ACCOUNTABILITY FOR PRESIDENTIAL GIFTS

HEARING

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ENERGY POLICY, NATURAL RESOURCES AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT REFORM

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ONE HUNDRED SEVENTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

FEBRUARY 12, 2002

Serial No. 107–146

Printed for the use of the Committee on Government Reform

Available via the World Wide Web: http://www.gpo.gov/congress/house
http://www.house.gov/reform

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

84–330 PDF WASHINGTON : 2003

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office
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ACCOUNTABILITY FOR PRESIDENTIAL GIFTS

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 2002

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON ENERGY POLICY, NATURAL
RESOURCES AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS,
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT REFORM,
Washington, DC.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 10:32 a.m., in room 2154, Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. Doug Ose (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Present: Representatives Ose, Otter, LaTourette, Duncan, Tierney, and Mink.

Staff present: Dan Skopec, staff director; Barbara Kahlow, deputy staff director; Allison Freeman, clerk; Phil Barnett, minority chief counsel; Kristin Amerling, minority deputy chief counsel; Michelle Ash, minority counsel; Karen Lightfoot, minority senior policy advisor; and Jean Gosa, minority assistant clerk.

Mr. OSE. Good morning. I'm going to call this hearing to order, the Subcommittee on Energy Policy, Natural Resources and Regulatory Affairs. For the record, a quorum is present.

To ensure no unfair advantage in the policymaking process or other governmental benefits to donors, the American people have a right to know what gifts were received and retained by their President. Several laws involving six Federal offices and agencies govern the current system for the receipt, valuation, and disposition of Presidential gifts.

Today we plan to examine how the current system has worked and what changes, if any, are needed to ensure accountability. In February 2001, after press accounts of President Clinton's last financial disclosure report and some furniture gifts returned by the Clintons to the White House residence, the Government Reform Subcommittee on Energy Policy, Natural Resources and Regulatory Affairs began its gifts investigation. Today we will examine the findings from the subcommittee's investigation.

Let's first look at the current system, how the current system works. The White House Gifts Unit records all domestic and foreign gifts received by the First Family, including the valuation and disposition of gifts. Under the Presidential Records Act of 1978, the National Archives and Records Administration [NARA] accepts gifts for Presidential libraries and stores Presidential gifts that are not immediately retained by the President but which can be recalled for possible retention by the President.

Under a second law, the Department of the Interior's National Park Service, which we're now going to refer to by its acronym

NPS, annually makes a snapshot inventory of public property in or belonging to the White House residence. In addition, NPS officially accepts gifts for the White House residence.

Under a third law, the Office of Protocol in the Department of State, which we're now going to refer to by its acronym DOS, annually publishes a listing of all gifts, both tangible and monetary, from a foreign government to a Federal employee, including members of the First Family.

Under a fourth law, the Office of Government Ethics, which we're now going to refer to by its acronym OGE, receives annual financial disclosure reports from the President for gifts retained over a reporting threshold, currently set at $260, from any source other than a relative.

Last, the General Services Administration, which we're now going to refer to as GSA, has detailed staff to the White House Gifts Unit and is responsible for updating the reporting threshold for gifts and for disposing of some gifts which are not retained by the President or sent to NARA. GSA's regulations require a commercial appraisal for foreign gifts over a reporting threshold that a Federal employee, including the President, wishes to retain.

Clearly, the current system is a hodgepodge. No single agency is ultimately responsible for tracking Presidential gifts. Because of this split responsibility and to ensure accountability, on March 15th of last year, I introduced H.R. 1081, the Accountability for Presidential Gifts Act. This bill seeks to establish responsibility in a single agency for the receipt, valuation, and disposition of Presidential gifts.

In its investigation, the subcommittee examined NPS's annual inventory and other records for the White House residence, the financial disclosure reports still in OGE's files, NARA's database for the former administration, and the White House Gifts Unit's database for the former administration. The investigation revealed startling information about retained gifts, valuation of gifts, missing gifts, legal rulings about gifts, and other findings. Several charts disclose details of these findings.

Chart I–A shows that the former First Family disclosed over $360,000 of retained gifts valued at $260 or more, which were required by law to be disclosed and which were disclosed on their annual financial statements.

In December 2000, the former First Lady received $38,600-odd in China and sterling silver gifts purchased from Borsheim's in Omaha, Nebraska. That would be chart 1–B.

It is clear that the former First Lady was registered at Borsheim's, and it appears that she solicited these gifts, because unlike gifts from Tiffany's, Neiman Marcus, or other fancy retailers which only require the name of the intended gift recipient to see his or her gift registry, Borsheim's Web site says, "Friend's Wish List—View a friend's wish list (You will need their e-mail address and wish list password)."

This means that 11 donors who purchased these gifts from Borsheim's needed to know both the former First Lady's personal e-mail address and personal password to purchase items from her wish list. We've got some visuals over here about the actual

Borsheim's computer electronic registry we'd be happy to have you look at.

In addition, the former First Family retained thousands of other gifts valued at less than $260, which are not required to be disclosed. Chart II includes an additional $24,000 and change of gifts valued at $240 to $259. Forty-nine percent of these gifts were not appraised or otherwise independently valued.

Charts I and II account for about 2 percent of all gifts retained by the former First Family. The several boxes on display, which are right down here in front of us, include the one-page gift records for the remaining 98 percent of the gifts, each valued by the White House at $239 or less. And there's 14,400-odd gift records in those boxes right there.

Retained gifts of $260 or more included a variety of items, ranging from a $38,000 glass sculpture and a $25,000-odd Lenox crystal bowl, to $172,000 in art objects and books, $68,000-odd in furniture such as sofas, chairs and carpets, and a little under $49,000 in china and silver. Also included was a little over $25,000 in golf items, a little under $24,000 in clothing, a little under $6,000 in jewelry and other types of items. Twenty-six retained gifts of $260 of more were not disclosed on the former President's annual financial disclosure reports. Sixty-one retained gifts of $260 or more were not appraised or otherwise independently valued.

Many fair trade items, that is, brand name goods widely sold which were not appraised or otherwise independently valued, seemed to have been undervalued. Many were valued by the White House at less than $260 and thus not subject to disclosure.

Chart III–A includes 26 examples of undervalued items. Some of these gifts, if properly valued, i.e., valued at over $260, should have been included in the former President's annual financial disclosure reports or increased in value.

Chart III–B includes information about 109 Baccarat, Cartier, Ferragamo, Gucci, Hermes, Steuben, Tiffany, and Waterford gifts retained by the former First Family. Fifty percent of these were not appraised or otherwise independently valued.

Sixty-nine percent, according to the committee's investigation, were in fact undervalued. Examples include a Ferragamo coat estimated at $800, but correctly valued at $1,600 to $2,000; a Tiffany 16-inch silver link necklace valued at $150 on the gift form, but correctly valued at $450 to $1,000; and an engraved 7-inch by 8-inch silver Tiffany frame estimated at $40, but correctly valued at $250 to $375, plus engraving.

Chart III–C includes examples of nonfair trade items which were probably undervalued, such as various collector's items, and we have a display over here that will highlight those items.

Some gifts were misplaced or lost. Chart IV–B includes 30 examples of such, including a 7 foot 3 inch by 6 foot 2 inch oriental rug valued at over $1,200 and an inscribed Tiffany silver box valued at just over $270, both of which were "on loan to the residence," but later were reported to have been "misplaced by staff member, never conveyed to the President." We've got some visuals down here that show that also.

The White House counsel made some unusual rulings relating to these gifts, which were oddly reflected in the treatment of those

gifts, and that's shown on chart V. For example, White House counsel advised that it would be a bad idea to accept 10 shares of General Electric stock and thus, pursuant to that rule, the gift of stock was returned. However, 15 shares of Coca-Cola stock were offered as a gift valued at a little over $1,000, and then accepted. Publicly traded stocks or cash equivalents and cash gifts cannot be accepted.

When you talk about the furniture that we've looked at, there was $94,365 worth, represented by 45 furniture gifts, 6 of which were never disclosed in the former President's annual financial disclosure reports. Now, if you look at chart VI, this is where we show these furniture gifts. Usually, the chief usher for the Executive residence decides if items should be accepted for the Executive residence and then NPS sends an official thank you letter as proof for the donor of his or her contribution to the Federal Government.

On March 24, 1993, deputy counsel to the President Vince Foster directed the chief usher that certain items already received by the White House and certain items not yet received, such as two sofas valued at $8,750 each and a $4,600 coffee table, were to be accepted by the NPS for the Executive residence. I want to say that again. Certain items not yet received were directed by the deputy counsel to be accepted by the National Park Service.

Then in April 1994, a different counsel to the President, Cheryl Mills, wrote the director of the White House Gifts Unit about these three items and many others—these three items being the two sofas and the coffee table—stating, "The National Park Service initially thought these gifts to the President were to be accepted for the permanent White House collection; it therefore sent thank you letters to each of the donors. Upon discovering that the President had indicated a desire to have these items go to the Clinton Presidential library, the National Park Service elected not to accept these gifts; therefore, the Park Service never declared these gifts as accepted for the permanent White House collection."

All three of the furniture items in this example were taken from the White House residence by the former First Family and then returned to NPS in February or March 2001. In fact, it is illegal to remove U.S. Government property. Therefore, in February or March 2001, the former First Family returned 25 furniture items to NPS. In September 2001, NPS apparently returned two of these items, a $1,725 easy chair and a $675 ottoman, back to the former First Family, since neither had been officially accepted by NPS for the White House residence.

Also, four furniture gifts, including a $9,600 TV armoire and a $3,895 gaming table, were never disclosed on the former President's annual financial disclosure reports, since the White House Counsel's Office stated that they were accepted prior to the inauguration, even though they were not received in the White House until July 20, 1993. Which begs the question: How do you accept a gift that hasn't yet been delivered?

Last, the former First Family still has 21 more furniture items, none of which ever appeared on NPS's annual White House inventory. Nineteen of those items valued at over $38,000 were received on December 1, 2001, that is, after the election of 2000 and before the inauguration in 2001.

We have on display a visual over here that shows that, and you're welcome to take a look at it at your leisure.

Chart VII reveals that President George Herbert Walker Bush received a little under 42,000 gifts in his 4 years in office, which is an amount similar in magnitude to President Clinton's 94,000-odd gifts in 8 years of office. In other words, 42,000 in 4 years; 94,000 in 8. Those seem consistent. During President Bush's Presidency, which would be Bush 41, the reporting threshold was $100. In other words, everything over $100 had to be reported and disclosed. At the beginning of the Clinton Presidency, by virtue of statute, the threshold increased to $250. As noted above, chart II includes an additional $24,000 of gifts to the Clintons valued just below the new threshold. The value of gifts to the Clintons from $100 to $240 was not totaled. As a consequence, I can't directly compare the total value of gifts retained by these two Presidents. However, it should be noted that there is no evidence of improper gift acceptance, valuation, or retention during the Bush 41 administration.

In summary, I am concerned by many of the subcommittee's findings. The total value of gifts retained by the former First Family creates at least an appearance problem. The fact that so many gifts were undervalued raises many questions, including whether some were undervalued deliberately. The fact that gifts were misplaced or lost shows sloppy management and maybe more. The fact that U.S. Government property was improperly taken is troubling, and the fact that, after the election of 2000 and before being subjected to the Senate's gift acceptance rules, the former First Family accepted nearly $40,000 in furniture gifts and over $40,000 in fine china and silver. Public servants, including the President, including Members of Congress, including the First Lady, should not be able to enrich themselves with lavish gifts. The current system is clearly broken and needs to be fixed.

I want to be clear today about one particular item. I saw some press reports today that indicated some people think we're on a witch hunt. This is not a witch hunt. Ladies and gentlemen, I introduced my bill back in March of last year, and we have been silent as we've done this investigation. We have not sniped. We have not attempted to disparage people. We have sought the facts. And, it is clear from the evidence we have gathered that there is something wrong with the system by which Presidential gifts are received, recorded, valued, and disposed of.

We have examined over 41,000 gifts to come to this conclusion. Now, as an aside, I want to thank my friend, Henry Waxman. When I went and spoke with him in March of last year, he suggested very strongly to me when I asked him to cosponsor my bill that I did not have sufficient evidence to basically bring this bill forward, and at his suggestion we undertook a significant investigation about all of this. We are trying to fix a system that has six different agencies and departments participating in the recordation, valuation, and disposal of Presidential gifts. This is not what I would call good management. We need to bring it under one agency and department, and then we can satisfy the people of this country that nothing untoward is happening.

I want to welcome our witnesses today. I do want to reiterate that we would not be at this point today had Henry Waxman not taken the time to sit me down and say, "You need to build your evidentiary case." And, I want to thank him publicly for the guidance he gave in that respect.

[The prepared statement of Hon. Doug Ose follows:]

Chairman Doug Ose
Opening Statement
Accountability for Presidential Gifts
February 12, 2002

To ensure no unfair advantage in the policymaking process or other governmental benefits to donors, the American people have the right to know what gifts were received and retained by their President. Several laws, involving six Federal offices and agencies, govern the current system for the receipt, valuation, and disposition of Presidential gifts.

Today, we plan to examine how the current system has worked and what changes, if any, are needed to ensure accountability. In February 2001, after press accounts of President Clinton's last financial disclosure report and some furniture gifts returned by the Clintons to the White House residence, the Government Reform Subcommittee on Energy Policy, Natural Resources and Regulatory began its gifts investigation. Today, we will examine findings from the Subcommittee's investigation.

Current System

First, here is how the current system works. The White House Gifts Unit records all domestic and foreign gifts received by the First Family, including the valuation and disposition of gifts. Under the Presidential Records Act of 1978, the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) accepts gifts for Presidential libraries and stores Presidential gifts that are not immediately retained by the President but which can be recalled for possible retention by the President. Under a second law, the Department of the Interior's National Park Service (NPS) annually makes a snapshot inventory of public property in or belonging to the White House residence. In addition, NPS officially accepts gifts for the White House residence.

Under a third law, the Office of Protocol in the Department of State (DOS) annually publishes a listing of all gifts (both tangible and monetary) from a foreign government to a Federal employee, including to the First Family. Under a fourth law, the Office of Government Ethics (OGE) receives annual financial disclosure reports from the President for gifts retained over a reporting threshold (currently set at $260) from any source other than a relative. Lastly, the General Services Administration (GSA) has detailed staff to the White House Gifts Unit and is responsible for updating the reporting threshold for gifts and for disposing of some gifts which are not retained by the President or sent to NARA. GSA's regulations require a commercial appraisal for foreign gifts over a reporting threshold that a Federal employee (including the President) wishes to retain.

Clearly, the current system is a hodgepodge. No single agency is ultimately responsible for tracking Presidential gifts. Because of this split responsibility and to ensure accountability, on March 15, 2001, I introduced H.R. 1081, "Accountability for Presidential Gifts Act." This bill establishes responsibility in one agency for the receipt, valuation and disposition of Presidential gifts.

Investigation

In its investigation, the Subcommittee examined NPS's annual inventory and other records for the White House residence, the financial disclosure reports still in OGE's files, NARA's database for the former Administration, and the White House Gifts Unit's database for the former Administration. The investigation revealed startling information about retained gifts, valuation of gifts, missing gifts, legal rulings about gifts, and other findings. Several charts disclose details of these findings.

Chart I-A shows that the former First Family disclosed $361,968 of retained gifts valued at $260 or more, which were required by law to be disclosed and which were disclosed on their annual financial statements. In December 2000 (i.e., after the former First Lady was elected a U.S. Senator but before her term began), the former First Lady received $38,617 in china and sterling silver gifts purchased from Borsheim's in Omaha, Nebraska (see **Chart I-B**). It is clear that the former First Lady was registered at Borsheim's and that she solicited these gifts because, unlike gifts from Tiffany's, Neiman Marcus and other fancy retailers which only require the name of the intended gift recipient to see his or her gift registry, Borsheim's website says "Friend's Wish List - View a friend's wish list (You will need their e-mail address and wish list password)." This means that the 11 donors who purchased these gifts from Borsheim's needed to know both the former First Lady's personal e-mail address and personal password to purchase items from her "wish list." OGE's rules state that a Federal employee shall not solicit a gift (5 CFR §2635.202(c)(2)).

In addition, the former First Family retained thousands of other gifts valued at less than $260, which were not required to be disclosed. **Chart II** includes an additional $24,012 of gifts valued at $240 to $259. 49 percent of these gifts were not appraised or otherwise independently valued. Charts I and II account for about 2 percent of all gifts retained by the former First Family. The several boxes on display include the one-page gift records for the remaining 98 percent of the gifts (14,445 gift records), each valued by the White House at $239 or less.

Retained gifts of $260 or more included a variety of items, ranging from a $38,000 glass sculpture and a $25,350 Lenox crystal bowl to $172,926 in art objects and books, $68,770 in furniture (sofas, chairs, carpets, etc.), and $39,875 in china and silver to $25,955 in golf items, $23,798 in clothing, $5,975 in jewelry, and other types of items. 26 retained gifts of $260 or more were not disclosed on the former President's annual financial disclosure reports. 61 retained gifts of $260 or more were not appraised or otherwise independently valued.

Many fair-trade items (i.e., brand name goods widely sold), which were not appraised or otherwise independently valued, were undervalued. Many were valued by the White House at less than $260 and, thus, not subject to disclosure. **Chart III-A** includes 26 examples of undervalued items. Some of these gifts, if properly valued (i.e., valued at or over $260), should have been included in the the former President's annual financial disclosure reports or increased in value. **Chart III-B** includes information about 109 Baccarat, Cartier, Ferragamo, Gucci, Hermes, Steuben, Tiffany and Waterford gifts retained by the the former First Family. 50 percent were not appraised or otherwise independently valued. 69 percent were, in fact,

undervalued. Examples include: a Ferragamo coat (estimated at $800 but correctly valued at $1,600-$2,000), a Tiffany 16" silver link necklace (valued at $150, i.e., below the reporting threshold but correctly valued at $450-$1,000), and an engraved 7" x 8" silver Tiffany frame (estimated at $40, i.e., below the reporting threshold, but correctly valued at $250-$375 plus engraving). **Chart III-C** includes examples of non-fair trade items which were probably undervalued, such as various collector's items.

