

**NLWJC - KAGAN**

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**ARMS - BOX 069 - FOLDER -002**

**[11/06/1997] [1]**

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Mary L. Smith ( CN=Mary L. Smith/OU=OPD/O=EOP [ OPD ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-NOV-1997 00:04:41.00

SUBJECT: Q's and A's

TO: Elena Kagan ( CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Laura Emmett ( CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Richard Socarides ( CN=Richard Socarides/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Thomas L. Freedman ( CN=Thomas L. Freedman/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Here are the q's and a's for the food safety initiative and the Hate Crimes Conference. Let me know if you need anything else. Mary =====  
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS\_EXT:[ATTACH.D17]MAIL45011090R.316 to ASCII,  
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**WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON HATE CRIMES  
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS  
NOVEMBER 10, 1997**

**Q: What is a hate crime?**

A: As a general matter, a hate crime, also known as a bias crime, is a crime that is committed against a person or property that is motivated, in whole or part, by the offender's bias against the victim's race, color, religion, gender, national origin, sexual orientation, disability, or familial status. However, it is important to understand that hate crimes are defined by various federal and state criminal statutes, and these statutory definitions differ in their particulars from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. The principal federal hate crimes statute, for example, is limited to crimes committed because of the victim's race, color, religion or national origin; it does not include crimes committed because of the victim's gender, sexual orientation, or disability.

**Q: Is the President supporting an expansion of the definition of a hate crime? Is he supporting changes to current federal law?**

A: I have called a conference on hate crimes for November 10, 1997. One of the issues that will be considered at the conference is whether the statutory definition of the principal federal hate crimes statute should be expanded.

**Q: What policy announcements will you make at the Hate Crimes Conference?**

A: I will make significant policy announcements regarding law enforcement and prevention, including initiatives regarding FBI resources, training for law enforcement officials, and statistical reporting.

**Q: Is the Hate Crimes Conference part of the Race Initiative?**

A: The Hate Crimes Conference addresses the same basic ideas behind the Race Initiative. In both cases, I would like to create a dialogue so that people can discuss the issue and learn about their differences. While the Hate Crimes Conference coincides with the Race Initiative in many ways, the Hate Crimes Conference encompasses more than racial differences but also differences in religious beliefs, sexual orientation, gender, and disability. Members of the President's Initiative on Race are actively participating in the Hate Crimes Conference as well as at some of the 45 or so satellite sites across the country.

**Q: Is the Oklahoma City bombing case a hate crime? Is the President speaking out on hate crimes now because of the McVeigh and Nichols trials?**

A: It would be inappropriate for me to comment about the Oklahoma City bombing case,

since Mr. McVeigh's case is on appeal and the Nichols trial is currently pending. However, this is an issue I have always felt strongly about. I believe that hate crimes are a scourge on our society as a whole, and that we need to get tough on hate.

**Q: Is the bombing of an abortion clinic a hate crime?**

A: It depends on the circumstances. If the bombing is motivated by the perpetrator's gender-based bias, then the crime could violate a hate crimes statute if the statute defines hate crimes to include this type of conduct when it is motivated by gender bias. The principal federal hate crimes statute currently does not prohibit conduct motivated by gender-based bias.

**Q: Why are there disparities in the hate crimes statistics reported? Why don't we know whether the number of hate crimes committed is going up or down?**

A: Hate crimes statistics vary widely because hate crimes are under reported. There are several reasons why this happens. First, hate crimes reporting by state and local law enforcement agencies is voluntary under current law. Second, many of the most likely targets of hate crimes also are the least likely to report incidents to the police. For example, 60% of the victims of anti-gay incidents who reported their incidents to private tracking groups did not report the incidents to the police, in many cases because of a fear of mistreatment or unwanted exposure. Third, state and local jurisdictions often have disincentives to classify and compile statistics relating to hate crimes. Tracking hate crimes may require law enforcement agencies to do additional investigative work to determine the motivation behind crimes. Nonetheless, the number of hate crimes actually reported to the FBI has increased over the past several years, from 2,771 in 1991 to 7,947 in 1995.

## HATE CRIMES -- BACKGROUND PAPER

### Some Federal Statutes Relating to Hate Crimes

- 18 U.S.C. § 245, the principal federal hate crimes statute, prohibits the use of force or threats of force against individuals because of their race, color, religion or national origin and because of their participation in one of the following six “federally protected activities:” (1) enrolling in or attending public school or college, (2) participating in or enjoying any service, program, facility or activity provided or administered by any State or local government, (3) applying for or enjoying employment, (4) serving as a juror in state court, (5) traveling in or using any facility of interstate commerce, and (6) enjoying the goods or services of a place of public accommodation.
  - Section 245 has significant limitations : (1) the statute does not prohibit conduct that is based on gender, sexual orientation, or disability, and (2) it does not apply unless the victim is engaged in one of the enumerated federally protected rights at the time of the offense.
- 42 U.S.C. § 3631, enacted in 1968 as part of the Fair Housing Act, prohibits housing-related violence based on race, color, religion, national origin, gender, disability, or familial status.
- The Hate Crimes Statistics Act directs the Attorney General to collect statistics on crimes based on race, religion, sexual orientation, disability, or ethnicity.
  - The Act contains no requirement that jurisdictions report hate crimes, nor does it provide funding as an incentive to encourage reporting by state and local jurisdictions. As a result, statistics collected pursuant to the Act are incomplete.
  - In addition, the Act does not require the collection of gender-based hate crimes.
- The Sentencing Enhancement Act, passed as part of the 1994 crime bill, authorizes the imposition of enhanced sentences for federal crimes found to have been motivated by race, color, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, gender, or disability. The Act became effective in November 1995.

## Hate Crimes Statistics

- Hate crimes statistics are maintained by the FBI, by some state and local law enforcement agencies, and by several private organizations. The number of hate crimes reported to law enforcement officials has increased over the past several years, but because of under-reporting and other factors it remains uncertain whether the total number of hate crimes committed in the United States is going up or down. In any event, the numbers are large.
- The FBI has released reports on hate crimes statistics, based on reporting from state and local agencies, each year since 1991. In 1991, 2771 state and local agencies reported a total of 4,558 bias motivated incidents to the FBI. In 1995, 95845 state and local agencies reported a total of 7947 such incidents to the FBI. The fact that many jurisdictions, including several large jurisdictions, report to the FBI that they have no hate crimes leads many to conclude that the FBI's statistics present an incomplete picture of the national situation.
- Several private groups track hate crimes. Some track all types of hate crimes, while others focus their efforts on tracking hate crimes against certain constituencies, such as gays and lesbians, Jews, Arab-Americans, Muslim-Americans, Asian-Americans, etc. Statistics kept by these groups tend to differ significantly from statistics kept by the FBI. First, some victims of hate crimes report their experiences to a group but not to the FBI. Second, several of the groups count incidents of verbal harassment as hate crimes even though such incidents do not constitute crimes in most states.
- All of the reporting systems are plagued by under reporting, for which there are several reasons.
  - First, many of the most likely targets of hate crimes also are the least likely to report incidents to the police. For example, 60% of the victims of anti-gay incidents who reported their incidents to private groups did not report the incidents to the police, in many cases because of a fear of mistreatment or unwanted exposure. Similarly, many hate crimes victims in immigrant communities do not report incidents to the police because they fear reprisals or deportation.
  - Second, state and local jurisdiction often have disincentives to classify and compile statistics relating to hate crimes. Tracking hate crimes may require law enforcement agencies to perform additional investigative work to determine the motivation behind crimes. In addition, some local political leaders may believe that it would exacerbate racial tensions or harm their jurisdictions' reputations to acknowledge that crimes committed in their cities or towns were motivated by bias.

**Q&A for Presidential Initiative to Improve the Safety of Imported Fruits and Vegetables  
October 10, 1997**

**Q:** What did the Administration propose with regard to food safety?

**A:** I proposed legislative and executive actions that will further improve the safety of fresh fruits and vegetables, especially those imported into the U.S. The legislation will require the FDA to halt imports of fruits, vegetables, or other food from any foreign country whose food safety systems and standards are not on par with those of the U.S. I will back up this legislation by providing the necessary funds in my FY99 budget to enable FDA to expand dramatically its international food inspection force so that it can make good use of this new authority.

In addition, I directed the Secretaries of Health and Human Services and Agriculture to take additional steps to improve the safety of both imported and domestic fruits and vegetables. Specifically, I asked the Secretaries to issue within one year guidance on good agricultural practices and good manufacturing practices for fruits and vegetables. By providing the first-ever specific safety standards for fruits and vegetables, the guidance will improve the agricultural and manufacturing practices of all those, foreign and domestic, seeking to sell produce in the U.S. market.

