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Records Management, White House Office of

Subject Files - FG006-27 (Office of Senior Advisor - Karl Rove)

Stack:	Row:	Sect.:	Shelf:	Pos.:	FRC ID:	Location or Hollinger ID:	NARA Number:	OA Number:
W	11	3	11	1	9703	22566	10785	10727

Folder Title:

508388

Withdrawn/Redacted Material

The George W. Bush Library

DOCUMENT NO.	FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
001	Fax Cover Sheet	Sosa Report	1	04/26/2002	P6/b6;
002	Memorandum	[Memorandum] - To: Lezlee Westine, et al. - From: Angela Sailor	2	05/06/2002	P5;
003	List	Luncheon Attendees	3	04/26/2002	PRM;
004	Memorandum	RNC Eagles Brunch [with Attachment]	4	04/27/2002	PRM;
005	Email	Re: Question - To: Susan Ralston - From: Nina Rees	3	04/23/2002	P5;
006	Minutes	Message Meeting Notes	1	04/22/2002	P5;
007	Email	Amtrak - To: Karl Rove, et al. - From: Chris Henick	1	04/23/2002	P5;

COLLECTION TITLE:

Records Management, White House Office of

SERIES:

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FOLDER TITLE:

508388

FRC ID:

9703

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]

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

Deed of Gift Restrictions

- A. Closed by Executive Order 13526 governing access to national security information.
- B. Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
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Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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- 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]

Records Not Subject to FOIA

Court Sealed - The document is withheld under a court seal and is not subject to the Freedom of Information Act.

Withdrawn/Redacted Material

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DOCUMENT NO.	FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
008	Schedule	[Schedule]	1	04/26/2002	P6/b6;
009	Draft	Judicial Nominations Background	2	N.D.	P5;
010	Memorandum	[Memorandum]	2	05/10/2002	PRM;
011	Schedule	Travel Itinerary	1	05/10/2002	PRM;
012	Email	[Email] - To: Karl Rove, et al. - From: Susan Ralston	1	04/29/2002	PRM;
013	Schedule	Travel Itinerary	1	05/10/2002	PRM;
014	Draft	...Medicare Town Hall Meeting	2	N.D.	P5; P6/b6;

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015	Draft	Executive Order	1	N.D.	P5;
016	Schedule	April 2002 [Pages 1 and 2]	2	04/2002	P6/b6;

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H. W. HENRY



(b)(6)



512-754-6551-

Date: 4/26/02

Total # of pages including cover sheet: 5

To: Bill McMinn

Recipient Fax: 713-877-8107

From: H.W.HENRY

Sender Fax: 512-754-7577

Memo: Sosa Report

FAX TO SUSAN

RAZSDN @ 202/456-0191

29-April-2002

xc: Emilio Gonzalez -

Emilio -

*Bill McMinn is a wealthy Texas
chemical executive whose business
partner (Enrique Sosa?) recently returned
from a trip to Cuba and passed on this
report from his trip.*

Karl

Fax·Fax·Fax·Fax·Fax·Fax·Fax·Fax·Fax·Fax·Fax

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MY TRIP TO CUBA

(3/7 - 3/17, 2002)

Deciding to travel to my native country of Cuba, was not a decision I made lightly. Two concerns troubled me greatly. First, I had a very personal and perhaps selfish desire to preserve the memories of when I left Cuba over 42 years ago. I wanted to avoid the emotional letdown of seeing what it is today. Second, and perhaps the most troubling, was a concern about contributing to the preservation of Castro's regime with my dollar expenditures.

There is no doubt that tourism is now of critical and still increasing importance to Cuba's economic survival. Therefore, when bringing and giving dollars to people in Cuba or otherwise spending dollars in Cuba, one has to put on a balance the short term beneficial effects to the people directly helped vs. the longer term impact on systemic change that would bring Cuba out of its misery—do our actions delay or speed up this change?

What were the benefits that I feel came out of my ten-day visit? First and foremost, I had the opportunity to bring medicine and clothing to people who otherwise could not avail themselves of these goods. Second, it enabled me to show compassion, empathy and, yes, some hope as well, for those we saw. I interacted with many people who saw me as an "exile from Miami" extending a hand to them personally. Third, and very important, through this visit I gained a much better understanding of the Cuba of today. This helped crystallize in my own mind some thoughts of what could be done for a transition? a transition from the current political and economical situation to one that could bring economic prosperity and freedom to its people (more on this later).

Additionally, this sort of trip perhaps contributes to further the "must have FE to survive" syndrome that helping to undermine the system in Cuba. (FE in Spanish means FAITH in English, but in Cuba today, to have FE also means to have "Familia en el Exterior" or "Family Abroad"—an example of the sarcastic and frequently "coded" humor that abounds in Cuba.) Most people that have FE receive direct help from those relatives that have "escaped," and are seen as, and indeed are, much better off than the average person without FE. This is a political paradox for which the regime's propaganda machine has not even attempted to come up with an answer.

I believe these positives make a reasonably strong case for Cuban Americans, particularly those that left many years ago and who can visit Cuba under the current restrictions, to go there and with their presence and direct help, bring some comfort to the needy and understand even better the reality of the Cuban situation. "Cubans from Miami" (all Cuban-Americans are seen this way), with their cultural and language advantages over foreign tourists, find it quite easy to "connect" with Cuban folks and to have a positive impact. Cuban-Americans find that people are anxious to talk and exchange views about life in Cuba and abroad. These conversations enlighten both the visitor and those living there. I was amazed at how open and candid people are to this sort of exchange.

Let me address the emotional misgiving I held about the letdown from comparing my memories of the old Cuba I left to the realities of today. There is nothing I had read or seen that prepared me for the shock of seeing how dilapidated Cuba is today and how different a country it has become. The change is of such an extent that I must say I truly felt like a stranger in my own country. I was clearly hit by the realization that Cuba would never be the same society in most of the key elements that define a society. I have to say that my deep love and appreciation for the United States increased even further and the experience makes me feel even more of an American. This in no way prevents me from continuing to love my birthplace and from wanting to help with the transition of Cuba to prosperity, freedom and peace. As a matter of fact my zeal to help out has only become more intense.

Moving on to both some of the positives I saw in my trip and to some of the large negatives and problems that Cuba faces today. Those who live in Cuba today carry enormous day to day burdens. However in spite of this, the characteristic joie de vivre of the Cubans and their rich sense of humor is still there. In my face-to-face encounters, I found people that were most amiable, alert, cooperative and for the most part looked healthy. Most of my conversations were with people that I met as I walked on the streets of the various cities and places that we visited during our 1000 miles of road traveling (We landed in Camaguey and traveled to Havana via Santa Lucia, Camaguey, Trinidad, Las Villas and Varadero, Matanzas.)

In my opinion, the population of today is far more literate than it was 42 years ago. Perhaps that would have happened anyway as the old Cuba continued to mature but in any case Cuba has today a well instructed population for the most part—notice I defined it as well instructed which is not necessarily the same as well educated. It is also a population with more easy access to medical care albeit not medical care that one could take as even moderately acceptable. For some it is a medical care that is a let down from what they used to have, but for others it is access that was hard to come by in the so-called old days. Be that as it may, we have in Cuba today a fairly healthy population. There is also a world-class sports program and considerably more support for the arts. Whether the country can afford either the sports or the support for the arts is another matter.

Now lets address the problems that struck me concerning economic conditions in Cuba; beginning with rampant underemployment among the most highly trained professionals in Cuba. From medical doctors to economists to nuclear engineers, a wide variety of well-trained people try to make a better living by driving un-licensed taxis, working in tourist facilities, or anything else, no matter how "menial" that gives access to dollars. I personally met several of these people, including a PhD nuclear engineer working as a bellman in a large hotel reserved for foreign tourists.

Unemployment, and poverty are also clearly visible as you travel in Cuba. People that are obviously physically capable line the streets everywhere you travel. There are many instances when you clearly see three or four people doing the work that one individual could do. While beggars and unclothed individuals are rarely seen, poverty does manifest itself in other ways, in particular with the quality of housing. No better place to see this than when walking the streets of Havana. The living conditions of those in the center of Havana are nothing short of appalling. And one sees the same appalling conditions as well in other Cuban cities and along the highways.

Moreover, Cuba today is a de-facto bankrupt country with no access to international credit. It is unable to pay its existing debt of more than \$11 billion dollars?over 60% of its GDP, and this does not include the debt of over \$24 Billion owed to Russia and the former Soviet satellite countries. Because of its forfeiture of its obligations, it is unable to secure additional credits. Its inability to produce enough goods to meet the needs of its people creates a tremendous need for imports that far outweighs its means for payment. The trade deficit as well as its current accounts deficits is a substantial part of its GDP. The annual trade deficit exceeds two billion dollars. My understanding is that Cuba is unable to secure credit lines that exceed 120 days and for this it must pay "credit card rates" of 18% APR. The European and Japanese lenders who used to be their source of credit lines have suspended Cuba's credit and Cuba because of its economic debacle has been unable to renegotiate its debt.

In addition to the foreign debt in hard currency, Cuba's economic disaster is even more evident when considering the per capita income in "real" dollar terms. The 1997 estimated per capita income of \$1,700 dollars assumed the unreal 1 peso = 1 dollar exchange rate. The true exchange rate is more like 27 pesos to a dollar. In real terms, Cuba is now one of the poorest and most heavily indebted countries in the hemisphere. An amazing example of economic mismanagement considering that forty years ago Cuba had one of the most stable and strongest economies in the hemisphere outside of the US and Canada.

The income from tourism has brought some of the hard currency so badly needed for imports, but it remains well short from what the real needs are. One can say that Cuba is indeed "broke." Cuba's infrastructure is in a critical state of affairs. The thirty-five years of Soviet subsidies were for the most part used to establish a military machine not only capable of meeting so called threats to Cuba and its regime, but also capable of exporting revolution to Latin American countries and conducting wars in various countries in Africa.

There is an urgent need for more housing, more roads, better supply of electricity, better sanitation, better schools etc. The deteriorating and clearly insufficient infrastructure, coupled with a de-motivated population, do not bode well for Cuba's much needed improvement in its productive capacity.

The lack of incentive for the eager to work and prosper is a major barrier to economic progress. The attitude of hopelessness being shown more and more by the youth of Cuba is another critical issue for the regime. For the first time in the last thirty-five years the youth of today's Cuba cannot be pointed in the direction of any presumably successful model society. And their very own model is perceived as a failure. There are no more socialistic countries to emulate. There is no connection with the US. Where

can they turn to? Where are they heading? These are questions that the young people are asking today. The increasing exposure to the outside world that comes from some tourism and the visits of Cuban Americans as well as the more than one billion dollars of financial assistance provided also by Cuban Americans contributes to creating frustration and impatience with the current system. My discussions in Cuba and even the reading of the local press lead me to believe that the Government is well aware of the problem and is deeply concerned, but unable to come up with a solution.

The "two economies", the ever-expanding dollar economy and the peso economy that coexist in the Cuba of today is another important issue to mention. These two economies create two truly different worlds and realities. One world is "inhabited" by those who receive financial help from relatives and friends that live abroad or as the saying goes, those who have the "FE." To some extent this world also counts among its members, the high government officials to whom the regime provides direct or indirect access to dollars, and those who work in the tourism industry and have some limited access to dollars. If you have enough dollars you can have the goods and services that you need to live a reasonable life. Excluding medicine, dollars give you access to a large number of stores where you can purchase many imported goods from many places including from the US. If you only have pesos, all aspects of life—reasonable housing, access to medicines and decent and sufficient food and clothing—become extremely difficult. The peso stores and markets only allow people to get increasingly restricted meager rations of staples and are notorious for their empty shelves. Even a large supply of pesos does not guarantee access to goods.

This contradiction has enormous emotional, financial and even political costs. The discrepancies in prices and the over value of the peso are so blatant that in my opinion it is rapidly becoming unsustainable. The cost of readjusting or reconciling these financial contradictions creates an almost explosive social and economic situation. The peso salary structure, i.e., a medical doctor earning \$30 dollars a month or the pensioner receiving \$5 to \$10 dollars of monthly pension, etc., would have to be totally revamped with a resulting unleashing of an inflationary spiral. As you may gather, the government faces huge and intractable issues ... and therein lies the opportunity to change the economic and social system of Cuba, albeit in a moderate way, but nevertheless in ways that will definitely lay the groundwork for transition towards economic and personal freedoms.

Let me now address some suggestions for moving forward. Some of the recommendations I make today reaffirm basic beliefs that I held prior to my visit. However, in other instances they represent changes to previous positions I had with regard to US policy towards Cuba and to Cuban-American's views of this policy. A basic belief that has not changed is that increased exposure of the Cuban people to the US significantly impacts and accelerates the peaceful transition of Cuba to a democratic and free market society in a post Castro Cuba.

Having said that, let's talk about the "embargo." The embargo represents today the essence of US policy towards Cuba. I believe it played a useful role in the past. It is true that Embargo helps fuel the myth of Castro's image as a defiant leader for those who blame the US for all the ills of the third world. However, the effectiveness of his leadership has been significantly curtailed. His means to export revolution are no longer there. The era of extensive support for guerilla movements in L.A. is long gone. One could go on about the pluses and minuses resulting from the Embargo. Regardless, I believe that at the current juncture, a change in US policy is called for.