Some gifts were "misplaced" or "lost." **Chart IV-B** includes 30 examples of them, including a 7'3" x 6'2" oriental rug (valued at $1,200) and an inscribed Tiffany silver box (valued at $271), both of which was "on loan in the Residence" but later "Misplaced by Staff Member, Never Conveyed to the President."

The White House Counsel made some unusual rulings relating to gifts, which were oddly reflected in the treatment of gifts (see **Chart V**). For example, Counsel advised "it would be a bad idea to accept" 10 shares of General Electric stock and thus the gift was returned to the sender. However, the former First Family retained another gift of 15 shares of Coca-Cola stock, valued at $1,027. Publicly-traded stocks are cash equivalents. Cash gifts cannot be accepted.

Furniture

$94,365 in 45 furniture gifts, six of which were never disclosed in the former President's annual financial disclosure reports, are especially remarkable in their complexity (see **Chart VI**). Usually, the Chief Usher for the Executive Residence decides if items should be accepted for the Executive Residence and then NPS sends an official thank you letter as proof for the donor of his or her contribution to the Federal Government. However, on March 24, 1993 (i.e., two months after the inauguration), Deputy Counsel to the President Vince Foster directed the Chief Usher that certain items already received by the White House and certain items not yet received (such as two sofas valued at $8,750 each and a $4,600 coffee table) were to be accepted by NPS for the Executive Residence. Then, in April 1994, Associate Counsel to the President Cheryl Mills contradictingly wrote the Director of the White House Gifts Unit about these three items and many others stating:

> The National Park Service initially thought these gifts to the President were to be accepted for the permanent White House collection; it therefore sent thank you letters to each of the donors. Upon discovering that the President had indicated a desire to have these items go to the Clinton Presidential library, the National Park Service elected not to accept these items; therefore, the Park Service never declared these gifts as accepted for the permanent White House collection.

All three of the furniture items in this example were taken from the White House Residence by the former First Family and then returned to the NPS in February-March 2001.

In fact, it is illegal to remove U.S. government property. Therefore, after unfavorable press reports, in February-March 2001, the former First Family returned 25 furniture items to NPS. However, in September 2001, NPS apparently returned two of these items (a $1,725 easy chair

and a $675 ottoman) back to the former First Family since neither had been officially accepted by NPS for the White House Residence. Also, four furniture gifts (such as a $9,600 TV armoire and a $3,895 gaming table) were never disclosed on the former President's annual financial disclosure reports since the White House Counsel's office stated that they were "accepted" prior to the inauguration even though they were not received in the White House until July 20, 1993 (i.e., six months after the inauguration). How can you "accept" a gift not yet in hand? Lastly, the former First Family still have 21 more furniture items, none of which ever appeared in NPS's White House annual inventory. 19 of these items, valued at $38,328, were received on December 1, 2001, i.e., after the former First Lady was elected a U.S. Senator but before her term began.

Comparison

Chart VII reveals that President George H.W. Bush received 41,779 gifts in four years in office, which is an amount similar in magnitude to President Clinton's 94,178 gifts in eight years in office. During George H.W. Bush's Presidency, the reporting threshold was $100; the threshold increased to $250 before the start of the Clinton Presidency. As noted above, Chart II includes an additional $24,012 of gifts to the Clintons valued just below the new threshold. The value of gifts to the Clintons from $100 to $240 was not totaled. As a consequence, it is impossible to directly compare the total value of gifts retained by these two Presidents. However, it should be noted that there is no evidence of improper gift acceptance, valuation or retention by the former Bush Administration.

Conclusion

In summary, I am concerned by many of the Subcommittee's findings. The total value of gifts retained by the former First Family creates at least an appearance problem. The fact that so many gifts were undervalued raises many questions, including whether some were undervalued deliberately. The fact that gifts were misplaced or lost shows sloppy management and maybe more. The fact that U.S. government property was improperly taken is troubling. And, the fact that, after the former First Lady's election to the U.S. Senate and before she was subject to the Congress' very strict gift acceptance rules, the former First Family accepted nearly $40,000 in furniture gifts and the First Lady solicited nearly $40,000 in fine china and silver is disturbing at best. Public servants, including the President, should not be able to enrich themselves with lavish gifts. The current system is clearly broken and needs to be fixed.

I want to be clear that today's hearing is not a witch-hunt to bash the Clintons; instead, it is intended to show that there is a problem that needs a legislative solution. Some may ask why the Subcommittee chose only to explore in-depth the 94,178 gift records (many of which included multiple gifts) from the most recent 8-year period. The Subcommittee's one-year examination clearly demonstrated that the current system is broken. Examining in-depth 41,779 additional gift records for the previous 4-year Presidency was unnecessary to accomplish the purpose of today's hearing.

Witnesses will discuss the need for accountability for Presidential gifts, current gift-recording systems, and policies and procedures of the last two Administrations. I look forward to the

testimony of our witnesses, including: Scott Harshbarger, President and Chief Executive Officer, Common Cause; Paul Light, Director, Center for Public Service, The Brookings Institution; Gregory S. Walden, former Counsel, White House Counsel's Office, President George H.W. Bush and Ethics Counsel for President-Elect George W. Bush's transition; and William H. Taft IV, Legal Advisor, DOS. Unfortunately, Bruce R. Lindsey, former Assistant to the President & Deputy Counsel to the President and current Designated Representative for President Clinton, declined my invitation to testify about the Clinton Administration.

I

107TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1081

To amend title 44, United States Code, to direct the Archivist of the United States to maintain an inventory of all gifts received from domestic sources for the President, the Executive Residence at the White House, or a Presidential archival depository.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 15, 2001

Mr. OSE introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Government Reform

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A BILL

To amend title 44, United States Code, to direct the Archivist of the United States to maintain an inventory of all gifts received from domestic sources for the President, the Executive Residence at the White House, or a Presidential archival depository.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Accountability for Presidential Gifts Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) There is no clear accountability for Presidential gifts, since multiple lists of such gifts are separately maintained by different Federal agencies, including by the White House Gifts Unit, the National Park Service, and the National Archives and Records Administration.

(2) The lack of a consolidated record of the receipt, administration, and disposition of Presidential gifts creates confusion about the status of some of those gifts.

(3) Requiring the National Archives and Records Administration to maintain an inventory of Presidential gifts would eliminate such confusion and ensure accountability.

SEC. 3. INVENTORY OF PRESIDENTIAL GIFTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 22 of title 44, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"§ 2208. Inventory of Presidential gifts

"(a) The Archivist shall maintain a current inventory of all Presidential gifts.

"(b) The inventory shall include, with respect to each Presidential gift, the following information:

"(1) The date of receipt by the Federal Government.

1 "(2) A description.

2 "(3) The estimated cost or appraised value.

3 "(4) The donor.

4 "(5) Any indication of whether the intent of the
5 donor was to make the gift to the United States or
6 to the President personally.

7 "(6) The current location and status of the gift,
8 including identification of the Federal agency or
9 other person having control of the gift.

10 "(c) The head of a Federal office or agency, including
11 any unit in the Executive Office of the President, having
12 possession of any record containing information regarding
13 the receipt, location, control, or disposition of a Presi-
14 dential gift shall, upon receipt of such information, report
15 such information to the Archivist in accordance with regu-
16 lations issued by the Archivist under this section.

17 "(d) The Archivist shall make available to the public,
18 upon request, any information in the inventory maintained
19 under this section.

20 "(e) The Archivist shall report to the Committee on
21 Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee
22 on Government Reform of the House of Representatives
23 each proposed disposition of a Presidential gift other
24 than—

25 "(1) a gift from a relative of the President; and

1 "(2) a gift having a value of less than $250.

2 "(f)(1) The Archivist shall issue regulations imple-
3 menting this section.

4 "(2) The Archivist may not issue any nonbinding
5 guidance for purposes of this section.

6 "(g) In this section:

7 "(1) The term 'gift' has the meaning that term
8 has under section 109 of the Ethics in Government
9 Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.).

10 "(2) The term 'Presidential gift' means any gift
11 to or for the benefit of the President personally, the
12 President in his or her official capacity, the Execu-
13 tive Residence at the White House, or a Presidential
14 archival depository, other than a gift from a foreign
15 government (as that term is defined in section
16 7342(a) of title 5, United States Code).".

17 (b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections
18 for chapter 22 of title 44, United States Code, is amended
19 by adding at the end the following:

"2208. Inventory of Presidential gifts.".

EMBARGOED UNTIL RELEASE 10:30 AM 2/12/02

Key Findings from the White House Gifts Investigation

- **The Clintons retained $361,968 of gifts** *[227 gift records]* **valued at $260 or more**, which were required by law to be disclosed on their annual financial statements (see Chart I-A). In December 2000, **after Mrs. Clinton's election**, the Clintons received **11 gifts** of fine china and sterling silver (**valued at $38,617**) from Borsheim's (see Chart I-B).

- **The Clintons additionally retained thousands of other gifts** valued at $259 or less, which were not required to be disclosed. For example, Chart II **includes an additional $24,012 of gifts** *[98 gift records]* **valued at $240 to $259. 49%** of these gifts were not appraised or otherwise independently valued. Charts I and II account for about **2%** of all gifts retained by the Clintons. The several boxes on display include the one-page gift records for the remaining 98% *[14,445 gift records]* of the gifts, each valued by the White House at $239 or less.

- Retained gifts of $260 or more included a variety of items, ranging from a $38,000 glass sculpture and a $25,350 Lenox crystal bowl to $172,926 in art objects and books, $68,770 in furniture (sofas, chairs, carpets, etc.), and $39,875 in china and silver to $25,955 in golf items, $23,798 in clothing, $5,975 in jewelry, and other types of items.

- 26 retained gifts of $260 or more (such as a $25,400 Lenox crystal bowl and a $650 antique gold framed cameo brooch) were **not disclosed** on the Clintons' annual financial disclosure reports. Nine of the 26 were gifts from foreign officials.

- 61 retained gifts of $260 or more (such as a single gift of 3 TV sets and a DVD player valued at $2,993) were **not appraised or otherwise independently valued**.

- 3 retained gifts of $260 or more (such as $739 in Liz Claiborne cosmetics and a $449 palm pilot) showed **"no available" information about the donor** on the White House Gift Records. 8 more showed "no available" donor information in these records; however, the donors' names were later revealed in the Clintons' annual financial disclosure reports.

- Many fair-trade items, which were not appraised or otherwise independently valued, were **undervalued**. Chart III-A includes 26 examples of these items. Some of these gifts, if properly valued, should have been included in the Clintons' annual financial disclosure reports. Chart III-C includes examples of non-fair trade items which were probably undervalued, such as various collector's items.

- Chart III-B includes information about 109 Baccarat, Cartier, Ferragamo, Gucci, Hermes, Steuben, Tiffany and Waterford gifts retained by the Clintons. 50% were not appraised or otherwise independently valued. 69% were, in fact, undervalued. Examples include: a

Ferragamo coat (estimated at $800 but correctly valued at $1,600-$2,000), a Tiffany 16" silver link necklace (valued at $150, i.e., below the reporting threshold but correctly valued at $450-$1,000), and an engraved 7" x 8" silver Tiffany frame (estimated at $40, i.e., below the reporting threshold, but correctly valued at $250-$375 plus engraving).

- Some known gifts were **not included** in the White House Gift Records, such as about 25 from Monica Lewinsky. In fact, these records only show 3 gifts, totaling 4 items, from Ms. Lewinsky (see Chart IV-A). Other gifts were **"misplaced" or "lost."** Chart IV-B includes 30 examples of them, including a 7'3" x 6'2" oriental rug (valued at $1,200) and an inscribed Tiffany silver box (valued at $271), both of which was "on loan in the Residence" but later "Misplaced by Staff Member, Never Conveyed to the President."

- The **White House Counsel** made some **unusual rulings** relating to gifts, which were oddly reflected in the treatment of gifts (see Chart V). For example, Counsel advised "it would be a bad idea to accept" 10 shares of General Electric stock and thus the gift was returned to the sender. However, the Clintons retained another gift of 15 shares of Coca-Cola stock, valued at $1,027. Another example is that Counsel determined -- without a stated legal reason -- that the following gifts were each "not considered a reportable gift": a $2,000 signed De Kooning lithograph; a $779 painted wicker pedestal; a $250 book of prints of letters from famous people; and a $250 framed matted print of the White House from 1807.

- Some **huge gifts** from domestic donors, which were not retained by the Clintons, went instead to the Clinton Presidential Library. Three examples are: a $90,000 framed original President Truman letter; a $40,000 glass eagle sculpture; and two $33,500 Rolex watches. At least one large item -- a $60,000 necklace, which was part of a $86,000 gift -- was returned to the sender.

- Chart VI provides information about **45 furniture gifts** valued at $94,365. Six were never disclosed by the Clintons, including four "accepted" prior to the inauguration but received in the White House six months after the inauguration. Three have conflicting White House Counsel rulings. The Clintons **returned 25** items, two of which were later returned to them. The Clintons **took 21 additional** items, **19 (valued at $36,740)** were received on December 1, 2001, **after Mrs. Clinton's election**.

- Chart VII reveals that President George H.W. Bush received 41,779 gifts in 4 years in office, which is an amount similar in magnitude to President Clinton's 94,178 gifts in 8 years in office. During George H.W. Bush's Presidency, the reporting threshold was $100; the threshold increased to $250 before the start of the Clinton Presidency. As noted above, Chart II includes an additional $24,012 of gifts to the Clintons valued just below the new threshold. The value of gifts to the Clintons from $100 to $240 was not totaled. As a consequence, it is impossible to directly compare the total value of gifts retained by these two Presidents.

Chart I-A: Disclosure of Retained Gifts Valued by White House at $260 or More[1]

Gift #	Description	Value	If appraised [2]	On financial disclosure	Comment
4417466	Dale Chihuly glass sculpture	38,000	other	yes - 00	per sheet w. gift
4397234	Lenox crystal bowl, 2 magnifying glasses	25,400	**no**	**no** - 97	per donor & **estimated**
4106270	Lenox crystal bowl	25,350	other	**no** - 93	per Lenox
5052618	Dale Chihuly glass sculpture	22,000	other	yes - 00	per donor
4357364	2 sofas, easy chair, ottoman	19,900	other	yes - 00	per Hockersmith
5054333 5043762 4410403	china cabinet & chandelier antique framed Cooper Union speech travel humidor	8,933 500 250	other **no** other	yes - 00 yes - 00 yes - 00	per Hockersmith per Saks
5054329	2 coffee tables, 2 chairs	7,375	other	yes - 00	per Hockersmith
5054331 5032645	dining table & server 3 golf clubs	6,750 250	other other	yes - 00 yes - 00	per Hockersmith per golf co.

[1]Including items with the following Dispositions: "President to Retain," "First Lady to Retain," "Chelsea to Retain," and "President and First Lady (or First Family) to Retain." Also, gifts from $250-$259 are included from 1993-1998, i.e., before the reporting disclosure threshold was raised to $260.

[2] If appraised or if otherwise independently evaluated.

[3] NA means not available.

[4] Disclosed amount was $480, i.e., it included a $100 gift which was not identifiable in the White House gifts database.

