladden who preceded him in death on July 11, 1997. He was also preceded in death by one brother, Dewitt Forga. On February 23, 2000 he was married to Peggy Lee.

He was a graduate of Henderson State University and one of the founding stockholders of Caddo First National Bank. He served as a director on the Arkansas Entertainers Hall of Fame board and with the board of the Mt. Tabor Cemetery Association. He was a member and former deacon of the Mt. Pisgah Missionary Baptist Church.

He is survived by his wife, Peggy Forga of Texarkana; his daughter and son-in-law, Shelly and Greg Arnold of Texarkana; three grandchildren, Jordan, Anthony and Regan; one brother, Danny Forga of Glenwood; six sisters, Ruby Peterson of Los Alamos, New Mexico, Juanita Tidwell, Bobbie Wright, Joy Barrett and Twyla Forga, all of Hot Springs, and Jackie Dollar of Fayetteville; and several nieces and nephews.

Services will be held at 10:00 AM, Saturday, October 7, 2000 at the Mt. Tabor Community Church with Rev. Gary Turner officiating.

Funeral home visitation will be held Friday from 5:00 PM until 9:00 PM

Interment will be in the Mt. Tabor Cemetery under the direction of the Davis-Smith Funeral Home of Glenwood.

Pallbearers will be Buster Wright, Loyal Abernathy, L. J. Warnock, Leroy Bean, Harold Ray Grant, Charles Tidwell, Buddy Ligon, Joel Wright and J.T. Jones.

Honorary pallbearers will be Avon Wright, Barry Wright, Dan Forga, Tracy Forga, Kenneth Forga, Jimmy Short and Robert Short.

In lieu of flowers, memorials may be made to the Mount Tabor Cemetery Association, P.O. Box 36, Glenwood, Arkansas 71943.

Shelly (daughter)
Arnold
Rt. 3 Box 420
Texarkana, TX 75503
50 Lanshire

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT THE WHITE HOUSE

(202) 456-6610
(202) 456-6703 Fax



Date: Oct 5, 2000

Please Deliver to: Eugenie Busulco

Number of Pages (including cover sheet): 3

Fax Number: 54198

Sender: Mary McClintic

Message:

NOTE: The information contained in this facsimile is **CONFIDENTIAL** and intended for the recipient ONLY. If there are any problems with the transmission, please call (202)456-6610.



STATE OF ARKANSAS

House of Representatives

REPRESENTATIVE
Percy Malone

18 Clay Street
Philadelphia, AR 71923-6024

Phone:
 (1-246-4141 Business
 (1-246-7177 Residence
 (1-246-6616 Fax

FAX COVER SHEET

DISTRICT 36

Counties:
 Part of Clark County
 Part of Nevada County

TEL: (870) 246-4141
 FAX: (870) 246-6616

COMMITTEES

Advisory
 Finance and Commerce
 Joint Committee on Energy
 Joint Committee on Advanced
 Communications and Information
 Technology

SUBCOMMITTEES

Corrections/Criminal Law
 Elections

No. of Pages
 Including Cover: 2

DATE: 10/5/00TO: MARCIEFROM: PAUL GATLING

CC: _____

NOTES: MARCIE -LET ME KNOW ABOUTTHIS. THANKS VERYMUCH FOR YOUR HELP.PAUL.

JP
amir
the vote who? PK
THE WHITE HOUSE

10-12-00

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

October 10, 2000

TEXT OF A LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT
TO THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
AND THE SENATE MAJORITY LEADER

Copies
Podesta

October 10, 2000

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. Leader:)

I am writing to express my serious concerns that the Congressional Republican Leadership is preparing to pass unjustifiably large Medicare health maintenance organization (HMO) payment increases while preventing passage of a strong Patients' Bill of Rights. Managed care reform in the 106th Congress should focus on patient protections, not on excessive payments to managed care plans. Moreover, these reimbursement increases are effectively diverting resources from critically important health care priorities.

This past weekend marked the 1-year anniversary of the overwhelmingly bipartisan passage of the Norwood-Dingell Patients' Bill of Rights. Despite the bipartisan majority supporting this bill in the Senate, parliamentary and political tactics have blocked an up-or-down vote on this long-overdue legislation.

At least as disconcerting is that Congress is proposing to dedicate \$25 to \$53 billion in increased payments to managed care -- without a sound policy basis. The Congress is currently contemplating dedicating 40 to 55 percent of their total investment in provider payments and beneficiary services to increase managed care payments -- over twice the amount they plan to spend on hospitals and over five times the amount that they plan to spend on beneficiaries. The Congress is proposing this investment despite studies showing that Medicare managed care plans are overpaid by nearly \$1,000 per enrollee and that their payment rates have grown faster under the Balanced Budget Act than the payment rates for traditional Medicare.

It is important to note that increased payments provide no guarantee that Medicare HMOs will stop dropping benefits or abandoning seniors' communities altogether. It is clear that increasing payments to managed care plans did not work this year -- we invested an additional \$1.4 billion in Medicare+Choice, yet watched nearly 1 million seniors and people with disabilities lose access to plans. Without explicit accountability provisions, it will not work next year either.

The unwarranted managed care payment increases would deprive funding for initiatives that would have real effects on peoples' lives, such as: restoring State options to insure vulnerable legal immigrants; fully funding the Ricky Ray Relief Fund; providing health insurance to children with disabilities; funding grants to integrate people with disabilities into the community; improving nursing home quality; eliminating Medicare preventive

more

(OVER)

~~services cost sharing; targeting dollars to vulnerable hospitals;~~
~~assuring adequate payments to teaching hospitals, and home health~~
~~agencies; and funding other critical health priorities.~~ These
high-priority initiatives are outlined in additional detail in
the attached document.

These initiatives represent our highest health priorities. In contrast, Congress is increasing reimbursement to managed care plans at a time when Medicare managed care plans are about to receive billions of dollars in increased Medicare payments, which are linked to increases in fee-for-service payments to hospitals, nursing homes, and other providers.

It is long past time that we work together in a bipartisan fashion to respond to the Nation's highest health care priorities. It is irresponsible to provide excessively high reimbursement rates for HMOs without ensuring that they are accountable through the Patients' Bill of Rights and through commitments to provide stable and reliable services to Medicare beneficiaries. I urge you to produce more balanced legislation that puts Medicare beneficiaries and the Nation's taxpayers first.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

#

**HEALTH CARE PRIORITIES LEFT UNDERFUNDED DUE TO MASSIVE
OVERPAYMENTS TO MANAGED CARE PLANS**

Restoring the State options to insure vulnerable legal immigrants. Despite the fact that legal immigrants pay taxes and have typically waited years to come to the U.S., welfare reform prohibited States from extending Medicaid or State Children's Health Insurance Program coverage to legal immigrant children and pregnant women for their first five years in this country. This contributed to the sharp decline in Medicaid and subsequently S-CHIP participation by legal immigrant children (from 37 percent in 1995 to 29 percent in 1999). Restoring this State option would insure 144,000 children and 33,000 pregnant women per year at a 10-year cost of \$1.6 billion, and has broad, bipartisan support including that of Governor Jeb Bush.