One cannot ignore that during Castro's 43 year tenure as the leader of Cuba the context in which he governs today has changed to make him weaker than ever before. The demise of the socialist world changed "the rules of the game." I believe the predicaments Cuba faces make change inevitable, or said in another way, there are opportunities to "negotiate." I believe a new strategy calls for negotiating away step by step the principal items contained in the Cuban Embargo in return for change inside Cuba. I believe unilateral changes to US policy are not warranted. However, I also believe that it would be most pragmatic to seek change incrementally. The most fundamental changes we'd like to see should not be the initial focus if real progress is to be achieved in a reasonable timetable. For example, a call for immediate free elections and a free press in Cuba, while "on the table," should not be conditions for initial progress.

Let's take a couple of examples of how we could approach these negotiations. A key issue for the Cuban people today is the lack of medicine and medical equipment. The Cuban government today clearly wants to have free access to medicine and wants to control how these get distributed. A possible negotiating position could be that financial aid to the Cuban government to purchase medicine could be

provided if, and only if, charitable religious or any private charitable organization or individuals who may want to donate medicine to the needy could also have the freedom to distribute their medicine to individuals or organizations who they may wish to support. The same parameters could be expanded to food and clothing.

Because they have more immediate and positive material and psychological impact in their contacts with people in Cuba, I do support travel to Cuba by Cuban Americans living in the U.S. However, I don't believe free travel to Cuba by all Americans should be granted without extracting a significant concession in return. A significant concession could be the establishment of significant cultural exchanges that would see hundreds if not thousands of Cuba's youth living and studying in the US. It could also be to demand free imports to Cuba of personal computers or other means that would permit Cubans free access to the Internet. These are some ideas but I hope you get the gist of what my approach would be. Said in another way, the operative words would be incremental but specific progress and quid pro quo.

The need to improve human rights in Cuba, and the existence of freedom of expression and freedom of religion are demands that should never be off the negotiating table. But that is not where the progress can be made initially. I do believe that progress is achievable but unfortunately, only slowly. Tactically, we must not delay the possibilities for positive incremental change by insisting at the start on the more radical complete reforms in the political system. This approach would simply stall progress indefinitely.

The cost of no progress is to deny the Cuban people much needed medicine, clothing and food. It also represents foregoing the political cost the Cuban government would be paying as it opens Cuba to more U.S. help and exposure. Frankly, I do not presume to have all the answers for a clearly stated new strategy, nor do I have an elaborate list of tactics. I do believe there is a window of opportunity never seen before to cause changes in Cuba that will accelerate its transition to the kind of society that we, and the Cuban people want. The stigma that is placed on all of those who want to engage in serious quid pro quo negotiations with the Cuban Government needs to be removed. The attitude of wanting to talk and achieve benefits from "negotiating" rather than endlessly confront with no progress, has to prevail.

The Cuban American community needs to support constructive change in the US policy towards Cuba. I encourage all Cuban Americans that can do it to travel to Cuba and by doing so bring hope for a better Cuba. Show your faces and with that, prove very wrong the lie of the Government created image that Cuban Americans living in the US are all war mongers, radicals whose only desire is to "take over" power and confiscated properties. Travel to Cuba will help you better understand Cuba today and how to change it for the better.

One final thought. My forty-six year old brother accompanied my wife and I in this visit. He left Cuba when he was four years old and had not returned until last year. This was his second visit. While my wife and I commiserated frequently on how bad Cuba is compared to what it used to be, my brother kept talking about what it could become. I was struck by his ability to have a positive vision of the Cuba of tomorrow. His enthusiasm became contagious. Just think about the quality of Cuba's work force, the geographical location of Cuba vis-à-vis the US, the richness and beauty of its land and the resources that more than one million Cuban Americans living abroad would bring to bear. It is this vision that now fuels my own enthusiasm and dedication to work hard to make it come true.

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Memorandum	[Memorandum] - To: Lezlee Westine, et al. - From: Angela Sailor	2	05/06/2002	P5;

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2018-0011-P

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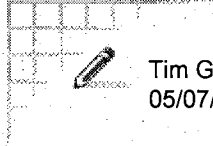
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Tim Goeglein
05/07/2002 02:43:14 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Susan B. Ralston/WHO/EOP@EOP
cc: Karl C. Rove/WHO/EOP@EOP, Lezlee J. Westine/WHO/EOP@EOP
Subject: RE: FW: Chicago Rally Reminder

Here is a list of unconventional, nontraditional coalition support for judges.

Warmly

tsg

In general:

Law Enforcement Alliance of America
www.leaa.org

For Estrada:

Hispanic Bar Association
Hispanic Chamber of Commerce
League of United Latin American Citizens
The Latino Coalition

For Lavenski Smith:

Dale Charles - President, Arkansas NAACP

For Brooks Smith:

Women's Bar Association of Western Pennsylvania
Amy Greer - President, Allegheny County Bar Association
Donna Gority - Blair County (PA) Commissioner and a state NOW member

For Charles Pickering:

Several supporters including Frank Hunger and MS AG Mike Moore.
(I can list a lot more for Pickering but I'm not sure if your looking for groups or individuals).

Warmly,

tsg



Jim Harff <jimharff@globalcommunicators.com>

04/22/2002 05:35:02 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Susan B. Ralston/WHO/EOP@EOP

cc:

Subject: [Fwd: Judge Damich]

Susan,
Could you make sure Karl get this?
Many thanks,
Jim



- att1.htm

Date: Mon, 22 Apr 2002 17:33:07 -0400
From: Jim Harff <jimharff@globalcommunicators.com>
Subject: Judge Damich
To: Karl Rove <kr@rove.com>
Message-id: <3CC48192.34213F27@globalcommunicators.com>
MIME-version: 1.0
X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.76 [en] (Win98; U)
Content-type: multipart/mixed; boundary="Boundary_(ID_g83EBnfSE6J4rB7Tj8lgew)"
X-Mozilla-Status2: 00000000
X-Accept-Language: en

Dear Karl,

Just a note to say thanks for helping to advance the designation of Judge Edward J. Damich of the U.S. Court of Federal Claims to the Chief Judge position, about which I contacted you last fall. I understand the designation has now been made. Ed will serve this country and the President well. He is a great American.]

Any chance we could have lunch or dinner sometime soon? No

You're doing a first-rate job.

Best regards,
Jim



- att2.htm



- jimharff.vcf



- jimharff.vcf

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3

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Subject Files - FG006-27 (Office of Senior Advisor - Karl Rove)

FOLDER TITLE:

508388

FRC ID:

9703

OA Num.:

10727

NARA Num.:

10785

FOIA ID and Segment:

2018-0011-P

RESTRICTION CODES

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FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
Memorandum	RNC Eagles Brunch [with Attachment]	4	04/27/2002	PRM;

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April 23, 2002

Hon. Orrin Hatch
Committee on the Judiciary
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatch:

Concerned Women for America, the nation's largest public policy women's organization, strongly endorses the nomination of D. Brooks Smith to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.

Judge Smith's qualifications are well known. Unanimously confirmed to the U.S. District Court in 1988, he is respected by women and men, liberals and conservatives, Democrats and Republicans. The attacks against him are either intentionally misleading or false, part of the broader campaign to obstruct President Bush's judicial nominees.

In particular, we must respond to the irresponsible and inflammatory letter dated April 4, 2002, signed by Kathy Miller, President of Pennsylvania NOW. Unlike most Americans, who want impartial judges committed to equal justice under the law, NOW apparently wants only judges who share their left-wing politics.

Judge Smith attempted to change the males-only membership policy of the Spruce Creek Rod and Gun Club and eventually resigned. Remarkably, NOW claims these actions somehow raise questions about his "commitment to equality and fairness." Yet the Code of Judicial Conduct states that clubs such as Spruce Creek with a "purely social purpose" and "no business or commercial purpose...cannot be said to practice invidious discrimination." As such, the Code did not require Judge Smith's resignation.

If Judge Smith's membership was so troubling, surely the liberal American Bar Association would have objected. Yet the ABA, dubbed by Democrat Senators the "gold standard" for evaluating nominees, rated him "well qualified." The ABA's stated criteria include "freedom from bias" and "commitment to equal justice."

Misleading claims and twisted facts are no substitute for the truth. Judge Smith has been strongly endorsed by those who know him best, lawyers who have both won and lost cases before him. These include the women leaders of the Allegheny County Bar Association and the Women's Bar Association of Western Pennsylvania. NOW's criticism simply does not pass the laugh test.

It is beyond absurd for liberals to claim that someone with these endorsements, who has served on the board of Blair County's Society for Crippled Children and Adults, Family and Childrens' Services, and Legal Services Corporation is not committed to equality and fairness. The judicial selection process needs deliberation and objectivity, not hyperbole and partisanship.

Citing a speech nearly a decade old, NOW also accuses Judge Smith of "open hostility to the federal Violence Against Women Act." One can agree about ends yet disagree about means. This statute, since struck down by the U.S. Supreme Court, improperly turned local criminal cases into federal civil rights cases. Judges across America shared Judge Smith's misgivings about this approach to handling the problem.

Again, it is beyond absurd to claim that someone who has handled domestic abuse cases as a lawyer, prosecutor, and state court judge and who served on the board of Blair County's Domestic Abuse Project is not keenly concerned about domestic violence. It is also unfair to a man whose life was threatened by the abusive husband of a woman he represented.

Judge Smith is highly qualified, widely endorsed, and well respected for his commitment to fairness and the rule of law. Opposing such a nominee, particularly based on false and misleading claims masking a partisan political agenda, demeans the judicial selection process.

We strongly urge the Senate to confirm Judge Smith without delay.

Sincerely,

Sandy Rios
President

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FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
Email	Re: Question - To: Susan Ralston - From: Nina Rees	3	04/23/2002	P5;

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**ABEL
GUERRA**

04/22/2002 06:01:20 PM



Record Type: Record

To: Israel Hernandez/WHO/EOP@EOP, Susan B. Ralston/WHO/EOP@EOP, Lezlee J. Westine/WHO/EOP@EOP

cc: Leonard B. Rodriguez/WHO/EOP@EOP

Subject: tancredo story

Tancredo assails Bush policy
GOP congressman says open border invites terrorism

By M.E. Sprengelmeyer, News Washington Bureau
April 20, 2002

WASHINGTON -- Rep. Tom Tancredo has picked a fight with President Bush over immigration, claiming the presid politically motivated "open border" policy that leaves the country vulnerable to another terrorist attack.

The Colorado Republican said he started his day Friday with an angry, 40-minute call from the top White House po , Karl Rove, after The Washington Times ran a front-page story about Tancredo's most inflammatory immigration a date.

"Closed borders, open borders. I used to think it was Karl Rove and his outreach to Hispanics," Tancredo told The T no, it's Mr. Bush. He's driving the issue himself. He believes in open borders."

In a later interview with the News, Tancredo did not back down from any of his comments, but he added that he stil every day that Bush is president.

Tancredo said Bush is pushing to give certain illegal immigrants amnesty partly out of misguided "altruism," but also Hispanic voters in California and Texas and to prop up Mexican President Vicente Fox.

"I don't think it's cynical. It's just a political strategy," Tancredo said. The result, Tancredo said, is that the United Sta open to another attack like Sept. 11.

"I believe he is wrong and I believe this is such a serious issue that I'll continue to criticize him and/or Karl Rove, an the flak that they send up," Tancredo said. "Because the reality is, if something else happens, who would the people responsible? And who should they look to? And it is the Congress and this president."

Bush did not refer to Tancredo by name, but he issued a written statement Friday defending his response to the ter and his stand on immigration.

"Improving our nation's border security is vital to protecting Americans from future terrorist attacks," Bush said. "I co Senate for passing legislation that strengthens border security and gives our law enforcement officials additional too our homeland. I look forward to Congress sending me this important legislation as soon as possible so that I can sig

"I also continue to urge Congress to act to strengthen families and make America more welcoming," Bush said. "Co should pass a temporary extension under 245(i) so that immigrants eligible to become legal residents will not be for the country and their families to have their immigration status resolved."

White House spokesman Scott Stanzel said Bush's proposed budget would provide \$380 million to secure U.S. border through improved tracking of non-citizens, and \$10.6 billion to add border patrols and enhance the U.S. Customs Service.

Alan Philp, executive director of the Colorado Republican Party, tried to distance the party from Tancredo's views.

"Congressman Tancredo has very strong opinions about the immigration issue. Those positions are not necessarily shared by most Republicans here in Colorado and nationally," he said.

Latino activists blasted Tancredo.

"The outrageous statements by this obviously desperate congressman should be immediately condemned by the leadership in Congress," Robert Deposada, president of The Latino Coalition, said in a release. "Congressman Tancredo basicly believes that unless we militarize our southern border and basically build a wall to keep Mexicans out, terrorists will inundate the country and that the blood of Americans will be in the hands of the president."

Deposada, a Republican from Washington state, said, "I would love right now to find another Republican in that district who actually opposes him."

Democrat Lance Wright, who is running against Tancredo in the 6th District, echoed the criticism.

"Mr. Tancredo certainly has the right to say whatever he wants to say, but is he being responsible? Shrill rhetoric in politics is seldom productive," Wright said.

By challenging the leader of his own party, Tancredo raised eyebrows among fellow Republicans and political observers.

"He seems to have little concern with advancing within the Republican Party or ingratiating himself with a Republican base," said Thomas Mann, a senior fellow from The Brookings Institution, a Washington think tank.