Gift #	Description	Value	If appraised [2]	On financial disclosure	Comment
5054334	2 carpets	6,282	other	yes - 00	per Hockersmith
5052608	8 five-piece place settings, fish knife, fish fork	4,967	other	yes - 00	per Borsheim's; **donor NA**[3] but in financial disclosure
4408290	cashmere shawl	800	other	yes - 00	per Saks
5052599	12 five-piece place settings	5,000	other	yes - 00	per Borsheim's
5054335	rug	5,000	other	yes - 00	per Hockersmith
5052604	12 five-piece place settings	4,992	other	yes - 00	per Borsheim's
5052602	8 five-piece place settings, fish knife, fish fork	4,967	other	yes - 00	per Borsheim's
5052603	8 five-piece place settings, gravy ladle	4,944	other	yes - 00	per Borsheim's
5052544	9 five-piece place settings, 8 soup bowls	4,920	other	yes - 00	per Borsheim's; **donor NA**[3] but in financial disclosure
5052600	16 soup bowls, soup tureen & stand, salad bowl, 2 trays	4,787	other	yes - 00	per Borsheim's
4357355	dining table, 4 armchairs wicker table	3,650 779	other other	yes - 00 **no** - 00	per Hockersmith wicker table **has GC determination "not considered a reportable gift"**
4396032 4394421	golf clubs, inscribed golf bag, 2 video sets 6 personalized golf shirts, 4 sweater vests 3 golf drivers	2,675 640 1,110	**no** other other	yes - 96 yes - 96 **no** - 96	per donor per store per store

Gift #	Description	Value	If appraised [2]	On financial disclosure	Comment
4361356	bronze Eleanor Roosevelt statue	4,000	yes	yes - 96	
4428371	framed portrait	3,000	yes	**no** - 99	donor is foreign official
5025673	30" x 40" painting	3,000	**no**	yes - 00	per donor
4358117	sculpture	3,000	**no**	yes - 93	per donor
4417231	silver-plated saxophone, 2 music books	3,000	yes	yes - 98	
5054278	3 TV sets, DVD player	2,993	**no**	yes - 00	
4357362	sofa	2,843	other	yes - 00	per Hockersmith
4432764	2 handbags	2,750	**no**	yes - 99	
4103859	inscribed bronze bust of President Truman	2,500	yes	yes - 00	
4362409	engraved saxophone	2,500	yes	yes - 95	
4433468	2-piece men's suit	2,500	other	yes - 99	per clothier
4381634	original Peter Max painting	2,500	yes	yes - 00	
5054336	8 dining chairs	2,400	other	yes - 00	per Hockersmith
4371524	3 photographs	2,400	**no**	yes - 94	**estimated**
5052605	40 five-piece place settings	1,960	other	yes - 00	per Borsheim's; **donor NA**[3] but in financial disclosure
5015005	wool jacket	150	**no**	yes - 00	**estimated**
4370313	3 golf woods, irons, wedge, putter, staff bag	2,060	**no**	yes - 95	per donor

Gift #	Description	Value	If appraised [2]	On financial disclosure	Comment
4353121	engraved saxophone	2,000	yes	yes - 95	
4367176	original oil painting	2,000	yes	yes - 98	
4404409	leather golf bag	1,850	other	yes - 97	per company
4426364	100 videotapes	1,750	**no**	yes - 98	
4366111	bible encased in sterling silver	1,600	yes, est.	yes - 94	
5052607	40-piece place settings, 8 serving spoons, 2 serving forks, 2 serving knives, gravy ladle	1,588	other	yes - 00	per Borsheim's
4407299 4409376	first edition "Huckleberry Finn" framed photograph, book	1,250 290	other yes	yes - 97 yes - 97	per web
4426435	Longmire cufflinks, book	1,515	other	yes - 99	per Longmire & web
4411188	inscribed framed Doonesbury cartoon	1,500	yes	yes - 98	
4423934	3 golf drivers	1,377	other	yes - 98	per golf shop
4433773	Bijan cashmere sweater	1,353	**no**	yes - 00	per donor
5005519	Hermes blanket	1,350	other	yes - 99	per Hermes
4433227	2 framed watercolors	1,300	yes	yes - 00	
4408382	11 leather-bound books	1,200	yes	yes - 97	
4113658	framed oil painting	1,200	yes	yes - 93	
4352525	painting	1,200	yes	yes - 93	

Gift #	Description	Value	If appraised [2]	On financial disclosure	Comment
4352526	painting	1,200	yes	yes - 94	
4103551	set of dumbbells	1,200	other	yes - 96	per store
4357353	6 table lamps, 1 floor lamp	1,170	other	yes - 00	per Hockersmith
4395326	Cartier desk clock, Tiffany ring with sapphires & pearls	795	other	yes - 96	per Cartier & Tiffany's
4352786	handbag	360	other	yes - 96	per Neiman Marcus
4384148	leather sofa	1,088	other	yes - 99	per Hockersmith
4413655	2 felt handmade cowboy hats	1,080	**no**	yes - 98	per Steve King
4433774 4431121	1st edition book, another book bronze antique bas relief of President Lincoln	775 300	part yes yes	yes - 99 yes - 99	**donor NA**[3] but in financial disclosure
4405452	15 shares of Coca-Cola common stock	1,027	other	yes - 97	per donor
4419015	Panasonic DVD player, 3 movie discs	1,019	other	yes - 98	per Myer-Emco
4430933	handpainted doll	1,000	yes	yes - 99	
4374879	crystal vase from Ireland	1,000	**no**	yes - 95	per donor's off.
4362582	needlepoint-style rug	1,000	**no**	yes - 00	**estimated**
4113522	handcrafted sterling silver bracelet	935	other	yes - 93	per Gogo Jewelers
4352785	satin handbag	925	**no**	yes - 94	per donor

Gift #	Description	Value	If appraised [2]	On financial disclosure	Comment
4359053	watch	925	**no**	yes - 94	per donor
4399879	shoe insoles, exercise balls, shorts, shirts, jacket, sweater	470	other	yes - 97	per store
4399473	144 golf balls with Presidential seal, golf towels	441	other	yes - 97	per invoice
4381282	golf bag, 2 golf clubs, putter	909	**no**	yes - 96	per donor
4393515	3 hardcover books from Jackie Kennedy Onassis estate, 3 t-shirts	900	yes	yes - 96	
4359005	16 golf clubs, 4 golf covers, golf bag	900	other	yes - 94	per golf shop
4106825	wooden gavel made from 3 historical sites	900	yes	yes - 95	
4410406	cashmere sweater & shirt set	600	other	yes - 99	per stores
4406853	Bijan silk tie	300	other	yes - 99	per Bijan
4393486	44 men's & 20 women's watches of Clintons	640	**no**	yes - 96	**estimated**
4392306	10 watches of Clintons	100	**no**	yes - 96	**estimated**
4395179	16 watches of Clintons	160	**no**	yes - 96	**estimated**
5017549	3 golf drivers with covers	897	other	yes - 99	per golf center; **donor NA**[3] but in financial disclosure
5006483	4 Brioni ties, 2 Brioni tie & handkerchief sets	890	other	yes - 99	per Neiman Marcus
4430938	clay pot from Acoma, NM pueblo	850	other	yes - 99	per price tag

Gift #	Description	Value	If appraised [2]	On financial disclosure	Comment
4406123	10 Polo Ralph Lauren items: golf shirt, golf pants, golf cap, golf gloves, shorts, jacket, sport top, pants, short-sleeved polo, sweater	825	other	yes - 97	per donor & web
5024659	Ferragamo coat	800	yes, est.	yes - 99	
5042674	framed photo of Duke Ellington	800	**no**	yes - 00	per donor
4361781	original photographic print of Lester Young	800	**no**	yes - 95	per donor
4373069	oil painting	750	yes	yes - 96	
4359490	quilt	750	**no**	yes - 94	per donor
4410301	puppy, dog training, kennel services	750	**no**	yes - 97	per donor
4363925	inscribed very rare hardcover book	750	other	yes - 98	per bookseller
5021728	variety of Liz Claiborne cosmetics	739	other	**no** - NA	per website; **donor NA**[3]
4430926	clay pot & dish from Isleta, NM pueblo	700	yes	yes - 99	
4354995	ski jacket	700	**no**	yes - 94	per donor
4360000	1956 framed playbill	700	yes	yes - 99	
4100392	silver framed photograph, several compact discs	700	other	yes - 98	per framer
5005882	sterling silver box	650	yes	yes - 99	
4361347	antique gold framed cameo brooch	650	yes	**no** - 94	donor is foreign official
4101147	painting	650	yes	yes - 00	

Gift #	Description	Value	If appraised [2]	On financial disclosure	Comment
4377905	framed watercolor	650	yes	yes - 00	
4388115	golf clubs	650	other	yes - 00	per golf store
5012279	antique phonograph, 2 antique music cylinders	650	yes	yes - 99	
5018991	8 golf irons	649	other	yes - 99	per golf center
4410413	cashmere throw	600	yes	yes - 97	
4364149	inscribed sterling silver tray	600	**no**	**no** - 94	**estimated**; donor is foreign official
4364365 4361646	Brioni sweater Hermes scarf	375 225	other other	yes - 94 yes - 94	per Brioni per Hermes
5050257	lounge wear pants, 2 shirts, sweater	595	other	yes - 00	per website
4424954 4413195	golf driver, putter golf driver	298 279	part yes **no**	yes - 99 yes - 99	per co. per donor; gift given in 98
4409353	2 golf clubs	550	other	yes - 97	golf pro shop
4349597	2 sterling silver Tiffany frames	530	other	yes - 93	per Tiffany's
4402884	football, leather jacket, Tiffany plaque	525	**no**	yes - 97	per donor
5039671	golf driver, 35 golf balls	524	other	yes - 00	per web
4396500	3 sweaters	510	other	yes - 97	per Polo store
4409958	framed photo of Eleanor Roosevelt	500	yes	yes - 97	

Gift #	Description	Value	If appraised [2]	On financial disclosure	Comment
4416348	accommodations at Hilton Head	500	other	yes - 97	per donor
4103847	numbered edition book, framed & signed photograph	500	**no**	yes - 98	per Vince in photo editing
5051909	Michael Audiard pen	500	yes	**no** - 00	donor is foreign official
4371525	contemporary arm chair	500	yes	yes - 94	
4397474	golf driver	500	other	yes - 00	per golf center
4389068	President Kennedy's golf putter	500	yes	yes - 96	
4433753	framed photograph	500	yes	yes - 99	
4113644	brass saxophone	500	? yes	yes - 99	
4353140	crystal vase	500	yes	**no** - 94	donor is foreign official
5043753	antique biography of Washington	500	**no**	yes - 00	
4354079	1934 check signed by President Truman	500	yes	yes - 00	
5049688	golf driver	499	other	yes - 00	per web
4403850	golf driver	499	other	yes - 97	per golf co.
5009649	Waterford crystal vase	495	other	yes - 99	per Nordstrom's
4362510	personalized cowboy boots	495	other	yes - 94	per shoe store
4112444	jogging pants & suit, cap, shirt, duffle bag, sweatshirt	490	other	yes - 93	per Herman's

Gift #	Description	Value	If appraised [2]	On financial disclosure	Comment
4112489	jogging pants, cap, polo shirt, t-shirt, duffle bag, sweatshirt, jogging suit	490	other	yes - 93	per Herman's
4356758	set of golf clubs, golf club	485	other	yes - 94	per Wash. golf
4421637	2 golf drivers	480	other	yes - 98	per web
4415166	ceramic cheese plate & porcelain teapot	450	yes	**no - 98**	donor is foreign official
4392448	photo of Eleanor Roosevelt	450	other	yes - 96	per donor
4349984	3 personalized baseball gloves	450	other	yes - 93	per Herman's
5015945	limited edition leather jacket	450	yes	yes - 00	
4400728	cowboy boots	450	**no**	yes - 00	per donor
4425604	Tumi leather briefcase	450	other	yes - 98	per Lane's; **donor NA**[3] but in financial disclosure
4364562	personalized golf driver	450	other	yes - 94	per golf co.
4367051	personalized golf wood club	450	other	yes - 95	per golf co.
4428077	engraved Montblanc pen	450	other	yes - 99	per web
5035530	palm pilot	449	other	**no - NA**	per web; **donor NA**[3]
5010167	crystal figurine	425	**no**	yes - 99	per donor
4104049	embossed handcrafted leather box	425	**no**	yes - 00	**estimated**
4114020	8 silk Ralph Lauren ties, sweatshirt	420	**no**	yes - 93	**estimated**

Gift #	Description	Value	If appraised [2]	On financial disclosure	Comment
4403464	ceramic: 8 tea cups, 8 plates, 8 saucers, large plate, teapot, creamer, sugar bowl	400	yes	yes - 97	
4409358	framed map	400	yes	yes - 97	
4408389	Lladro porcelain figurine	400	**no**	yes - 97	per donor
4410867	cashmere shawl	400	other	yes - 97	per store
4378071	4-volume history of Clinton family genealogies	400	**no**	yes - 95	per donor
4103051	4 pair of imprinted sneakers	400	**no**	yes - 93	**estimated**
4376890	2 golf clubs	400	other	yes - 95	per gold co.
4391049	golf driver	400	**no**	yes - 96	**estimated**
4403375	limited edition golf putter	400	**no**	yes - 99	per donor
4416407	Animaniacs film cel	400	yes	yes - 98	**donor NA**[3] but in financial disclosure
4417155	cashmere coat	395	yes	yes - 98	
4372404	2 watches, key chain, t-shirt, travel bag, day pack, baseball cap, 4 pairs of socks	395	other	yes - 95	per Eddie Bauer
4357009	Olympic team jacket, Stetson cowboy hat	380	other	yes - 94[4]	per USOC
4430486	golf club	379	other	yes - 99	per web

Gift #	Description	Value	If appraised [2]	On financial disclosure	Comment
4359703	2 Tiffany crystal soccer balls, duffle bag, soccer ball, 3 baseball caps, t-shirt, pin, handbook, M&Ms	370	part yes	yes - 94	
4401549	4 Gieves & Hawkes ties	360	other	yes - 97	per store
4353933	8 golf irons	360	yes	yes - 00	
4417864	bronze statue	350	**no**	yes - 98	per donor
4423856	leaded glass reproduction Tiffany lamp	350	yes	yes - 98	
4419347	Tiffany inscribed framed photo	350	other	yes - 98	per Tiffany's
4370255	framed painting	350	**no**	yes - 96	per donor
5049663	large framed tapestry	350	**no**	yes - 00	**estimated**
4424633	baseball bat & baseball jersey, both signed by Sammy Sosa	350	yes	yes - 98	
4361764	art print	350	**no**	yes - 94	per donor
4112337	carved fetish, leather pouch	350	**no**	yes - 93	per donor; **donor NA**[3] but in financial disclosure
4102904	framed cartoon	350	**no**	yes - 95	per donor's off.
5020057	golf driver	350	other	yes - 00	per web
4388165	golf driver	350	**no**	yes - 96	per donor

Gift #	Description	Value	If appraised [2]	On financial disclosure	Comment
4378293	signed framed painting	350	yes	yes - 98	
4411105	framed print	342	other	yes - 97	per art store
4102225	Ryder Cup money clip, gold pendant, sweatshirt	340	other	yes - 93	per golf donor's off.
5017576	Skif sweater & turtleneck	340	other	yes - 00	per Skif
4372991	embossed leather belt	330	**no**	yes - 95	
4375784	3 golf irons	330	other	yes - 95	per golf pro
4370607	4-coin proof set	325	other	yes - 95	per US Mint
5010171	leather jacket	320	other	yes - 99	per web
4373471	golf bag, golf shirt, canvas bag	310	**no**	yes - 00	
4421738	suede jacket	300	yes	**no** - 98	donor is foreign official
4391343	2 hardcover books inscribed by Eleanor Roosevelt	300	yes	yes - 96	
5052601	2 fish knives	300	other	yes - 00	per Borsheim's
5004184	ceramic vase	300	yes	**no** - 99	donor is foreign official
5019783	framed oil painting	300	other	yes - 00	per framemaker donor
4400885	2 wool & leather jackets, 2 baseball caps	300	other	yes - 97	per CBS store
4376428	inscribed golf driver	300	**no**	yes - 00	**estimated**

Gift #	Description	Value	If appraised ?	On financial disclosure	Comment
4399476	3 golf putters	300	other	yes - 00	per Wash. golf center
4425318	inscribed boxing gloves from movie "Rocky"	300	yes	yes - 00	
4406714	signed framed oil	300	yes	yes - 00	
4412958	used hardcover book signed by President Ford	300	yes	yes - 98	
4418789	signed framed Herb Block cartoon	300	yes	yes - 98	
4369400	hand-carved golf putter	300	**no**	yes - 00	**estimated**
4403300	golf driver used by JFK & RFK	300	yes	yes - 97	
4406676	framed oil painting	300	yes	yes - 98	
4408469	golf driver	299	other	yes - 97	per web
5009411	26 compact disc set	297	other	yes - 99	per web
5011863	Baccarat crystal vase	295	yes	yes - 99	
5004128	Baccarat crystal sculpture, shirt	295	**no**	**no**- 00	per donor's off.
4349444	14 silk neckties	280	**no**	yes - 93	**estimated**
4416795	Limoges gold bag box & Limoges egg box	274	other	yes - 98	per store
4383322	porcelain pendant; lacquered jewelry box; miniature wooden Japanese house & store	255	yes	**no** - 96	
4107113	3 Donna Karan silk ties	255	other	yes - 93	per store

Gift #	Description	Value	If appraised [2]	On financial disclosure	Comment
4369062	golf club	255	yes	**no** - 95	
5021859	paper mache cow figurine; tie; box of cigars	255	**no**	**no - NA**	**pending value**
4375396	wood jewelry box	250	**no**	**no** - 95	per donor; **donor NA**[3]
4389788	unframed poster	250	**no**	**no** - 96	**estimated**
4356421	portrait of Clinton	250	yes	**no** - 94	
4362945	golf driver	250	**no**	**no** - 94	**estimated**
4374718	baseball signed by Toronto Blue Jays	250	yes	**no** - 95	
4374725	inscribed golf putter	250	other	**no** - 95	per donor
4395107	10 dozen golf balls with Presidential seal	250	**no**	**no** - 96	**estimated**
4108950	2 golf clubs in nylon bags	250	yes	**no** - 93	
4100814	bust of President Roosevelt	250	**no**	yes - 96	**estimated**
4382645	framed lithograph	250	**no**	yes - 96	per donor
4417893	statue of Eleanor Roosevelt	250	**no**	yes - 98	per donor
TOTAL		361,968	61 no's	26 no's	

Chart I-B: Gifts from Borsheim's Fine Jewelry and Gifts (including 1 gift below reporting threshold): in gift order #

Gift #	Date Presented	Description	Value	On financial disclosure	Comment
5052544	12/20/00	9 five-piece place settings, 8 soup bowls - from Stafford Flowers collection	4,920	yes - 00	**NA** but in financial disclosure
5052599	12/27/00	12 five-piece place settings - from Stafford Flowers collection	5,000	yes - 00	
5052600	12/29/00	16 soup bowls, soup tureen & stand, salad bowl, 2 trays - from Stafford Flowers collection	4,787	yes - 00	
5052601	12/29/00	2 fish knives - from Grand Duchess collection	300	yes - 00	
5052602	12/27/00	8 five-piece place settings, fish knife, fish fork - from Grand Duchess collection	4,967	yes - 00	
5052603	12/27/00	8 five-piece place settings, gravy ladle - from Grand Duchess collection	4,944	yes - 00	
5052604	12/26/00	12 five-piece place settings - from Stafford Flowers collection	4,992	yes - 00	
5052605	12/22/00	40 five-piece place settings - from Promenade White collection	1,960	yes - 00	**NA** but in financial disclosure
5052606	12/29/00	large platter, sauce boat, sugar bowl, soup tureen - from Promenade White collection	192	**no**	
5052607	12/8/00	40-piece place settings, 8 serving spoons, 2 serving forks, 2 serving knives, gravy ladle - from Valcourt collection	1,588	yes - 00	

Gift #	Date Presented	Description	Value	On financial disclosure	Comment
5052608	12/27/00	8 five-piece place settings, fish knife, fish fork - from Grand Duchess collection	4,967	yes - 00	**NA** but in financial disclosure
TOTAL			$38,617		

NA means information not available in White House Gifts database.