Fully funding the Ricky Ray Relief Fund. The bipartisan Ricky Ray Hemophilia Relief Fund was enacted to provide one-time \$100,000 relief payments to up to 7,500 persons with hemophilia (or their survivors) who contracted HIV while receiving blood clotting factor between 1982 and 1987. However, due to underfunding, approximately 5,000 people with HIV/AIDS or their families are on a waiting list, hoping to get this relief payment while the person infected is still alive. Ricky Ray himself and hundreds of others have died while waiting for this relief and none of the initiatives in Congress includes a dollar of the needed \$570 million -- which is only about 1 percent of what they dedicated to managed care overpayments.

Health insurance for children with disabilities. Children with special health care needs are three times more likely to be ill and to miss school. Because of their high healthcare costs, parents often cannot afford private insurance and, instead, forego additional income to maintain Medicaid eligibility. Some even place their children in institutions or give up their children so they remain Medicaid-eligible under unfair and outdated rules. The Family Opportunity Act, which has bipartisan support from 78 Senators, would give States the option of letting families with children with disabilities buy into Medicaid. This commonsense policy builds on the bipartisan Work Incentives Improvement Act and is a wise investment.

Grants to integrate people with disabilities into the community. To address the institutional bias in Medicaid toward nursing homes, my Administration has supported \$50 million in System Grants for States, which are part of Senator Harkin's MiCASSA bill, to develop infrastructure that supports community-based care for persons with disabilities. People with disabilities should have real choice in where they want to live, where they receive needed services, in what services they receive, and from whom they are obtained.

Improving nursing home quality. Health and safety are a top concern for both the 1.6 million older Americans and people with disabilities who receive care in nursing homes and their families and friends. Many nursing homes provide high quality care. However, recent reports found that over 50 percent of nursing homes do not maintain the minimum staffing levels necessary to ensure the delivery of quality care. Despite this fact, none of the dollars in the beneficiary and provider restoration initiatives are targeted to increasing the staffing ratios that are linked to increased quality. To rectify this, Republicans have joined Democrats in supporting the Administration's \$1 billion State grant program to increase staffing levels by improving staff recruitment and retention, increasing training, and reward nursing facilities with good records.

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(OVER)

Eliminating Medicare preventive services cost sharing. The value of preventive benefits is enormous, contributing to early detection, management and cure of diseases that would otherwise be debilitating and costly. However, too few seniors use these services, in part due to today's copay requirements. In the first 2 years that Medicare covered screening mammography, only 14 percent of eligible women without supplemental insurance received a mammogram. Eliminating cost sharing for current services costs about \$3 billion over 10 years -- but will save innumerable lives and dollars in the future.

Targeting dollars to vulnerable hospitals and home health agencies. Hospitals and home health agencies have experienced financial distress in the last several years, partly from excessive Balanced Budget Act changes and partly from the shift to managed care which, according to recent studies, pays well below Medicare rates. This distress is particularly acute among hospitals serving low-income patients. While the Commerce Committee made a good start in investing over

\$8 billion over 10 years in Medicaid disproportionate share hospital payments, my Administration supports investing more -- \$10 billion over 10 years to increase both the State and hospital-specific limits on these payments. In addition, Medicare spending on home health has significantly declined in recent years and an investment in home health care will likely have a greater impact on improving beneficiary access to care than increase managed care payments.

Other critical health priorities. The provider payment restoration bills should also include other important health policies like: Medicaid and CHIP outreach initiatives; Medicaid coverage of smoking cessation; extended Medicare coverage for workers with disabilities; waiver of the waiting period for Medicare for people with Lou Gehrig's disease; home health coverage for people using adult day care; and adequate funding of providers such as teaching hospitals and hospices. In addition, there has been no attempt by the Republican leadership of the U.S. Senate to even allow Committee consideration of legislation for an affordable, voluntary Medicare prescription drug benefit. This failure to act will result in millions of vulnerable seniors and people with disabilities waiting longer to get the relief that they so desperately need.

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10-12-00
PRESIDENTIAL SEARCH COMMITTEE
LOEB HOUSE

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

QUINCY STREET
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS 02138

ROBERT G. STONE, JR. CHAIRMAN
D. RONALD DANIEL, THOMAS E. EVERHART, SHARON ELLIOTT GAGNON
HANNA H. GRAY, CONRAD K. HARPER, JAMES R. HOUGHTON
RICHARD E. OLDENBURG, HERBERT S. WINOKUR, JR.

September 2000

*I doubt that
you'll want
to respond
but I thought
you might want
to see this
in case you had
any interest*

ed that he intends to conclude his tenure as Harvard's 26th
c year, following a decade of service. President Rudenstine
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ages the university will face in the years ahead. We would also
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r observations on any individuals you believe are deserving of
, be seeking a person of high intellectual distinction, with proven
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t change, and a dedication to the ideals and values vital to a

Under Harvard's charter, it is the responsibility of the Harvard Corporation to elect a new president, with the counsel and consent of the University's Board of Overseers. As in the search that culminated in the selection of President Rudenstine, the search committee comprises the six members of the Corporation other than the President himself, together with three Overseers. We aim to reach out broadly—both within and beyond the Harvard community—to solicit both general advice and specific nominations.

I hope that you will take the time to share your thoughts with us. Please address your replies to me, care of the Harvard Presidential Search Committee, Loeb House, 17 Quincy Street, Cambridge, MA 02138, of by fax to 617-496-2087. The committee will hold your replies in strict confidence.

Many thanks for your time and advice, at so important a moment for Harvard.

Sincerely,

Robert G. Stone, Jr.

Robert G. Stone, Jr.
Senior Fellow, Harvard Corporation
Chair, Presidential Search Committee

The President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20500

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10-12-00

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

PRESIDENTIAL SEARCH COMMITTEE
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September 2000

Dear Mr. President,

Recently, Neil Rudenstine announced that he intends to conclude his tenure as Harvard's 26th president at the end of the 2000-01 academic year, following a decade of service. President Rudenstine has led Harvard with a singular combination of wisdom, imagination, and humanity, and identifying a worthy successor will be a challenging task.

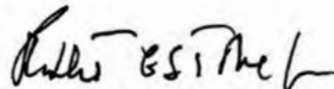
On behalf of the search committee charged with that important responsibility, I am writing to ask your help. We would value your observations and ideas about Harvard's strengths and weaknesses, as well as the major opportunities and challenges the university will face in the years ahead. We would also be grateful for your thoughts on the personal and professional qualities it will be most important to seek in Harvard's new president, as well as your observations on any individuals you believe are deserving of serious consideration. We will, of course, be seeking a person of high intellectual distinction, with proven qualities of leadership, a devotion to excellence in education and research, a capacity to guide a complex institution through a time of significant change, and a dedication to the ideals and values vital to a community of learning.