Tancredo seems to be motivated by "genuine beliefs," Mann said, "but it will certainly complicate the president's effort to improve the Republican Party's standing with Hispanics and Asian-Americans."

Pollster Paul Talmey said Tancredo shouldn't expect any help from the White House in his re-election campaign.

"When he's saying his president is out of step with the majority of Americans, he's the person blocking (reform), and a threat to national security, those are pretty strong statements," Talmey said.

It's the type of political heresy that sometimes makes state political parties look for challengers against their own incumbents, although it's probably too late in the year for Tancredo to worry, Talmey said.

Tancredo, who is debating whether to keep his term limits pledge in 2004, said his only motivation is to have an impact on policy.

"I'm a second-term member of the U.S. Congress and I have no chairmanship or subcommittee chairmanship yet," he said. "The ability of someone in my position to actually influence policy decisions is minimal. I have only two things: my voice and my vote. I'm going to use both of those things as aggressively and effectively as I possibly can."

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FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
Minutes	Message Meeting Notes	1	04/22/2002	P5;

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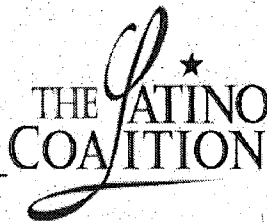
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
April 19, 2002

CONTACT: Adriana Alarcon
202-546-0008

Hispanic Leaders Condemns the Irresponsible Statements by Congressman Tancredo of Colorado

Washington, DC – The Board of Directors of The Latino Coalition and the Hispanic Business Roundtable today condemned the irresponsible statements of Republican Congressman Thomas Tancredo (CO-6).

“The outrageous statements by this obviously desperate Congressman should be immediately condemned by the leadership in Congress,” said TLC President Robert Deposada. “Congressman Tancredo basically stated that unless we militarize our southern border and basically build a wall to keep Mexicans out, terrorists will inundate this country and that the blood of Americans will be in the hands of the President.”

In a statement published in The Washington Times today, the Congressman states “unless we do something significant to control our borders, we're going to have another event with someone waltzing across the borders. Then the blood of the people killed will be on this administration and this Congress.”

“For a member of Congress to use this kind of purely political rhetoric against our President in a time of war is simply outrageous and irresponsible. Obviously this Congressman is so desperate to win reelection that he is trying to use the race card to take advantage of the fears and concerns of voters,” Deposada added. “This irresponsible Congressman is simply trying to take advantage of the September 11th attack on America to once again instill fear against individuals from Latin America.”

“The fact is that there has been no evidence that people crossing our southern border have been involved in any kind of terrorist activities,” said HBR President Mario Rodriguez. “As a matter of fact, Mr. Tancredo has completely ignored our northern border and the problems associated with overstayed visas. How interesting that the Congressman only targets Mexicans and our southern border in his inflammatory rhetoric against immigrants? Using the terrorist threat as an excuse to instill fear in voters is simply an outrageous attempt to hide his support for an ethnic-based immigration policy that discriminates against people from Latin America, and play on the fear of all Americans.”

“Congressman Tancredo should be ashamed of himself,” Deposada said. “And so should any other Congressman that does not stand up and condemn this outrageous and dangerous rhetoric. We call on the congressional leadership to immediately condemn these statements and replace Mr. Tancredo as Chairman of the Congressional Immigration Reform Caucus.”

###

*Terrorism
Insurance*



Kirk Blalock
04/25/2002 08:26:56 AM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
cc:
Subject: Property Owners, Lenders Cite Increasing Terrorism Exposure

In a letter to Senate Leaders Daschle and Lott, 87 leading executives have warned that the nation's property owners and lenders have become increasingly exposed to catastrophic loss in the event of the next terrorist attack. They urged the Senate to pass a temporary federal backstop for terrorism insurance as quickly as possible.

The letter is attached for your review.



- FSR RE Letter to Senate Leaders 4-24-02.pdf

Message Sent To:

Karl C. Rove/WHO/EOP@EOP
D. Marcus Sumerlin/OPD/EOP@EOP
Kristen Silverberg/WHO/EOP@EOP
Matthew Kirk/WHO/EOP@EOP
Brian C. Conklin/WHO/EOP@EOP
Brett M. Kavanaugh/WHO/EOP@EOP
sheila.bair@do.treas.gov @ inet
peter.fisher@do.treas.gov @ inet
Ken Mehlman/WHO/EOP@EOP
Lezlee J. Westine/WHO/EOP@EOP
Randall S. Kröszner/CEA/EOP@EOP

April 24, 2002

The Honorable Tom Daschle
Majority Leader
United States Senate
S-221, The Capitol
Washington, DC 20510

The Honorable Trent Lott
Minority Leader
United States Senate
S-230, The Capitol
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senate Leaders Daschle and Lott:

All sectors of the U.S. economy are dependent on the availability and affordability of insurance. However, due to the terrorist attacks of last year, insurance for risks associated with terrorism is neither widely available nor affordable, and often substandard when offered. As a result, property owners and lenders have become increasingly exposed to catastrophic loss in the event of the next terrorist attack. Therefore, we are writing to urge you to support a temporary federal backstop for terrorism insurance to facilitate a return to normalcy in the insurance market and alleviate the downward pressure on economic activity that the insurance crisis has created.

Real Estate

Since the events of 9/11 property owners have experienced difficulty securing comprehensive and affordable property and casualty insurance. Most states have permitted insurers to exclude terror insurance from their general property and casualty coverage. The few insurance companies which continue to offer terrorism insurance today provide an inherently defective, incomplete and all too expensive product. Importantly, biological, chemical and radiological incidents generally are left uncovered. In many cases, building owners have no choice but to purchase this defective insurance product at an exorbitant cost because the covenants governing their loans mandate that such risks be insured.

Because of this insurance crisis, an increasing number of buildings throughout the U.S. are either uninsured or underinsured against a future terrorist attack. Moreover, many construction projects and acquisitions have been cancelled or delayed due to an inability to acquire sufficient terror coverage.

Lenders

In the absence of available terrorism insurance, lenders face default on loans made to real-estate projects or loans secured by other at-risk collateral. The increasing risk has had a chilling effect on lending overall. In fact, a recent survey conducted by the Bond Market Association found that \$7 billion in commercial loans have been placed on hold or cancelled this year due to the expense and difficulty in obtaining terrorism coverage. Many large lenders are reviewing existing covenants and some have stated publicly that they will originate no loans over \$25 million.

Additionally, in their first quarter 2002 report on the commercial mortgage backed security market Moody's suggested the following:

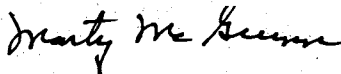
“Absent a well-crafted federal backstop or the availability of significantly improved insurance policies, risks will have been transferred to lenders and bondholders that are not in keeping with the credit profile at the time of issuance. The fact that many insurance companies are no longer willing to accept terrorism risk, or if they will they seek carve-outs and cancellation clauses, sends a clear message in and of itself.”

“ . . . we remain concerned that, absent an improved insurance market or federal backstop, bondholders may bear risk inconsistent with the long-term credit outlook reflected in ratings. Moody’s will take this into account in a review of large loans during the later part of the second quarter barring positive Developments from Washington as discussed below.”

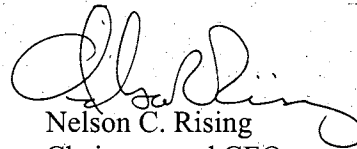
In the midst of the warnings from the ratings agencies, it is clear that fewer new loans are being made, and that as policies expire, many lenders who own property – both aviation and real estate – are not insuring against terrorism risk.

In light of the current insurance crisis, Congress and the President must put in place a short-term program to ensure that terrorism insurance is both available and affordable. Otherwise, as more and more policies expire in the coming months, we will find a fast-increasing percentage of our nation uninsured and uncovered for the risk our leaders tell us we mostly likely face. While we can never be 100% protected against terrorism, Congress can create a mechanism that spreads the risk of such an attack and forestalls the devastating economic impact of another catastrophic event.

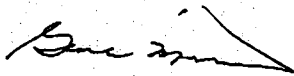
We urge you to pass a temporary federal backstop for terrorism insurance as quickly as possible.



Martin G. McGuinn
Chairman
Mellon Financial



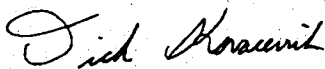
Nelson C. Rising
Chairman and CEO
Catellus Development Group



Eugene A. Miller
Chairman, President and CEO
Comerica Incorporated




Steven Roth
Chairman and CEO
Vornado Realty Trust



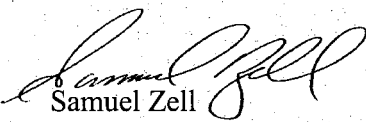
Richard M. Kovacevich
CEO
Wells Fargo




Jerry Speyer
Chairman and CEO
Tishman Speyer Company



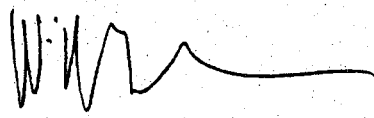
Harrison F. Tempest
Chairman and CEO
ABN-AMRO North America



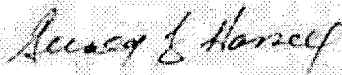
Samuel Zell
Chairman
Equity Group Investments, LLC



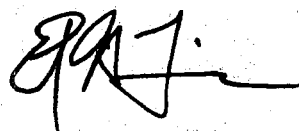
Henry L. Meyer, III
Chairman, President and CEO
KeyCorp



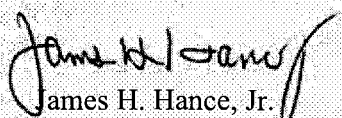
William D. Sanders
Chairman
Security Capital Group Incorporated



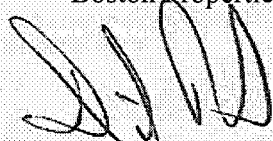
Gerald L. Hassell
President
The Bank of New York



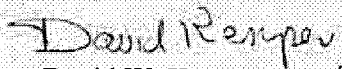
Edward A. Linde
President, CEO and Director
Boston Properties



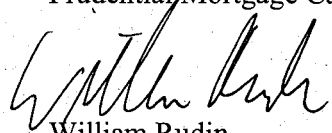
James H. Hance, Jr.
Vice Chairman and CFO
Bank of America Corporation




David A. Twardock
President
Prudential Mortgage Capital Company, LLC



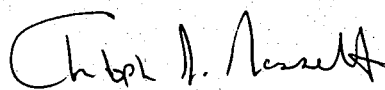
David W. Kemper
Chairman, President and CEO
Commerce Bancshares, Inc.



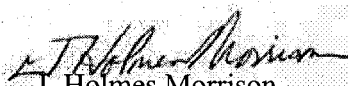
William Rudin
President
Rudin Management Company, Inc.



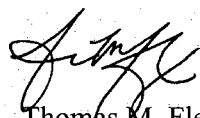
Thomas A. Renyi
Chairman and CEO
The Bank of New York



Christopher J. Nassetta
President and CEO
Host Marriott Corporation



J. Holmes Morrison
Chairman and CEO
BB&T Corporation



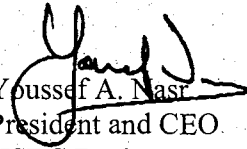
Thomas M. Flexner
Vice Chairman
Bear, Stearns and Co., Inc.



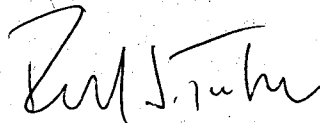
Don J. McGrath
President, COO and Director
BancWest Corporation




Frank C. McDowell
President and CEO
BRE Properties, Inc.



Youssef A. Nasr
President and CEO
HSBC Bank



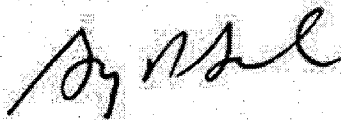
Robert S. Taubman
Chairman and CEO
Taubman Centers, Inc.



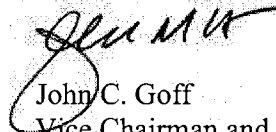
George A. Schaefer, Jr.
President and CEO
Fifth Third Bancorp



Randall K. Rowe
Chairman
Transwestern Investment Company, LLC



Gary N. Geisel
President and Chief Operating Officer
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John C. Goff
Vice Chairman and CEO
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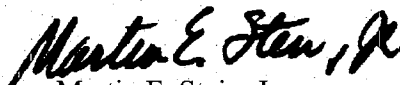
Henry G. Williamson, Jr.
Chief Operating Officer
BB&T Corporation



Debra A. Cafaro
President and CEO
Ventas, Inc.



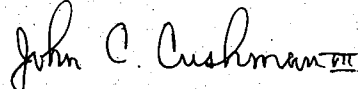
J. Herbert Boydston
President and CEO
Hibernia Corporation



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J. Kerry Clayton
President and CEO
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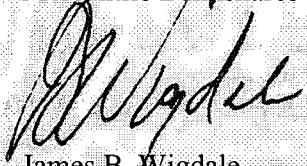
John C. Cushman, III
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Cushman & Wakefield, Inc.