Chart II: Undisclosed Retained Gifts Valued by White House at $240 - $259[1]

Gift #	Description	Value	If appraised[2]	Comment
5012251	Limoges box & champagne box, bottle & glasses	259	other	part per web
5012237	26 CDs set	257	other	per web
5016146	2 silk ties & tie case by Ferragamo	255	other	per store
5050752	cyclamen plant & potted orchid	255	other	per store
5043750	old books	255	**no**	
4425558	bench	250	**no**	per donor
4429125	cotton blanket & 3 pillows	250	yes	
4430893	signed clay pot	250	yes	
4430890	sculpture: "Corn Maiden"	250	yes	
5051974	cashmere scarf	250	yes	donor is foreign official
5031149	necklace	250	**no**	**estimated**

[1]Including items with the following Dispositions: "President to Retain," "First Lady to Retain," "Chelsea to Retain," and "President and First Lady (or First Family) to Retain." Also, gifts from $250-$259 are not included from 1993-1998, i.e., before the reporting disclosure threshold was raised to $260.

[2] If appraised or if otherwise independently evaluated.

[3] NA means not available.

Gift #	Description	Value	If appraised[2]	Comment
5030293	handmade quilt	250	**no**	**estimated; NA[3]** but "frequent gift donor"
4429292	woven rug	250	yes	**NA[3]**
5008971	2 silk ties & 3 silk/chiffon scarves	250	**no**	**estimated**
5043036	2 jackets, pair of sneakers	250	other	per donor
5023440	woolen shawl	250	yes	**NA[3]**
5039031	3 books & 3 CDs	250	**no**	**estimated**
5025279	jacket with suede arms	250	**no**	per donor
5016433	Citizen watch	250	**no**	**estimated**
5016245	2 Mondo di Marco sweaters	250	**no**	**estimated**
5004758	2 silk Ragusa ties	250	**no**	**estimated**
4426758	framed photo of an Indian chief	250	yes	
4426373	golf club	250	**no**	per donor's office
5037046	12 clay fu dog figures	250	yes	**NA[3]**
5043751	golf driver	250	other	per web
5052251	box of cigars	250	**no**	per donor
5053781	book & framed photo of Pebble Beach	250	**no**	**estimated**

Gift #	Description	Value	If appraised[2]	Comment
5034764	Zaharoff perfume, 2 soaps, 2 compacts, etc.	250	other	per donor
4432721	framed photo & soccer ball, signed by players	250	part yes	
5051849	15 Fuente cigars	250	**no**	**estimated**
5015513	5 ties designed by Rappaport	250	**no**	**estimated**
5018065	Ceiva picture frame for digital photos	249	other	per web site
4391820	**Yves Saint Laurent men's suit**	**249**	**no**	per donor
4392220	Waterford crystal golfer & Waterford crystal Capitol Dome	248	part yes	part **estimated**
4417976	ceramic bowl with lid	248	other	per co.
4363649	2 jackets, framed photo, duffle bag, t-shirt, etc.	248	other	per donor
4108750	3 pair of Ray-ban sunglasses	247	other	? retail source
4381807	box of cigars, 1962 rally program, photo	247	other	part per store
4109168	Warner Brothers clothing:2 sweatshirts, shirt, etc.	246	other	per store
4406568	3 t-shirts, book bag & 8 books	246	**no**	**estimated**
4357098	handcrafted quilt	245	**no**	**estimated**
5035458	2 pairs of sunglasses, 2 faux leather pouches, etc.	245	**no**	**estimated**
4424820	2 calendars, 4 videotapes, 2 pens, 4 CDs, 2 books	245	**no**	**estimated**

Gift #	Description	Value	If appraised[2]	Comment
4427190	gold cross pendant with center diamond	245	yes	**NA[3]**
4408261	cashmere sweater	245	**no**	**estimated**
4111414	Bulova watch	245	other	per donor
4385057	custom leather men's shoes	245	**no**	**estimated**
5039713	two gold chains with crosses	245	yes	
4386619	Parker ballpoint pen, gold & garnet men's ring	245	part yes	**estimated**
4421243	cashmere sweater & book of verses	245	other	part per store
4402291	crystal sculpture, 2 ties, 2 scarves, 2 duffle bags, book, 2 baseball caps, pin	245	**no**	**estimated**
4404421	golf driver	245	other	per donor
4356097	shirt, 12 golf balls & driver	245	part yes	golf balls & driver **estimated**
4109299	3 pairs of Dexter shoes	245	other	per donor
4394439	silk tie, 2 shoulder bags, 2 polo shirts, 24 golf balls, silk handkerchief, 4 videotapes, etc.	245	**no**	**estimated; NA[3]**
4373761	2 hairbrushes, lotion, hair gel, nail polish, etc.	242	other	per donor
4100704	3 pair of men's shoes	242	other	per donor
5051345	6 dozen roses	242	other	per florist

Gift #	Description	Value	If appraised[2]	Comment
4363113	4 polo shirts, 4 t-shirts, 4 hats	241	**no**	**estimated**
4411873	box of 20 cigars, 13 cigars	241	other	part per web
5010836	16 cigars	240	other	per store
4413666	30 cigars	240	other	per web
4377935	silver dolphin sculpture	240	**no**	**estimated**
4396619	**12 silk ties**	**240**	**no**	**estimated**
4382056	3 boxes of 16 cigars each	240	other	**estimated** from store
4350791	12 photos	240	other	per photo office
4378984	8 silk ties	240	**no**	**estimated**
4355531	mahogany box with personalized stationary	240	other	per store
4361934	presentation case for book	240	**no**	**estimated**
4362559	3 canvas bags & 10 hardcover books	240	**no**	**estimated**
4350271	stone sculpture	240	**no**	**estimated**
4107552	2 sets of Russian stacking dolls	240	yes	
5041469	15 CDs	240	**no**	**estimated**
5007074	golf bag, sweater, shirt, golf gloves, t-shirt, etc.	240	**no**	**estimated**
4396435	1 pair of men's dress shoes	240	other	per store

Gift #	Description	Value	If appraised[2]	Comment
4406490	3 polo shirts, 6 t-shirts, 3 baseball caps	240	**no**	**estimated**
4382448	5 ties	240	**no**	**estimated**
4363320	book & series about baseball	240	other	part per store
4388862	2 Limoges boxes	240	**no**	per donor
4369373	limited edition Renoir print	240	**no**	per donor
4373127	busts of JFK and FDR	240	other	per catalog
4383697	golf jacket, 3 videos, 2 books	240	**no**	**estimated**
4408842	signed glass sphere & signed glass paperweight	240	yes	
4407476	assorted Razorback clothing	240	other	per U
4428134	**3 fleece jackets**	**240**	**no**	**estimated**
4392329	inscribed framed political cartoon	240	yes	
4429948	12 bottles of Cabernet Sauvignon	240	**no**	**estimated; NA[3]** even though "given when donor & family came to WH for photo op & tour"
4423835	framed painting, 2 paperback books	240	yes	donor is foreign official
4353810	Tiffany porcelain tea pot, painted tea cozy, etc.	240	**no**	**estimated**
4108740	**leather desk chair**	**240**	**no**	per donor

Gift #	Description	Value	If appraised[2]	Comment
4101703	framed 1920 photo of Eleanor Roosevelt	240	yes	
5013481	26 CDs set	240	**no**	**estimated**
4426114	12 pairs of leather shoes	240	**no**	**estimated**
4394406	Ming jewelry: sterling earrings & pendant	240	yes	
4394425	2 pairs of leather boots	240	**no**	
4406621	12 signed & numbered prints	240	**no**	**estimated**
4421342	framed signed limited edition lithograph	240	**no**	per donor
4367339	**framed John Quincy Adams signed original land grant from 1826**	**240**	**no**	**estimated**
		24012	48 no's	

Chart III-A: 26 Examples of Undervalued Fair Trade Gift Items

Gift #	Description	Clinton Valuation	Correct Valuation	Comment
5037262	58" x 36" abstract **Dale Chihuly** signed painting	orig. 31 rev. 2,500	5,000	$5,000 valuation by a prominent NYC art gallery
5024659	**Ferragamo** coat	800	1,600-2,000	**Clintons retained**
4428307	3 **Amir** silk ties with matching handkerchiefs	orig. 225 rev. 975	1,350	
5012470	set of men's **Spalding** golf clubs in a canvass bag	orig. 150 rev. 200	549-649	clubs $499 + bag $50-150 - **Clintons retained**
5014049	large black leather travel bag by **Coach**	200	498-698	White House estimated - **Clintons retained**
4410313	**Tiffany** 16" silver link necklace	150	450-1,000	**Clintons retained**
5037428	8" x 4.5" inscribed **Tiffany** glass award	150	400 or 550	7 3/4" x 4 5/8" prism = $400; 8 1/2" oval = $550
4425354	2 **Hermes** silk ties, 1 **Ferragamo** silk tie	270	350	actually 120/ea. Hermes & 110/Ferragamo - **Clintons retained** 1 of the 3 ties
4421913	**Ferragamo** silk tie & Ferragamo silk scarf	205	310	White House not appraised or otherwise independently valued - **Clintons retained**
4426586	9" silver **Tiffany** shovel	100	300	White House not appraised or otherwise independently valued - **Clintons retained**
5049126	**Bulgari** silk scarf	165	275-350	
4391430	4" **Baccarat** blue crystal bird	120	260	**Clintons retained**

Gift #	Description	Clinton Valuation	Correct Valuation	Comment
4424205	engraved 7" x 8" silver **Tiffany** frame	40	250-375 + engraving	White House not appraised or otherwise independently valued - **Clintons retained**
4357328	**Steuben** crystal heart	185	245-495	White House not appraised or otherwise independently valued - **Clintons retained**
5019879	large wool **J. Crew** winter coat	89	228	**Clintons retained**
4432384	3 **Pendleton**: 44" x 30" wool blanket; 88" x 60" wool blanket; wool mouse pad	90	219.95 or 368.95	White House estimated - actually 44" x 32" blanket = $45 (there is no 44" x 30"); 80" x 64" blanket = $150 or 88" x 64" blanket = $299; mouse pad = $24.95 - **Clintons retained**
4384416	1.5" enamel hinged painted box from **Tiffany**	120	185	White House not appraised or otherwise independently valued - **Clintons retained**
5049875	**Waterford** crystal dolphin	85	169	**Clintons retained**
4353868	**Gucci** tie	40	125	White House not appraised or otherwise independently valued - **Clintons retained**
4366350	**Gucci** tie	80	125	White House not appraised or otherwise independently valued - **Clintons retained**
4101024	**Hermes** silk tie	40	120	White House estimated
4353653	**Hermes** silk tie	50	120	White House estimated
4363935	**Hermes** silk tie	80	120	White House not appraised or otherwise independently valued - **Clintons retained**

Gift #	Description	Clinton Valuation	Correct Valuation	Comment
4360718	**Hermes** silk tie	85	120	White House not appraised or otherwise independently valued - **Clintons retained**
4370347	inscribed **Tiffany** scroll-handled crystal ice bucket	40	80 + engraving	White House estimated
4411877	15" x 67" silk scarf from **Metropolitan Museum**	35	78	White House estimated - actually 18" x 64" (there is no 15" x 67")
26				

Chart III-B: 109 **Baccarat, Cartier, Ferragamo, Gucci, Hermes, Steuben, Tiffany and Waterford** Gifts Retained by the Clintons

Gift #	Description	Clinton Valuation	If appraised[1]	Correct Valuation	Comment
5011863	7" **Baccarat** crystal vase	295	yes	295	
5004128	**Baccarat** crystal sculpture of a horse's head	255	**no**	255	part of $295 gift
4410460	7" **Baccarat** crystal angel	210	other	220	
4408239	4" **Baccarat** crystal frog	155	other	160	
4359793	**Baccarat** crystal bow with yellow tint	120	other	?	
4391430	4" **Baccarat** blue crystal bird	120	yes	**260**	
4351416	**Baccarat** heart	100	**no**	110-185	
4104925	**Baccarat** crystal heart	92	other	110-185	
4395326	**Cartier** gold desk clock in red leather case	500	other	500	part of $795 gift
4371497	**Cartier** blue silk scarf with jewelry pattern	220	**no**	240	
5024659	**Ferragamo** coat	800	yes, est.	**1,600-2,000**	
4421913	**Ferragamo** silk necktie & Ferragamo silk scarf	205	**no**	**310**	$110 tie, $200 scarf
4398462	2 **Ferragamo** ties	190	other	220	$110/each
4412724	2 **Ferragamo** ties	180	other	220	$110/each
5016146	**Ferragamo** leather tie case	45	other	?	
4367624	2 **Gucci** silk ties	180	other	**250**	$125/each

Gift #	Description	Clinton Valuation	If appraised[1]	Correct Valuation	Comment
5015604	**Gucci** silk tie	115	**no**	125	
4366350	**Gucci** tie	80	**no**	125	
4353868	**Gucci** tie	40	**no**	125	
5005519	54" x 72" cashmere **Hermes** throw blanket	1350	other	?	
4361646	**Hermes** scarf	225	other	**250**	
4373477	**Hermes** silk scarf	225	**no**	**250**	
4363171	2 **Hermes** ties	220	other	240	$120/each
4386598	2 **Hermes** silk ties	220	**no**	240	$120/each
4386810	2 **Hermes** silk ties	220	**no**	240	$120/each
5030446	**Hermes** tie	220	**no**	120	
4386083	**Hermes** silk scarf	200	**no**	**250**	
4408386	34" square **Hermes** silk scarf	200	**no**	**250**	4416720 & 5052287 each $375 35" square Hermes silk scarves
5050556	**Hermes** tie	130	**no**	120	
4375087	**Hermes** tie	120	**no**	120	
4383976	**Hermes** tie	120	**no**	120	
4394331	**Hermes** tie	115	**no**	120	

Gift #	Description	Clinton Valuation	If appraised[1]	Correct Valuation	Comment
4401899	**Hermes** silk tie	115	**no**	120	
4377040	**Hermes** tie	110	**no**	120	
4386659	**Hermes** silk tie	110	**no**	120	
4395992	**Hermes** tie	110	**no**	120	
4401023	**Hermes** silk tie	110	**no**	120	
4410815	**Hermes** silk tie	110	**no**	120	
4425354	**Hermes** silk tie	90	**no**	120	
4360718	**Hermes** tie	85	**no**	120	
4363935	**Hermes** silk tie	80	**no**	120	
5005918	**Steuben** crystal hippopotamus	195	other	200	
4357328	**Steuben** crystal heart	185	**no**	**245-495**	4355546 Steuben crystal heart sculpture $365
4367480	**Steuben** crystal holiday ornaments	150	**no**	?	each $95
4349597	2 engraved 2" x 3" & 1" square sterling silver **Tiffany** frames	530	other	270-295+ engraving	$150-175 larger frame, $120 smaller frame + engraving for both
4419347	engraved 8" x 10" sterling silver **Tiffany** frame	350	other	300-650+ engraving	

Gift #	Description	Clinton Valuation	If appraised[1]	Correct Valuation	Comment
4402884	small **Tiffany** crystal plaque	300	**no**	?	part of $525 gift
4395326	gold ring by **Tiffany**'s with sapphires & pearls	295	other	?	part of $795 gift
4359703	2 crystal **Tiffany** soccer balls, real soccer ball	250	yes, est.	?	part of $370 gift - Tiffany soccer balls are $60/each
4353810	porcelain **Tiffany** teapot with lid & tea cozy	235	**no**	?	$175 Tiffany teapot w. lid
4355644	4 **Tiffany** crystal cups	200	other	?	
4385849	box by **Tiffany**'s with Chicago theme	180	other	185	
4381326	**Tiffany**'s engraved sterling silver notepad	152	other	165+ engraving	
4363116	**Tiffany** lapel pin	150	**no**	?	& scarf
4365854	2 **Tiffany** porcelain boxes	150	**no**	?	
4388750	2 sterling silver **Tiffany** pens with a T & a putter	150	other	185-205	$90-110 pen w. T, $95 pen w. putter
4398109	3 strand of faux pearls with gold **Tiffany** clasp	150	**no**	?	
4408390	34" square **Tiffany** scarf	150	yes	185	
4410313	**Tiffany** 16" silver link necklace	150	other	**450-1,000**	
4399786	engraved **Tiffany** sterling silver locket key chain	130	other	?	
5053020	**Tiffany** paperweight	125	**no**	?	