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Sincerely,



Robert G. Stone, Jr.
Senior Fellow, Harvard Corporation
Chair, Presidential Search Committee

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The President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20500

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
PRESIDENTIAL SEARCH COMMITTEE
LOEB HOUSE
17 QUINCY STREET
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS 02138



President William J. Clinton
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

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James J. Mongan

The Forgotten Uninsured

It would seem to take a real effort in a presidential election year to lose track of an issue affecting 44 million Americans—one out of seven. And yet this appears to have happened, almost effortlessly, with regard to the issue of health coverage for the uninsured.

To be fair, both candidates have touched lightly on the issue, with small proposals designed to make the voters think they have done something big. George W. Bush has served up an anemic proposal of tax credits (a \$2,000 credit toward a \$6,000 policy for a family of four with an income of \$30,000). His proposal would cover only a small number of the uninsured, simply because, for most of the uninsured, it is akin to throwing a five-foot rope to a man in a 20-foot-deep hole. Al Gore has put forth a better, though quite limited, expansion of current public programs for some low-income children and their parents, which would reach a modest number of the uninsured.

But the remaining 35 million or 40 million uninsured are lost in this presidential campaign. This seems particularly mysterious when the economic circumstances would finally seem to have given our country the chance to deal with the issue.

Most thought that the major obstacle to covering the uninsured was the need to find about \$60 billion a year for an adequate, near-universal, program. Although poll after poll finds that the majority of Americans favors universal coverage, that majority disappears when people are asked if they support the individual or employer taxes needed to pay for coverage.

You might think the existence of large and unprecedented surpluses would point the way toward a solution. But even in the face of a combined federal surplus estimated at \$4.2 trillion over the next 10 years, the uninsured seem to have fallen by the wayside. There are many ideas for the use of this surplus, but the uninsured remain largely unmentioned as potential beneficiaries of what would need to be only about 15 percent (or \$600 billion) of the surplus over the next decade.

If certain elements of both the Democratic and Republican proposals were improved, expanded and funded with 15 percent of the surplus, we would have a health reform plan covering most of the uninsured without new taxes. The ingredients are there now to achieve near universal coverage. But the current proposals are underfunded, partial solutions that will not have a significant impact on the problem.

Understanding why the presidential candidates have been so unwilling to put forth broader proposals might be helpful in finding this "lost" issue again before the current election season is over. I would suggest three possible reasons:

■ Politically, health care for the uninsured brings the Democrats back to what is perhaps their biggest domestic policy debacle of recent decades, the loss of the Clinton health plan—and the loss of 40 years of control of the House, which followed. They are not eager to revisit their Waterloo. For Republicans, this issue inevitably brings with it the smell of bigger government and a mighty competitor

to the tax cuts that all but define their current ideology.

■ Practically, many Americans do not understand, or choose not to understand, the impact of being uninsured. Many assume that the uninsured get care when they need it, and in a sense they are right—but also very wrong. For some acute, visible episodes such as childbirth or a broken leg, almost everybody does get treatment. What is not well understood is that the uninsured often do not receive care for many serious illnesses such as cancer, diabetes and hypertension, and in many instances defer care until their illness has reached an advanced stage. Ignorance of the consequences of being uninsured should no longer be an excuse for inaction.

■ Philosophically, some in this country still oppose a more adequate social insurance safety net and seem to see it as inimical to the necessary incentives of a robust competitive environment. A prominent conservative economist, when asked why the richest nation on earth could not afford health insurance for all its citizens, responded archly, "Maybe not having universal coverage is the reason that we are the richest nation on earth."

The implication was that having adequate health insurance for all would sap our economic vigor and ruin our economy—that a robust economy depended upon the misfortune of the uninsured. But surely this is not a vision of America that either George Bush or Al Gore could or should defend. There is a better and more traditional vision—that we are a compassionate nation and will be even more productive as we provide education and health care for all our citizens.

The American people should press the candidates to find this lost issue of the uninsured and return it to the national spotlight, where it belongs.

The writer, associate director of the White House domestic policy staff in the Carter administration, is president of Massachusetts General Hospital.



BY KATY KELLY

Jim Hoaglund

Don't Fear Saddam

The savagery of the Palestinian-Israeli violence of the past 10 days blows open new opportunities for deadly mischief by Saddam Hussein and other Arab extremists. The overly cautious effort by President Clinton at containing Saddam is being rapidly overtaken by the new crisis in the Middle East.

Fear has been a constant companion and a poor counselor for Clinton on Iraq. Like the raven of Edgar Allen Poe, fear has perched in the Oval Office for nearly eight years, cawing to Clinton: "Don't."

In its final days, the Clinton administration has been moving to provide new support to Saddam's democratic opposition and to take baby steps toward dealing with Iran, the dictator's neighboring enemy. Better in extremis than never.

But the changes also underscore how needlessly hesitant Clinton was on Iraq while he had a relatively free hand to act. In an atmosphere of Islamic holy war on Israel, trying to maintain a coalition against Saddam becomes infinitely harder.

Fearful of being dragged into war by Iraqi guerrilla forces he once covertly supported, Clinton abandoned the guerrillas five years ago. Fearful of being dragged into war over U.N. arms inspections, he abandoned the inspections two years ago. Fearful of international criticism, he has submitted to travel and economic sanctions against Iraq being shredded daily by Russia, France, Turkey and Arab nations "friendly" to Washington.

A trickle of international flights, border openings and calls for lifting the economic embargo on Iraq has turned into a flood since violence erupted in the West Bank and Gaza on Sept. 28. Saddam has actively sought to exploit the poisonous atmosphere, promising Arabs he will

send guns and troops to help Palestinians exterminate Israelis. What Clinton feared, his policies have helped produce.

Fear itself becomes a weapon that foes can learn to wield against America. Saddam has bought two years of unimpeded work on weapons of mass destruction by manipulating Clinton's valid but overdrawn concerns.

Those concerns have centered on the (undeniable) dangers of confronting this Arab dictator directly and on the less tangible impact of his fall on the region. The Arabist-leaning bureaucracies of the State Department and the Pentagon fear Iraq's possible disintegration, Iran's rise in the Persian Gulf power sweepstakes and the impact of democracy should that come to Iraq, on neighboring Arab oil monarchies.

Such concerns underpin the roadblocks the administration has thrown up to Republican-led congressional efforts to get money, guns and training to Saddam's foes. Now, some of the roadblocks are being bypassed, under pressure from Vice President Al Gore.

After months of stalling, the State Department announced last week agreement to provide \$4 million over five months to the Iraqi National Congress, the most significant anti-Saddam dissident organization. Another \$4 million grant for the INC may follow early next year.