**Q:** Why is your Administration proposing these actions?

**A:** There have been dramatic changes in the produce department of the grocery store. Thirty years ago, most produce sections only had around a dozen items year round, increasing to as many as 50 in the summer. Today, the chances are that there are 400 or more items in the produce section and they are there all year round. Last year, 38 percent of the fruit and 12 percent of the vegetables Americans ate were imported.

We have changed as well. Americans are eating more fresh fruits and vegetables than ever before, and our nation's health experts tell us we will live longer, better quality lives as a result. Our environment is also changing. We are finding "new" exotic bugs such as cyclospora and *E. coli O157:H7* on our food that once were not there.

We must ensure that these changes do not increase the risk to American consumers of foodborne illnesses. Although raw produce -- including that imported from foreign countries -- is now safe, experts have suggested ways to make further improvements, and my actions accord with their recommendations.

**Q:** Are you saying that imported produce is unsafe?

**A:** There is no data indicating that imported fruits and vegetables are more unsafe than domestic products. But some recent outbreaks of foodborne illness have been traced back to imports and it is important that foreign fruits and vegetables be held to the same safety standards as American products. The steps we are taking today are adding additional layers of protection. I am making sure that there are no gaps in our food safety system -- that high safety standards apply to imported as well as domestic food, and to fruits and vegetables as well as to meat, poultry, and seafood.

**Q:** Will foreign countries have to comply with Good Agricultural and Manufacturing Practices if they want to export fruits and vegetables to the U.S.?

**A:** We expect that exporting countries will develop similar practices that address potential food safety problems in their countries for one simple reason: they want to be able to sell food in our market, and they want that food to be safe.

We do not know whether a country that does not comply with the new guidance will be able to import fruits and vegetables into the United States. The answer to this question depends on the exact content of the guidance, as well as on intricate legal determinations regarding equivalency between different countries' food safety systems. What is clear is that the FDA will have to cut off imports from countries that do not comply with existing legal standards applicable to domestic produce.

**Q:** Doesn't this legislation impose trade barriers to food imports at a time when you are saying you want to lower them? Is this legislation consistent with free trade?

**A:** This legislation is consistent with free trade and all our treaty obligations. We have no obligation to open our borders to imports that pose a greater risk than domestic products to American consumers. As long as we are not imposing any greater requirements on foreign countries -- as long as we are only holding them to our standards -- we are acting consistently with our trade policy.

**Q:** Are these actions meant to provide political cover with respect to the food safety issue because it has become a part of the Fast Track trade debate?

**A:** No. This is a part of my broad food safety agenda -- my longstanding commitment to ensuring that Americans' food supply is the safest in the world. It does not relate to Fast Track.

**Q:** What makes you think this new legislation can be effective? Do you seriously think you are going to be able to put FDA inspectors in every country abroad?

**A:** My proposed legislation would give the FDA the same kind of responsibility that the USDA already has for meat and poultry. The USDA system has worked well to ensure that countries with inferior safety standards can't import their meat and poultry. The FDA should be able to run a similarly effective system that inspects food safety systems and standards abroad and prevents imports from countries that do not provide the protections that the U.S. does.

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November 6, 1997

## **THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON HATE CRIMES**

Date: November 10, 1997  
Location: The George Washington University  
Time: 11:30 a.m. -- 1:30 p.m.  
From: Maria Echaveste, Bruce Reed

### **I. PURPOSE**

On November 10, 1997, you will convene the first-ever White House Conference on Hate Crimes, a day-long event with over 350 participants to be held at The George Washington University. At the conference, you will announce significant new law enforcement and prevention initiatives to "get tough on hate crimes". The conference will also examine the positive actions that communities are taking and outline the steps we all can take to prevent hate crimes.

The White House Conference on Hate Crimes has three purposes. First, it will call national attention to the serious problem of hate crime in this country and, by highlighting positive community responses, promote unity in addressing the problem. Second, it will demonstrate the Administration's commitment to "draw the line" on hate crimes through combined law enforcement, education, and prevention strategies. Finally, this conference serves as the Race Initiative event for the month of November. Members of the your Advisory Board on Race will participate in the Conference at satellite locations.

### **II. BACKGROUND**

You announced the convening of the conference in your radio address of June 7, 1997.

On the day of the conference, you will host a breakfast for participants in the East Room of the White House and will make an opening address at the conference. After your remarks, the you will chair a panel discussion in which the Attorney General, the Secretary of Education, and eight others will join.

In the afternoon, members of the Cabinet and other senior Administration officials will chair a number of concurrent working sessions to examine various aspects of the hate crimes issue. Afterward, the Attorney General will chair a closing panel to discuss ideas and themes from the working sessions. Participants will attend a closing reception at the United States Holocaust Museum.

### **III. PARTICIPANTS**

#### Briefing Participants:

Sylvia Mathews  
Rahm Emanuel

Maria Echaveste  
Richard Socarides

Bruce Reed  
Elana Kagan  
Tom Freedman  
Mary Smith

Marsha Scott

Michael Waldman or designee

#### Event Participants

You will be joined at the conference by the Vice President, the Attorney General and the Secretary of Education. Members of Congress, selected state and local officials, and approximately 350 leaders from the law enforcement, civil rights, anti-violence, youth, education, and religious communities have been invited to attend as participants. There will also be several dozens students from George Washington University in the audience. A complete list is attached.

Hate crimes survivors will also attend. Participants will include representatives from all 50 states. Thousands more will participate at over 50 satellite-linked events across the country.

### **IV. PRESS PLAN**

The morning and afternoon plenary sessions and the evening reception are open press. The breakfast and the workshops are closed press.

### **V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS**

- Following the event briefing, you will proceed to the Green Room on the State Floor to meet briefly with panel participants, including the Attorney General and the Secretary of

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Education.

- You will then proceed to the East Room with the Attorney General, who will introduce you and you will give brief welcoming remarks. You will then depart.
- You will depart the White House at 11:20 a.m. for The George Washington University.
- Upon arrival, you will be greeted by President Tracktenberg and then be announced onto the stage with the Vice President.
- President Tracktenberg will give brief welcoming remarks and introduce Officer William Johnson.
- Officer Johnson will give brief remarks and introduce the Vice President.
- The Vice President will give brief remarks and introduce Chuenee Sampson.
- Chuenee Sampson will give brief remarks and introduce you.
- You will make remarks.
- You will lead a panel discussion with the Attorney General, the Secretary of Education, and eight panelists (note that the Vice President will depart after your remarks and will not be a part of the panel).
- The Attorney General will open the panel by introducing each of the eight outside panelists and asking each of them to give brief remarks (three minutes each).
- You will lead a discussion and ask the panelists questions based on the suggested script attached.
- The Secretary of Education will suggest the end of the panel discussion.
- You will depart.
- There will be a luncheon for participants, followed by seven working group sessions, followed by another panel lead by the Attorney General and remarks by her.
- There will be a reception in the evening for conference participants.

**VI. ATTACHMENTS**

- Conference Agenda

- Descriptions of the two main panels, including bios and suggested scripts
- Descriptions of the working groups led by Members of the Cabinet
- List of participants
- Remarks -- to be provided
- Background material on hate crimes
- Suggested background reading

## **President's Panel Discussion on Hate Crimes**

### ***Participants***

The President

The Attorney General

The Secretary of Education

Peter Berendt

Hon. Stephanie Tubbs Jones

Hon. Sheila James Kuehl

Samuel Billy Kyles

Raymond Delos Reyes

Tammy Schnitzer

Arturo Venegas, Jr.

Hon. Grant Woods

## **Description and Goals**

### ***Description of the Panel***

This panel brings together several individuals who have been actively involved in combating hate crimes, increasing awareness, and mobilizing community efforts. We have selected individuals from all across the country, from various backgrounds, and of different ages. These panelists each bring a different perspective to the hate crime problem in this country, ranging from the vantage point of teacher, law enforcement officer, student, legislator, community leader, religious leader, and Republican elected official.

### ***Goals of the Panel***

The purpose of this panel is to provide an overview of the problem of hate crimes in this country; to increase awareness of the problem; to promote unity by educating the public by permitting them to view people who have actively worked to prevent hate crimes; to foster a great appreciation of the rich diversity of America; and to serve as an opportunity to examine and document the promising practices for combating hate crimes.

## Suggested Script

The Attorney General will introduce each panelist. Each panelist will then give a brief opening statement. After the opening statements, you may ask the opening question. Below are some questions that are applicable to each of the panelists. You, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of Education should feel free to ask any of the following questions.