Gift #	Description	Clinton Valuation	If appraised[1]	Correct Valuation	Comment
4384416	1.5" enamel hinged painted box from **Tiffany**	120	**no**	185	
4399382	4" sterling silver **Tiffany** navigation ruler	115	other	125	
4350277	**Tiffany** crystal golf club paperweight	110	other	60	
4413273	**Tiffany** crystal plate with Georgetown U logo	110	other	?	
4369341	2 **Tiffany** candlestick holders	100	**no**	?	
4378670	**Tiffany** porcelain bell ornament & sterling silver golf club key ring	100	other	145	$75 bell ornament, $70 golf key ring
4384114	2 **Tiffany** CNN-customized coffee mugs	100	**no**	?	& canvas tote bag
4426586	9" silver **Tiffany** shovel	100	**no**	**300**	
4408071	used sterling silver **Tiffany** cigar piercer	90	other	95	
4363821	4 8" **Tiffany** dessert plates of White House scenes	88	**no**	?	
4392884	**Tiffany** candles	75	**no**	?	& skin silkener, perfume
5015097	3" **Tiffany** crystal apple paperweight	75	other	75	
5019830	**Tiffany** china box	75	other	?	
5007396	small **Tiffany** crystal apple	70	**no**	75	
4410609	**Tiffany** sterling silver pen	65	yes	60-75	part of $113 gift
4414335	**Tiffany** crystal golf ball & playing cards	65	**no**	85	golf ball $60, cards $20

Gift #	Description	Clinton Valuation[1]	If appraised[1]	Correct Valuation	Comment
4408250	**Tiffany** pen with gold bow	60	other	65	
4383061	5" **Tiffany** crystal bowl with dolphin edge	50	**no**	35	actually glass
4388764	2.5" **Tiffany** crystal golf ball paperweight	50	other	65	
4428245	pair of 1/2" round knot **Tiffany** sterling silver earrings	50	**no**	55	
4413119	**Tiffany** dog tag	40	**no**	55-60	& mug
4424205	engraved 7" x 8" silver **Tiffany** frame	40	**no**	**250-375+** engraving	
5009649	13" **Waterford** vase	495	other	**550**	
4377925	6 **Waterford** crystal goblets	360	other	357-588	not disclosable because from a relative - $59.50-$98/each
4392220	7" **Waterford** crystal golfer 5" **Waterford** crystal Capitol Dome	150 98	yes **no**	**159** **110**	
4388407	4 **Waterford** goblets	220	other	238-**392**	$59.50-$98/each
5050506	3" **Waterford** engraved hockey puck	200	other	110+ engraving	
4105965	**Waterford** crystal golf club paperweight	200	**no**	99	
4378010	**Waterford** crystal ball, **Waterford** crystal Xmas tree	160	yes	179	part of $220 gift; $69 ball, $110 Xmas tree

Gift #	Description	Clinton Valuation	If appraised	Correct Valuation	Comment
5021135	**Waterford** crystal Labrador Retriever	159	other	75-169	
4433123	**Waterford** crystal paperweight in shape of USA	150	**no**	100	
4365864	**Waterford** crystal conch shell paperweight	135	yes	149	
4371716	**Waterford** crystal paperweight	105	**no**	69-150	gift also includes a tie
4112185	inscribed **Waterford** crystal American flag	104	other	98	
4410479	**Waterford** golf club head	98	**no**	99	
4368725	**Waterford** crystal top of golf club paperweight	95	other	99	
4395650	**Waterford** crystal decanter	95	yes	79	
4375041	**Waterford** crystal octagon	90	**no**	99	
5025211	5" **Waterford** crystal harp on a gold plaque	89	other	89+ plaque	
5014535	5" **Waterford** crystal statue with Times Square ball carved in back	89	other	110	
5049875	**Waterford** crystal dolphin	85	other	169	
4378914	**Waterford** crystal posy vase	85	yes	49-65	
5007291	small **Waterford** crystal frame	75	**no**	59-110	
5049083	3" **Waterford** Times Square ball ornament	69	other	69	
4420414	3" **Waterford** crystal shamrock dish with saying	65	yes	55	

Gift #	Description	Clinton Valuation	If appraised[1]	Correct Valuation	Comment
4367270	**Waterford** crystal golf ball	65	yes	79	
4370281	**Waterford** goblet	50	**no**	59.50-98.00	part of $205 gift
4426001	3" **Waterford** crystal angel ornament	45	yes	45	
109			54 no's or 50% no's	61 under[2] or 69% under (w/o 20 ?s)	

1. If appraised or if otherwise independently evaluated.
2. "Under" means undervalued by the White House Gifts Office.

Chart III-C: Examples of Probably Undervalued Non-Fair Trade Gift Items

Gift #	Description	Clinton Valuation	Comment
4424566 4410553	2" x 1" gold brooch with various stones 18K gold brooch with a pearl	2,200 300	both designed by Judith Ripka Berk
4391820	Yves Saint Laurant men's suit	249	**Clintons retained**
4396619	12 silk ties	240	**Clintons retained**
4428134	3 fleece jackets	240	**Clintons retained**
4108740	leather desk chair	240	**Clintons retained**
4367339	framed John Quincy Adams signed original land grant from **1826**	240	**Clintons retained**
5014727	2-piece Liz Claiborne navy pants suit; Liz Claiborne gray blazer	150	
5042086	**1828 & 1823** half dollar coins	103	**Clintons retained**
5000468	boxing glove signed by Joe Frazier	80	part of $275 gift
5036663 5037869 5037979 4427702 5007192 5024530 5050903 4428612 5017333 4433015 5006275	2 personalized albums of commemorative stamps issued 7/8 & 7/10/00 2 personalized albums w. 7/7 & 7/6/00 2 personalized albums w. 7/11 & 7/13/00 personalized album with Malcolm X stamps 2 personalized albums with stamps personalized album with US navy stamps 2 personalized albums w. 10/18 & 10/24/00 personalized album with Irish stamps 2 personalized albums w. 1/20 & 1/27/00 personalized album with aquarium stamps 2 personalized albums with stamps	40 40 40 30 30 30 30 25 18 15 13	**Clintons retained all** of these commemorative stamp albums
5014335	inscribed official NFL game ball used in 11/28/99 Redskins-Eagles football game	75	
4433741	**1815** bronze collector's coin from Great Britain	22	**Clintons retained**
5022314	French coin circa **1793**	10	**Clintons retained**

Chart IV-A: All Gifts in the White House Database from Monica Lewinsky[1]

Gift #	Date of Gift	Description	Value	Valuation Method	Disposition	Comment
4376823	**10/24/95**	matted poem signed by various White House interns	15	estimated	in the archives - Presidential library	"Donor is a White House Intern who organized the project"
4377614	11/22/95	tie	25	estimated	**President retained**	
4388871	**8/22/96**	tie	60	estimated	**President retained**	"gift is a birthday gift"
		t-shirt saying "White House Intern 1996"	20	estimated	in the archives - Presidential library	

[1]The Independent Counsel's report stated, "By her estimate, [Monica Lewinsky] gave him about 30 items."

Chart IV-B: 30 Examples of "Misplaced" or "Lost" Gift Items

Gift #	Description	Value	Intended Recipient	Comment
4100183	18K gold saxophone pin	4,200	President	"Misplaced by Staff Member, Never Conveyed to the President"
4355036	framed lithograph of man playing a sax	1,500	President	"Misplaced by Staff Member, Never Conveyed to the President" - "On loan in the Residence"
4369794	7' 3" x 6' 2" Bokharra oriental rug	1,200	1st Lady	"Misplaced by Staff Member, Never Conveyed to the President" - "On loan in the Residence"
4382886	18K hollow yellow gold bracelet	1,000	1st Lady	"Misplaced by Staff Member, Never Conveyed to the President"
4360252	18K gold harp brooch with large pearl	800	1st Lady	"Misplaced by Staff Member, Never Conveyed to the President" - "On loan in the Residence"
4367634	Cartier ink pen & cartridges, Cartier silk scarf, Movado watch	665	President, 1st Lady, Chelsea	"Misplaced by Staff Member, Never Conveyed to the President"
4112683	gold Mont Blanc ballpoint pen in case	500	President	"Misplaced by Staff Member, Never Conveyed to the President"
4387617	gold bracelet with design	500	1st Lady	"Misplaced by Staff Member, Never Conveyed to the President" - "Per Counsel it was determined that this item never made it to the 1st Lady"
4398276	1 1/2" diameter 45 gram pure gold JFK medallion	450	President	"Misplaced by Staff Member, Never Conveyed to the President" - "Misplaced while on loan in the Oval - per Betty Curie memo in files"

Gift #	Description	Value	Intended Recipient	Comment
4386888	4 polo shirts, polyester jacket, baseball cap, 4 t-shirts, shorts	438	1st Family	"Misplaced by Staff Member, Never Conveyed to the President" - "Forwarded to Capricia Marshall's office per Eric Hothem's request 7-23-96"
4413926	2 sculptures of frogs & crocodiles	400	President	"Misplaced by Staff Member, Never Conveyed to the President"
4352098	bottle of 1959 Rothschild wine	350	President & 1st Lady	"Misplaced by Staff Member, Never Conveyed to the President"
4406580	2 sculptured brooches	340	1st Lady & Chelsea	"Misplaced by Staff Member, Never Conveyed to the President"
4111753	15-volume set of books from Random House collection	317	President	"Misplaced by Staff Member, Never Conveyed to the President" - "On loan to WH Social Office & several WH Staff members per Nancy Herneich, see file"
5013776	8" terra-cotta coin	300	President	"Misplaced by Staff Member, Never Conveyed to the President"
4354997	Parker fountain pen	275	1st Family	"Misplaced by Staff Member, Never Conveyed to the President" - "1st Lady retained per Kelly Craighead - 3/2/94"
4366059	inscribed Tiffany silver box	271	1st Lady	"Misplaced by Staff Member, Never Conveyed to the President" - "On loan in the Residence"
5005084	2 pendants, cufflinks	175	1st Family	"Misplaced by Staff Member, Never Conveyed to the President" - "Stolen in Saudia Arabia"

Gift #	Description	Value	Intended Recipient	Comment
5009584	wood carving of Presidential seal & KFOR seal	150	President	"Misplaced by Staff Member, Never Conveyed to the President" - "Taken by unknown person from outside room 460 & possibly thrown away"
5031995	2 bottles of 1946 Port wine	80	President	"Misplaced by Staff Member, Never Conveyed to the President" - "Never sent from the trip [in Europe]"
4387434	t-shirt	30	President	in the Archives - "Gifts orginally [sic] conveyed ... in June 1995, but were lost"
4393346	8" x 10" wooden plaque	25	President	in the Archives - "Gift was lost ... Replacement given on POTUS trip to New Orleans"
4423146	inscribed hardcover book	25	1st Lady	in the Archives - "Gift is a replacement of the 1st that was lost"
4369815	hardcover book	15	President	in the Archives - "Apparently the donor's 1st gift was lost"
4372850	t-shirt	10	President	"Donor origianally [sic] sent in an identical gift ... but the gift was misplaced & never made it [to] the gift unit"
4357819	1936 US postage stamp	10	President	in the Archives - "Stamp was lost in transit to the archives"
4410599	brass holiday ornament	5	President & 1st Lady	"Misplaced by Staff Member, Never Conveyed to the President" - "Gift was separated in mail transfer"
4364326	coin with profiles of Edison & Lincoln	5	President	"President to Retain" - "Coin has been misplaced"

Gift #	Description	Value	Intended Recipient	Comment
5004833	brooch	NA	1st Lady	"Misplaced by Staff Member, Never Conveyed to the President"
4417703	5 golf balls	NA	President	rest is $67 gift - "the golf balls, 5 of them or so, we received by the Ambassador, who misplaced them during the trip back"
30 gifts		$14,036		

Chart V: Some White House Gifts Rulings by White House Counsel: 1993-2000

Gift #	Description	Value	Date of Gift	White House Counsel Ruling	Comment
5054181 5054177 5054174 5052976	Sharper Image gift certificate Sharper Image gift certificate Sharper Image gift certificate Sharper Image gift certificate	100 100 100 100	1/17/01 1/17/01 1/17/01 12/26/00	2/10/93 on $200 gift certificate - "The White House cannot accept money as mail"; 2/25/93 on $25 gift certificate - "Money mail cannot be accepted by the White House"; 3/30/94 & 3/31/94 gift certificates - "Return to Sender - Money Mail"	**President retained** all 4 gift certificates, which were from 4 White House staff members
5050289	10 shares of General Electric stock	500	11/30/00	"counsel suggested that it would be a bad idea to accept" - **returned to sender** 12/8/00	15 shares of Coca-Cola stock, valued at $1,027, **retained by Clintons**
4416348	accommodations at Hilton Head for Renaissance weekend	500	5/5/98	"Housing is rental housing, not friends home, therefore, must be disclosed" - **retained by Clintons**	

Gift #	Description	Value	Date of Gift	White House Counsel Ruling	Comment
4409667	leather-bound photo album with inauguration photos & 71 unframed photos	1,000	12/8/97	1/16/98: "this is not reportable per section 2501.(something) as an appropriate memento of an event honoring the reporting individual" - "Counsel has determined that the item is not considered a reportable gift"	**In fact, the records show that the Clintons kept no award valued at $240 or more that was inscribed, i.e., all are in the archives for the Presidential library.** Examples include: a $25,000 Waterford 26" Times Square ball award, a $15,000 Waterford 17" eagle/globe award, & a $2,000 Tiffany 12" crystal shooting star award.
4408375	book of prints of letters from Dolley Madison, Abigail Adams, Eleanor Roosevelt & Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis	250	11/3/97	"Counsel has determined that the item is not considered a reportable gift"	
4403932	framed matted print copied from an 1807 design	250	6/17/97	"Counsel has determined that the item is not considered a reportable gift"	
4403427	Grammy nomination medallion	25	6/5/97	"Gift of little intrinsic value" - "Counsel has determined that the item is not considered a reportable gift"	

Gift #	Description	Value	Date of Gift	White House Counsel Ruling	Comment
4399206	Grammy award	200	3/14/97	"this is considered an award, not a gift, & is not subject to reportability" - "Counsel has determined that the item is not considered a reportable gift"	
4397234	Lenox crystal bowl, 2 hand-held magnifying glasses	25,400	2/3/97	"This gift was given at the Inaugural lunch, & the same item was given at the same event in 1993" - "From Govt. agency - approved per counsel" - **retained by Clintons**	see 1993 item below
4383905	recording [donor is conductor of a symphony orchestra]	10	5/9/96	"Counsel has determined that the item is not considered a reportable gift"	
4358156	David Hockney print	4,500	5/16/94	see memo from Counsel 4/22/94 - "Per Kaki Hockersmith - gift was given prior to 1-20-93"	
4358155	signed De Kooning lithograph	2,000	5/16/94	"Counsel has determined that the item is not considered a reportable gift"	

Gift #	Description	Value	Date of Gift	White House Counsel Ruling	Comment
4357364	2 sofas, easy chair, ottoman	19,900	7/20/93 (12/1/00)	see memo from Counsel 4/22/94 - **retained by Clintons**	accepted by NPS for the White House collection then taken by the Clintons; all 4 returned to NPS on 2/7/01
4357362	sofa	2,843	7/20/93 (12/1/00)	see memo from Counsel 4/22/94 - **retained by Clintons**	accepted by NPS for the White House collection then taken by the Clintons; returned to NPS on 2/7/01
4357358	iron & glass coffee table	600	7/20/93	see memos from Counsel 4/22/94 & 1/3/00 - "Council has determined that the item is not considered a reportable gift"	accepted by NPS for the White House collection then taken by the Clintons; returned to NPS on 2/7/01
4357355	wood dining table, 4 wood & wicker armchairs	3,650	7/20/93 (12/1/00)	see memo from Counsel 4/22/94 - **retained by Clintons**	accepted by NPS for the White House collection then taken by the Clintons; all 5 returned to NPS on 2/7/01
	wicker & wood pedestal	779		"Counsel has determined that the item is not considered a reportable gift"	

Gift #	Description	Value	Date of Gift	White House Counsel Ruling	Comment
4357353	6 table lamps, 1 floor lamp	1,170	7/20/93 (12/1/00)	see memo from Counsel 4/22/94 - **retained by Clintons**	accepted by NPS for the White House collection then 5 of the 7 taken by the Clintons; 3 returned to NPS on 2/7/01, 2 returned to NPS on 2/9/01
4357342	wood armoire	9,600	7/20/93	see memo from Counsel 4/22/94 - "Counsel has determined that the item is not considered a reportable gift"	accepted by NPS for the White House collection then taken by the Clintons; returned to NPS on 2/7/01
4357335	walnut coffee table	4,600	7/20/93	see memo from Counsel 4/22/94 - in the archives	accepted by NPS for the White House collection then taken by the Clintons; returned to NPS on 3/1/01
	gaming table	3,895 (est.)		"Counsel has determined that the item is not considered a reportable gift"	accepted by NPS for the White House collection then taken by the Clintons; returned to NPS on 2/7/01
4357301	needlepoint style 65"x100" rug	1,000	7/20/93	see memo from Counsel 4/22/94 - "return to sender"	accepted by NPS for the White House collection then taken by the Clintons; returned to NPS on 2/9/01

Gift #	Description	Value	Date of Gift	White House Counsel Ruling	Comment
4106270	Lenox crystal bowl	25,350	1/25/93	"presented the [sic] on behalf of the Congress ... Per the Counsel's Office, the donor is a government agency & permissible" - **retained by Clintons**	see 1997 item above
multiple	various furniture & furnishings (including fabrics & wallpaper)			3/24/93 memo from **Counsel Vince Foster** to Chief Usher: "Donation of Goods for Clinton White House Project" - including 3/18/93 listings	

Chart VI: Status of 45 Furniture Gifts Valued by the White House at $260 or More (in order of value of gift)