Details of the funding were not released. But they were outlined to me by INC and State Department sources. Getting a satellite television station and a new radio network broadcasting into Iraq this autumn is the INC's most urgent priority in its \$1.8 million public information budget.

The State Department will also provide \$425,000 to fund INC distribution of humanitarian relief in southern Iraq, with food and medi-

cine likely to come from the Pentagon. And State offers the INC \$190,580 to open regional offices in Tehran and Damascus.

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she seems to understand the perils of allowing fear to dictate policy.

So perhaps does Gore, who broke with the Democratic Party leadership to vote for Operation Desert Storm a decade ago. As he gradually gets control of administration policy through the election campaign, it tends to reflect his more hawkish views.

Or this may be a ploy, a \$4 million investment in reducing Gore's vulnerability: The INC would have nothing today if Senate Republicans had not pushed and harried the Clinton-Gore team to give them support. And George W. Bush's foreign policy advisers include people who have understood and fought Saddam's evil every step of the way, even when others on the Bush team did not.

But Gore should get the benefit of the doubt at this stage. Whether he or Bush wins, an era of policy stained by fear should be coming to an end. Saddam should soon be deprived of his most effective weapon.

E. J. Dionne Jr.

The Fight for Florida

TAMPA, Fla.—This is the election in which the voters should fire the pollsters or the pollsters should fire the voters. The polls are unstable and frequently contradict each other. Old rules fly out the window. Presidential candidates campaign in places you wouldn't expect to find them.

Florida is one of those places. The conventional wisdom says George W. Bush shouldn't be battling for what's supposed to be a rock-solid Republican state that his brother, Gov. Jeb Bush, should deliver. But W. keeps coming, and so does Al Gore—12 trips to Florida for Gore, 14 for Bush, who stumped the state on Saturday.

The battle for Florida challenges the old assumption that the movement of so many Americans to the Sun Belt was good for the Republican Party. During the 1980s, that proved to be true. But the theory ignored the possibility that

election results in the 1990s show that Florida "has gone from being a Republican state to being a swing state."

There are many reasons for this, not the least being the huge influx of immigrants from the Caribbean and Central and South America over the past two decades. The Latino vote in Florida is not just Cuban but also Dominican, Puerto Rican, Colombian and Nicaraguan. "Non-Cuban Hispanics now outnumber Cuban Hispanics," Dowd says. And the Cuban American vote itself is less monolithically Republican.

Dowd sees Florida as just one example of how many popular ideas about the nation's electoral map are wrong. If Florida and New Jersey are now friendlier to Democrats than they were in the recent past, states such as Oregon, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin now offer opportunities for Bush that few expected.

The transformations here are not just about demographics. Sen. Connie Mack, a Republican

Democrat and former governor. "They get very upset about anything that would upset the world of paradise they've worked so hard to achieve."

In the 1980s, Graham says, "the main threat to security was taxes," and that helped Republicans. "Today, in this period of prosperity, the threat of higher taxes has little reality," he says. "What has replaced taxes as a source of insecurity is health care—and, in particular, the cost of prescription drugs."

Rep. Jim Davis, a Democrat who represents the Tampa area, says Gore has an opportunity to upend Bush's Medicare program, which relies on pushing more seniors into Health Maintenance Organizations. HMOs, he says, are very bad reputes here because of recent "real remarkable" premium increases. The battle over the budget surplus could also help Gore. Many of his moderate, middle-class constituents, Davis says, are more sympathetic to pe-

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THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

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From
G. Fullinwider
Madison-Kearney
University
DC

10-12-00

AmeriCorps Tutoring And Student Reading Achievements

Preliminary Findings

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Richetti
Podesta



Abt Associates Inc.
Cambridge, MA

Prepared for:
Corporation for National Service
Office of Evaluation
1201 New York Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20525

by:
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Cambridge, MA 02138

Contract No. 97-743-1004
Task Order 04

October 2000

AmeriCorps Tutoring and Student Reading Achievement--Preliminary Findings

The Corporation for National Service (the Corporation) is a public corporation established by the National Service Trust Act of 1993. The Corporation's mission is to provide opportunities for Americans of all ages and backgrounds to engage in service that addresses the nation's educational, public safety, environmental, and other human needs to achieve direct and demonstrable results and to encourage all Americans to engage in such service. Funding is provided through three major programmatic streams: AmeriCorps; Learn and Serve America; and the National Senior Service Corps. Examples of service projects include:

- tutoring disadvantaged students;
- organizing neighborhood crime watches;
- converting vacant lots into neighborhood parks;
- leading community health awareness campaigns; and
- operating food banks.

AmeriCorps is composed of three programs, State/National; National Civilian Community Corps (NCCC) and Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA). The focus of this report is on the AmeriCorps*State/National program, which currently enrolls 35,000 members nationwide in 961 programs. State/National programs are operated through State Commissions and National service organizations. They support a national network of community-based programs providing opportunities for participants, referred to as "members," to engage in community service. In exchange for a year of full-time service, AmeriCorps members each receive a stipend and earn an education award that may be used to pay for higher education or to help pay back existing student loans. Members serving part-time receive pro-rated stipends and educational awards.

Education-related activities have been a priority for the Corporation since its inception. Indeed, education programs comprise the largest single area of service (of the four issue areas of need) as well as a significant portion of the Corporation's funding. Most recently, the Corporation has directed substantial resources toward the national issue of children's reading performance. This focus supports an important national mandate, as articulated in the America Reads initiative: *to help ensure that every child can read well and independently by the end of the third grade*. Toward this end, the Corporation has encouraged its programs to provide literacy services to young readers. Members offer these services through a variety of strategies, including tutoring, mentoring, volunteering as classroom assistants, and other literacy-related activities (e.g., conducting trips to the library or organizing book distributions). Such literacy activities represent a major investment of Corporation resources.

Overview of the Studies

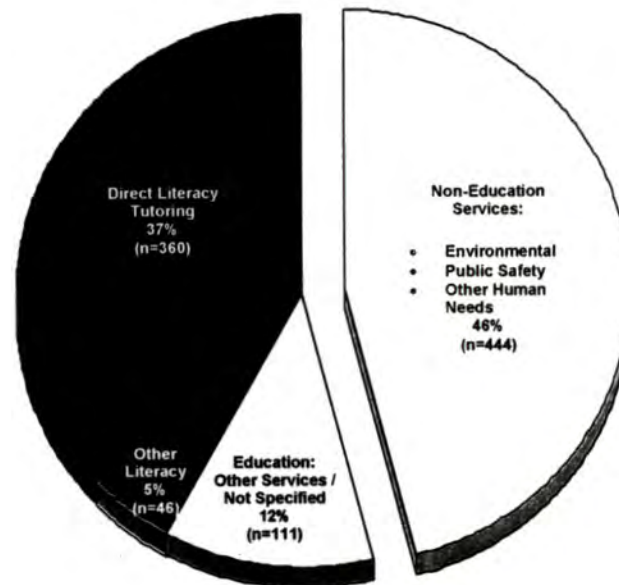
To inform staff, programs, Congress and other stakeholders about its literacy activities, the Corporation contracted with Abt Associates Inc. to conduct two related studies of AmeriCorps' literacy and tutoring programs. This report summarizes the findings of both studies, conducted between spring 1998 and summer 2000. The first of these, a *Descriptive Study of AmeriCorps Literacy Programs: State and National*, had several goals: 1) to describe the programmatic structures and activities of AmeriCorps*State/National programs engaged in literacy development and reading tutoring; 2) to identify programs using effective instructional models likely to improve children's reading abilities; and 3) to describe the target populations receiving services. The second study, the *Reading Outcomes Study*, was designed to investigate in greater detail the subset of programs included in the *Descriptive Study* which provide direct reading instruction in the form of tutoring to students in grades one, two and three. The *Reading Outcomes Study* was designed to determine the effects of the AmeriCorps tutoring programs on the reading performance of students in these early grades.