J. Marshall Reid
President and Chief Operating Office
Mercantile Bankshares Corporation



Mitchell E. Hersh
CEO
Mac-Cali Realty Corporation



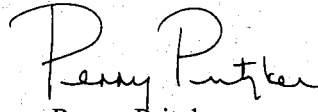
James B. Wigdale
Chairman and CEO
Marshall & Isley Corporation



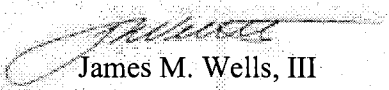
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Managing Director
Crow Holdings



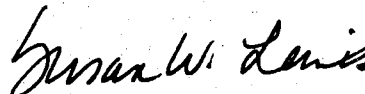
Jeffrey L. Leininger
Vice Chairman
Mellon Financial Corporation



Eric Eichler
Chairman
LCOR Incorporated



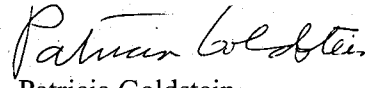
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Susan W. Lewis
Chief Real Estate Investment Officer
Citigroup Alternative Investments



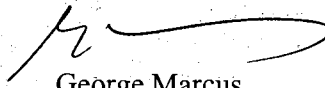
John W. Spiegel
Vice Chairman & CFO
SunTrust Banks Incorporated



Patricia Goldstein
President
Milstein Brothers Realty Investors



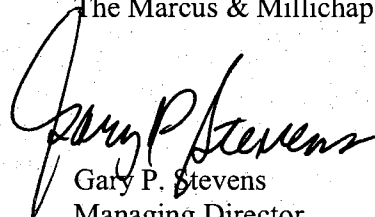
Joseph E. Buttigieg, III
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George Marcus
Chairman
The Marcus & Millichap Company



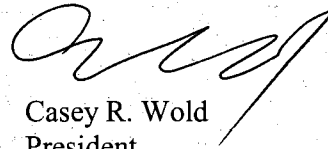
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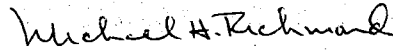
Larry N. Norman
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AEGON Financial



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Brookfield Properties Corporation



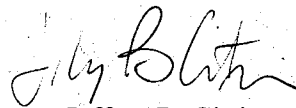
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JP Morgan Chase



Michael H. Richmond
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The Woodlands Operating Company, L.P.



Marc C. Treanor
Executive Vice President, Counsel
Wachovia Corporation



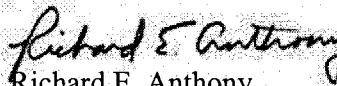
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Blackacre Capital Management, LLC



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Executive Vice President
The PNC Financial Services Group



Michael W. Brennan
President and CEO
First Industrial Realty Trust



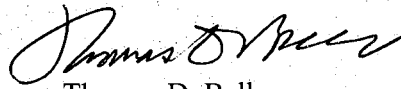
Richard E. Anthony
Vice Chairman
Synovus Financial Corporation



Neil G. Bluhm
Principal
Walton Street Capital



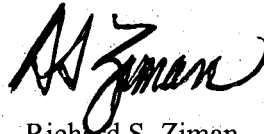
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Credit Suisse First Boston



Thomas D. Bell
President and CEO
Cousins Properties, Inc.



Richard W. Evans, Jr.
Chairman and CEO
Fulton Financial Group



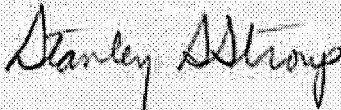
Richard S. Ziman
Chairman and CEO
Arden Realty, Inc.



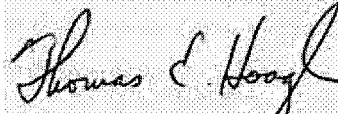
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AmSouth Bancorporation



Dennis J. Kuester
President
Marshall & Isley Corporation



Stanley S. Stroup
Executive Vice President and General Counsel
Wells Fargo and Company



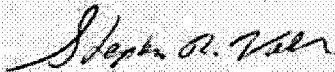
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Stephen J. Schrantz
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Fifth Third Bankcorp



E.W. Stephenson, Jr.
Senior Executive Vice President
AmSouth Bancorporation



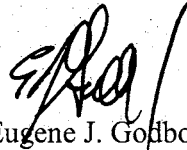
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Vice Chairman and Chief Administrative Officer
Key Corp



John D. Lewis
Vice Chairman
Comerica Incorporated



Eugene J. Godbold
Executive Vice President
Bank of America



Steven G. Elliott
Senior Vice Chairman and CFO
Mellon Financial Corporation



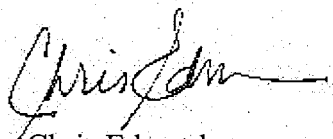
Thomas M. Bolger
Senior Vice President
Marshall & Isley Corporation



Thomas W. Bunn
Senior Executive Vice President
Key Corp



Carol J. Knorr
Vice President, Marketing
GMAC Financial Services



Chris Edwards
Chief Legal Officer
Bank One Corporation

Withdrawal Marker

The George W. Bush Library

7

FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
Email	Amtrak - To: Karl Rove, et al. - From: Chris Henick	1	04/23/2002	P5;

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For a complete list of items withdrawn from this folder, see the
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COLLECTION:

Records Management, White House Office of

SERIES:

Subject Files - FG006-27 (Office of Senior Advisor - Karl Rove)

FOLDER TITLE:

508388

FRC ID:

9703

OA Num.:

10727

NARA Num.:

10785

FOIA ID and Segment:

2018-0011-P

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 advise 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]

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

Deed of Gift Restrictions

- A. Closed by Executive Order 13526 governing access to national security information.
- B. Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
- C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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]

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FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
Schedule	[Schedule]	1	04/26/2002	P6/b6;

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COLLECTION:

Records Management, White House Office of

SERIES:

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FOLDER TITLE:

508388

FRC ID:

9703

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FOIA ID and Segment:

2018-0011-P

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Records Not Subject to FOIA

Court Sealed - The document is withheld under a court seal and is not subject to the Freedom of Information Act.

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FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
Draft	Judicial Nominations Background	2	N.D.	P5;

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COLLECTION:

Records Management, White House Office of

SERIES:

Subject Files - FG006-27 (Office of Senior Advisor - Karl Rove)

FOLDER TITLE:

508388

FRC ID:

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2018-0011-P

RESTRICTION CODES

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F: Cloning



Tim Goeglein
04/23/2002 06:31:29 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Susan B. Ralston/WHO/EOP@EOP
cc: Lezlee J. Westine/WHO/EOP@EOP
Subject: Cloning

Karl:

I wanted to make sure you saw this.

Warmly

tsg

Washington Times
4-20-02

NO ROOM FOR CLONE LOOPHOLE

We realize what a fundamental difference the 2000 election made to America when we read that the New York Times has accused President George W. Bush of having a "narrow morality." Nobody could have made such an accusation against the previous White House occupant!

What is it that makes his views narrow? Was it reminding us that "life is a creation, not a commodity" and that children are not "products to be designed and manufactured"? Was it advising us that "advances in biomedical technology must never come at the expense of human conscience"?

Was it saying that, "as we seek to improve human life, we must always preserve human dignity"? Was it warning us not to "travel without an ethical compass into a world we could live to regret"?

It really wasn't Bush's words that the New York Times found "disturbing" so much as his "black-and-white tone." Yet, most people do perceive killing in tones of black and white and, in Bush's words, "wrong" and "unethical."

Bush announced that he wants to ban human cloning, i.e., creating human embryos that are genetic replicas of adults. The controversy arises because some people assert there are two kinds of cloning: bad reproductive cloning and good experimental cloning (also called research or therapeutic cloning).

According to the National Academy of Sciences, the first step in all cloning is "nuclear transplantation" or "somatic cell nuclear transfer." This produces a cell that divides several times to produce an embryo composed of about 150 cells.

If the embryo is implanted in a woman's uterus, a baby can be born nine months later, and that's called reproductive cloning. Alternatively, the cells can be removed from the embryo to make stem cell lines for experimentation and the embryo is killed; that's called research or therapeutic cloning.

The difference between reproductive cloning and cloning for research is not scientific; it is political and rhetorical. It's only the use of the embryo that is different.

There is widespread agreement that we should ban the former, but profit-oriented lobbies have raised a big ruckus by asserting that cloning-for-research might hold promise for the treatment of Parkinson's and other diseases.

There is growing skepticism among scientists, however, about the effectiveness of research cloning and its possibility to cure diseases. Chasing pie in the sky down the cloning road would take valuable resources away from the development of more promising avenues.

Clinical tests provide far more evidence that processes to conquer disease can come from stem cells from umbilical cord blood and from adults, of which there is an almost unlimited supply.

Scientists estimate that it would take at least 50 eggs to create one viable cloned embryo, while all the other embryos would die or be killed. At that rate, getting matched tissues for 16 million Parkinson's patients would require 800 million women's eggs.

It defies all that we know about human nature to believe that, if research cloning were allowed, it would never be used for reproductive purposes. Such a rule would be impossible to enforce, even if we stationed a policeman in every laboratory.

The press is already reporting news of foreign scientists who plan to clone humans. These threats come in spite of the fact that the laboratory cloning of animals required dozens of attempts and produced spontaneous abortions and terrible abnormalities.

You don't have to have a particularly vivid imagination to recognize that President Bush was correct when he said that authorizing therapeutic cloning would lead to experimental human beings, "embryo farms," and "a society in which human beings are grown for spare body parts and children are engineered to custom specifications."

The House last year overwhelmingly (265-162) passed a good bill that would prohibit human cloning for any purpose, and would further prohibit the importation of medical therapies developed from cloning technology. S.1899 is sponsored in the Senate by Sam Brownback (R-KS) and more than two dozen other Senators, and the President has promised to sign the bill if it passes.

Strenuous efforts are currently being made to weaken Brownback's bill. Those who oppose human cloning must make sure the Senate bill passes without an Enron loophole, i.e., allowing the results of

mischievous activities in foreign countries to be imported for the profit of U.S. residents.

It would defeat the whole purpose of a ban on human cloning if U.S. laboratories were allowed to experiment on clones, or use products made from clones, brought in from other countries.

The overwhelming majority of Americans agree with President Bush that "no human life should be exploited or extinguished for the benefit of another." If we are going to stop cloning before it starts, it is important for the Senate to act immediately.

Human Events


The National Conservative Weekly

An Eagle Publishing Company

File

April 23, 2002

TO: Tom Phillips

FROM: Tom Winter 

RE: White House Press Pass

It has been over a year since we submitted the final documents needed for a White House press pass for HUMAN EVENTS and we still do not have even one for our staff. Phone calls, letters, e-mails and faxes to various people at the White House have all gone unanswered, for reasons I do not understand.

We had a White House press pass during the Carter, Reagan and Bush I administrations. For obvious reasons, we did not renew the pass during the Clinton years.

Not having a White House press pass puts us at a great competitive disadvantage.

Anything you can do to help us solve this problem would be most appreciated.

Rove

Five: Judges

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 25, 2002

Dear Senators Feinstein and Boxer:

Thank you for your April 17 letter about the judicial vacancy crisis in the Ninth Circuit. Thank you also for forwarding the names of three candidates for the Ninth Circuit. We had already begun evaluating those individuals, as well as several others.

I share your concern about "a Circuit already facing heavy caseloads and complex appeals." As you know, three Ninth Circuit vacancies have existed since President Bush took office (two slated for California and one for Hawaii). A fourth vacancy occurred this year (slated for Nevada). All of the current Ninth Circuit vacancies have been classified as "judicial emergencies" by the Judicial Conference of the United States.

I appreciate your informing me of the impending fifth vacancy in the Ninth Circuit due to Judge Fernandez's retirement (again slated for California). This will leave the Ninth Circuit with only 23 active judges on a 28-judge court. And the workload crisis on the court is even more serious than the numbers reflect. The Judicial Conference has asked for two new permanent and three temporary judges on the Ninth Circuit to help cope with the caseload -- thus, a total of 33 that are needed according to the Judicial Conference. In light of the Judicial Conference's proposals, the Ninth Circuit needs a nearly 50% increase in the number of active judges.

The President has responded to the Ninth Circuit vacancy crisis in the same decisive manner that he has responded to the national judicial vacancy crisis. Nearly a year ago, he submitted two nominations, Judge Carolyn Kuhl of California and Richard Clifton of Hawaii. For the new vacancy slated for Nevada, following our consultations with Senators Reid and Ensign, the President soon will be moving forward on an excellent nominee. We also had discussed with you last year a fourth potential Ninth Circuit nominee, Congressman Chris Cox of California. Finally, the President also intends to move forward expeditiously on the vacancy created by Judge Fernandez's retirement.

Despite the crisis in the Ninth Circuit, President Bush's pending nominees for that Circuit -- Judge Kuhl and Mr. Clifton -- have now waited more than 10 months for hearings before the Senate Judiciary Committee. The delay has occurred notwithstanding the fact that Judge Kuhl and Mr. Clifton, like all of the President's circuit court nominees, are mainstream candidates with superb qualifications, experience, character, and integrity. Indeed, Judge Kuhl received a well-qualified rating and Mr. Clifton a qualified rating from the American Bar Association. A year ago, as you know, Senators Leahy and Schumer referred to the ABA rating as the "gold standard" for evaluating judicial nominees.

Because Judge Kuhl is a pending nominee from your State, we respectfully request that Senator Boxer return the "blue slip" as Senator Feinstein has done and that you both ask Chairman Leahy to schedule a hearing and vote for Judge Kuhl. Judge Kuhl is particularly deserving of your support, in my judgment, given her extensive experience in federal and state government, in the Executive and Judicial Branches, in public service and private legal practice. She is a woman of character and accomplishment. Judge Kuhl has a combination of intellect, experience, and character that makes her ideally suited to be an excellent circuit judge.