1. **Peter Berendt, Principal, Mamaroneck Avenue Elementary School, Mamaroneck, New York.**

- What is the best way to teach children to become more aware of diversity and the problem of hate crimes?
- What initiatives is your school undertaking?
- What prompted your school to undertake this initiative? (There were a series of hate crimes in the community)

2. **Hon. Stephanie Tubbs Jones, Cuyahoga County Prosecutor, Cleveland, Ohio.**

- Is it difficult to prosecute hate crimes?
- What strategies should prosecutors be aware of in bringing a hate crimes case?
- Are hate crime cases more difficult to prosecute than other cases?
- Do you find that often victims do not want to report hate crimes?

3. **Hon. Sheila Kuehl, President Pro Tempore, California State Assembly.**

- What has been your experience with hate crimes legislation?
- What kind of statistics does your state keep with respect to hate crimes?
- What advice would you give other legislators to get hate crimes legislation passed?
- Why do you think hate crimes statutes are important?

4. **Samuel Billy Kyles, Pastor, Monumental Baptist Church, Memphis, Tennessee.**

- What role can the religious community play in combating and preventing hate crimes?
- From your perspective, what are some of the most innovative strategies for communities to work together to combat hate crimes?
- In your over 30-year involvement with hate crimes, do you think people's attitudes have changed?

5. **Raymond Delos Reyes, sophomore, Franklin High School, Seattle, Washington.**

- What was your first experience in noticing that people view persons of other races differently? (Ask him to describe when he was planning an assembly in his middle school).
- How did you get involved with ADL's Children of the Dream program?
- What do think reaches students the most in helping them understand the problem of hate crimes?
- What have you experienced that has made the biggest impact on your attitudes?
- What have you done with the Children of the Dream program. (Ask him to describe his trip to Israel).

6 **Tammie Schnitzer, Billings, Montana.**

- Tell us about your experiences as a survivor of a hate crime? What happened to you?
- What did you decide to do about it?
- What would you to recommend to others to help get their communities involved?

7. **Arturo Venegas, Jr., Chief of Police, Sacramento Police Department, Sacramento, California.**

- Tell us about the innovative law enforcement program you have in Sacramento for combating hate crimes.
- Is it difficult to investigate hate crimes?
- What strategies should law enforcement officers be aware of in bringing a hate crimes case?

- Are hate crime cases more difficult to prosecute than other cases?
- Do you find that often victims do not want to report hate crimes?

8. **Grant Woods, Arizona Attorney General.**

- What difficulties have you experienced in your state with regard to hate crime enforcement?
- What advice would you give to elected officials in helping to get hate crimes legislation passed and to get it enforced?
- How can bipartisan support for hate crimes enforcement be generated?

### **President's Panel Participants on Hate Crimes**

**Peter Berendt**, Principal, Mamaroneck Avenue Elementary School, Mamaroneck, New York.

Following a series of hate crimes in the community, Mr. Berendt convened the *E Pluribus Committee* to address the underlying diversity issues facing the school community. His school is currently engaged in a multi-year comprehensive diversity awareness program. Mr. Berendt's school is working closely with the Anti-Defamation League in this effort.

**Stephanie Tubbs Jones**, Cuyahoga County Prosecutor, Cleveland, Ohio.

Mrs. Jones is the first woman and African American to hold the position of Cuyahoga County Prosecutor. Prior to becoming Prosecutor, Mrs. Jones spent a decade as a judge. As the prosecutor of a major American city, Mrs. Jones has first-hand experience with hate crimes cases.

**Hon. Sheila Kuehl**, President Pro Tempore, California State Assembly.

**Sheila Kuehl is the Speaker Pro-Tem of the California State Assembly, making her its the second highest ranking member. She represents the 41st Assembly District (Encino, near Los Angeles). She was the first openly gay or lesbian member of the California State Legislature and is the sponsor of legislation to prohibit discrimination against gay and lesbian students in California Public Schools, and to further protect victims of domestic violence and other gender based violence. Prior to her election, Kuehl was a pioneering civil rights attorney and professor who worked on woman's and gay and lesbian civil rights issues. She is a graduate of the Harvard Law School and is a former actor who as a child played the role of Zelda Gilroy in the television series, "The Many Lives Of Dobie Gillis."**

**Samuel Billy Kyles**, Pastor, Monumental Baptist Church, Memphis, Tennessee.

Mr. Kyles is an outspoken advocate against hate crimes and plays an important role in the religious community's efforts to further civil rights. Mr. Kyles is a member of Ecumenical Minister's Task Force. He also was a close friend of Dr. Martin Luther King and was with Dr. King during his last hours. Reverend Kyles has been involved with Operation PUSH and has received a Living Legend Award from the Tennessee Black Caucus.

**Raymond Delos Reyes**, sophomore, Franklin High School, Seattle, Washington.

Mr. Reyes has worked with the ADL's Children of the Dreams program. In March, Mr. Reyes traveled to Israel with the ADL's program. Mr. Reyes is a member of the Peer mediation Training Program and the Filipino Club.

**Tammie Schnitzer**, Billings, Montana.

Ms. Schnitzer is a Jewish women who was the victim of an anti-Semitic hate crime in Billings, Montana. When Ms. Schnitzer saw that the hate crimes in Billings were targeted toward only the Jewish residents, Ms. Schnitzer galvanized the entire community by encouraging, Jews and non-Jews alike, to display menorahs in the windows of their homes. Ms. Schnitzer's extraordinary efforts were the subject of a television movie, *Not in Our Town*.

**Arturo Venegas, Jr.**, Chief of Police, Sacramento Police Department, Sacramento, California.

Mr. Venegas helped to develop the Sacramento Police Department's model program to deal with hate crimes in the community. Mr. Venegas has participated in innovative law enforcement strategies to combat hate crimes.

**Grant Woods**, Arizona Attorney General.

As a Republican, Mr. Woods has coordinated bipartisan support for hate crimes enforcement. He was a strong advocate for one of the first and strongest hate crime bills in the country. Mr. Woods also was the most visible Republican proponent of the Martin Luther King Holiday.

## **Attorney General's Panel Discussion on Hate Crimes Discussion Group Sessions**

### ***Participants***

The Attorney General

The Secretary of Agriculture

The Secretary of Education

The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development

The Secretary of Transportation

Director, Office of Management and Budget

Deputy Attorney General

## **Description and Goals**

### ***Description of the Panel***

This panel brings together all of the Cabinet Secretaries and sub-Cabinet officials who moderated breakout groups in the afternoon session.

### ***Goals of the Panel***

The purpose of this panel is to provide an overview of the topics discussed in the breakout groups and to provide a wrap up for the Conference participants.

## **Suggested Script**

The **ATTORNEY GENERAL** will introduce the Cabinet secretaries and other officials, and ask each of them some questions about the topics of the breakout session. Below are some questions that are applicable to each of the breakout sessions.

1. **Secretary Riley: Hate Crimes in Schools (K-12): Prevention and Response**
  - What is the best way to teach children to become more aware of diversity and the problem of hate crimes?
  - What initiatives have some schools undertaken?
  
2. **Director Raines: Hate Crimes on Campus: Prevention and Response**
  - What actions have colleges and universities taken to combat hate crimes?
  
3. **Attorney General Reno: Law Enforcement Response to Hate Crime**
  - Is it difficult to prosecute hate crimes?
  - What strategies should prosecutors be aware of in bringing a hate crimes case?
  - Are hate crime cases more difficult to prosecute than other cases?
  - Do you find that often victims do not want to report hate crimes?
  
4. **Deputy Attorney General: Understanding the Problem: Improving Hate Crimes Statistics**
  - What can we do to improve the collection of statistics?
  - What are some innovative strategies to improve the collection of statistics?
  
5. **Secretary Cuomo: Hate Crimes in Public and Private Housing**
  - How are hate crimes in the housing context different than hate crimes in other areas?

- What strategies have been used to combat hate crimes in public and private housing?
6. **Secretary Glickman: Community Responses to Hate Crimes**
- What have communities done in responding to hate and bias crimes?
  - Are there any community strategies that have not been effective? And why weren't they effective?
7. **Secretary Slater: Counteracting Organized Hate**
- How can we prevent the recruitment of young people into organized hate groups?
  - What can we do about hate speech on the Internet?