The *Descriptive Study* was completed in November 1999; the results of the *Reading Outcomes Study* are still preliminary at this time. To provide the fullest possible picture of what has been learned to date, the results of both studies are summarized here. The results of the *Descriptive Study* are based on information collected during the 1998-99 school year, while the preliminary results of the *Reading Outcomes Study* are based on information collected during the 1999-00 year.

Key Findings: Descriptive Study of AmeriCorps Literacy Programs

Slightly more than half of the AmeriCorps*State/National programs provide educational services in their communities (See Figure 1). In spring 1999, directors of these programs completed a survey providing information about: 1) the sponsoring agencies supporting the programs; 2) the AmeriCorps*State/National programs conducting educational and literacy activities; 3) the population receiving services; and 4) the structures and operations of their programs' literacy component. Completed surveys were received from 481 program directors resulting in a 93 percent response rate. In this section we highlight findings for the 406 educational programs reporting that they were engaged in literacy activities.

Figure 1: Frequency of Educational and Literacy Services in AmeriCorps*State/National Programs* (n=961)



*Based on the 1998-99 program year.

Sponsoring Agencies

- The majority of agencies sponsoring AmeriCorps State*/National literacy programs (83 percent) have been operating for five or more years.
- Most often, the sponsoring agencies were community-based organizations (61 percent) or secondarily, educational institutions (29 percent).
- The sponsoring agencies reported education as a primary focus of their mission and are experienced providers of educational services, particularly to children. The majority had provided literacy services to their communities prior to the 1998-99 program year.

Resources

Funding

- Two-thirds of the literacy programs received funding from at least one other Corporation source (e.g., America Reads, AmeriCorps Education Award, AmeriCorps Vista) in addition to their AmeriCorps*State/National grants.

- Some programs (17 percent) used members and volunteers who were funded through the Federal Work Study Program.

Literacy providers

- Literacy services offered by programs were substantial: nationwide, over 10,000 members and 40,000 volunteers (recruited by members) provide literacy services.
- The literacy programs typically had fewer than 20 members providing services; only nine percent had 50 or more members conducting literacy activities.
- The majority of members (93 percent) and volunteers (80 percent) were high school graduates. Three-quarters of the members and half of the volunteers had participated in some postsecondary education.

Recipients of Literacy Services

- Approximately 260,000 individuals received the literacy services offered by AmeriCorps*State/National programs. Ninety-percent (235,000) of these recipients were children.
- AmeriCorps*State/National programs typically provided literacy services to large numbers of students: most programs (76 percent) provided services to over 100 students.
- Literacy services were provided to the full spectrum of learners, from infants/toddlers, to elementary and high school students, to families and other adult learners. However, across all programs nationwide, the majority of students receiving literacy services were concentrated in grades 1 through 6.
- Nationwide, two-thirds of the recipients of literacy services were African-American or Hispanic.

Literacy Program Structures

- The primary goals of virtually all of the literacy programs were to improve students' overall academic achievement, motivation for reading and reading comprehension skills. Slightly more than half of the programs (56 percent) reported that they also tried to increase parents' involvement in their children's reading.
- Almost all literacy programs provided some training to members and volunteers in literacy instruction and in working with children. Typically, about 16 hours of training were provided before and 20 hours were provided during the delivery of literacy services. Training was provided by a combination of staff from the sponsoring agency, the AmeriCorps program, the school district, and/or outside experts.
- Most programs provided literacy services in two broad areas: 1) direct reading instruction (e.g., tutoring in reading, classroom and homework assistance, and reading to children); and 2) support for instructional activities (e.g., developing and organizing instructional materials, recruiting volunteers).

- Three-quarters of the programs conducted formal evaluations to assess the effectiveness of their literacy activities.
- Literacy programs engaged in direct tutoring of reading are more likely to conduct formal evaluations than are programs with no tutoring component (78 percent vs. 50 percent).

Tutoring Activities

Tutoring activities are of particular interest since they are aimed directly at improving children's reading abilities and those activities were the central focus of the *Reading Outcomes Study*. As a foundation for the *Reading Outcomes Study*, the *Descriptive Study* collected detailed information about the nature and potential effectiveness of these activities. The findings summarized below are based on the responses of the 360 AmeriCorps*State/National programs providing direct tutoring in reading.

- Tutors engaged in a wide range of activities with their students; these activities encompassed the full range of reading subskills (e.g., reading aloud, reading comprehension, vocabulary development, reading fluency, decoding).
- Over half (55 percent) of the tutoring programs reported that tutors conducted decoding activities with students (i.e., activities that help beginning readers develop sound-symbol correspondences).
- Most of the tutoring programs incorporated some of the structural and instructional features perceived by educators and researchers as important for positive reading outcomes.ⁱ The features reported most frequently included:
 - coordination of tutoring activities with the classroom curriculum;
 - adequate intensity of tutoring activities—meeting at least twice weekly for at least 1.5 hours/week; and
 - provision of training to members and volunteer tutors before and during service delivery in two important content areas: 1) reading and tutoring children; and 2) child development.ⁱⁱ
- Almost half of the tutoring programs used well-known, widely-used instructional models (e.g., Reading Recovery, Reading One-to-One, Success for All).
- Programs sponsored by colleges and universities were slightly more likely to report use of effective tutoring practices, on average, than were programs under other sponsorship.
- Programs utilizing members supported by Federal Work Study (FWS) funds, on average, used more effective tutoring practices than did programs not using members supported by FWS.
- Programs receiving America Reads funds, on average, used more effective tutoring techniques than programs not receiving these funds.
- More fully implemented programs used more effective tutoring techniques than partially implemented programs.

The findings about tutoring activities described above suggested that the Corporation's efforts to encourage programs to develop and implement effective tutoring programs appeared to be meeting with some success. The use of effective tutoring practices appeared to be fairly widespread across programs, at a minimum to the extent that programs' intentions about effective tutoring activities were well aligned with what is known in the research. This is an important preliminary finding about the potential effects of these tutoring programs on children's reading abilities.