Given her record, it is no surprise that Judge Kuhl has garnered bipartisan support from California and national leaders. Those supporters include people you know well: Vilma Martinez, who is an accomplished and nationally respected California attorney and is a past President of the Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund; Walter Dellinger, who was head of the Office of Legal Counsel and Acting Solicitor General under President Clinton; Ron Olson, who is a renowned attorney and partner at Munger Tolles & Olson in Los Angeles; and Rex Heinke, President of the Los Angeles County Bar Association.

We understand that certain special interest groups have raised questions about Judge Kuhl -- particularly her position on abortion rights. We do not know Judge Kuhl's policy views or moral views on abortion. As I advised Senator Feinstein, we do not ask nominees their personal views on this issue. But regardless of what her views are, we are confident that she would faithfully apply precedent as a circuit judge. Indeed, in the questionnaire she submitted to you last year, Judge Kuhl wrote as follows:

The constitutional right of a woman to make her own choices regarding personal medical issues, including choices regarding issues of reproductive freedom, has been established by both *Roe v. Wade* and *Planned Parenthood v. Casey* [citations omitted]. As a judge I am fully committed to following the precedent established by these cases and would do so fairly and properly. As I told you in our meeting and told Senator Feinstein in my meeting with her, as a judge I am and would be pro-choice in the sense that I am fully committed to following the state laws that protect a woman's right to have an abortion and Supreme Court precedent stating that a woman's right to choose to have an abortion is protected under the Constitution.

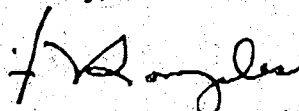
We believe that Judge Kuhl's statement fully and persuasively addresses any legitimate question whether she would follow precedent as a circuit judge.

The Senate's delay with respect to Judge Kuhl is especially unfortunate because Judge Kuhl took the extraordinary step in 1998 of writing to then-Chairman Hatch to support a hearing for Judge Richard Paez, one of President Clinton's nominees who had not received a prompt hearing and vote. This episode, of course, is just one of many examples in Judge Kuhl's career where she has shown herself to be concerned with law and process.

To the extent that there are additional issues regarding Judge Kuhl, we respectfully suggest that a hearing is the proper forum in which to air and address them. As the President stated last May 9, and as the Chief Justice requested "on behalf of the judiciary" in his annual report, all judicial nominees should receive a prompt hearing and vote in the Senate.

Thank you again for your letter, and I look forward to working with you to resolve the judicial vacancy crisis in the Ninth Circuit and in the federal courts more generally.

Sincerely,



Alberto R. Gonzales
Counsel to the President

The Honorable Dianne Feinstein
The Honorable Barbara Boxer
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

cc: The Honorable Patrick Leahy
The Honorable Orrin Hatch
The Honorable Daniel Inouye
The Honorable Daniel Akaka
The Honorable Harry Reid
The Honorable John Ensign
The Honorable John McCain
The Honorable Jon Kyl
The Honorable Patty Murray
The Honorable Maria Cantwell
The Honorable Larry Craig
The Honorable Mike Crapo
The Honorable Gordon Smith
The Honorable Ron Wyden
The Honorable Ted Stevens
The Honorable Frank Murkowski



TRAVEL EXPENSES FROM OUTSIDE SOURCE

WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

In order to consider whether the Government may accept from an outside source payment of your travel, subsistence and related expenses under the GSA travel rule or 5 C.F.R. 2635.204(f), you must complete the information below. You must submit this form and related documentation and receive approval PRIOR to commencement of travel. Failure to receive PRIOR approval may result in you having to pay the travel expenses yourself. The outside source need not be a 501(c)(3) organization, but if it is, please state so on this form and include the IRS determination letter.

CONTACT PERSON: Susan RalstonPHONE NUMBER: 6-2369DATE OF REQUEST: 4/26/02

Please include a copy of the letter of invitation.

Your Name and Position:
Karl C. Rove, Senior Advisor to the PresidentNature of Meeting or Event: Official PoliticalMeeting or Event Description and HOW IT RELATES TO YOUR OFFICIAL OR POLITICAL DUTIES:
Karl Rove to deliver the 2002 Gilbert M. Grosvenor Distinguished Lecture at Southwest Texas State University.Dates of Travel: Fri, 4/26/02 Destination(s): Waco, Texas to San Marcos, TexasPersons or Entity Making The Payment (please also note any financial interests of the person or entity known to you that may be affected by the exercise of your Government responsibilities):
Southwest Texas State UniversityContact at Organization Making the Payment: Andy Sansom, Exec. Dir of Internatl Inst. for Sustainable Water Resources at SWTAddress of Organization: 601 University Drive
San Marcos, Texas 78666Phone: 512-245-8043

Expense:	Amount:	Method:
Transportation (specify): <u>Helicopter</u>	<u>\$280.00</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In Kind <input type="checkbox"/> Reimbursable <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Political Only) _____
Lodging:		<input type="checkbox"/> In Kind <input type="checkbox"/> Reimbursable <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Political Only) _____
Meals:		<input type="checkbox"/> In Kind <input type="checkbox"/> Reimbursable <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Political Only) _____
Misc. (specify):		<input type="checkbox"/> In Kind <input type="checkbox"/> Reimbursable <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Political Only) _____

*Payment may be made either in-kind or by check made payable to the U.S. Treasury; you may not directly receive payment by either cash or a check made out to you.

This form and any accompanying memorandum of approval must be attached to your travel authorization. You MUST complete a travel voucher listing all expenses (regardless of payment method) following the trip.

Please send this form to the Counsel's Office (Room 128, EEOB) at least three (3) days before commencement of travel

TO BE COMPLETED BY COUNSEL'S OFFICE

Counsel's Signature

 Approved Disapproved

Date

4/26/02

Pursuant to:

 31 U.S.C. § 1353
 5 C.F.R. 2635.204(f)




TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION

WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

DATE OF REQUEST: 4/26/02

TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION NUMBER: _____

Please Print

Last Name Rove		First Name Karl			
Extension: 6-2369	Room: WW-2	Title: Senior Advisor	Office: OSI		
Contact Person: <i>please print</i> Susan Ralston			Extension: 6-2369		
ATTACHMENTS:					
<input type="checkbox"/> Invitation/Documentation Regarding Event <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Travel Expenses From Outside Sources Form					
PURPOSE OF TRAVEL (include event dates and host information, if applicable):					
Deliver the 2002 Gilbert M. Grosvernor Distinguished Lecture at Southwest Texas State University					
DEPARTURE:					
Date: 4/26/02	Time: 2:00 PM	Mode: Helicopter	RETURN:		
			Date: N/A	Time:	Mode:
ITINERARY (List all cities including those through which flights are routed):					
Origin: Waco, Texas					
Destination: San Marcos, Texas					
Return to: N/A					
FUNDING SOURCE:					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Official <input type="checkbox"/> Political <input type="checkbox"/> Mixed <input type="checkbox"/> 501 (c)(3) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____					
NOTE: For travel funded by political, 501(c)(3) or other sources, an approved "Travel Expenses From Outside Source" form must be attached.					
SPECIAL EXPENSES					
Hotel: _____	Per Diem: _____		Privately Owned Vehicle: _____		
Air Fare: \$280.00	Taxi: _____		Standard Vehicle Rental: _____		
Train Fare: _____	Mini-Van Rental: _____		TOTAL ESTIMATED EXPENSES: \$280.00		
APPROVING SIGNATURES:					
Office Head: 			Chief of Staff or Designee: _____		
White House Management: _____			Political Travel: _____		

Fax Cover Sheet

**The Gilbert M. Grosvenor Center for Geographic
Education**

**Department of Geography
Southwest Texas State University
601 University Drive San Marcos, TX 78666
Phone: 512-245-1823 Fax: 512-245-1653
<http://www.geo.swt.edu/grosvenor/>**



TO: Mr. Karl Rove

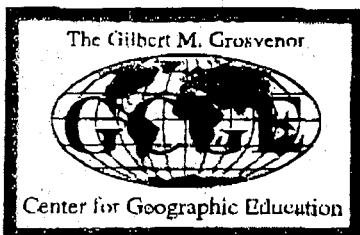
FAX NUMBER: (202) 456-0191

FROM: Dr. Richard G. Boehm, Director, Grosvenor Center

TOTAL PAGES (INCLUDING COVER SHEET): 2

SUBJECT: Invitation to Mr. Karl Rove for Grosvenor Distinguished Lecture

REMARKS: Please fax us (512-245-1653) your acceptance of this speaking engagement as soon as possible so that we may begin preparations for your visit to this campus.



Director
Richard G. Boehm

Associate Directors
Sr. Madeleine Gregg, fcJ
Michal LeVasseur
James F. Petersen

February 28, 2001

Mr. Karl Rove
Senior Advisor to the President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20006

Dear Mr. Rove:

I am pleased to invite you to deliver the 2002 Gilbert M. Grosvenor Distinguished Lecture at Southwest Texas State University. We have scheduled the lecture for the evening of April 26, 2002. We will work with your staff, as the date approaches, to finalize arrangements and publicity.

Your work as Senior Advisor to President Bush ensures a lively talk and high public interest. Mr. Grosvenor and other officials at the National Geographic Society are pleased that you would take time out from your busy schedule to deliver this lecture. As I believe you know, past lecturers in this series include Secretary of State James A. Baker, III, and Senator Kay Bailey Hutchison.

Please fax us (512-245-1653) your acceptance of this speaking engagement as soon as possible so that we may begin preparations for your visit to this campus.

Sincerely,

Richard G. Boehm
Jesse H. Jones Distinguished Chair in
Geographic Education

cc: President Jerome Supple
Executive Director Andrew Sansom
Chairman Lawrence Estaville

The Gilbert M. Grosvenor Center for Geographic Education

Southwest Texas State University, 601 University Drive, San Marcos, TX 78666
voice (512) 245-1823 * fax (512) 245-1653 * e-mail jb42@swt.edu
Internet <http://www.geo.swt.edu/grosvenor/>

Friday, April 26, 2002

- 1:30 PM Depart Ranch via transport arranged by Beth Sturgeon
- 2:00 PM Depart Waco Regional Airport via Department of Public Safety aircraft that will be using Texas Aero as its landing spot
- 3:15 PM Arrive Southwest Texas State University.
Mr. Andy Sansom and Dr. Richard Boehm will meet Mr. Rove at the landing site and escort him to the lecture site (Alkek Library Teaching Theater).
- 3:30 PM The presentation will begin.
Dr. Richard Boehm, Director of the Grosvenor Center for Geographic Education, will serve as Master of Ceremonies and provide a welcome from the SWT Department of Geography.

Andy Sansom, will introduce you.
- 3:37 PM You will present the 5th Annual Grosvenor Distinguished Lecture. If time permits, you may take questions from the audience.
- 4:15 PM You and invited guests will attend a private reception in the 7th floor gallery area of the Alkek Library.

At the appropriate time, Andy Sansom will transport you to the Austin Bergstrom International Airport to pick up your Enterprise rental car - Conf # 243821

7:30 PM

(b)(6)

Grovesnor Center Remarks

April 26, 2002

Draft #2

Thank you all very much. It's great to be back in Texas. And it's great to be here at the Gilbert Grovesnor Center for Geographic Education at Southwest Texas State.

(Andy Sansom story)

The Grovesnor family has always been synonymous with the National Geographic Society. Like millions of Americans, I can remember as a child learning about the world through the pages and maps of National Geographic Magazine. And yes, I did sneak a peek at those stories on primitive native tribes.

We were map nuts in my house. Our family treated our Geographic map collection as a precious resource to be enjoyed and pored over. I still have many of the maps, carefully pasted in the black and blue portfolio we got from the Society in 1958.

From them, I learned the truth of Gilbert M. Grovesnor's observation that "As the world grows smaller and more interdependent daily, our country's future absolutely depends on our ability to see the connections between ourselves and our global neighbors."

Our family's map mania extended to more than the National Geographic's maps. I also have a handsome tall, red six volume set of THE TIMES of London's Mid-Century Atlas that my father purchased at what must have been extraordinary expense for a young geologist with a growing family. Of course, reflecting the British sense of punctuality, the Mid-Century Atlas was issued in 1955.

Then there were the battle maps in AMERICAN Heritage's Civil War book, with tiny soldiers and horses and cannons and exploding shells and burning buildings. I still have the tattered volume my father gave me 42 years ago. I have hung onto it, I suspect, largely because of the maps.

And because of my family's heritage, I even have a century-old economic and geographic atlas of Norway, full of charts and explanation. In Norwegian. Which I cannot read.

This fascination with maps has persisted. One of my favorite places at the White House is the Map Room. It has a special history. The idea for it came from across the Atlantic. In his office in London, Winston Churchill, also a lifelong lover of maps, had an entire room devoted to maps of the world. On them, he plotted the thrust and parry of the war against Hitler.

President Roosevelt learned of the Prime Minister's map room and decided he wanted his own at the White House.

It was from this room that FDR waged and won World War II. Here he could monitor the progress of his troops. On the East wall, Roosevelt had maps of the Atlantic Theater and on the West wall, maps of the Pacific Theater. Pins showed the location of troops and ships. There was even a special pin marking the location of the destroyer on which Franklin Roosevelt Jr. was serving.