## *Attorney General's Panel Participants on Hate Crimes*

### *Janet Reno, Attorney General*

Janet Reno is the first woman Attorney General of the United States of America. She was nominated by President Clinton on February 11, 1993, and sworn in on March 12, 1993. In 1973, Ms. Reno accepted a position with the Dade County State Attorney's Office. She quickly succeeded in organizing the juvenile division within the office. In 1978, Governor Reubin Askew appointed Ms. Reno as State Attorney for Dade County. She was elected to the Office of State Attorney in November 1978 and returned for four more terms. During her tenure as State Attorney, Ms. Reno established a career criminal unit that worked with federal officials and local law enforcement to arrest and convict career criminals and sentence them to substantial prison time. Ms. Reno also helped establish the Miami Drug Court, which has been a model for other courts around the country. As Attorney General, Ms. Reno has focused on reducing crime by incarcerating serious, repeat offenders; focusing on prevention and early intervention to keep children away from gangs, drugs and violence; and enforcing civil rights laws to ensure equal opportunity for all Americans.

### *Andrew M. Cuomo, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development*

Prior to being appointed Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, Secretary Cuomo served as Assistant Secretary for Community Planning and Development at the Department of Housing and Urban Development. As Assistant Secretary, Cuomo had the responsibility for a \$10 billion portfolio covering a wide variety of community and economic development, affordable housing, and homeless programs. Cuomo focused on expanding resources available for economic development and job creation, implementing strategies for reducing homelessness, and administration of the Empowerment Zone and Enterprise Community Initiative. Prior to entering federal service, Cuomo became the youngest Commission Chairman in the history of the City of New York when he was named to lead the New York City Commission on the Homeless. The Commission's recommendations were accepted by Mayor David Dinkins and have received national recognition as a model approach to homeless problems. In 1986, Cuomo founded H.E.L.P., which is the nation's largest private provider of transitional housing for the homeless. Cuomo also founded the Genesis Project for the purpose of developing innovative approaches to urban revitalization.

*Daniel R. Glickman, Secretary of Agriculture*

Prior to being sworn in as Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary Glickman served in the U.S. House of Representatives for 18 years. Secretary Glickman spent two decades on the House Agriculture Committee and led the way in such areas as expanding trade for agriculture goods and food safety. Secretary Glickman has also helped to downsize the Department as part of the Clinton Administration's Reinventing Government/National Performance Review. By 1999, the USDA will have saved \$4.1 billion under Secretary Glickman's leadership. As Secretary, Mr. Glickman has focused on areas such as food safety, expanding export opportunities, rural development, protecting natural resources, and maintaining a nutritional safety net for those in need. Under Secretary Glickman's leadership, USDA is dramatically improving food safety for all Americans, farm income has increased, national school lunch and breakfast programs had the first major reform in fifty years, and rural Americans are raising their standard of living.

*Eric Holder, Deputy Attorney General, Department of Justice*

Mr. Holder began his career at the Department of Justice as part of the Attorney General's Honors Program. He was assigned to the newly formed Public Integrity Section in 1976 where he investigated and prosecuted official corruption on the local, state, and federal levels. In 1993, President Clinton nominated Mr. Holder to become the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia. As U.S. Attorney, Mr. Holder created a new Domestic Violence Unit, a community prosecution pilot project, supported a renewed enforcement emphasis on hate crimes so that criminal acts of intolerance will be severely punished, revitalized the Victim/Witness Assistance Program to better serve those individuals who are directly affected by crime, and developed "Operation Ceasefire," an initiative designed to reduce violent crime by getting guns out of the hands of criminals. On April 14, 1997, President Clinton nominated Mr. Holder to be the Deputy Attorney General. He was confirmed by a Senate vote of 100 to 0. Deputy Attorney General Holder has been actively involved in the organization Concerned Black Men. This group reaches out to the youth of the District of Columbia and seeks to help solve the many problems they face.

*Franklin D. Raines, Director, Office of Management and Budget*

Mr. Raines was nominated to be Director of the Office of Management and Budget by President Clinton and was confirmed by the United States Senate on September 6, 1996. Before becoming Director of OMB, Mr. Raines was Vice Chairman of Fannie Mae located in

Washington, D.C. Mr. Raines was in charge of Fannie Mae's legal, credit policy, finance, and corporate development functions. Before joining Fannie Mae, Mr. Raines was a general partner in municipal finance at the investment banking firm Lazard Freres & Company in New York City. Mr. Raines also served as Assistant Director of the White House Domestic Policy Staff from 1977 to 1978. Mr. Raines has served as a member of the board of directors of several major corporations, foundations and public service organizations. He has also distinguished himself by serving on a number of Federal and State public policy advisory groups regarding tax equity, education, poverty and welfare reform.

*Richard W. Riley, Secretary of Education.*

Secretary Riley, a former two-term Governor of South Carolina, has received wide acclaim for his progress in American education. He was nominated by President Clinton in 1992 and was unanimously confirmed. Secretary Riley reformed South Carolina's state school system by bringing together a diverse coalition of business people, educators and parents. In the first 21 months of the Clinton Administration, Secretary Riley was able to build bipartisan coalitions to get many educational initiatives passed. These initiatives include college loan expansion, laws to help local school districts ensure that children learn in safety and security, programs that develop links between schools and the work place, and challenging standards for learning. Secretary Riley has helped refocus the nation's attention toward new and creative thinking while emphasizing continuing education. Riley was elected governor in 1978, and reelected in 1982, after the people of South Carolina voted to amend the state constitution to enable Riley to be the first person in South Carolina history to run for a second term.

*Rodney E. Slater, Secretary of Transportation*

Mr. Slater began his career as Assistant Attorney General of Arkansas. From 1985 to 1987, Mr. Slater was Executive Assistant for Economic and Community Program in Little Rock, Arkansas. Mr. Slater was also a member of the Arkansas State Highway Commission. Prior to joining the Department of Transportation, Mr. Slater served as Administrator of the Federal Highway Administration in Washington, D.C., from 1993-1997.



## *HATE CRIMES IN SCHOOLS (K-12): PREVENTION AND RESPONSE*

*Moderator: Richard W. Riley, Secretary of Education*

*Government Official: Gerald N. Tirozzi, Assistant Secretary for Elementary and Secondary Education*

### ***SPEAKERS:***

Automated Records Management System  
Hex-Dump Conversion

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#### ***GERALD N. TIROZZI***

Assistant Secretary for Elementary and Secondary Education

Before his appointment in January of 1996, Dr. Tirozzi served as Connecticut's Commissioner of Education for eight years. During that time, he played a major leadership role in developing and implementing the Connecticut Mastery Test, which received national recognition as an assessment model to promote high academic standards and expectations. He has served on the boards of Jobs for the Future, the National Board of Professional Teaching Standards, the Education Commission of the States and the Educational Testing Service.

#### ***JACK LEVIN***

Professor, Northeastern University, Boston, Massachusetts

Dr. Levin has co-authored 18 books and more than 100 articles on hate crimes and violence affecting different groups. He is the Director of the Program for the Study of Violence and Conflict at Northeastern University in Boston, where he teaches courses in prejudice and violence, criminal homicide, and social psychology. He has appeared on numerous television programs and has been a keynote speaker to community groups, universities, and companies around the United States.

***MARIANNE YARED MCGUIRE***

Member, State of Michigan Board of Education, Detroit, Michigan

Ms. McGuire has been actively involved in education and community issues. She has given presentations on Arab culture and heritage; planned and conducted seminars on peace, justice and feminist issues; and worked in political campaigns of candidates who strongly support economic justice and civil rights. Before being elected to the Michigan State Board of Education, Ms. McGuire held a diverse number of positions related to education. Ms. McGuire has co-authored a high school Arabic literature curriculum for Detroit public schools.

## *HATE CRIMES ON CAMPUS: PREVENTION AND RESPONSE*

*Moderator: Franklin D. Raines, Director, Office of Management and Budget*

*Government Official: David A. Longanecker, Assistant Secretary for Postsecondary Education*

*Judith A. Winston, Executive Director, President's Initiative on Race*

### **SPEAKERS:**

Automated Records Management System  
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#### **DAVID A. LONGANECKER**

Assistant Secretary for Postsecondary Education

Appointed by President Clinton in 1993, Mr. Longanecker serves as the Department's senior officer overseeing the federal government's investment in colleges, universities, trade schools, and their students. He is charged with administering the Department's postsecondary programs, including an \$11 billion annual budget for student financial aid, and a \$1 billion budget for institutional aid. Previously, Mr. Longanecker served as executive director of the Colorado Commission on Higher Education. Mr. Longanecker has written extensively on postsecondary education.

#### **JUDITH A. WINSTON**

Executive Director, President's Initiative on Race

Ms. Winston was appointed to the President's Initiative on Race on July 14, 1997. Before that, Ms. Winston served as General Counsel and Acting Under Secretary to the U.S. Department of Education since 1993. She also has served as Executive Assistant and Legal Counsel to the Chair of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and as Special Assistant to the Director of the Office for Civil Rights. As Executive Director of the President's Initiative on

Race, Ms. Winston will work to coordinate a year-long effort to educate the nation about racism at all levels and to develop concrete solutions.