To determine the effect of these tutoring programs on students' reading performance, a second study, the *Reading Outcomes Study* was undertaken during the 1999-2000 academic year. The next section of this report describes the preliminary findings of that research.

Preliminary Findings: Effects of AmeriCorps Tutoring on Student Reading Performance

Study Design

Building upon the results of the *Descriptive Study*, the Corporation commissioned Abt Associates to conduct a *Reading Outcomes Study* using a pre- post design to estimate the effects of tutoring programs on children's reading performance. Student reading performance was assessed using a set of well-known standardized reading tests that are part of the Woodcock-Johnson Tests of Achievement.

In the absence of a national comparison group, the gains made by the tutored students were compared against the 'norming sample' of students for the Woodcock-Johnson--a nationally representative sample of children tested as part of the standardization of scores on the test. By comparing the performance of the study sample to the norming sample, we can determine the extent to which students receiving tutoring gained more or less than expected based on the normal development of reading skills during this time period.

Data were collected in late fall 1999 /early winter 2000 (pretest) and again in spring 2000 (posttest) on 869 first, second and third grade students who received tutoring from a nationally representative sample of 68 AmeriCorps tutoring programs operating in schools and after-school programs. This sample allowed us to generalize the findings to the entire population of AmeriCorps programs and tutored students (through the use of sampling weights at the program and student level). During 1999-00 program year, AmeriCorps members tutored more than 100,000 first, second and third grade students nationwide.

Students were tested individually using four reading subtests of the Woodcock-Johnson test battery. Difference scores (posttest score minus the pretest score) were computed for two key components of reading achievement: 1) *reading comprehension*, composed of two subtests, Passage Comprehension and Reading Vocabulary; and 2) *reading skills*, composed of two subtests, Word Attack and Letter-Word Identification. Taken together, these two

scores represent the building blocks needed to become competent readers; they measure critical skills involved in the mechanics of reading as well as comprehension of text.ⁱⁱⁱ

Changes in Student Reading Performance

The tutored students at all grade levels improved their reading performance from pretest to posttest *more than the gain expected for the typical child at their grade level*. Reading comprehension and reading skills started out below grade-level; by year-end, students closed the gap and were reading at or near the grade-level expectation.^{iv} As presented in Table 1, the reading gains range from 3.7 to 6.6 points, depending on the grade and reading score. All of the gains are statistically significant, most at the .01 or .001 level. Another way to interpret the size of these gains is in terms of their 'effect size.' These gains represent effect sizes ranging from .25 to .33. According to the convention in the field, this kind of effect size is small but educationally significant.^v

Figure 2 displays the average pre- to posttest gains relative to grade-level expectations for the three grades in the study. The gains are most pronounced for second graders who, on average, are performing at or slightly above expectations on both reading measures at posttest. Reading scores can also be characterized in terms of percentile ranks that represent each student's standing relative to the norming sample. Also included in Figure 2 are the percentile ranks for each grade and test. Note that on average, first grade students performed at the 38th percentile at pretest (in other words, 38 percent of the norming sample obtained lower scores), while they performed at the 45th percentile at posttest, on average.

Implications / Discussion

Students' gains from pretest to posttest in their reading performance are consistent across grade-levels and reading measures. The gains are statistically significant and of sufficient size to be considered by researchers and practitioners to be educationally meaningful. However, the absence of a randomly-selected control group means that we cannot attribute the gains made by tutored students to the AmeriCorps tutoring program with total confidence because we cannot establish conclusively that other, similar, non-tutored students would not have made similar gains.^{vi} Below we discuss other data that can help us to interpret the gains seen among AmeriCorps-tutored students, and as part of the analysis for the final report for the study we will continue to review additional data that can enhance our interpretation of the *Reading Outcomes Study*.

National Trends in Reading

The improvement in reading achievement demonstrated by students receiving tutoring has occurred at a time in which there has been increased national attention on reading instruction and reading performance in the primary grades. As one example, our sample contains 28 programs located in states that are implementing the federal Reading Excellence Act (REA) initiative to improve instructional practice in reading in the early grades. Furthermore, many states and school districts are also instituting research-based reforms to improve instructional

Table 1: Mean Scores on Three Reading Achievement Clusters, by Grade

Reading Achievement Clusters	Grade 1 ^a			Grade 2			Grade 3		
	Pretest	Posttest	Gain	Pretest	Posttest	Gain	Pretest	Posttest	Gain
Broad Reading (letter/word identification and passage comprehension)	N=255			N=280			N=279		
Mean	94.4	97.5	3.1**	95.1	100.7	5.7***	93.3	98.2	4.9*
Std error	1.9	1.7	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.2	1.8	1.9	2.4
Reading Skills (word attack – letter/word identification)	N=283			N=283			N=278		
Mean	94.5	98.3	3.7***	95.0	101.7	6.6***	95.4	99.4	4.0**
Std error	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.4	2.4	1.8	1.6	2.4	1.5
Reading Comprehension (passage comprehension and reading vocabulary)	N=257			N=275			N=278		
Mean	94.1	98.8	4.8***	96.4	101.5	5.1*	92.7	98.2	5.5**
Std error	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	2.0	2.2	1.3	1.7	2.0

^a Mean pretest, posttest and gain scores are weighted to represent the national population of students participating in the AmeriCorps tutoring program during the 1999-2000 school year.