All the maps are gone now, but one. That map is dated April, 1945. A note at its bottom explains this was the last map FDR saw before leaving for a brief vacation in Warm Springs, Georgia, and death.

It's clear from looking at it that FDR died knowing how close we were to winning the war. The map shows the allies surrounding Germany's heart and Europe nearly liberated.

Access to the Map Room was limited. Only top advisors were allowed to join the President in this room. The reason was simple: the Map room was the focal point of the President's wartime command center. To be in the Map Room was to be in the know. To be in the Map Room was to see the Allied strategy. To be in the Map Room was to be in the middle of the war.

Today, America again is at war. While this conflict is similar to World War II in that we face great evil, it is also very different. One of the main differences is that we fight an enemy whose movements cannot so easily be charted on a Map Room wall.

Throughout history, political boundaries have been crucial in warfare. Where you were on the map meant whose side you were on in the war and if and sometimes whether you went to war at all. Mountains protected nations, oceans preserved empires, and terrain dictated who and where you would fight.

But in the war against Al Queda, we are fighting an enemy without a country, capital, or people to defend.

Our enemy could be anywhere or everywhere, inside and outside our borders. For Al Queda, nations matter only as sanctuaries, training grounds or sources of money, manpower and weapons.

Geography will not shape this war in the same way it has. We are entering uncharted territory. In this conflict against terrorism, the war will place razor-sharp limits on the power of geography to guide us.

One day in the spring of 1992, columnist Tom Friedman toured a Lexus factory in Japan. He marveled at how this car was produced. Scores of different parts put together in scores of different places by scores of different people. He then wrote a book, The Lexus and the Olive Tree, using the Lexus as a metaphor for how global our world has become.

Friedman argued national boundaries meant less and less in the international economy; that trade, technology, and free markets are revolutionizing the way our world operates. Geography no longer means what it used to when it comes to economics.

On September 11, we found out geography no longer means what it used to for national security either. For more than our first 200 years, our nation's peculiar geography served America well. We felt safe from invasion because two giant oceans and two friends to our north and south surrounded us. We were only attacked by the British in the War of 1812 and in a distant island possession by the Japanese in 1941. In every other conflict, geography protected us.

That all changed September 11.
Borders and oceans no longer protect
us. Geography no longer saves us. We
realized that tragic day geography
couldn't guarantee absolute safety. We
are very much a part of the entire world
— for better or for worse.

In the War on Terrorism, we face an
enemy unlike any we have ever known.

Global terrorism is not a nation, tied to the political structure or geography of a single country. It is a network that attempts to make all borders everywhere transparent and permeable to its attacks. It exists in some 60 countries from Afghanistan to Somalia to the Philippines to Singapore to Europe to right here in the US.

The September 11 hijackers came from four different countries. They trained or lived in seven different countries in the last several years. Their financing passed through at least nine countries. Satellite phones, the Internet, and business class airline reservations have erased geography for Al Queda.

Now we fight Al Queda on many different fronts -- financial, military, law enforcement, intelligence, and diplomatic.

Some battles we will see. Some battles we will never even know about. If we are patient, if we are resolved, every single killer will be brought to justice.

In other places, the terrorists are able to live and prosper as they recruited and trained new terrorists...and law enforcement and intelligence agencies are cutting off their money and running them to ground.

Everywhere they operate, the terrorists represent a threat not to just one country, but to all people. They are not planning to invade any particular country, but to destroy and kill people in many countries.

Al Qaeda is organized not as a nation state, but a transnational conspiracy. It has no allegiance to a treasured span of land, only a commitment to an idea, an idea as old as evil – power, absolute power.

Joseph Conrad once wrote a book called "The Secret Agent." Though published in 1907, it reads like today. It tells the story of an evil terrorist organization, bent on mindless destruction. The villain is called "the professor."

Here is how Conrad described him:
“And the incorruptible professor walked averting his eyes from the odious multitude of mankind. He had no future. He disdained it. He was a force. His thoughts caressed the images of ruin and destruction. He walked frail, insignificant, shabby, miserable – and terrible in the simplicity of his idea, calling madness and despair to the regeneration of the world. Nobody looked at him. He passed on, unsuspected and deadly, like a pest in the street full of men.”

Like the evil in Conrad's novel, we face an enemy who is deadly and vicious. But what is new is that these terrorists are trying to get hold of weapons of mass destruction. Not the dynamite stick of the professor, but biological, chemical, radiological and even nuclear weapons.

If they do acquire these terrible instruments, through our inaction or impatience or lack of resolve, they will not be restrained by all the natural constraint of geography – the need to balance a desire to commit aggression against the need to protect one's nation and its people. If they acquire these weapons, they will use them just as surely as they drove airplanes into the World Trade Center on a bright and shiny morning.

If we falter, if we fail, if we leave the outcome inconclusive, we will leave to our children and grandchildren a much more dangerous and hostile world, stripped of security and peace. That we must not do.

In global terrorism, we face an enemy without honor, without respect, without decency and without the constraints that geography has placed on all states and nations who resort to war.

For this reason, we must use every measure to rid the world of this evil. We may not find our enemy easily on a map, defined by sharp and clear borders. But we will find Al Queda and bring its killers to justice.

Thank you very much.

CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SHEET

Office of the Senior Advisor to the President
The White House

DATE: October 30, 2001

TO: MARK HOLMAN

ACTION REQUIRED

- Respond on behalf of the Senior Advisor
- Research and report back to the Senior Advisor
- Respond directly
- Take appropriate action
- For your information
- For your files
-
-
-
-

Response: Attached is Mark's note from last Nov.
We are now reviewing all of our
proposals - should be getting in touch
with him soon for a final answer.

Prepared by: Susan Ralston, x 6-2369
West Wing, 2nd Floor

*Please call me if you
have any questions!
Thanks - BJ.
67063*

THE WHITE HOUSE

11/19/01

Mr. Perot -

Thank you for background on Dr. Tomaszewski
and his work - our team will review

W. H. Huber

Warranted security -

American Road & Transportation Builders Association

8 pages

Memorandum via FAX**To:** Karl Rove, Senior Advisor to the President, Office of Strategic Initiatives**From:** Pete Ruane, President, ARTBA**Date:** 1/23/02**Re:** FY 2003 Highway Funding Budget

PR

RABA
↳ Revenue Align Budget

RABA →

I know that you have talked with some of our people in Texas about the pending problem over federal highway investment in the President's proposed FY 2003 budget. This situation has firestorm written all over it. From our perspective, there are a couple of key issues:

- This is all about jobs. Attached you'll find our analysis of the state-by-state jobs impact of a \$9 billion year-on-year cut in federal highway investment. Due to spend out rates, the biggest impact will be in election year 2004.
- Budgetspeak aside, there is no reason why the federal government should have to cut highway investment by \$9 billion—triggering substantial job loss and severe devaluation of publicly-held companies in our industry (heavy equipment manufacturers, material producers and suppliers, contractors and design firms)—when there is almost \$20 billion in motorist and trucker paid user fee revenue sitting in the Highway Trust Fund's Highway Account.
- The highway program and network both play critical roles in the President's FY 2003 budget priorities—jobs, national defense and homeland security.

Some additional background on this situation is also attached (note the Republican Senate support on last year's highway stimulus concept). Hope the Administration can nip this one in the bud before it becomes a problem. Let me know what we can do to help. Obviously, this is a big one for our industry. Thanks.

Phone: 202-289-4434

Fax: 202-289-4435

Attachments

Reduction in Federal Highway Funds & Employment Resulting From \$9.1 Billion Cut in Federal Highway Program

State	FY 2002 Highway Program Funds	Est. FY 2003 Program Funds	FY 2003 Highway Funds Lost	Employment Loss/2
Alabama	\$560,430,831	\$396,661,358	-\$163,769,473	-6,878
Alaska	\$319,540,065	\$226,163,853	-\$93,376,212	-3,922
Arizona	\$485,392,037	\$343,550,450	-\$141,841,587	-5,957
Arkansas	\$365,616,483	\$258,775,789	-\$106,840,694	-4,487
California	\$2,535,814,783	\$1,794,797,287	-\$741,017,496	-31,123
Colorado	\$356,571,570	\$252,373,987	-\$104,197,583	-4,376
Connecticut	\$413,939,498	\$292,977,820	-\$120,961,678	-5,080
Delaware	\$122,338,437	\$86,588,617	-\$35,749,820	-1,501
Dist. of Col.	\$110,052,561	\$77,892,928	-\$32,159,633	-1,351
Florida	\$1,287,447,472	\$911,228,708	-\$376,218,764	-15,801
Georgia	\$987,127,223	\$698,668,244	-\$288,458,979	-12,115
Hawaii	\$142,143,566	\$100,606,278	-\$41,537,288	-1,745
Idaho	\$210,894,491	\$149,266,761	-\$61,627,730	-2,588
Illinois	\$931,425,218	\$659,243,516	-\$272,181,702	-11,432
Indiana	\$644,611,374	\$456,242,606	-\$188,368,768	-7,911
Iowa	\$332,403,649	\$235,268,432	-\$97,135,217	-4,080
Kansas	\$324,346,857	\$229,566,001	-\$94,780,856	-3,981
Kentucky	\$483,093,023	\$341,923,256	-\$141,169,767	-5,929
Louisiana	\$440,733,363	\$311,941,964	-\$128,791,399	-5,409
Maine	\$146,809,418	\$103,908,671	-\$42,900,747	-1,802
Maryland	\$453,570,096	\$321,027,538	-\$132,542,558	-5,567
Massachusetts	\$517,214,719	\$366,073,887	-\$151,140,832	-6,348
Michigan	\$893,370,463	\$632,309,147	-\$261,061,316	-10,965
Minnesota	\$412,466,274	\$291,935,103	-\$120,531,171	-5,062
Mississippi	\$358,284,438	\$253,586,319	-\$104,698,119	-4,397
Missouri	\$651,908,448	\$461,407,324	-\$190,501,124	-8,001
Montana	\$271,592,640	\$192,227,657	-\$79,364,983	-3,333
Nebraska	\$215,960,513	\$152,852,387	-\$63,108,126	-2,651
Nevada	\$198,741,203	\$140,664,915	-\$58,076,288	-2,439
New Hampshire	\$142,342,289	\$100,746,930	-\$41,595,359	-1,747
New Jersey	\$723,390,343	\$512,000,732	-\$211,389,611	-8,878
New Mexico	\$271,099,283	\$191,878,469	-\$79,220,814	-3,327
New York	\$1,417,346,965	\$1,003,168,884	-\$414,178,081	-17,395
North Carolina	\$775,124,344	\$548,616,988	-\$226,507,356	-9,513
North Dakota	\$181,163,035	\$128,223,451	-\$52,939,584	-2,223
Ohio	\$967,365,570	\$684,681,354	-\$282,684,216	-11,873
Oklahoma	\$427,612,076	\$302,654,988	-\$124,957,088	-5,248
Oregon	\$340,684,607	\$241,129,523	-\$99,555,084	-4,181
Pennsylvania	\$1,389,343,461	\$983,348,583	-\$405,994,878	-17,052
Rhode Island	\$165,144,826	\$116,886,094	-\$48,258,732	-2,027
South Carolina	\$464,965,557	\$329,093,010	-\$135,872,547	-5,707
South Dakota	\$200,732,567	\$142,074,362	-\$58,658,205	-2,464
Tennessee	\$635,243,821	\$449,612,446	-\$185,631,375	-7,797
Texas	\$2,142,744,035	\$1,516,589,936	-\$626,154,099	-26,298
Utah	\$216,239,371	\$153,049,757	-\$63,189,614	-2,654
Vermont	\$126,500,031	\$89,534,107	-\$36,965,924	-1,553
Virginia	\$723,407,902	\$512,013,160	-\$211,394,742	-8,879
Washington	\$492,910,328	\$348,871,741	-\$144,038,587	-6,050
West Virginia	\$311,418,326	\$220,415,454	-\$91,002,872	-3,822
Wisconsin	\$544,732,900	\$385,550,687	-\$159,182,213	-6,686
Wyoming	\$193,412,432	\$136,893,321	-\$56,519,111	-2,374
State Total	\$28,026,764,782	\$19,836,764,782	-\$8,190,000,000	-343,980
Other/1	\$3,773,235,218	\$2,863,235,218	\$910,000,000	-38,220
Grand Total	\$31,800,000,000	\$22,700,000,000	\$9,100,000,000	-382,200

Source: ARTBA analysis of FHWA data. FY 2003 figures based on FY 2002 percent distribution of funds.

1 Assumes 10 percent set-aside for administration and allocated programs.

2 Employment loss is spread over 7 years, with most loss occurring in 2003 and 2004.

ARTBA American Road &
Transportation Builders
Association



January 18, 2002

President George W. Bush
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

As you prepare for the submission of your FY2003 budget proposal, I am compelled to alert you to a matter of grave importance to the nation's economy and the transportation construction industry.

According to recent reports, your budget will recommend a \$9.1 billion reduction in core federal highway investment during FY2003 to \$22.7 billion. A swing of this magnitude in one year would have a devastating impact on transportation construction industry jobs and the U.S. economy. Although much of your Administration's domestic agenda focuses on economic revival and job creation, the highway investment level proposed in the FY2003 budget would result in the loss of over 380,000 American jobs.