***ELIZABETH MICHELLE HALBERT***

Student, Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, Illinois

Ms. Halbert is currently a sophomore at Eastern Illinois University in Charleston, Illinois.

During her freshman year of college, Ms. Halbert was Coordinator of a "Not In Our Town" Forum. This is a movement that fights against racism and promotes zero tolerance. Recently, Ms. Halbert was asked by the City of Bloomington Human Relations to attend a Preventing Hate Crime: A Multi-Disciplinary Approach Conference in Chicago. She gave a presentation on her experiences with "Not In Our Town" initiatives. Ms. Halbert was also awarded the Emerging Leader Award and Woman of Distinction Award her freshman year.

***ERIC JACKSON***

Chief, University of North Texas Police, Denton, Texas

Chief Jackson was appointed chief of police at UNT in 1986 and is responsible for a department consisting of 27 police officers and 27 civilian employees. The UNT police department oversees all functions of UNT's campus of 25,000 students and 2,700 faculty and staff. Chief Jackson is a diversity facilitator for the National Coalition Building Institute and is a volunteer mediator for the Center for Dispute Resolution of Denton County. As a facilitator for the National Coalition Building Institute, he has participated in numerous workshops dealing with the effects of prejudice, oppression and the need for a community response to racism and hatred. Chief Jackson has also written several articles on law enforcement and diversity issues.

**LAW ENFORCEMENT RESPONSE TO HATE CRIME**

**Moderator: Attorney General Janet Reno**

**Government Official: Raymond W. Kelly, Under Secretary for Enforcement, Treasury**

**William Yeomans, Acting Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Civil  
Rights Division, DOJ**

**SPEAKERS:**

**JANET RENO**

Attorney General

Janet Reno is the first woman Attorney General of the United States of America. She was nominated by President Clinton on February 11, 1993, and sworn in on March 12, 1993. In 1973, Ms. Reno accepted a position with the Dade County State Attorney's Office. She quickly succeeded in organizing the juvenile division within the office. In 1978, Governor Reubin Askew appointed Ms. Reno as State Attorney for Dade County. She was elected to the Office of State Attorney in November 1978 and returned for four more terms. During her tenure as State Attorney, Ms. Reno established a career criminal unit that worked with federal officials and local law enforcement to arrest and convict career criminals and sentence them to substantial prison time. Ms. Reno also helped establish the Miami Drug Court, which has been a model for other courts around the country. As Attorney General, Ms. Reno has focused on reducing crime by incarcerating serious, repeat offenders; focusing on prevention and early intervention to keep children away from gangs, drugs and violence; and enforcing civil rights laws to ensure equal opportunity for all Americans.

**RAYMOND W. KELLY**

Under Secretary for Enforcement, Treasury

Formerly the New York City Police Commissioner, Mr. Kelly has direct supervisory authority over the Department's enforcement bureaus, including the U.S. Customs Service, the U.S. Secret Service, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. From October 1994 to March 1995, Mr. Kelly served in Haiti as director of the International Police Monitors of the Multinational Force, helping to establish Haiti's interim public security force. He received a Commander's Medal for Public Service, and a public commendation from the President. Mr. Kelly rose through the ranks of the New York City Police Department, before becoming Commissioner in 1992. His leadership was critical in the successful investigation of the World Trade Center bombing. In 1993, he was recognized as New York State's Law Enforcement Official of the Year.

**CARLA M. ARRANAGA**

Hate Crimes Coordinator, Los Angeles District Attorney's Office, Los Angeles, California

Ms. Arranaga is responsible for the prosecution of all adult felony hate crimes in Los Angeles.

During her 3 years as Coordinator of the Hate Crimes Division, she added a Hate Crime Detective to every police department and established the first tracking system for hate crimes and incidents. Ms. Arranaga also provides sensitivity training and education on hate crimes law to the LA Police, Sheriff's and Probation Departments, and coordinates outreach and assistance to community-based organizations such as the Gay and Lesbian Community Services Center, the Human Relations Commission, and the Anti-Defamation League.

***CHARLES A. MOOSE, Ph.D.***

Chief of Police, Portland Police Bureau, Portland, Oregon

Charles Moose, a Portland police officer since 1975, has provided the city of Portland with a commitment to continue the implementation of community policing. He is determined to continue seeking innovative solutions to neighborhood crime problems. Mr. Moose is a member IACP Civil Rights Committee, Governor's Drug and Violent Crime Advisory Board and the National Crime Prevention Council.

***UNDERSTANDING THE PROBLEM: IMPROVING HATE CRIME STATISTICS***

*Moderator: Eric H. Holder, JR., Deputy Attorney General*

*Government Official: Harlin W. McEwen, Deputy Assistant Director, Criminal Justice  
Information Services Division*

***SPEAKERS:***

***ERIC HOLDER***

Deputy Attorney General, Department of Justice

Mr. Holder began his career at the Department of Justice as part of the Attorney General's Honors Program. He was assigned to the newly formed Public Integrity Section in 1976 where he investigated and prosecuted official corruption on the local, state, and federal levels. In 1993, President Clinton nominated Mr. Holder to become the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia. As U.S. Attorney, Mr. Holder created a new Domestic Violence Unit, a community prosecution pilot project, supported a renewed enforcement emphasis on hate crimes so that criminal acts of intolerance will be severely punished, revitalized the Victim/Witness Assistance Program to better serve those individuals who are directly affected by crime, and developed "Operation Ceasefire," an initiative designed to reduce violent crime by getting guns out of the hands of criminals. On April 14, 1997, President Clinton nominated Mr. Holder to be the Deputy Attorney General. He was confirmed by a Senate vote of 100 to 0. Deputy Attorney General Holder has been actively involved in the organization Concerned Black Men. This group reaches out to the youth of the District of Columbia and seeks to help solve the many problems they face.

***HARLIN W. MCEWEN***

Deputy Assistant Director, Criminal Justice Information Services Division, FBI

Sworn in last February by FBI Director Louis J. Freeh, Mr. McEwen has worked to improve the link through which the concerns of the law enforcement community reach the FBI. In his current position, Mr. McEwen is responsible for data collection on crimes, including hate crimes.

From 1985 to 1988, Mr. McEwen served as Deputy Commissioner of the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Service and Director of the Bureau of Municipal Police where he was responsible for overseeing the training of all police officers in New York State. Immediately prior to his appointment at the FBI, he served as the Chief of the Ithaca, New York Police Department for 7 years.

***ABRAHAM H. FOXMAN***

National Director, Anti-Defamation League, Washington, D.C.

Mr. Foxman has been Director of the ADL since 1987 and continues to speak out against violence, both domestic and foreign. Mr. Foxman, an Holocaust survivor, was appointed to the President's United States Holocaust Memorial Council. Mr. Foxman appears frequently on national news programs and has been at the forefront of issues concerning Black/Jewish dialogue, the fight against terrorism, and church/state and religious tolerance. Mr. Foxman is a renowned leader in the fight against hate crimes, particularly those involving anti-Semitism. Mr. Foxman regularly confers with elected officials and community leaders on problems of ethnic hatred, violence, and terrorism.

***KAREN K. NARASAKI***

Executive Director, National Asian Pacific American Legal Consortium, Washington, D.C.

Ms. Narasaki serves on the Executive Committee of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights as the Chairperson of its Compliance/Enforcement Committee and is Chairperson of the National Network Against Anti-Asian Violence. Ms. Narasaki has appeared numerous times on national news programs. The National Asian Pacific American Legal Consortium advances the legal rights of Asian Pacific Americans through litigation, advocacy, public education and public policy development. It is also a leading expert on anti-Asian violence.

***CHRISTINE QUINN***

Executive Director, NYC Gay & Lesbian Anti-Violence Project, New York, New York

Before being appointed as Executive Director, Ms. Quinn was Chief of Staff for City Council member Tom Duane and worked for the Association for Neighborhood Housing & Development where she organized efforts for more equitable and inclusive housing programs for low-income New Yorkers.