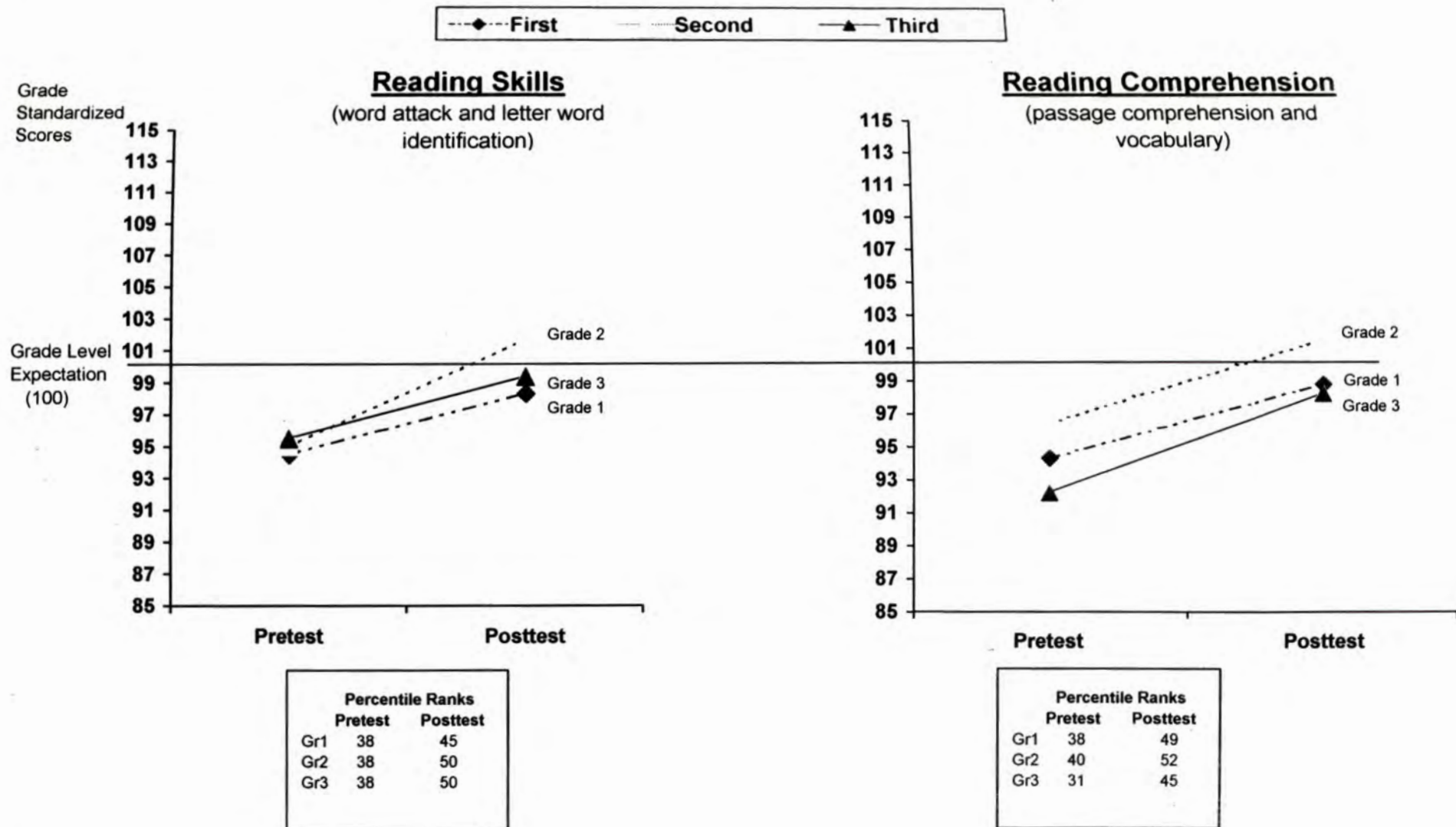
Note: Statistical significance is indicated using the asterisks:

“*” = statistically significant at the .05 level ;

“***” = statistically significant at the .01 level; and

“****” = statistically significant at the .001 level. The tests of significance are one-tailed t-tests, meaning that we hypothesized that mean posttest scores would be higher than the mean pretest scores

Figure 2: Student Performance on the Woodcock-Johnson Reading Test



practice and ultimately students' development of reading skill. Thus, improved reading performance may be attributable to other instructional reforms occurring in reading, and not only related to reading tutoring programs in which AmeriCorps member serve.

There is some evidence, however, that these broad reforms have yet to improve the reading performance of the nation's primary-grade students. The latest results from the National Assessment of Educational Progress indicate that reading performance for a nationally representative sample of nine-year olds (generally, third graders) has remained flat from 1992 through 1999 (NAEP Trends in Academic Progress, 1999). Given that there are no reading gains in the national population of nine-year olds, ***and there are gains for AmeriCorps tutored students*** (in all three grades), we can take this as some evidence to suggest that the tutoring program may be responsible for these reading gains.

Summary and Conclusion

Our *Descriptive Study* documents that AmeriCorps programs are conducting reading tutoring activities on a large scale, using methods and practices that should be effective in improving student reading performance. Moreover, in our *Reading Outcomes Study*, students in the AmeriCorps tutoring programs improved during the course of their participation in the program. At year-end, their performance in both reading comprehension and reading skills was close to the expectation for their grade level.

The evidence suggests that the students in the AmeriCorps tutoring programs improved their reading skills more than would be expected when compared with a nationally representative group of their peers. While this study cannot establish with certainty that this improvement in reading is attributable to participation in the program, it is our belief that AmeriCorps tutoring has had a positive effect, based on knowledge of the current national trends in children's reading performance.

End Notes

- These features include: 1) coordinating with classroom instruction; 2) tutoring on more than two occasions during the week; 3) conducting formal evaluations; 4) convening for a total of at least 1.5 hours weekly; 5) providing pre- and in-service training; 6) use of 'brand-name materials'; 7) involving a reading specialist in planning literacy activities; and 8) using a stable one-to-one tutoring model.
- ii The survey collected information about types and amounts of training; however, we have no information about the quality of these trainings, a critical element of effective training.
 - iii The test developers provide a third reading achievement cluster score, Broad Reading. This score uses one subtest from each of the other two clusters (letter-word identification and passage comprehension) and is therefore redundant with respect to the other cluster scores. For this reason, although mean scores are shown in the results Table 1, we do not discuss them in this report.
 - iv Grade-level expectations are based on the grade-standardized scores for the norming sample. These scores have a mean of 100 and a standard deviation of 15 at each grade-level. At any point in time then, by definition, the expected level of performance for the typical child (i.e., the norming sample) would be a score of 100. The Woodcock-Johnson tests allow for the conversion of raw scores to several types of scores. For this analysis, grade-standardized scores and percentile ranks were used.
 - v We applied the definitions suggested by Cohen (1977), who proposed that differences of .20 to .50 of a standard deviation corresponds to a 'small' effect. For instance, a five point gain from pre to posttest computes to an effect size of .33 (the five point gain is divided by 15, the standard deviation of the distribution of grade-standardized test scores in the norming sample).
 - vi A second source of caution is due to the fact that the sampled students were not a random sample, but rather, were referred for tutoring by school personnel (e.g., classroom teachers, reading specialists) based on their perceived need for services. This raises the possibility that the some part of students' gains may be the consequence of a statistical artifact referred to as 'statistical regression,' rather than a true improvement in reading ability. We have carefully examined our data for evidence of such statistical regression, however, and we believe the weight of the evidence suggests our findings are not an artifact of statistical regression, but instead, represent true improvement in reading ability made by students in the tutoring program.

Abt Associates is an employee-owned research, policy analysis, business strategy, and technical services consulting firm with more than 1,000 employees. Founded in 1965, the firm is built on the belief that sound information and empirical analysis provides the best foundation for decision making. Abt Associates has six offices in the United States, as well as offices in Egypt and South Africa. Our staff provide research and evaluation services to a diverse group of clients, including U.S. government agencies, corporations, private foundations, foreign governments, and international organizations.

I want
to see the
print

c. gift unit

WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

copied
Gift Unit

ABIO

October 6, 2000

Sir Edmund Hillary
c/o New Zealand Embassy
Attention: Jude Gray
37 Observatory Circle, NW
Washington, DC 20008

Dear Sir Edmund:

Thank you so much for the beautiful print -- I
will treasure it. You were so kind to think of
me.