State transportation programs that are already victims of budget shortfalls due to the recession will be hit doubly hard by a severe cut in federal highway investment. This will further delay—and ultimately make more costly—needed safety and air quality improvements. A reported cut in federal transportation investment will also likely trigger an unwarranted—and severe—devaluation of publicly-held companies in the transportation construction market—heavy equipment manufacturers, material suppliers, contractors and design firms.

It makes no political nor economic sense to impose a \$9.1 billion cut in federal highway investment when the U.S. Department of Treasury reports \$19 billion in highway user fee revenue paid by the nation's motorists and truckers is sitting unused in the Highway Trust Fund!

Last fall Congress attempted to pass an economic stimulus package that would have prevented the loss of 300,000 jobs. The estimated budgetary cost of these proposals ranged from \$75 billion to \$100 billion. By releasing already collected highway user fee revenues to maintain the FY2002 federal highway investment level, the Bush Administration could prevent the loss of 380,000 jobs in the transportation construction industry. Keeping the federal highway program at the current \$31.8 billion level again next year would only require roughly \$2.5 billion in outlays in FY2003 budget—a small fraction of the cost of other economic stimulus proposals on the table.

We fully support your emphasis in the FY 2003 budget on defense, homeland security and American jobs. The nation's highway program and network are critical to all three of your budget priorities.

Mr. President, thank you for consideration of our views and your outstanding leadership during these trying times.

Sincerely,

T. Peter Ruane
President & CEO



United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

November 9, 2001

The Honorable Robert Byrd
Chairman
Senate Committee on Appropriations
S-128 United States Capitol
INSIDE MAIL

The Honorable Ted Stevens
Ranking Republican Member
Senate Committee on Appropriations
S-128 United States Capitol
INSIDE MAIL

Dear Mr. Chairman and Senator Stevens:

We understand that you have been tasked with developing the spending portion of the stimulus package. Like you we believe inclusion of a surface transportation provision will play a critical role in reinvigorating the economy. As you well know, spending on roads, bridges and other transportation capital creates jobs and thus stimulates economic activity for both the near and mid-term.

Unlike other potential stimulative activities, spending on surface transportation or more specifically, highways, already has an accepted framework in place which would mean that once approved, projects could start immediately. Of course that framework is TEA21.

Authorized levels under TEA21 are more than the obligation limitations, and the Highway Trust Fund has an unobligated balance of \$20.5 billion. We propose a one time increase of federal highway obligation authority of \$5 billion to the states. The funds would be distributed under existing formulas and would generally be governed by the existing program. This approach has several advantages. First, no additional authorizing language is needed, the states already have adequate contract authority. Secondly, because projects will be distributed by formula, each state will receive a proportional share of the \$5 billion. Finally, states have projects in the pipeline that are ready to go to contract within 90 days if funding is made available for them.

November 9, 2001
page two

We have been working closely with the Environment and Public Works
Committee on language and would encourage you to fold their language into your
package.

Sincerely,

Bob Smith

Jeff Bond

Mike Ezzi

John Warner

Paul Brown

John LaRue

Arden Spert

Craig Thomas

Mike Cress

THE IMPLICATIONS OF NEGATIVE RABA FOR THE FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY PROGRAM IN FY 2003

BACKGROUND

- In TEA-21, Congress sought to assure that all receipts into the Highway Account of the Highway Trust Fund are used solely for the federal highway program by basing annual highway authorization levels on then-current estimates of gas and related tax receipts through FY 2003. To ensure full utilization of actual receipts the law created a new mechanism, Revenue Aligned Budget Authority (RABA), to annually adjust the original authorizations to reflect updated revenue estimates throughout TEA-21's life. Under RABA, the budget authority and obligation levels are increased or decreased to reflect these changes in revenues.
- To ensure that the Domestic Discretionary Spending caps do not prevent the use of available revenues, a "firewall" provision was inserted in the Budget Enforcement Act to increase or decrease highway spending each year such that it aligns with Highway Trust Fund receipts. This mechanism is also known as guaranteed spending.
- The RABA mechanism has provided \$8.9 billion in additional contract and obligation authority through FY 2002 to reflect the growth of Highway Account revenues since TEA-21 was enacted in 1998.

THE ISSUE

- In its August FY 2001 mid-session review, the Office of Management and Budget signaled a sharp downturn in receipts to the Highway Trust Fund starting in FY 2001. In fact, they assumed a drop of as much as \$6 billion in obligations in FY 2003 as a result of this change.
- The final "snapshot" or estimate of revenues will be included in the President's FY 2003 Budget due out in early February. According to information from the Federal Highway Administration, the RABA adjustment for FY 2003 will be -\$4.9 billion, which means the obligation level for FY 2003 will fall to \$22.7 billion, or about \$9.1 billion lower than FY 2002.

	<u>FY 2002</u>	<u>FY 2003*</u>
TEA-21 Baseline	\$27.3 billion	\$27.7 billion
RABA	\$4.543 billion	- \$4.9 billion
TEA-21 Ob. Limit	\$31.8 billion	\$22.7 billion

* Reported (unconfirmed)

- This change would have dramatic consequences for the federal-aid highway program, state government budgets, and the nation's economy:
 - State Departments of Transportation (DOT) would receive \$8.2 billion less in apportioned federal highway funds in FY 2003, an unprecedented 29 percent cut from the FY 2002 level. The two largest states—California and Texas—would lose more than \$600 million dollars each. See the attached table for state-by-state details.
 - State highway investment programs are multi-year plans and require stable funding—the reason why the federal highway program is funded under a six-year rather than annual authorization. An unanticipated 29 percent cut in federal highway aid would severely disrupt highway investment programs and require states to postpone or abandon projects.
 - A \$9.1 billion cut in federal highway assistance to the states could result in a loss of as many as 380,000 jobs over seven years, with most of the job loss occurring in 2003 and 2004, just as the nation's economy is attempting to emerge from a recession.
 - The goal of investing enough to maintain current physical condition of the nation's highways and bridges, which would just be attained in 2003 according to the *Conditions and Performance Report* issued in 2000 by the Clinton administration, would be abandoned if the FY 2003 budget includes negative RABA.
 - This change could also significantly affect future highway funding by reducing the funding baseline for highways that will be used by Congress as the starting point for the next reauthorization. Starting from a reduced base will make it more difficult to grow the program.

THE SOLUTION

- RABA is the main mechanism in TEA-21 for assuring all Highway Account revenues are used for highway investment, but it is not the only one:
 - Congress authorized \$15 billion of contract authority in TEA-21 above the guaranteed amount—\$3 billion per year for FY 1999-2003. The states automatically receive this but cannot use it without additional obligation authority. While TEA-21 would require an offset under the discretionary cap for additional obligation authority above the guaranteed amount, there is currently no cap for FY 2003 so no offset should be required.
 - According to the December 2001 U.S. Treasury Bulletin, there are \$7.2 billion in highway user fee revenues in the Highway Account above the amount required by law to meet all current obligations of the highway program, plus \$12 billion that has been reserved to cover the additional contract authority discussed above but will not be used if Congress fails to authorize its use.

- Because highway program obligation authority spends out over a number of years, providing \$9.1 billion of additional obligation authority in FY 2003 would result in roughly \$2 billion of additional outlays in FY 2003.

ADDITIONAL ACTIONS

- To assure that there is an independent evaluation of the accuracy of estimates made by the Treasury Department of Trust Fund receipts, the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee of the House has requested the General Accounting Office review the estimating and projection process on an expedited basis.
- A second step entails examining the language of TEA-21 and the Budget Enforcement Act, which houses the firewall provision, to determine how to properly administer a negative RABA result. Also under examination is the TEA-21 Restoration Act, which was passed subsequent to TEA-21. The Restoration Act states that should a RABA amount be less than zero, a corresponding reduction in apportionments is to be made in the subsequent fiscal year. This clearly means that, in the event of negative RABA, the level of contract authority for FY 2003 would not be reduced until FY 2004.
- A parallel strategy includes seeking action by the Congress to offset any negative RABA by increasing the obligation limitation in FY 2003 to levels consistent with past TEA-21 program levels. The Highway Trust Fund has a sufficient balance to support increases notwithstanding reduced revenue estimates.

From White House Counsel's Office, As of 9:00 am, May 6, 2002

President	Congress	District Court Nominations Submitted	District Court Nominations Confirmed	District % Confirmed	Circuit Court Nominations Submitted	Circuit Court Nominations Confirmed	Circuit % Confirmed	Total Submitted	Total Confirmed	Total % Confirmed
Bush 01-02¹	107 th	69	43	62.3%	30	9	30.0%	99	52	52.5%
Clinton 93-94²	103 rd	75	51	68.0%	13	8	61.5%	88	59	67.0%
Bush 89-90³	101 st	35 ⁴	23	65.7%	15	12	80.0%	50	35	70.0%
Reagan 81-82⁵	97 th	49	45	91.8%	14	13	92.8%	63	58	92.0%

Number of vacancies on 1/21/01: 82 (27 Circuit, 55 District)
 Number of vacancies on 5/9/01: 101
 Number of vacancies as of 05/06/02: 89⁶ (30 Circuit, 58 District, 1 International Trade)

(Source: Congressional Research Service)

¹ President Bush sent his first judicial nominations to the Senate on May 9, 2001.

² President Clinton made one Supreme Court nomination on June 22, 1993. His first circuit and district court appointments were sent to the Senate on August 6, 1993.

³ President George H.W. Bush renominated five judicial candidates that had originally nominated by President Reagan on February 28, 1989. His first original nominations were sent to the Senate on August 4, 1989.

⁴ Vaughn Walker (CA-ND) was submitted twice. (Walker's first nomination was returned, and his second nomination was confirmed)

⁵ President Reagan nominated one district judge on July 1, 1981 and 4 district judges on July 9, 1981.

⁶ Includes one Article III vacancy on the U.S. Court of International Trade.

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FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
Memorandum	[Memorandum]	2	05/10/2002	PRM;

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Records Management, White House Office of

SERIES:

Subject Files - FG006-27 (Office of Senior Advisor - Karl Rove)

FOLDER TITLE:

508388

FRC ID:

9703

OA Num.:

10727

NARA Num.:

10785

FOIA ID and Segment:

2018-0011-P

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

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

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FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
Email	[Email] - To: Karl Rove, et al. - From: Susan Ralston	1	04/29/2002	PRM;

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FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
Schedule	Travel Itinerary	1	05/10/2002	PRM;

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5a

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

Friday, May 10, 2002

7:30 am (20 min)	<u>Intelligence Briefing</u> (Rice)	Oval Office
7:50 am (20 min)	<u>FBI Briefing</u> (Ridge)	Oval Office
8:15 am (10 min)	<u>Depart The White House en route</u> <u>Andrews AFB</u>	
8:25 am	<u>Arrive Andrews AFB</u>	
8:35 am (1 hr 5 min)	<u>Depart Washington, DC en route</u> <u>Columbus, Ohio</u>	
9:40 am	<u>Arrive Port Columbus International</u> <u>Airport</u>	
	Note: There will be a Freedom Corps Greeter upon arrival.	
9:50 am (15 min)	<u>Depart Port Columbus International</u> <u>Airport en route St. Stephen's</u> <u>Community House</u>	
10:05 am	<u>Arrive St. Stephen's Community</u> <u>House</u>	
10:10 am (40 min)	<u>Roundtable on Welfare Reform</u> (Rove/Spellings)	Columbus, OH – CLOSED PRESS
10:55 am (40 min)	<u>Remarks on Welfare Reform</u> (Rove/Spellings)	Columbus, OH – OPEN PRESS
11:45 am (10 min)	<u>Depart St. Stephen's Community</u> <u>House en route Hyatt Regency</u> <u>Columbus Hotel</u>	
11:55 am	<u>Arrive Hyatt Regency Columbus Hotel</u>	

05/09/02 04:00 pm

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12:00 pm (25 min)	<u>Photo Opportunity</u> (Rove)	Columbus, OH – CLOSED PRESS
12:30 pm (30 min)	<u>Taft for Governor Luncheon</u> (Rove)	Columbus, OH – PRESS POOL
1:10 pm (15 min)	<u>Depart Hyatt Regency Columbus Hotel</u> <u>en route Port Columbus International</u> <u>Airport</u>	
1:25 pm	<u>Arrive Port Columbus International</u> <u>Airport</u>	
1:35 pm (55 min)	<u>Depart Columbus, OH en route</u> <u>Washington, DC</u>	
2:30 pm	<u>Arrive Andrews AFB</u>	
2:40 pm (40 min)	<u>Depart Andrews AFB en route</u> <u>Camp David</u>	
3:20 pm	<u>Arrive Camp David</u>	

RON: Camp David
5a

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Draft	...Medicare Town Hall Meeting	2	N.D.	P5; P6/b6;

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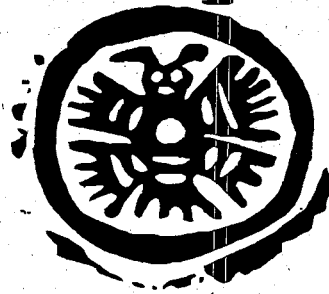
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**THE MEXICAN AMERICAN LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATIONAL FUND
MALDEF**

&

GENERAL MOTORS

cordially invite you to attend the

3rd ANNUAL D.C. AWARDS DINNER

JUNE 6, 2002

HYATT REGENCY (CAPITOL HILL)

SPECIAL KEYNOTE SPEAKER

ALBERTO R. GONZALES, WHITE HOUSE COUNSEL

HONOREES

**THE HONORABLE CHRIS CANNON, CONGRESSMAN (R-UTAH)
REBECCA VIGIL-GIRON, SECRETARY OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO
HOGAN & HARTSON**

GUEST EMCEE

SOLEDAD O'BRIEN, HOST-NBC WEEKEND TODAY

INDIVIDUAL TICKET \$200.00

BENEFACTOR LEVEL \$10,000

PATRON LEVEL \$5,000

SPONSOR LEVEL \$2,500

FOR MORE INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT MARIE WATTEAU AT:

(202) 293-2828 EXT. 12

or

ESCKARLETH ARRIOLA AT:

(213) 629-2512 EXT. 122



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

May 9, 2002

MEMORANDUM FOR DESIGNATED AGENCY HEADS
(SEE ATTACHED DISTRIBUTION LIST)

FROM:

Philip J. Perry
General Counsel

SUBJECT: Proposed Executive Order Entitled "Amendment to Executive Order 13180, Air Traffic Performance-Based Organization"

Attached is the Department of Transportation's proposal for an Executive Order entitled "Amendment to Executive Order 13180, Air Traffic Performance-Based Organization."