## *HATE CRIMES IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HOUSING*

*Moderator: Andrew Cuomo, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development*

*Government Official: Mercedes Marquez, Deputy General Counsel for Civil Rights and Fair Housing*

### ***SPEAKERS:***

#### ***ANDREW CUOMO***

Secretary of Housing and Urban Development

Prior to being appointed Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, Secretary Cuomo served as Assistant Secretary for Community Planning and Development at the Department of Housing and Urban Development. As Assistant Secretary, Cuomo had the responsibility for a \$10 billion portfolio covering a wide variety of community and economic development, affordable housing, and homeless programs. Cuomo focused on expanding resources available for economic development and job creation, implementing strategies for reducing homelessness, and administration of the Empowerment Zone and Enterprise Community Initiative. Prior to entering federal service, Cuomo became the youngest Commission Chairman in the history of the City of New York when he was named to lead the New York City Commission on the Homeless. The Commission's recommendations were accepted by Mayor David Dinkins and have received national recognition as a model approach to homeless problems. In 1986, Cuomo founded H.E.L.P., which is the nation's largest private provider of transitional housing for the homeless. Cuomo also founded the Genesis Project for the purpose of developing innovative approaches to urban revitalization.

#### ***MERCEDES MARQUEZ***

Deputy General Counsel for Civil Rights and Fair Housing

Ms. Marquez has been practicing law, specifically in the area of civil rights, for 12 years. Ms. Marquez represented over 2,000 African-American and Latino tenants in what became the first published decision regarding the use of Title VIII in the private gentrification context. She continued this work at Litt & Stormer, where she won in excess of ten million dollars in damage awards from slumlords for tenants who live in abominable conditions. She has also represented clients of color, families with children, and female victims of sexual harassment. Ms. Marquez has spent the last five years focusing on race discrimination in public housing. She has ensured that hundreds of families have the same rights as private renters. Ms. Marquez is also a fair housing consultant to several groups in California.

***DOROTHY ENOMOTO***

Hate Crimes Unit, Human Rights Commission, Sacramento, California

In 1996, Dorothy Enomoto initiated the creation of a Hate Crimes Unit within the Human Rights Commission to address increased hate crimes in Sacramento. She is the first African American woman to hold the title of Deputy Director of California Department of Corrections. From 1989-1996, she served on the NAACP Executive Board in Sacramento. Ms. Enomoto serves on the Human Rights Fair Housing Commission in Sacramento. She was Co-Valedictorian with Dr. Martin Luther King at Booker T. Washington High School in Atlanta.

***SANDRA HENRIQUEZ***

Executive Director, Boston Public Housing Authority, Boston, Massachusetts

Ms. Henriquez is the Chief of Public Housing for the City of Boston. Previously, Ms. Henriquez served at the Boston Housing Authority from 1977 to 1983. She is a member of the Citizens Housing and Planning Association and the Council of Large Public Housing Authorities. Ms. Henriquez returned to public housing after working for Maloney Properties, Inc., a private firm specializing in the delivery of property management services to resident-controlled and non-profit housing. Ms. Henriquez is also a member of the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials.

***JACK WATSON***

President, Orchard Manor Resident Management Corporation, West Virginia

Mr. Watson has lived in public housing for the past 20 years and is President of the Orchard Manor Resident Management Corporation. Mr. Watson is disabled and unable to work. He is actively involved in his resident community, which consists of 60 percent Caucasian and 40 percent African American. Mr. Watson has dealt with racial problems that exist in his community as well as problems that exist between residents and management. He advocates that all segments of the community work together in order to combat hate crimes.

## *COMMUNITY RESPONSES TO HATE CRIMES*

*Moderator: Daniel R. Glickman, Secretary of Agriculture*

*Government Official: Nancy E. Gist, Director, Bureau of Justice Assistance, DOJ*

*Rose Ochi, Director, Community Relations Service, DOJ*

### *SPEAKERS:*

#### *DANIEL R. GLICKMAN*

*Secretary of Agriculture*

Prior to being sworn in as Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary Glickman served in the U.S. House of Representatives for 18 years. Secretary Glickman spent two decades on the House Agriculture Committee and led the way in such areas as expanding trade for agriculture goods and food safety. Secretary Glickman has also helped to downsize the Department as part of the Clinton Administration's Reinventing Government/National Performance Review. By 1999, the USDA will have saved \$4.1 billion under Secretary Glickman's leadership. As Secretary, Mr. Glickman has focused on areas such as food safety, expanding export opportunities, rural development, protecting natural resources, and maintaining a nutritional safety net for those in need. Under Secretary Glickman's leadership, USDA is dramatically improving food safety for all Americans, farm income has increased, national school lunch and breakfast programs had the first major reform in fifty years, and rural Americans are raising their standard of living.

#### *NANCY E. GIST*

*Director, Bureau of Justice Assistance, DOJ*

As Director of the Bureau of Justice Assistance, Ms. Gist is responsible for administering DOJ's largest criminal justice grant agency, whose appropriations this year exceed \$1.6 billion. Under Ms. Gist's leadership, the BJA has developed a fully automated grant application and award system. The BJA has also conducted an open solicitation which invited state, local, and tribal governments, and agencies to propose strategies that address selected criminal justice issues. Earlier this year, BJA produced the nationally distributed "Policymaker's Guide to Hate Crimes." Before joining the Department of Justice, Ms. Gist served for ten years as Deputy Chief Counsel of the Massachusetts Committee for Public Counsel Services.

#### *ROSE OCHI*

*Director, Community Relations Service, DOJ*

Ms. Ochi is the first Asian-American woman to be appointed at the Assistant Attorney General level. She represents the President and the Attorney General before Congress, state and local governments and the general public. Ms. Ochi has been the Director of the Community Relations Service since March 1997. Ms. Ochi has also worked as the Criminal Justice Planning Director for the Office of the Mayor and the City of Los Angeles. Ms. Ochi designed

numerous programs including community policing, domestic violence prosecution, drug enforcement, treatment and prevention, gang and violence reduction, community mobilization, juvenile justice reform, and crime control.

***BARBARA WAXMAN FIDUCCIA***

ADA Project Coordinator, California Family Health Council, San Jose, California  
Ms. Fiduccia is currently developing the National Disabled Women's Policy Project for the Center for Women Policy Studies. For the past 20 years, Ms. Fiduccia has specialized in disabled women's health issues. She is currently the director of the Americans with Disabilities Act Project for the California Family Health Council. Ms. Fiduccia worked closely with California State Senator Lockyer to include disability as a protected class in SB98-California Hate Crimes Statute.

***WADE HENDERSON***

Executive Director, Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, Washington, D.C.  
Prior to accepting his position with the Leadership Conference, Mr. Henderson was the Washington Bureau Director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). He directed government affairs and the national legislative program. Mr. Henderson was the NAACP's advocate on the Civil Rights Act of 1991 and the Assault Weapons Ban. Mr. Henderson has encompassed many civil rights issues, but he works principally in criminal justice reform, fair housing policy, welfare reform, civil rights enforcement, affirmative action policy and human rights. Mr. Henderson began his career as a legislative counsel and advocate of civil rights at the ACLU.

***KERRY LOBEL***

Executive Director, National Gay and Lesbian Task Force, Washington, D.C.  
Before being appointed as Executive Director of the National Gay and Lesbian Task Force, Ms. Lobel was the lead organizer for the Women's Project in Little Rock, Arkansas. While at the Women's Project, Ms. Lobel focused on bias violence, women and AIDS, women in prison and domestic violence. Ms. Lobel has also been the editor of Naming the Violence: Speaking About Lesbian Battering (Seal Press, 1986). As Executive Director of NGLTF, Ms. Lobel has been at the forefront of almost every initiative for lesbian and gay rights.

***DR. JAMES J. ZOGBY***

President, Arab American Institute, Washington, D.C.  
Dr. Zogby has been a member of a number of Presidential delegations to the Middle East and is an expert on Middle East issues, U.S.-Arab relations, and the history of the Arab American community. He is a member of Middle East Watch, a human rights organization, and has appeared before U.S. House and Senate committees. In the late 1970s, Dr. Zogby co-founded and served as Executive Director of the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee.

**COUNTERACTING ORGANIZED HATE**

*Moderator: Rodney E. Slater, Secretary of Transportation*

*Government Official: James E. Johnson, Assistant Secretary of Enforcement, Treasury  
(Co-Chair Church Arson Task Force)*

**SPEAKERS:**

**RODNEY E. SLATER**

Secretary of Transportation

Mr. Slater began his career as Assistant Attorney General of Arkansas. From 1985 to 1987, Mr. Slater was Executive Assistant for Economic and Community Program in Little Rock, Arkansas. Mr. Slater was also a member of the Arkansas State Highway Commission. Prior to joining the Department of Transportation, Mr. Slater served as Administrator of the Federal Highway Administration in Washington, D.C., from 1993-1997.