Best wishes, and again, thank you.

Sincerely,

Bin Clinton

Embassy (202-
ition.

ue.

White House Gift Record

Presented: 09/29/2000
Arrival: 10/05/2000
Entered: 10/05/2000

Gift ID: 5045472/DEFABIO

Donor Information

Sir Edmund Hillary
c/o New Zealand Embassy
Attention: Jude Gray
37 Observatory Circle, N.W.
Washington, DC 20008

Acknowledged By: Pending BC ^{PNL} ~~BC~~

Comments:

Forwarded to the Gift Office by the State Department. Per phone call to Jude Gray at the Embassy (202-328-4851), letter should be addressed to Sir Edmund, c/o the Embassy, and to Jude's attention.

Possible BC SIH because of donor's place in history

Gift Information

Intended: President

Disposition: Archives

Description:

Location:

1) 17" x 28" print titled "A Moment in History" that depicts Sir Edmund Hillary and Sherpa Tenzing Norgay climbing Mount Everest, signed by Sir Edmund Hillary, and framed and matted in a 29" x 39" blue and gold-tone frame. 2) 9" x 12" gold-tone frame that contains a Certificate of Authenticity from Sir Edmund Hillary.

Held in Gift Office pending value.

Total Gift Value is Pending Value

BILL CLINTON

Send w/ photos

October 4, 2000

Ron and Janet Burkle
10000 Santa Monica Boulevard #500
Los Angeles, California 90067-7007

Dear Ron and ~~Janet~~

Thank you, once again, for your incredible hospitality on my last trip to California. It was great to be with you both, and your kindness always makes such a difference.

I hope to see you again soon.

Sincerely,

B. Clinton

10-12-00
Copy sent to
photo office per
Mary Morrison
Deb Bird

430 S. Capitol St., S.E.
Washington, DC 20003

[Paid for by the Democratic National Committee]

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. letter	[Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	10/12/2000	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Staff Secretary
Lisel Loy (Chron Files)
OA/Box Number: 22089

FOLDER TITLE:

Thursday, October 12, 2000

2019-0680-S

rs3256

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

MILLS

communications, inc.

Nancy - Marci- Mary - (202) 456-6703

The assistance we are requesting is as follows,

Our Daughter and Son in Law

Frank Ortega

(b)(6)

Darlene Ortega

10-12-00
To Cohen for
Reply to handle
✓

Thm
Staff
Secretary
near handle
OCT 12 PM 5:24
respond
if possible

are adopting a child from Guatemala. They have completed the forms, paid the money, visited with the child, all is approved except they need a Form 1171H from the INS in Atlanta to be sent to Frank and Darlene at,

91 Cherry Hill Drive
Aiken, S. C. 29803

Form 1600A was completed in the Charleston S. C. office on August 7th. This paperwork was sent to INS in Atlanta where we are told the form 1171H will be generated. Form 1171H is a release to allow the adoption to be completed.

The reason we are attempting to expedite this is we are told if the form is not submitted in October nothing will happen until next year, due to the way Guatemala conducts their business.

MILLS

communications, inc.

We also are very hesitant to say anything for fear of making it worse, however a call from the White House would probably get it expedited in your quiet efficient way of getting things done.

The only INS number available to us is (800) 375-5283, no Atlanta number is available to us.

I appreciate your help, call if you need further information.

Jack M. Mills

10-12-00
To Scheduling
✓

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

285 Columbus Avenue
Boston, MA 02116

Tel: 617.927.2500
Fax: 617.927.2510

www.cityyear.org

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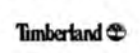
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WASHINGTON, DC

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RANDUM

President Clinton *AK MB*

FROM: Alan Khazei and Michael Brown, Co-Founders of City Year

DATE: October 2, 2000

RE: **Proposal for a White House Event to Launch City Year in Washington D.C. this November or December**

This fall, an inaugural corps of thirty-five young people will roll up their sleeves and put their idealism to work through City Year in the streets, community organizations and schools of our nation's capital. Mr. President, it is because of you that these national service pioneers will have the chance to serve the Washington D.C. community and their country. We would be honored if you would host an event to launch City Year Washington D.C. in a unique and powerful way—at The White House in November or early December.

City Year's ability to expand beyond Boston is because of your leadership in shaping, launching and leading AmeriCorps, and because of your continuing championship of City Year. In the nine years since you visited City Year in December of 1991 in Boston, City Year has launched diverse youth service corps in 12 other communities: Chicago, Cleveland, Columbia, Columbus, Detroit, New Hampshire, Philadelphia, Rhode Island, San Antonio, San Jose/Silicon Valley and Seattle/King County, and this fall we will launch City Year Washington D.C. Our impact has increased more than tenfold, growing from 100 corps members in one site to more than 1,000 corps members across the country annually.

We have always dreamed of bringing a diverse City Year corps to our nation's capital. Thanks to the generous support of Jean and Steve Case — and AmeriCorps — our dream is coming true this year. Four companies have already signed on as founding team sponsors: America Online, Fannie Mae, The Advisory Board and Cisco. It would not have been possible without your leadership and passionate conviction that our nation needs — and deserves — national service.

As President, you have been committed to working with local and national leaders to revitalize the Washington D.C. community. The personal investment in the Washington D.C. community that you and Mrs. Clinton have made is unprecedented. What better way to leave a lasting legacy of your commitment to Washington and your leadership of the idea of national service than to "commission" these dynamic young leaders and challenge them to a year of innovative, creative service and social entrepreneurship to improve the lives of thousands of children and citizens in the District?

We would be honored if you would agree to launch City Year Washington D.C. after the election in November or early December at the White House. We are completely flexible on the date and time and are happy to work with your staff to find a date that works with your schedule.

We envision beginning with a small VIP reception for 20 key champions, including Jeff Swartz, CEO of Timberland, Jean Case of The Case Foundation, Mayor Anthony Williams, Bruce Chizen, President of Adobe, Michael D. Capellas, CEO of Compaq, Jeff Shames, CEO of MFS, City Year Trustee Eli Segal and others. Immediately following the VIP reception would be ceremony for about 150 people, designed to officially launch City Year D.C. and tell the powerful story of how AmeriCorps changes lives — not just the lives of those served, but also the lives of those who serve. We propose bringing in all of the leaders in our network, including our local board chairs, and our key national partners for the event as well the corps members who will be serving in Washington this year. We also respectfully request a fifteen-minute meeting prior to the VIP reception with you to brief you on our vision for the future of City Year and AmeriCorps and the prospects for spreading national service around the globe.

Mr. President, thank you for considering our request. We look forward to hearing back from your office soon.



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COMPAQ



Timberland

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MEMORANDUM

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Mr. President, thank you for considering our request. We look forward to hearing back from your office soon.

PUTTING IDEALISM TO WORK

10-12-00
To Scheduling
✓