On behalf of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, this office is collecting input on this proposal. Please communicate any comments or objections to Mr. Mac Reed (phone 202-395-3563; fax 202-395-7294; or e-mail: mreed@omb.eop.gov) by close of business, Monday, May 13, 2002. Please be advised that agencies not responding by that date will be recorded as not objecting to the proposal.

Thank you.

Attachments - Distribution List
Proposed Executive Order

cc: Mitch Daniels
Nancy Dorn
Austen Smythe
Jim Capretta
Robin Cleveland
Trent Duffy
Dick Emery

Mark Everson
Mark Forman
John Graham
Steve McMillin
Marcus Peacock
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Chairman
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Council on Environmental Quality

Honorable Harriet Miers
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Honorable Alberto R. Gonzales
Counsel to the President

Honorable Karen Hughes
Counselor to the President

Honorable Albert Hawkins
Assistant to the President
and Cabinet Secretary

Honorable Nick Calio
Assistant to the President
for Legislative Affairs

Honorable Karl Rove
Senior Advisor to the President

Honorable David Addington
Counsel to the Vice President

Honorable Phillip D. Larsen
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Office of Administration

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FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
Draft	Executive Order	1	N.D.	P5;

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- 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 advise 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]

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

Deed of Gift Restrictions

- A. Closed by Executive Order 13526 governing access to national security information.
- B. Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
- C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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]

KARL ROVE

April 2002

29 Monday

8:30 AM - 8:45 AM

(b)(6)

30 Tuesday

9:00 PM - 9:15 PM Arrive WH

1 Wednesday

6:30 AM - 7:15 AM Gov. Racicot, JLO and Ken Mehlman @ WH Mess
7:15 AM - 8:15 AM Morning Meeting/Senior Staff Meeting
8:30 AM - 8:45 AM Transport to JW Marriott
8:45 AM - 9:15 AM American Soc. of Anesthesiologists @ JW Marriott
9:15 AM - 9:30 AM Return Transport to WW
9:45 AM - 10:00 AM Daily Briefing @ Oval Office
10:15 AM - 10:45 AM Directors Meeting @ KR's Office
10:45 AM - 11:10 AM Office Time
11:10 AM - 11:55 AM POTUS Mtg w/ House and Senate Leaders @ Cabinet Room
12:00 PM - 12:30 PM Message Meeting @ Roosevelt Room
12:30 PM - 1:05 PM (b)(6)
1:05 PM - 1:50 PM Policy Time @ Oval Office
2:00 PM - 2:30 PM IGA Monthly Meeting @ 180 EEOB
2:30 PM - 3:00 PM Medicare Conference Call @ Bolten's Office
3:00 PM - 3:10 PM Jim Towey @ KR Office
3:30 PM - 3:45 PM Trade Fly-In Remarks @ 450 EEOB
4:00 PM - 5:00 PM Judicial Selection Meeting @ Gonzales' Office

May 2002

2 Thursday

6:30 AM - 7:15 AM Sen. Frist and Ken Mehlman @ WH Mess
7:15 AM - 8:15 AM Morning Meeting/Senior Staff Meeting
8:20 AM - 8:40 AM JLO, Mehlman and Schlapp re: Ambassadors @ KR Office
8:40 AM - 9:00 AM Office Time
9:00 AM - 9:30 AM Directors Meeting @ KR's Office
9:30 AM - 9:50 AM Office Time
9:50 AM - 10:05 AM Daily Briefing @ Oval Office
10:10 AM - 10:40 AM Asian Pacific American Appointee WH Briefing @ Indian Treaty Room
10:45 AM - 12:00 PM Office Time
12:00 PM - 1:00 PM Mike Gerson @ WH Mess
1:00 PM - 1:45 PM Office Time
1:45 PM - 2:00 PM Transport to Commerce
2:00 PM - 3:00 PM Bush-Cheney Political Meeting @ Sec. Evans Office
3:00 PM - 3:15 PM Return to WW
3:30 PM - 4:30 PM WH Reception for Natl Day of Prayer @ East Room
4:35 PM - 5:20 PM Policy Time @ Oval Office
5:30 PM - 6:00 PM CNP Briefing @ 450 EEOB

3 Friday

7:15 AM - 8:15 AM Morning Meeting/Senior Staff Meeting
8:30 AM - 8:45 AM Scott Hennen (KCNN) @ KR's Office
8:55 AM - 9:10 AM Daily Briefing @ Oval Office
9:25 AM - 9:55 AM Directors Meeting @ KR's Office
10:00 AM - 10:30 AM Budget/Supplemental Meeting @ Card's Office
10:30 AM - 10:50 AM POTUS Remarks on Federal Judicial Nominees @ 450 EEOB
11:00 AM - 12:00 PM Policy Deputies Meeting @ Bolten's Office
12:00 PM - 12:30 PM Chad Kolton, Sam Kelner and Matt Stabile @ WH Mess
12:30 PM - 1:15 PM Andy's Anonymous Meeting @ Bolten's Office
1:15 PM - 1:45 PM Office Time
1:45 PM - 2:00 PM Depart WH
3:00 PM - 3:15 PM Depart National on Midwest Express
4:00 PM - 4:15 PM Arrive Milwaukee
6:00 PM - 6:30 PM WI GOP Roundtable @ O'Donnell Park
6:30 PM - 7:00 PM Private Reception
7:00 PM - 8:00 PM WI GOP Remarks

4 Saturday

7:45 AM - 8:00 AM Depart Milwaukee on Midwest Express
10:45 AM - 11:00 AM Arrive DC
6:30 PM - 9:00 PM WH Correspondents Dinner @ Washington Hilton, 1919 Connecticut Ave, NW

5 Sunday

(b)(6)

May 2002

6 Monday

7:00 AM - 7:15 AM Ag Bill Meeting @ Card's Office
7:15 AM - 8:15 AM Morning Meeting/Senior Staff Meeting
8:15 AM - 9:30 AM Office Time
9:30 AM - 10:00 AM Directors Meeting @ KR Office
10:00 AM - 10:25 AM Barry Jackson re: Strategy @ KR Office
10:30 AM - 11:45 AM Office Time
11:45 AM - 12:00 PM Pre-Message Meeting @ KR Office
12:00 PM - 12:30 PM Message Meeting @ Roosevelt Room
12:30 PM - 1:30 PM Office Time
1:30 PM - 2:00 PM Today Show Taping
2:00 PM - 3:00 PM Office Time
3:00 PM - 3:30 PM NPR Interview @ TBD
3:30 PM - 4:10 PM Office Time
4:10 PM - 4:30 PM Policy Time @ Oval Office
4:30 PM - 5:10 PM Office Time
5:10 PM - 5:25 PM POTUS Drop-By Ad Council Board @ South Portico
5:25 PM - 6:00 PM Office Time

7 Tuesday

7:15 AM - 8:15 AM Morning Meeting/Senior Staff Meeting
8:15 AM - 8:45 AM COSs Brainstorming Breakfast @ 472 EEOB
9:00 AM - 9:30 AM Directors Meeting @ KR's Office
9:30 AM - 9:40 AM Daily Briefing @ Oval Office
9:45 AM - 10:30 AM Renaming of EEOB @ EEOB
10:30 AM - 11:30 AM Office Time
11:35 AM - 12:00 PM Eisenhower Family Reception @ State Floor
12:00 PM - 12:45 PM Michael Shannon and Israel Hernandez @ WH Mess
12:45 PM - 1:00 PM Transport to the Hill @ In Front of WH
1:00 PM - 2:00 PM Senate GOP Steering Committee @ S-207 Capitol
2:00 PM - 2:15 PM Return Transport to WW
2:15 PM - 2:35 PM Office Time
2:35 PM - 2:55 PM POTUS Regional Political Briefing for WI, MI, IL and MO @ 450 EEOB
3:10 PM - 3:30 PM Regional Political Briefing for IL, MI, MO, and WI @ 450 EEOB
3:30 PM - 4:00 PM Office Time
4:00 PM - 4:20 PM Women Social Security Coalition @ KR Office
4:20 PM - 4:45 PM Office Time

8 Wednesday

6:30 AM - 7:15 AM Roy Blunt, Ken Mehlman and Chris Henick @ KR Office
7:15 AM - 8:15 AM Morning Meeting/Senior Staff Meeting
8:15 AM - 8:30 AM Transport to the Loews L'Enfant Plaza Hotel
8:30 AM - 9:00 AM Travel Business Roundtable (TBR) @ Loews L'Enfant Plaza Hotel
9:00 AM - 9:15 AM Return Transport to WW
9:15 AM - 9:45 AM Office Time
9:45 AM - 10:30 AM Economic Principals Meeting @ Lindsey's Office
10:45 AM - 11:15 AM Directors Meeting @ KR's Office
11:15 AM - 12:00 PM Andy's Anonymous Meeting @ Bolten's Office
12:00 PM - 12:30 PM Message Meeting @ Roosevelt Room
12:45 PM - 1:45 PM John Bridgeland re: Long Term Strategy @ WH Mess
2:00 PM - 2:20 PM Sam Fox, Lew Eisenberg, Max Fisher, Ken Mehlman and Adam Goldman @ KR Office
2:30 PM - 2:55 PM Gary Edson @ KR Office
3:00 PM - 3:20 PM Dan Balz @ KR Office
3:30 PM - 3:40 PM Emmett Flood re: Update @ Conference Call
3:40 PM - 4:00 PM Office Time
4:00 PM - 4:30 PM Judicial Selection Meeting @ Gonzales' Office

May 2002

9 Thursday

7:15 AM - 8:15 AM Morning Meeting/Senior Staff Meeting
8:15 AM - 8:30 AM Sen. David Sibley @ KR Office
8:30 AM - 8:55 AM Office Time
8:55 AM - 9:10 AM Daily Briefing @ Oval Office
9:15 AM - 9:45 AM Directors Meeting @ KR's Office
10:00 AM - 11:00 AM VPOTUS, Ashcroft, Card, Gonzales @ VPOTUS' Office
11:10 AM - 11:35 AM Policy Time @ Oval Office
11:35 AM - 11:50 AM POTUS Drop-By WH Event Honoring Milton Friedman @ 450 EEOB
12:00 PM - 1:00 PM POTUS Luncheon w/ Milton Friedman @ Old Family Dining Room
1:05 PM - 1:35 PM POTUS Mtg w/ Member of Congress on Federal Judicial Nominations @ Cabinet Room
1:35 PM - 2:15 PM Office Time
2:15 PM - 3:15 PM Trish Bearden @ 11 EEOB
3:15 PM - 3:45 PM Office Time
3:45 PM - 4:00 PM Sam Beard, Sara Loveland, Dylan Glenn and Jay Lefkowitz @ KR Office
4:15 PM - 4:35 PM Sustainable Development @ KR Office
4:35 PM - 5:00 PM Office Time
5:00 PM - 5:10 PM Jay Lefkowitz and Jim Towey @ KR Office

10 Friday

7:15 AM - 8:15 AM Morning Meeting/Senior Staff Meeting
8:15 AM - 8:30 AM Depart WH
12:30 PM - 1:00 PM POTUS Taft Event
1:15 PM - 2:00 PM Ohio State GOP Executive Finance Committee Roundtable @ Hyatt Regency
2:00 PM - 2:15 PM Depart for Airport

11 Saturday

12 Sunday



SECURITY CAPITAL GROUP
Incorporated

EXEC. OFC. PRESIDENT
WH STRATEGIC INITIATIVES

2002 APR 23 PM 1:32

March 26, 2002

Mr. Karl Rove
Senior Advisor to the President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Rove:

Thank you for your letter of March 12 regarding my visit with you and your colleagues to discuss terrorism insurance legislation.

In sum, I was very impressed with your direct and detailed advice on how the real estate industry should proceed with communicating the critical need for terrorism insurance legislation.

Fortunately, I am a neophyte in the Washington political arena. I have a number of friends working for your administration; however, our meeting was the first time I'd personally seen the "Bush White House" in action. I was both pleased and reassured that you have an outstanding team in place and operating.

Thank you for what you're doing for our country.

Sincerely,

SECURITY CAPITAL GROUP
INCORPORATED

William D. Sanders
Chairman