**JAMES E. JOHNSON**

Assistant Secretary of Enforcement, Treasury (Co-Chair Church Arson Task Force)

Before his appointment as the Treasury Department's Assistant Secretary for Enforcement, Mr. Johnson served as Assistant United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York City and as Deputy Chief of the Criminal Division of the U.S. Attorney's Office in New York City. Mr. Johnson has also served as Assistant Director of the White House Security Review, conducted by the Treasury's Office of the Under Secretary for Enforcement. As Assistant Secretary of Enforcement Mr. Johnson assists in oversight of day-to-day operations of the Treasury's law enforcement bureaus which include the United States Secret Service; the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms; the United States Customs Service; and the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center.

**T.J. LEYDON**

Mr. Leyden spent 15 years as a very active member of the white supremacist movement as a skinhead until his reformation in 1995, due to his concern for his children. A former marine, Leyden recruited heavily among his fellow soldiers, until he received a discharge for misbehavior.

Afterwards, he spent time pamphletting junior high school campuses with hate material. He admits to stabbing three individuals, and severely beating countless others. He now works with the Simon Wiesenthal Center's Museum of Tolerance, speaking across the country about his experience in the movement, and he hopes to see an end to bigotry.

**KENNETH S. STERN**

Program Specialist on Anti-Semitism & Extremism, American Jewish Committee

Mr. Stern is a program specialist on anti-Semitism and extremism for the American Jewish

Committee. Mr. Stern has written numerous books, articles and legal publications. Some include, Loud Hawk, a widely acclaimed book on prejudice against American Indians, and Holocaust Denial, a comprehensive book concerning anti-Semitic libel. Mr. Stern was also counsel on the American Jewish Committee's brief in Wisconsin v. Mitchell, the landmark hate crimes case decided by the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Stern's program on campus bigotry has led to meetings with over two-hundred college and university presidents and numerous appearances on national television and talk radio shows.

## **TOPICS FOR BREAKOUT GROUPS**

March 11, 2010

There will be seven breakout groups with approximately 50 participants each.

1. Hate Crimes in Schools (K-12): Prevention and Response (Riley)
2. Hate Crimes on Campus: Prevention and Response (Raines)
3. Law Enforcement Response to Hate Crime (Reno)
4. Understanding the Problem: Improving Hate Crimes Statistics (Holder)
5. Hate Crimes in Public and Private Housing (Cuomo)
6. Community Responses to Hate Crimes (Glickman)
7. Counteracting Organized Hate (Slater)

## **BREAKOUT SESSION AGENDA**

### **HATE CRIMES IN SCHOOLS (K-12): PREVENTION AND RESPONSE**

**Moderator: Richard W. Riley, Secretary of Education**

**Government Official: Gerald N. Tirozzi, Assistant Secretary for Elementary and Secondary Education**

#### **Speakers:**

- **Jack Levin, Professor, Northeastern University, Boston, Massachusetts**
- **Marianne Yared McGuire, Member, State of Michigan Board of Education, Detroit, Michigan**

#### **MODERATOR QUESTIONS**

- Provide an overview of the problem of hate/bias crimes in schools.
- What actions can schools and parents take to help prevent students from engaging in hate/bias crimes?
- What should schools and parents do about hate/bias crimes that have occurred?
  - Problem of failure of schools and students to report
- What kind of training or assistance is needed to help schools and parents deal with hate/bias crimes?
- What programs or activities have proven successful in preventing hate/bias crimes?
- What actions has the federal government taken and what actions should it take to help prevent hate/bias crimes in elementary and secondary schools?

## **BREAKOUT SESSION AGENDA**

### **HATE CRIMES ON CAMPUS: PREVENTION AND RESPONSE**

**Moderator: Franklin D. Raines, Director, Office of Management and Budget**  
**Government Official: David A. Longanecker, Assistant Secretary for Postsecondary Education**

**Judith Winston, Executive Director, President's**

**Initiative on Race**

#### **Speakers:**

- **S. Eric Jackson, Chief, University of North Texas Police, Denton, Texas**
- **Elizabeth Halbert, student, Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, Illinois**

#### **MODERATOR QUESTIONS**

- Provide an overview of the problem of hate bias crimes at colleges and universities.
- What actions can schools take to help prevent students from engaging in hate/bias crimes?
- What should schools do about hate/bias crimes that have occurred?
  - Problem of failure of schools and students to report
- What kind of training or assistance is needed to help schools deal with hate/bias crimes?
- What programs or activities have proven successful in preventing hate/bias crimes?
- What actions has the federal government taken and what actions should it take to help prevent hate/bias crimes at colleges and universities?

## **BREAKOUT SESSION AGENDA**

### **LAW ENFORCEMENT RESPONSE TO HATE CRIME**

**Moderator: Janet Reno, Attorney General**

**Government Official: Raymond W. Kelly, Under Secretary for Enforcement, Treasury  
William Yeomans, Acting Deputy Assistant Attorney General,  
Civil Rights Division, DOJ**

#### **Speakers:**

- **Carla Arranaga, Hate Crimes Coordinator, Los Angeles District Attorney's Office, Los Angeles, California**
- **Charles Moose, Ph.D., Chief of Police, Portland Police Bureau, Portland, Oregon**

#### **MODERATOR QUESTIONS**

- Provide an overview of the problem of responding to hate/bias crimes from the perspective of law enforcement.
- What actions can law enforcement officials take to help prevent people from engaging in hate/bias crimes?
- What should law enforcement officials do about hate/bias crimes that have occurred?
  - Problem of failure to report
- What kind of training or assistance is needed to help law enforcement deal with hate/bias crimes?
- What programs or activities have proven successful in preventing hate/bias crimes?
- What actions has the federal government taken and what actions should it take to help prevent hate/bias crimes with respect to the role of law enforcement?

## **BREAKOUT SESSION AGENDA**

### **UNDERSTANDING THE PROBLEM: IMPROVING HATE CRIME STATISTICS**

**Moderator:** Eric H. Holder, Jr., Deputy Attorney General, Department of Justice  
**Government Official:** *Harlin W. McEwen, Deputy Assistant Director, Criminal Justice Information Services Division*

#### **Speakers:**

- **Abe Foxman, National Director, Anti-Defamation League, DC**
- **Karen Narasaki, Executive Director, National Asian Pacific American Legal Consortium, DC**
- **Christine Quinn, Executive Director, NYC Gay & Lesbian Anti-Violence Project, New York, New York**

#### **MODERATOR QUESTIONS**

- Provide an overview of the difficulties of collecting data and the obstacles to reporting hate/bias crimes.
  - Barriers to reporting
- What actions can law enforcement officials, victims, and communities take to help improve data collection?
- What can be done to improve the problem of the failure to report hate crimes that have occurred?
  - Reporting by law enforcement
  - Cultural difficulties to reporting, e.g., language barriers
- What kind of training or assistance is needed to help identify and classify hate/bias crimes?
  - The problem of underreporting
- What programs or activities have proven successful in improving data collection of hate crimes?
- What types of analyses have been done with respect to hate crime trends?

- What actions has the federal government taken and what actions should it take to help improve reporting and data collection of hate/bias crimes?

### **BREAKOUT SESSION AGENDA**

### **HATE CRIMES IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HOUSING**

**Moderator: Andrew M. Cuomo, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development**

**Government Official: Mercedes Marquez, Deputy General Counsel for Civil Rights and Fair Housing**

**Speakers:**

- **Dorothy Enomoto, Hate Crimes Unit, Human Rights Commission, Sacramento, CA**
- **Sandy Enriquez, Executive Director, Boston Public Housing Authority, Boston, Massachusetts**
- **Jack Watson, President, Orchard Manor Resident Management Corporation, Charleston, West Virginia**

### **MODERATOR QUESTIONS**

- Provide an overview of the problem of hate/bias crimes in public and private housing.
- What actions can be taken to help prevent people from engaging in hate/bias crimes in housing?
  - Distinguish between neighborhood disputes and hate crimes
- What should be done about hate/bias crimes that have occurred in public and private housing?
  - Desegregation
- What kind of training or assistance is needed to help respond to and prevent hate/bias crimes in public and private housing?
- What programs or activities have proven successful in preventing and responding to hate/bias crimes in the housing context?
  - Model programs in urban setting, rural setting, etc.
- What actions has the federal government taken and what actions should it take to help prevent and respond to hate/bias crimes in the housing context?