Gift # & gift date	Description	In 3/24/93 Foster[1]	In 4/24/94 Mills[2]	NPS WH thx[3]	Clin-tons took	Date back to NPS or now location	In & year financial disclosure	Comment
4357364 7/20/93	$8750 sofa $8750 sofa $1725 easy chair $ 675 ottoman	**yes** **yes** no no	**yes** **yes** yes yes	yes yes **no** **no**	yes yes yes yes	2/7/01 2/7/01 2/7-**Clintons** 2/7-**Clintons**	yes - 00 yes - 00 yes - 00 yes - 00	per Hockersmith: **2 returned to Clintons on 9/21/01** since without NPS letter although in WH 94-99
4357342 7/20/93	$9600 TV armoire	no	yes	yes	yes	2/7/01	**no**	per Hockersmith: "Counsel has determined that the item is not considered a reportable gift"; 1/3/00 Counsel memo says "accepted ... prior to the President's inauguration ... [but] did not arrive in the White House until after"
5054333 12/1/00	$8933: china cabinet & chandelier	no	no	no	yes	Clintons (2)	yes - 00	per Hockersmith
4357335 7/20/93	$4600 coffee table with inlaid star $3895 gaming table	**yes** no	**yes** yes	yes yes	yes yes	3/1/01 2/7/01	**NO** **no**	per Hockersmith: gaming table only - "Counsel has determined that the item is not considered a reportable gift"; 1/3/00 Counsel memo says "accepted ... prior to the President's inauguration ... [but] did not arrive in the White House until after"

Gift # & gift date	Description	In 3/24/93 Foster[1]	In 4/24/94 Mills[2]	NPS WH thx[3]	Clin-tons took	Date back to NPS or now location	In & year financial disclosure	Comment
4407867 9/23/97	$8000 music cabinet	no	no	yes	no	4/24/01 from NARA	no	Hockersmith
5054329 12/1/00	$7375: 2 coffee tables, 2 chairs	no	no	no	yes	Clintons (4)	yes - 00	per Hockersmith
5054331 12/1/00	$6750: dining table & server	no	no	no	yes	Clintons (2)	yes - 00	per Hockersmith
5054334 12/1/00	$6282: 2 carpets	no	no	no	yes	Clintons (2)	yes - 00	per Hockersmith
5054335 12/1/00	$5000 rug	no	no	no	yes	Clintons	yes - 00	per Hockersmith
4357355 7/20/93	$3650 dining table & 4 armchairs $ 779 wicker center table	no no	yes yes	yes yes	yes yes	2/7/01 (5) 2/7/01	yes - 00 no - 00	per Hockersmith; wicker table - "Counsel has determined that the item is not considered a reportable gift"; 1/3/00 Counsel memo says "accepted ... prior to the President's inauguration ... [but] did not arrive in the White House until after"
4357362 7/20/93	$2843 flowered sofa	no	yes	yes	yes	2/7/01	yes - 00	per Hockersmith
5054336 12/1/00	$2400 8 dining chairs	no	no	no	yes	Clintons (8)	yes - 00	per Hockersmith

Gift # & gift date	Description	In 3/24/93 Foster[1]	In 4/24/94 Mills[2]	NPS WH thx[3]	Clin -tons took	Date back to NPS or now location	In & year financial disclosure	Comment
4357353 7/20/93	$1170: 6 table lamps & 1 floor lamp	no	yes	yes	yes	2/7/01 (3); 2/9/01 (2); ? date (2) to NARA then 4/24/01 from NARA	yes - 00	per Hockersmith; all 7 in WH 93-99
4384148 12/20/95	$1088 burgundy leather sofa	no	no	no	yes	Clintons	yes - 99	per Hockersmith; in WH 96-99
4357301 4362582 7/20/93	$1000 needlepoint-style rug	no	yes	yes	yes	2/9/01	yes - 00	WH returned gift to sender then sender resent gift so 2 gift #s; per Hockersmith
4357358 7/20/93	$ 600 antique iron & glass coffee table	no	yes	yes	yes	2/7/01	**no**	per Hockersmith; 1/3/00 Counsel memo says "accepted ... prior to the President's inauguration ... [but] did not arrive in the White House until after"
4371525 10/12/94	$ 500 contemporary Hitchcock arm chair	no	no	no	yes	Clintons	yes - 94	

Gift # & gift date	Description	In 3/24/93 Foster[1]	In 4/24/94 Mills[2]	NPS WH thx[3]	Clin -tons took	Date back to NPS or now location	In & year financial disclosure	Comment
TOTAL	$94,365 - 45 items	3	23	22	44		6 no	

1. The 3/24/93 memorandum from Deputy Counsel to the President Vincent W. Foster, with two 3/18/93 lists of donations to the White House of items received and of items expected but not yet received (including 4357364/two sofas & 4357335/coffee table), says that "I understand you will coordinate with the National Park Service to assure that these donors receive acknowledgements both from the Executive Residence and from the National Park Service."

2. The 4/22/94 memorandum from Associate Counsel to the President Cheryl Mills says that "The National Park Service initially thought these gifts to the President were to be accepted for the permanent White House collection; it therefore sent thank you letters to each of the donors. Upon discovering that the President had indicated a desire to have these items go to the Clinton Presidential library, the National Park Service elected not to accept these items; therefore, the Park Service never declared these gifts as accepted for the permanent White House collection."

3. A gift becomes U.S. government property upon a thank you letter from the National Park Service to the donor.

[1] **The Clintons returned 25 items**, including 2 art prints not included in this table. The Clintons gave 21 back to NPS, 2 of which were returned via NARA. The Clintons gave 2 back to NPS then NPS gave both back to the Clintons. NARA gave 1 back to NPS. **The Clintons took 21 more**, none of which ever appeared in NPS's White House annual inventory.

Chart VII: Total Gifts Disclosed[1] by Presidents George H.W. Bush and William Clinton[2]: 1989-2000

President	Year	Disclosure Gift Level	Total $ of Gifts Disclosed	Comment
Bush	1989	100	26,839	OGE[3] no longer has disclosure report
Bush	1990	100	22,138	OGE no longer has disclosure report
Bush	1991	100	21,329	OGE no longer has disclosure report
Bush	1992	100	52,853	OGE no longer has disclosure report
Clinton	1993	250	10,775[4]	OGE no longer has disclosure report
Clinton	1994	250	13,130	
Clinton	1995	250	12,240	
Clinton	1996	250	15,979	
Clinton	1997	250	14,988	
Clinton	1998	250	18,575	
Clinton	1999	260	23,602	
Clinton	2000	260	190,027	

[1] The Ethics in Government Act of 1978 was amended in 1991 to raise the reporting level for gifts from $100 to $250, effective January 1, 1993. The reporting level, which is now indexed to gifts received under the Foreign Gifts and Decorations Act, was raised from $250 to $260 effective January 1, 1999.

[2]President Bush received 41,779 gifts in 4 years in office; President Clinton received 94,178 gifts in 8 years in office.

[3]OGE is the Office of Government Ethics.

[4]The 1993 disclosure excludes a $25,350 Lenox crystal bowl. In addition, 25 other gifts over the disclosure level - totaling $37,837 - were not disclosed in President Clinton's 1994-2000 reports.

Chart 1-B: Gifts from Borsheim's Fine Jewelry and Gifts (including 1 gift below reporting threshold): in gift order #

Gift #	Date Presented	Description	Value	On financial disclosure	Comment
5052544	12/20/00	[illegible], 8 soup bowls - from Stafford Flowers collection	$4,920	yes - 2000	**NA** but in financial disclosure
5052599	12/27/00	[illegible] - from Stafford Flowers collection	$5,000	yes - 2000	
5052600	12/29/00	16 soup bowls, soup tureen & stand, salad bowl, 2 trays - from Stafford Flowers collection	$4,787	yes - 2000	
5052601	12/29/00	2 fish knives - from Grand Duchess collection	$ 300	yes - 2000	
5052602	12/27/00	[illegible], fish knife, fish fork - from Grand Duchess collection	$4,967	yes - 2000	
5052603	12/27/00	[illegible], gravy ladle - from Grand Duchess collection	$4,944	yes - 2000	
5052604	12/26/00	[illegible] - from Stafford Flowers collection	$4,992	yes - 2000	
5052605	12/22/00	[illegible] - from Promenade White collection	$1,960	yes -2000	**NA** but in financial disclosure
5052606	12/29/00	large platter, sauce boat, sugar bowl, soup tureen - from Promenade White collection	$ 192	no	
5052607	12/8/00	[illegible], 8 serving spoons, 2 serving forks, 2 serving knives, gravy ladle - from Vacourt collection	$1,588	yes -2000	
5052608	12/27/00	[illegible], fish knife, fish fork - from Grand Duchess collection	$4,967	yes - 2000	**NA** but in financial disclosure
TOTAL			$38,617		

NA means information not available in White House Gifts database.

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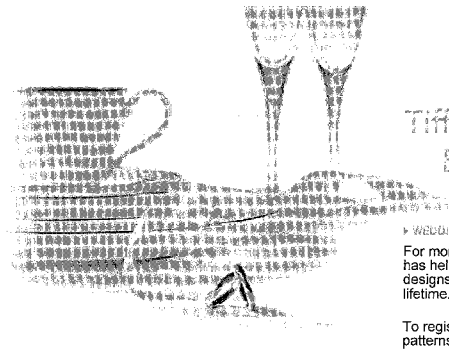

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wish list

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"My Wish List"	View my existing wish list (You must be signed in to view your wish list)
"Friend's Wish List"	View a friend's wish list (You will need their e-mail address and wish list password)

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2. To view, edit or remove items from your wish list, click on the Wish List icon in the upper left-hand corner of the screen. Then click "My Wish List".
3. You must be signed on to view your wish list. Sign off after you are done with your wish list.
4. To use your wish list again, simply sign on and proceed with adding items.
5. From your wish list screen, you can create a distribution list and e-mail your wish list to friends and family.
6. Each username maintains one wish list. Your wish list will remain active the next time you return to our site.

Using a Friend's Wish List

1. To view items on a friend's wish list, simply click the Wish List icon in the upper left-hand corner of the screen. Then click on "Friend's Wish List".
2. You must know your friend's e-mail address and wish list password to view their wish list. Check the e-mail notification they may have sent you.
3. To purchase an item from your friend's wish list, simply click on the "Buy From Wish List" button on the product display page.

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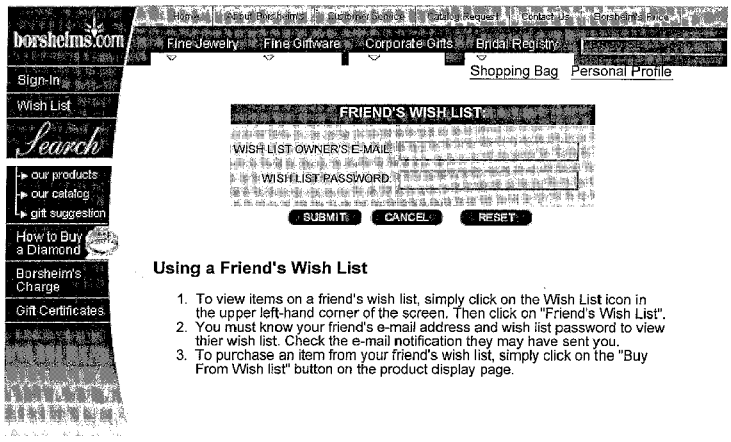

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Chart III-C: Examples of Probably Undervalued Non-Fair Trade Gift Items

Gift #	Description	Clinton Valuation	Comment
4424566 4410553	2" x 1" gold brooch with various stones 18K gold brooch with a pearl	2,200 300	both designed by Judith Ripka Berk
4391820	Yves Saint Laurant men's suit	249	Clintons retained
4396619	12 silk ties	240	Clintons retained
4428134	3 fleece jackets	240	Clintons retained
4108740	leather desk chair	240	Clintons retained
4367339	framed John Quincy Adams signed original land grant from 1826	240	Clintons retained
5014727	2-piece Liz Claiborne navy pants suit; Liz Claiborne gray blazer	150	
5042086	1828 & 1823 half dollar coins	103	Clintons retained
5000468	boxing glove signed by Joe Frazier	80	part of $275 gift
5036663 5037869 5037979 4427702 5007192 5024530 5050903 4428612 5017333 4433015 5006275	2 personalized albums of commemorative stamps issued 7/8 & 7/10/00 2 personalized albums w. 7/7 & 7/6/00 2 personalized albums w. 7/11 & 7/13/00 personalized album with Malcolm X stamps 2 personalized albums with stamps personalized album with US navy stamps 2 personalized albums w. 10/18 & 10/24/00 personalized album with Irish stamps 2 personalized albums w. 1/20 & 1/27/00 personalized album with aquarium stamps 2 personalized albums with stamps	40 40 40 30 30 30 30 25 18 15 13	Clintons retained all of these commemorative stamp albums
5014335	inscribed official NFL game ball used in 11/28/99 Redskins-Eagles football game	75	
4433741	1815 bronze collector's coin from Great Britain	22	Clintons retained
5022314	French coin circa 1793	10	Clintons retained

Prepared for Congressman Doug Ose

White House Gift Record

Presented: 03/27/1995 **Gift ID:** 4369794

Arrival: 12/01/2000

Entered: 03/29/1995

Donor Information

[redacted]

Islamabad
USA

Acknowledged By: First Lady gift draft

Comments:
Given at Islamabad Marriott on FL trip to Pakistan. Dates changed for 2000 FDR purposes. Gift was really given 3-27-95 and entered in IQ on 3-29-95.

Gift Information

Box#:

Intended: First Lady

Disposition: Misplaced by Staff Member, Never Conveyed to the President

Description: 7'3" x 6'2" Bokharra oriental rug.

Gift Location: On loan in the Residence

Appraisal: Barry Hagen, Hagen and Hagen Associates, Ellicott City, MD (410)795-6660

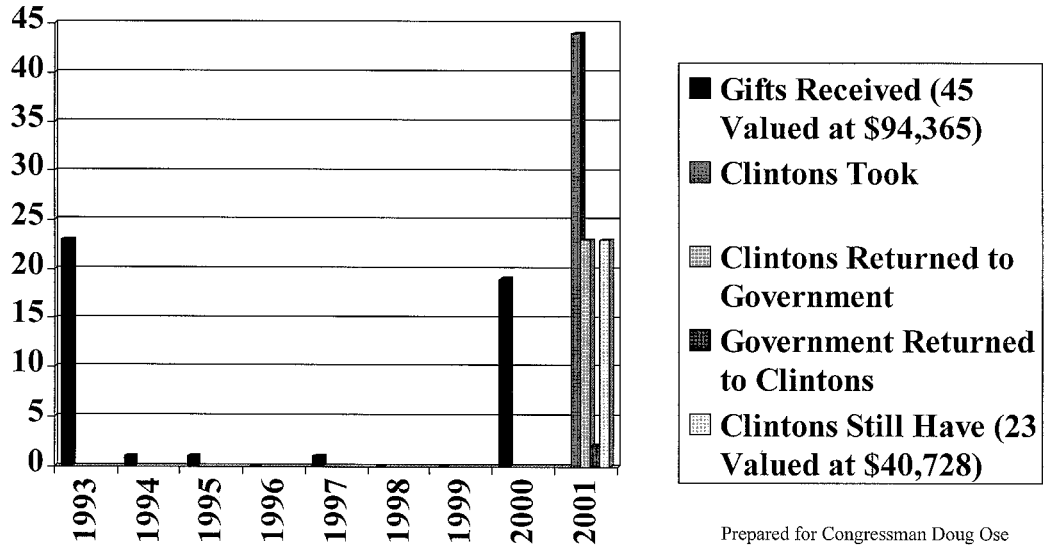
Category: Household (glasses, vases, dinnerware)

Gift 1 of 1 Valued At: $1200

Total Gift Value: $1200

Prepared for Congressman Doug Ose

45 Furniture Gifts Valued at $260 or More



Prepared for Congressman Doug Ose

Mr. OSE. With that, I'll yield to—for an opening statement to Mr. Otter.

Mr. OTTER. Well, thank you, Mr. Chairman. And I appreciate the witnesses coming before us today and look forward to their testimony. I am both pleased and concerned with the necessity of today's hearing. I am pleased that the chairman and this subcommittee have taken an interest in investigating the processes of accountability for Presidential gifts. However, I am concerned that those in the highest offices have given us reason to question the process of accountability by demonstrating that there is a legitimate and obvious need for a more effective and efficient accounting system.

Nonetheless, I appreciate the opportunity to review the current Presidential gifts accountability system, and I look forward to the testimony that we're going to receive today. And, I only conclude, Mr. Chairman, by saying that I am sure that the process that we now have and the litany of events that you just went through during your opening statement is not what was intended by the makers of the legislation that's governing this, and I thank you.

[The prepared statement of Hon. C.L. "Butch" Otter follows:]

Congressman C.L. "Butch" Otter
Subcommittee on Energy Policy, Natural Resources and Regulatory Affairs
"Accountability for Presidential Gifts"
February 12, 2002

Opening Statement

- I am both pleased and concerned by the necessity of today's hearing. I am pleased the Chairman has taken an interest in investigating the processes of accountability for presidential gifts. However, I am concerned those in the highest of offices have given us reason to question the processes of accountability by demonstrating there is a legitimate need for a more effective and efficient accounting system. Nonetheless, I appreciate this opportunity to review the current Presidential gift accountability system and I look forward to hearing from the witnesses on ways in which it may be improved.

Mr. OSE. I thank the gentleman. Gentlelady from Hawaii.

Mrs. MINK. I'll reserve my time until after the witnesses have testified. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. OSE. If I understand procedure correctly, opening statements cannot be made after the witnesses testify. You'll have plenty of time.

Mrs. MINK. I'll reserve for questioning.

Mr. OSE. OK. That would be fine. Mr. LaTourette.

Mr. LATOURETTE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, I want to commend you and the staff of the subcommittee for the fine work that you've done in evaluating the gifts that were received by the former administration over the last 8 years and also looking at the previous administration of George Herbert Walker Bush and the conclusions that your report brings.