## **BREAKOUT SESSION AGENDA**

### **COMMUNITY RESPONSES TO HATE CRIMES**

**Moderator: Daniel R. Glickman, Secretary of Agriculture**

**Government Official: Rose Ochi, Director, Community Relations Service, DOJ**

**Nancy Gist, Director, Bureau of Justice Assistance,**

**DOJ**

#### **Speakers:**

- **Wade Henderson, Executive Director, Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, DC**
- **Kerry Lobel, Executive Director, National Gay and Lesbian Task Force, DC**
- **Barbara Waxman Fiduccia, ADA Project Coordinator, California Family Health Council, San Jose, California**
- **Jim Zogby, President, Arab American Institute, DC**

#### **MODERATOR QUESTIONS**

- Provide an overview of the problem of coordinating community response to hate/bias crimes.
- What actions can a community take to help prevent people from engaging in hate/bias crimes?
  - Addressing under served groups
  - Responding to new and emerging victimization
- What should be done by communities about hate/bias crimes that have occurred?
- What kind of training or assistance is needed at the community level to help respond to and prevent hate/bias crimes?
- What community programs or activities have proven successful in preventing and responding to hate/bias crimes?
  - Model programs in urban setting, rural setting, etc.
- What actions has the federal government taken and what actions should it take to help communities prevent and respond to hate/bias crimes?

## **BREAKOUT SESSION AGENDA**

### **COUNTERACTING ORGANIZED HATE**

**Moderator: Rodney E. Slater, Secretary of Transportation**

**Government Official: Jim Johnson, Assistant Secretary of Enforcement, Treasury (Co-Chair Church Arson Task Force)**

#### **Panel Description:**

This panel will explore the growth and activities of organized hate groups, their use of modern technologies and interstate travel to commit and coordinate violent acts, and the use of the Internet to recruit new members.

#### **Speakers:**

- **Ken Stern, Program Specialist on Anti-Semitism & Extremism, American Jewish Committee, New York, New York**
- **T.J. Leydon, former skinhead**

#### **MODERATOR QUESTIONS**

- What is the nature and magnitude of the organized hate group problem? Is it resurging? In addition to existing organized hate organizations such as the KKK and Skinheads, are there other groups, including new foreign-based racial hate groups, emerging?
- What is the difference between hate crimes and hate speech? What actions can be taken to help prevent this organized spread of hate, particularly within constitutional limitations?
- What kind of training or assistance is needed to help respond to and prevent this rise of organized hate activities? What can parents, teachers, and communities do to prevent young people's involvement in these activities?
  - What are special concerns concerning hate on the Internet?
- What programs or activities have proven successful in preventing and responding to the efforts of organized hate groups?
- What actions has the federal government taken and what actions should it take to help prevent and respond to organized hate activities?

# WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON HATE CRIMES

NOVEMBER 10, 1997

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- VI. Background**
  - Hate Crime: An Overview
  - Accomplishments on Hate Crimes

**WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE  
ON HATE CRIMES  
CABINET BRIEFING**

*Automated Records Management System  
Hex-Dump Conversion*

**NOVEMBER 10, 1997**

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- Hate Crime: An Overview
  - Accomplishments on Hate Crimes

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Laura Emmett ( CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP [ WHO ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-NOV-1997 09:53:44.00

SUBJECT:

TO: ELENA (Pager) #KAGAN ( ELENA (Pager) #KAGAN [ UNKNOWN ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

FYI- TANF Mtg. is now at 10:00 in rm 350

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Virginia N. Rustique ( CN=Virginia N. Rustique/OU=WHO/O=EOP [ WHO ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-NOV-1997 10:37:56.00

SUBJECT: 1:15pm Hilley/Adoption Conference Call

TO: Janet Murguia ( CN=Janet Murguia/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Christopher C. Jennings ( CN=Christopher C. Jennings/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Nicole R. Rabner ( CN=Nicole R. Rabner/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Barbara Chow ( CN=Barbara Chow/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elena Kagan ( CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jeanne Lambrew ( CN=Jeanne Lambrew/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jennifer L. Klein ( CN=Jennifer L. Klein/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Laura Emmett ( CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Jessica L. Gibson ( CN=Jessica L. Gibson/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Sarah A. Bianchi ( CN=Sarah A. Bianchi/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

John will host a 1:15pm conference call today re: adoption.  
please call in if available: x72104, #3569

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Virginia N. Rustique ( CN=Virginia N. Rustique/OU=WHO/O=EOP [ WHO ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-NOV-1997 10:54:33.00

SUBJECT: RESCHEDULE TO 1:30pm Hilley/Adoption Conference Call

TO: Janet Murguia ( CN=Janet Murguia/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Christopher C. Jennings ( CN=Christopher C. Jennings/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Nicole R. Rabner ( CN=Nicole R. Rabner/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Barbara Chow ( CN=Barbara Chow/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elena Kagan ( CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jeanne Lambrew ( CN=Jeanne Lambrew/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jennifer L. Klein ( CN=Jennifer L. Klein/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Laura Emmett ( CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Jessica L. Gibson ( CN=Jessica L. Gibson/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Sarah A. Bianchi ( CN=Sarah A. Bianchi/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Pls. reschedule today's conference call to 1:30pm to accomdate HHS.

Participants:

Jen Klein

Nicole Rabner

Elena Kagan

Jeanne Lambrew

Chris Jennings

Janet Murguia

Barbara Chow

Rich Tarplin, HHS

Mary Bourdette, HHS

----- Forwarded by Virginia N. Rustique/WHO/EOP on  
11/06/97 10:44 AM -----

VIRGINIA N. RUSTIQUE

11/06/97 10:37:45 AM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message  
cc: Sarah A. Bianchi/OPD/EOP, Laura Emmett/WHO/EOP, Jessica L. Gibson/WHO/EOP  
Subject: 1:15pm Hilley/Adoption Conference Call

John will host a 1:15pm conference call today re: adoption.  
Please call in if available: x72104, #3569

Message Sent

To:

---

Jennifer L. Klein/OPD/EOP  
Nicole R. Rabner/WHO/EOP  
Jeanne Lambrew/OPD/EOP  
Christopher C. Jennings/OPD/EOP  
Elena Kagan/OPD/EOP  
Janet Murguia/WHO/EOP  
Barbara Chow/WHO/EOP



**Questions and Answers on Agreement with Rep. Goodling on National Tests  
November 6, 1997**

**Q: Published reports this morning indicate that the compromise over the test has fallen apart? Is that accurate?**

A: No. As is common in these kinds of negotiations, sometimes the last mile is the hardest to walk and last night there were some difficult discussions. But things are clearly on track today and we expect to have a final resolution of this matter shortly.

**Q: Earlier the Administration had indicated the President would veto this bill if it required further authorization from Congress to move forward with testing. But some news reports suggest that this compromise basically kills the national test to clear the way for Fast Track. Has the President given up on a national test?**

A: Absolutely not. The agreement allows us to proceed with development of the 4th and 8th grade national tests that the President has proposed. It also allows us to pilot test the items for these tests next fall. This is a delay, but its one we can live with. At the same time, we will go forward with Mr. Goodling's excellent idea to have the National Academy of Sciences study ways to link state tests to each other and to NAEP, an existing national sample test. Both aspects of the agreement make progress toward a single goal: ensuring that all students, across the country, are measured by the same high standards.

**Q: Is further development of the national tests dependent on the findings of the National Academy of Sciences study? What is the timeline for this study?**

A: The Academy will be asked to make an interim report in June, with a final report submitted by Sept. 1. Pilot testing can take place after September 1, but that step is not dependent upon the completion or findings of the National Academy study. We do fully expect the National Assessment Governing Board to incorporate interim and final findings of the Academy study into testing plans.

**Q: Does the compromise require further authorization to move beyond the pilot testing stage?**

A: The general prohibition contained in the House-passed appropriations bill has been dropped; the compromise language is silent on the question of further authorization beyond next year.

Updated Talking Points on Goodling Agreement  
November 6, 1997

- This is a win-win agreement -- a genuine bipartisan victory for both sides of this debate.
- The agreement allows continued, timely development of new national tests in 4th grade reading and 8th grade math, as called for by the President in his State of the Union Address. As provided for by the Senate, control of test policies and development will be transferred to the National Assessment Governing Board (NAGB).
- At the same time, as Mr. Goodling has advocated, the National Academy of Sciences, in consultation with NGA, NCSL, and NAGB, will study how tests already developed by commercial publishers and states may be used to measure student performance against national standards. In addition, the Academy will also study the Department of Education's test development activities to date.
- The Academy will be asked to make an interim report in June, with a final report submitted by Sept. 1. Pilot testing can take place after September 1, but that step is not dependent upon the completion or findings of the National Academy study. Test development activities leading up to pilot testing can continue. So this represents a delay, but its one we can live with.
- The general prohibition on the tests contained in the House-passed appropriations bill has been dropped; the compromise language is silent on the question of the need for further authorization.
- As a result of this compromise, we are now on the road to high national standards, and to measuring whether these standards are being met. We will finally have high expectations for all our students and real accountability for all our schools.