As the House this week talks about campaign finance reform, and we determine in the House of Representatives what rules and regulations and laws are going to guide us as we attempt to get elected and reelected, I think that this is a timely manner for this subject matter. I think many Americans, regardless of whether the President is a Republican or a Democrat or who the President happens to be, are probably not aware of the fact that Presidents receive, according to your figures, about $40,000–$45,000 in gifts of great value during the course of a 4-year term, and a two-term President, such as President Clinton, close to $95,000 in gifts.

I think they're unaware, perhaps, that the value of those gifts approaches and exceeds in some instances $1 million by the time all is said and done. And, regardless of how you feel about Presidents receiving gifts or not receiving gifts, I think that there's going to be some testimony before us today that there should be caps or exclusions or limitations.

And, I for one don't have any problem with Presidents getting gifts. I think that's OK, but I do think that what's appropriate is that the public should know where those gifts came from, how much they're worth and whether the purpose of the gift is to benefit the country and the White House or it's a direct gift to a member of the First Family.

And, your legislation, as I understand it, H.R. 1081, does just that. I was thinking over the weekend as I was reviewing the materials, one of my favorite television programs is a program called the Antiques Road Show where they sort of line everything up and people bring things in, and they say, "Oh, I found this in my basement and it belonged to my great grandma. What do you think it's worth?" And, always during the course of that show, you find out that someone has, you know, this nugget that's worth $50,000–$60,000.

The question of valuation, I think, is important, and, unless you have one set of rules and you have one appraiser or one set of rules by which things will be appraised, I think any administration is subject to criticism and question. Some of the questions you are asking in your opening remarks, if you have a—it doesn't matter whether the threshold is $100 and then you look at a report and everything comes in at $99.99, or whether the threshold is $260 and everything is valued at $259.99, I think people can ask questions.

As I went over the list, I certainly am no shopping maven, but I did see an Yves Saint Laurent suit, and I think it was valued at $248, which was below the $260 threshold. Now, I have trouble going to Penney's and buying a suit for $248 today, and so it really boggles the mind that Yves Saint Laurent, unless, you know, you went to the men's warehouse or some such place and got a knockoff sale, that's an actual—an actual valuation.

So I think, again, for friend and foe of every administration, I think everybody should feel more comfortable if we have one place looking at them, cataloging them, telling us how much they are, whether they're intended for the White House or for the First Family, and where they go when the President leaves office. And, your legislation does it. I commend you for drafting it and I also commend you for convening this—for this hearing today. I yield back my time.

Mr. OSE. I thank the gentleman. Mr. Duncan.

Mr. DUNCAN. Well, thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, for holding this hearing and for your leadership in calling attention to this matter that should be an issue of national importance. I'm sure that most Americans would be very surprised to learn that former Presidential administrations have kept hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of gifts without disclosing them, or disclosing them with a grossly undervalued price.

I'm told that we will hear today that this problem is much worse than we thought. In fact, staff has just told me that the Clinton administration accepted gifts, that we know about, totaling $360,000 and that there were many, many others; that apparently this is just the tip of the iceberg and that there were many, many other gifts that were either undervalued so they wouldn't have to be reported, or that weren't reported at all. In fact, I think it's fair to say this is unprecedented in American history.

With several different agencies that have jurisdiction over Presidential gifts, there will inevitably be problems with recordkeeping and disclosure. Is this the case with all government bureacracy that there is waste, fraud and abuse? I'm not sure, though, that it's to the scale that it apparently has gone on in the last few years at the White House. I always tell people that we would be much better off with a much smaller, more efficient government, and certainly I think what we will hear today underscores that.

I look forward to the testimony of the witnesses. I'm hopeful that we can work toward a solution to this problem that will bring consolidation and accountability, and especially honesty to the recordkeeping of Presidential gifts. I feel certain that the administration that's in the White House today will not repeat what has gone on in accepting gifts over the last few years.

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. OSE. Thank you, Mr. Duncan.

Our practice in this committee is we swear in our witnesses. I know that Mr. Harshbarger is not here yet. When he comes, he will be sworn in also. So, gentlemen, if you'd rise.

[Witnesses sworn.]

Mr. OSE. Let the record show the witnesses answered in the affirmative.

We are joined today on this panel by two witnesses. We have Dr. Paul Light, who's the Director, Center for Public Service at the Brookings Institute.

And, we have Gregory Walden. Mr. Walden, your resume is long. I'll suffice it to say that you're currently counsel at Patton Boggs, and you served as the ethics counsel for President-elect George W. Bush. And, you served as the associate counsel in the White House Counsel's Office under President George Herbert Walker Bush.

Gentlemen, we have your testimony. We're going to recognize each of you for 5 minutes in turn. If you could summarize, we'd be grateful, so we can get to questions.

Dr. Light.

STATEMENTS OF SCOTT HARSHBARGER, PRESIDENT AND CEO, COMMON CAUSE; PAUL LIGHT, DIRECTOR, CENTER FOR PUBLIC SERVICE, THE BROOKINGS INSTITUTE; AND GREGORY S. WALDEN, FORMER ASSOCIATE COUNSEL, WHITE HOUSE COUNSEL'S OFFICE, PRESIDENT GEORGE H.W. BUSH, AND FORMER ETHICS COUNSEL FOR PRESIDENT-ELECT GEORGE W. BUSH'S TRANSITION, CURRENTLY OF COUNSEL, PATTON BOGGS LLP

Dr. LIGHT. Thank you very much for inviting me today. This is a tough hearing. It involves a trip down memory lane, or so to speak, that is sometimes difficult.

Focusing more on the present and looking at the nature of the system, I think we can all conclude that the system is clearly broken. My colleague here to the left will talk in more detail, I'm sure, about the regulations governing gifts. From my perspective as a student of government organization and performance, the disclosure principle is spotty. Valuation is very much in the eye of whomever happens to be doing the beholding, and the public can have little confidence that there's consistency across this six-headed system.

It seems to me that there's clearly a need for an integrated career-driven disclosure optimal—not disclosure optional—process. The key point of my testimony is simple, however. I've submitted it, and I'm delighted you'll include it in the record.

My argument and my testimony are that the priceless gift that Presidents receive, as well as Members of Congress and career public servants, is public confidence. Confidence most certainly went up immediately after September 11th, but it appears to have crested in October, and it's now in decline. Confidence in the elected officials such as Members of Congress, Presidential appointees, and Federal Government workers is all down according to a survey that we conducted last weekend through Princeton Survey Research Associates of 1,090 Americans. Confidence in Members of Congress is down 10 points since October, Presidential appointees 11 points since October, and Federal Government workers 9 points.

It's hard to blame the decline on any one event. We did not ask in the survey what might explain the decline in confidence. It's likely a return of natural, healthy skepticism toward government. Enron, the current battle between GAO and the Vice President, doubts about campaign finance reform, you name it; there's a fair amount of packing in a survey like this. Even as confidence went

up during September, October, and November, Americans obviously retained doubts about the motivations and ability of government to respond to the crisis. All of this information is available through the Presidential Appointee Initiative Project of the Brookings Institution and can be found at our Web site at www.appointee.brookings.org.

I doubt that Presidential gifts have anything whatsoever to do with the decline of trust in government, just as they had nothing to do with the surge, but I do want to illuminate for the subcommittee two findings in our survey over the weekend. No. 1, few Americans believe that gifts are given out of generosity or affection for the President. Just 21 percent of the 1,090 Americans selected at random that we interviewed said that gifts are given mainly because givers appreciate the work a President is doing. Sixty-three percent of Americans say that gifts are given because givers are trying to win favors or influence decisions. That's an unhealthy finding. It's a troublesome finding. It deals with both the present and the past and is a stain on public attitudes toward what goes on in the conversations that occur between givers of one kind or another and their elected officials.

Second, we asked all respondents to give us an estimate of how big a gift needs to be in order to win favors and influence decisions. Twenty percent of the Americans we interviewed at random said that a gift has to be less than $500 in order to influence the President or win favors from the President, and that's present tense. Remember that this is in a moment where the surge in confidence in the President is unbelievable, and yet 63 percent of Americans say that gifts are currently being given to win favors or influence decisions. And 20 percent of those who say that gifts are being given for that purpose say that it takes a gift of less than $500 to influence the President or win favors from the President. Ten percent said that the gift had to be between $500 and $1,000 to win influence. Fourteen percent said that the gift had to be more than $1,000 but less than $5,000, and 32 percent said that it had to be more than $5,000. There's a little bit of hope there. A small minority says that the gift has to be very low in order to win influence, but at least a-third of Americans say it's got to be greater than $5,000. So at least they're saying the price tag is high, but it's a deeply troublesome kind of outcome.

For those of us who study trust in government, confidence in government, we hate to see these kinds of findings whenever they pop up. They show the deep cynicism that Americans hold toward government. Even in a period where Americans have rallied around government, they still believe underneath that the motivations of elected and appointed officials are not in the right place.

I talk about three possible solutions to this problem:

An outright ban on gifts. It's hard to adopt a position like an outright ban, to admit that we've gotten to the point where there is no such thing as a gift any longer. That just strains my ability to accept the cynicism.

A second solution would be an outright ban at certain points in term. You could say basically that a President-elect cannot accept gifts before inauguration. You could say that a President cannot accept gifts after the election, at the end of the second term. I mean,

you could put limits on when gifts could be accepted, but I suspect it would just create a mad rush to bring in gifts right after the date at the beginning and right before the date at the end.

The third option is maximum disclosure on four questions: who gives the gifts, what did they give, what is the value, an estimated value using a consistent, clear process for determining, and when was the gift given?

You could ask for possible disclosure of a fifth question: How was it given? How we get gifts matters. I don't know how we would regulate that as to whether the gift is given in person or by mail. I don't know whether we want to go down that path.

And we cannot know the answer to a sixth question, which is why a gift is given. We want to hope for the best from our Presidents and elected officials. We also want to make sure that the sunshine of disclosure shines brightly on whatever occurs, and that means a consistent administrative process for the disclosure of Presidential gifts.

I'll await your questions and appreciate the opportunity to testify.

Mr. OSE. Thank you, Dr. Light.

[The prepared statement of Dr. Light follows:]

EMBARRASSMENT OF RICHES: GIFTS TO U.S. PRESIDENTS

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
GOVERNMENT REFORM COMMITTEE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON ENERGY POLICY, NATURAL RESOURCES
AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS

PAUL C. LIGHT

THE BROOKINGS INSTITUTION

FEBRUARY 12, 2002

In this moment of heightened public confidence in government, the presidential gift process offers the potential for staggering embarrassment and diminished accountability. The current fragmented process for logging, valuing, and managing gifts to the president defies bureaucratic logic, and appears designed more to frustrate accountability than enhance it. One could not design a more unwieldy system if one started out to do so.

If the volume of gifts to the president is any indication, Americans are a very generous people. Presidents and their First Ladies receive thousands of gifts each year, from large to small, from domestic to gifts from heads of state. Gifts from a U.S. citizen or organization must be logged by the White House Gift Unit and managed by one of several domestic agencies, while gifts from foreign officials are managed by the State Department. Gifts are managed under the Foreign Gifts and Decorations Act of 1966, the Presidential Records Act of 1978, and subsequent amendments to both, while gifts accepted by the president or First Lady must be disclosed on the Standard Form 278 created under the 1978 Ethics in Government Act and its subsequent amendments. Under the Code of Federal Regulations, these disclosures must identify the source and describe each gift, and estimate the value of any gift or gifts from the same source that aggregate to more than $260 in value.

My goal today is not to inventory the confusion embedded in the contemporary process. I believe that H.R. 1081 would make a valuable contribution toward rationalizing the current system, and wholeheartedly endorse its passage. Rather, my purpose today is to briefly discuss the importance of reform as part of maintaining public trust in democratic institutions.

Simply put, trust is the greatest gift that any president could receive from the American public. It is priceless to democracy and an essential resource for effective leadership. It is also easily squandered by the smallest of acts. Sadly, Americans appear willing to believe the worst about our political leaders and public servants today. Despite a surge in confidence in all political institutions following the tragedies of September 11, Americans remain highly skeptical about the basic motivations of their leaders and institutions:

* Although the number of Americans who said they had a very or somewhat favorable opinion of the federal government increased from 50 percent in July, 2001, to 78 percent in October, the number who also said that the federal government's biggest problem was inefficiency remained virtually unchanged after September 11. Sixty-one percent of Americans said the federal government has the right priorities but runs programs inefficiently in July, compared to 63 percent in October.

* Although the number of Americans who said they had a very or somewhat favorable opinion of presidential appointees such as Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld increased from 60 percent in July, 2001, to 79 percent in October, the 80 percent of Americans strongly or somewhat agreed that political considerations still play too large a role in the selection process, down just one percentage point from July. Fifty-three percent of Americans also said that financial contributions people make to a presidential campaign play a very big role in the appointments process, down only four percent points from July.

* Finally, although the number of Americans who had a very or somewhat favorable opinion of federal government workers increased from 69 percent in July, 2001, to 76 percent in October, the number who also said that federal employees are motivated primary by job security, salary and benefits, and a security paycheck was basically unchanged over the period.

My point here is not to celebrate the underlying skepticism of the American public toward their political leaders and institutions. Some level of distrust is healthy in any democracy. But the contemporary levels of underlying distrust in the United States are far beyond healthy. Americans are too quick to say that presidential appointments can be bought for a pittance, for example. When asked how much a person needs to contribute to a campaign to be considered for an appointment, 44 percent of Americans estimated that it would take a donation greater than $10,000, 10 percent said between $5,000 and $10,000, and one quarter said it would take for less than $5,000. Nearly a fifth (18 percent) said it would take less than $1,000.

There are many ways to address this lingering disquiet about trust in government, not the least of which is passage of campaign finance reform later this week, and release of at least some information on the members of the National Energy Policy Development Group. Both would reassure Americans that both branches value public trust at the highest possible levels.

It is also important to restructure the presidential gifts process, which violates every principle of government in the sunshine. At best, the current system encourages Americans to believe the worst about their leaders; at worst, it creates the unmistakable appearance that gifts are not gifts at all, but rather down payments or "quid" for "pro quos."

It may well be that Americans are so jaded about politics today that there is no such thing as a gift today. Given the polling data outlined above, my hunch is that the vast majority of Americans would strongly or somewhat agree that most presidential gifts are given as more than tokens of esteem. Such data might well suggest that Congress should ban domestic gifts altogether. Just as many in Congress argue that soft money is so highly corruptible that it must be banned, perhaps we must conclude the same about gifts. Luckily, Congress doubled the president's salary last year to $400,000, which would cushion at least some of the pain of such ban. In theory, the president can buy his own birthday presents.

Such a ban would reflect a sad embrace of contemporary cynicism. Have things gotten so bad that the president cannot accept a box of cookies from the Girl Scouts or a T-shirt from the Kiwanis Club without raising public suspicions? Put another way, is the subcommittee's report about an isolated case of greed or is the system so egregiously flawed that it encourages presidents to become greedy?

My sense is that it is too early to advocate a complete ban on domestic gifts. We ought to try the reform embedded in H.R. 1081 first. And we ought to do so in the search for simple, easily accessible information on the following questions that sum to the sine qua non of a clean, fully accessible system:

1. *Who is giving the gift?* The public has a perfect right to know who is giving gifts to the White House. Just as we ask campaign contributors and transition volunteers to identify themselves to the public, we should continue to ask gift-givers to identify themselves by name.

2. *What is the gift?* The public also has a right to know what was given to the president, be it a consumable such as food or flower, or a durable good such as a chair, fishing rod, or automobile. (President Lincoln received two suits of clothing, for example, including one he wore to his inauguration, while President Wilson accepted a White House limousine, First Lady Jacqueline Kennedy left the White House with several tables later sold at auction for more than $150,000, President Reagan accepted a $2.5 million house in Bel Air, President George H.W. Bush accepted 39 fishing rods.)

3. *What is the value of the gift?* Although the value of a gift is always in the eye of the beholder, the beholder should be above reproach. Unfortunately, current law appears to reward beholders who happen to be in the president's employ to under-value gifts. To the extent possible, valuation should be independent, consistent, and based on a clearly transparent methodology.

4. *When is the gift given?* Even though I oppose the notion of an outright ban on domestic gifts, I do believe that there is merit in prohibiting gift-taking during certain periods--e.g., during the transition period in the second term of a presidency. Ironically, every detail of a president's transition into office is subject to scrutiny, including the donation of in-kind assistance to the president-elect. Outgoing presidents have too much to do by way of preparing their move out of office, often with key staff already gone. Without being too clever by half, one could argue that a ban on gifts in the entire last year of a two-year term would be to the incumbent's advantage.

5. *How is the gift given?* Again, the public has a right to know the nature of the transaction involved in the gift giving. It is one thing to send a president a gift through the mail; quite another to give the gift to the president in a face-to-face exchange in the Oval Office. The implied value of a $260 gift given through the former is quite different from the latter. I have no policy recommendations here, but do note the issue.

6. *Why is the gift given?* This is the most difficult question of all to answer. Ideally, all gifts are given to express affection and respect for the president. In reality, the bigger the gift, the more the appearance of a potential quid pro quo. One way to cure the appearance problem is to simply place a ban or automatic return on all domestic gifts valued above $1,000.

Congress cannot ignore the problems raised by this subcommittee's investigation. One is tempted to rewrite the MasterCard commercials of late. Tiffany vase: $150. Olympic hockey tickets: $250. Trust in the presidency retained through full disclosure and tracking of all presidential gifts: Priceless.

Mr. OSE. Mr. Walden.

Mr. WALDEN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, members of the subcommittee. My knowledge of and experience with the Presidential gift law system comes from my service in the first Bush White House, where I reviewed financial disclosure statements of White House officials and also provided regular advice to the White House Gift Office staff. The views expressed at this hearing are solely my own.

Accountability is important for several reasons, not the least of which is there are laws on the books regarding the acceptance, disclosure, and disposition of gifts to the President. But even if no laws were on the books, it would still be important to have in place a system for accounting and screening of gifts to prevent any undue criticism of the President or the First Family because of the nature of the gift, the timing of the gift, the frequency of gifts, the identity of the donor, or the value of the gift.

Regardless of their legality, gifts to the President and First Family have the potential for setting off a torrent of public criticism. There is always the potential for embarrassment because of who the donor is or what he has done or is about to do, completely unrelated to the nature of the gift. But the criticism may also suggest venality, where the donor is perceived as seeking favors from the President. Or the gift is made contemporaneously with the White House's consideration of a bill, a policy, or other action likely to have an effect on the donor or the donor's business.

I also agree that the system for logging, valuation, screening, acceptance, disposition and disclosure of Presidential gifts could be greatly improved. Now, I come to this conclusion belatedly, because from any vantage point in the first Bush's White House Counsel's Office, I did not find any fault with how the Presidential gift system functioned. But evidence of multiple errors and abuses regarding gifts to the former President lead me to question whether the system contributed in any way to what apparently happened.

There are three general characteristics of the Presidential gift system, as it has developed over the years, that pose risks: the sheer volume of gifts, the relative informality of the process, and the complexity of the system of gift laws and policies. Mistakes and corruption alike can flourish in any system featuring a mix of these characteristics.

First, we've seen that the President receives about 10,000 gifts each year, many of which are presented directly in the Oval Office or the East Wing or at the residence or on the road. In fact, the events at which a President does not receive a gift of some sort are few in number. Given the volume of gifts and the manner in which they are presented, it would not be surprising to find that some gifts slip through the cracks.

A second vulnerable feature of the system is its relative informality. Necessarily, the President and First Lady, like all White House staff, are under an honor system to notify the Gift Office of all gifts they receive, but no self-reporting system is perfect, of course. And when I was in the Bush White House counsel, there was no mandatory review by the Counsel's Office of gifts received, as we never saw any cause for such a review. I would tend to believe that there

was no Counsel's Office review of the gifts received in the former administration because of the multiplicity of errors.

There's no law, other than the Foreign Gift and Decorations Act, governing whether a President may accept a gift in the first place. Now, this is not to say there were no controls in the gift system during the first Bush White House for gifts valued over the reporting threshold at the time, $100, which the President was inclined to accept personally. A comprehensive review was conducted during the preparation of his financial disclosure reports, first by the President's personal attorney and subsequently by the Counsel's Office. This review was effective in ensuring gifts subject to disclosure were properly described and valued and also served as a second screen for the potential to embarrass the President or give the appearance of impropriety.

Third, we've heard from the chairman how complex the current system is in matters of laws and policies, and I go into that complexity in greater detail in my prepared statement. Now, given this intricate web of law and politics, it was and is imperative to staff the White House Gift Office with experienced and conscientious individuals.

The investigation this subcommittee has conducted reveals that the Clinton White House failed to register gifts, failed to report gifts, and undervalued gifts. There is evidence that gifts may have been solicited, Federal property converted, and false statements made on the President's financial disclosure reports.

Now, conversion of Federal property and false statements on financial disclosure reports are crimes. So, it is my view, based on what has been presented today, that this evidence is serious enough to warrant a referral to the Department of Justice.

Now, it appears that the system broke down in the last administration. I ask, is it a failure of people, or is it a failure of the system of laws and policies? At first blush, I believe both played a role, but I hasten to add that whatever shortcomings of the system, it is ultimately people who are responsible for complying with laws and policies. The laws and policies on the books should have been clear enough to ensure compliance.

So at this point I'm not sure that we need legislation to fix what occurred. I would recommend some modest measures—they can be legislated or they can be adopted administratively, and they're detailed in my prepared statement—which I believe would reduce the risk of error and the opportunity for abuse.

A final point: while Congress is certainly entitled to assert its oversight authority to ensure the integrity of any Presidential gift system, it also ought to respect the legitimate privacy interests of the First Family.

Thank you.

Mr. OSE. Thank you Mr. Walden.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Walden follows:]

STATEMENT OF GREGORY S. WALDEN

BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON ENERGY POLICY,
NATURAL RESOURCES AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS
OF THE
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT REFORM

HEARING ON
"ACCOUNTABILITY FOR PRESIDENTIAL GIFTS"

Tuesday, February 12, 2002, 10:30 a.m.

Room 2154, Rayburn House Office Building

For further information, please contact:
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Prepared Statement of Gregory S. Walden

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

My name is Greg Walden. While I am an "of counsel" with the firm of Patton Boggs LLP, the views expressed in this statement and at this hearing are my own, based on my experience in the White House and my subsequent observations outside of Government, and therefore should not be attributed to my firm in any way. I believe this marks my sixth appearance before the Committee on Government Reform, and once again I am honored by your invitation.

From December 1990 to January 1993, I served as an Associate Counsel to President Bush, and as the Alternate Designated Agency Ethics Official for the White House. Basically, I provided ethics advice to the entire White House Office staff and conducted financial disclosure review of White House officials and prospective Presidential appointees. Among the offices to whom I provided regular advice was the White House Gift Office. Occasionally I was called upon to review allegations of ethical improprieties by White House staff and Presidential appointees in other agencies, and reviewed for the White House various legislative and regulatory proposals relating to Government ethics. After I left the Federal Government in November 1993, I conducted a study of the ethics of the first three years of the Clinton Administration, entitled *On Best Behavior,* which was published by the Hudson Institute in 1996. Most recently, I served as Ethics Counsel for the Bush-Cheney Presidential Transition, December 2000-January 2001.

Why accountability for President gifts is important

Accountability for Presidential gifts is important for a number of reasons, not the least of which is that there are a number of laws currently on the books which regulate the acceptance, disclosure, and disposition of gifts to the President. The Foreign Gifts and Decorations Act, 5 U.S.C. 7342, gives voice to the Emoluments Clause of the Constitution, Article I, Section 9, which provides that no person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States shall accept any "present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatsoever, from any King, Prince or foreign state" without the consent of Congress, while minimizing the potential of offense or embarrassment to our foreign relations if the President were to decline a gift from a foreign head of state or dignitary. The Ethics in Government Act of 1978, as implemented by regulations of the Office of Government Ethics, requires the President to report on his annual and termination public financial disclosure reports outside gifts received by him from any one source (other than a relative) with an aggregate value over $260 (excluding individual gifts of $100 or less). 5 C.F.R. 2634.304. Gifts given to the First Lady or any dependent child over the reporting threshold must also be reported unless received "totally independent of their relationship with the [President]." 5 C.F.R. 2634.309(a)(2). Public disclosure of President gifts is intended to operate as the same sort of disinfectant against impropriety as do the campaign finance and Government in the Sunshine laws.

Even if no law existed, however, it would be important to have in place a system for accounting and screening of gifts to prevent any undue criticism of or embarrassment to the President or

First Family because of the nature of a gift, the timing or frequency of gifts, the identity of donor, or the value of the gift. Indeed, while the President (and Vice President) have been exempted from the general Executive Branch prohibition on the acceptance of gifts from outside sources, see 5 C.F.R. 2635.202(j), a single gift or set of gifts to the President or First Lady may set off a torrent of public criticism. Perhaps the mildest form of criticism is that the President and First Family are benefiting from their position by acquiring by gift expensive products they would not otherwise be able to afford. There is always the risk of embarrassment because of who the donor is or what he has done or is about to do, completely unrelated to the nature of the gift. But the criticism may also suggest venality, where the donor is perceived as seeking favors from the President, or the gift is made contemporaneously with the White House's deliberations on a particular matter involving or likely to have a direct and substantial effect on the donor or the donor's business.

The current system of accountability could be improved

I also agree that the system for logging, evaluation, screening, disposition, and disclosure of Presidential gifts is not perfect, and could be improved. I come to this conclusion belatedly, as from my vantage point in the Counsel's Office I did not find any fault with the Presidential gift process during the first Bush White House. I did not witness or even suspect any misconduct or mismanagement by the Gift Office, much less the President and First Lady, nor did I have any reason to suspect such. No system run by humans is flawless, however. The public reports from last winter of errors and abuses regarding gifts to the former President in the waning months of his Administration, which reports now have been confirmed by this Subcommittee, lead me to question whether the Presidential gift system contributed in any way to these errors and abuses. My initial conclusion is that several modest improvements could be made to reduce the risk of error and the opportunity for abuse.

During the first Bush Administration, the White House Gift Office was run by a small number of highly dedicated and conscientious workers. Relations between the Gift Office and the White House Counsel's office, where I worked, could not have been better. Any time a question came up regarding the legality or appropriateness of a gift to the President, First Lady, or White House staff, the Gift Office would request our views. I believe we were contacted on average about once a week, either in person, over the phone, or by memorandum requesting our views. I also recall that the Gift Office worked very well with the State Department's Office of Protocol, which ran the Foreign Gifts program. Perhaps the most important relationship was enjoyed between the Gift Office and the President and First Lady, assisted by their personal attorney. The President and Mrs. Bush made themselves available to the Gift Office on a regular basis to review the gifts that had been received. Moreover, these meetings provided guidance to the Gift Office as to which gifts the Bushes were likely to accept personally, which ones were likely to be displayed in the White House for ultimate placement in the Bush Presidential Library, and which ones were likely to be given over to GSA for other disposition.

Notwithstanding this smooth and professional operation, there are three general characteristics of the Presidential gift system as it has developed over the years that pose risks: the sheer volume of gifts; the relative informality of the process; and the complexity of the laws and policies. Mistake and corruption alike can flourish in any system featuring a mix of these characteristics, especially if

one or more persons running and using the system are something other than conscientious and well-intentioned.

Volume. The President – any President – receives thousands of gifts each year. Gifts are received in a variety of ways. Many come in packages addressed to 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, but sizeable numbers are presented in the Oval Office, the East Wing where the First Lady's office was, or in the Residence, as well as on the road – at an official speech, a site visit, a campaign event, or a foreign trip. Keep in mind that some domestic trips involve several events in different cities in a single day. Many foreign trips involve several destinations over a longer period of time. The events at which a President does not receive a gift of some sort from the sponsoring foreign, state or local government, or business, labor union, or school, are few in number. Given the number of gifts and manner in which they are presented and received, it would not be surprising to find that some gifts slip through the cracks and are not registered.

Informality. The system's informality also can lead to mistakes or worse. Necessarily, the President and First Lady, like all other White House staff, are under an honor system of sorts to notify the Gift Office of all gifts to be registered and valued. No self-reporting system is perfect, of course. While the valuation process of gifts not readily marketable is inherently subjective, the value of marketable gifts can be more readily ascertained. My recollection is that the White House Gift Office determined value based on calls to experts in the particular industry or field, or with some retail items, calls to stores that sold the product, and this seemed and still seems to me to be the right way to go about it. There was no mandatory review by the Counsel's office, as there was never any cause for such a step. I do not recall any question regarding the Gift Office's valuation of a gift to the President of Mrs. Bush. Indeed, when any question arose regarding a gift, the Gift Office promptly sought our views.

Note, too, that the President is not subject to the general prohibitions on gifts from outside sources or gifts given because of one's official position, 5 C.F.R. 2635.202(a), so that the only laws directly affecting whether a President can or will accept a gift are: the Foreign Gifts and Decorations Act, which provides that gifts from foreign governments or foreign government officials over a "minimum value" are automatically deemed property of the United States; and the requirement that the President report on his public financial disclosure form, Standard Form 278, gifts received over the reporting threshold. During his Term the reporting threshold for President Bush was $100 from any one source (excluding any gift valued at $35 or below). Thus, there is no law governing whether to accept a gift in the first place.

The informal nature of the system is left undisturbed by any external oversight. During my tenure in the Bush White House, the Office of Government Ethics audited the performance of the White House ethics program, but did not directly review the performance of the Gift Office as OGE audited only the ethics office of an agency. I am not aware of any General Accounting Office, agency Inspector General, or any other external review of any part of the Presidential gift process conducted during the first Bush Term, nor any occasion warranting any such outside review. However, for gifts valued over the reporting threshold which the President was inclined to accept, a comprehensive review was conducted during the annual preparation of his financial disclosure report, first by the President's private attorney and subsequently by the White House Counsel's office. This review was effective in ensuring gifts subject to disclosure were properly described and valued. This review also served as a second screening of gifts for their potential to embarrass the President or give the appearance of impropriety.

Complexity. Finally, the laws relating to Presidential gifts form a quilt of statutes and regulations involving several agencies, including the White House, the State Department, the Park Service, the National Archives, the General Services Administration, and the Office of Government Ethics. The source of the gift, such as whether it is from a foreign government or official, and the nature of the gift, such as furniture, clothing, or historical materials, or perishables, dictate the agency laws and regulations to apply.

As previously noted, gifts from foreign governments and foreign government officials are covered by the Foreign Gifts and Decorations Act, administered by the State Department Office of Protocol for the first Bush White House. The critical fact is the value of the gift. If the gift is valued at more than a "minimum value" ($200 during the first Bush White House; $260 at present), it automatically becomes property of the United States. If the gift is valued at or below the minimum value, the President (like all other Federal officials) is permitted to accept the gift as a "souvenir or mark of courtesy," but the President may also decide to accept such a gift on behalf of the United States and direct that it be given to Presidential Library, for example. If President Bush decided the keep the gift, it was subject to being reported on the financial disclosure report form if over $100 in value. Since January 1, 1992, the financial disclosure reporting threshold is tied to the "minimum value" amount determined under the Foreign Gifts and Decorations Act, so that no gift from a foreign state or official personally accepted by a President or other Federal official is required to be reported. See Public Law No. 102-90 (Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1992), section 314(a). (The separate reporting under the Foreign Gifts and Decorations Act covers only gifts over the minimum value. 5 U.S.C. 7342(c)(3), (f).) Gifts over the reporting threshold from foreign nationals who are not affiliated with a foreign government must be reported.

So what happens to the foreign government gift if it is valued over the minimum value? This is where it gets complicated. Such gifts may be retained temporarily in the White House for "official use," which means prominent display in the Residence or West Wing, or may be turned over to the GSA for disposal. The statute provides that gifts not subject to "official use" by the agency must be returned to the donor or forwarded to GSA for "transfer, donation, or other disposal in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949." 5 U.S.C. 7342(e)(1). Even foreign government gifts subject to "official use" eventually are transferred to GSA. The regulations provide the recipient of the foreign gift with the first opportunity to purchase the foreign gift for himself, at the price determined by a commercial appraisal, plus the cost of the appraisal. The regulations are currently codified in 41 C.F.R. Part 102-42. Any foreign gift for which a President pays market value is exempt from required disclosure on the financial disclosure report because it is no longer a "gift." 5 C.F.R. 2634.105(h).

Domestic gifts to the President face an even more complicated set of laws and procedures. Gifts received by the President are presumed his personal property, and thus subject to disclosure if over the reporting threshold, unless the gift is declined or accepted on behalf of the United States. If the gift is "furniture" or "furnishings," the gift may be accepted for use in the Executive Residence under the National Park Service's statutory gift acceptance authority. 3 U.S.C. 110. If the gift to the President is considered "historical material," as that term is defined in the Presidential Libraries Act, 44 U.S.C. 2101(2), then the gift may be accepted by the Archives if the Archivist determines that it is in the public interest to do so. 44 U.S.C. 2112(a)(1)(A), (C), 2112(b). The Bush White House Gift Office considered "archivable" any gift to the President that related to a Presidential trip, event, or

issue handled by or of interest to the Administration, or if the gift was of personal significance to the President.

All domestic gifts to the President and accepted on behalf of the United States are given either to the Archives (for the Presidential Library), to GSA for disposition, to the Secret Service for destruction, or reported to GSA and transferred to another agency. Because the White House Office itself did not, and I assume still does not, have gift acceptance authority, gifts not accepted by the United States under specific agency gift acceptance authority are required to be reported to the GSA as "excess personal property." The gift is then forwarded to GSA, for eventual transfer to another agency, donation, sale (with the proceeds given to the Treasury), or destruction, or the gift may be retained by the White House for an "official purpose." This is accomplished by the GSA's approval of a White House Gift Office request that a gift to the President be retained for official use by one component of the White House. After the official purpose terminates, the gift is turned over to GSA, as it is government property, not the property of the President. The regulations for the handling of domestic gifts as excess personal property are now codified at 41 C.F.R. 102-36.405-102-36.420.

It was Bush White House policy to return any gift of cash to the donor. By law, gifts of cash that are accepted must be turned over to the Treasury for appropriate disposition. 31 U.S.C. 324, 3302(b); 41 C.F.R. 102-36.410.

As a matter of practice, the Bush White House Gift Office sent some gifts to the Archives for storage and preservation, pending an election by the President as to whether the gift would be accepted personally or on behalf of the United States. Gifts were deposited with the Archives and remained the personal property of the President until accepted for donation to the Archives and eventual use by the Library, or in some cases for transfer to another agency. It was thus necessary to determine the status of all such stored gifts received in one calendar year before the deadline for filing the President's financial disclosure report, and I believe the practice was to make such elections no later than March 15 of the following year (60 days before the public report was due). Both gifts accepted personally and gifts accepted on behalf of the United States could be displayed in the White House or other official location such as Camp David, with one major difference. Once a gift is accepted on behalf of the United States, it becomes government property and may not be removed by the President at the conclusion of his Term.

Given this intricate web of laws and policies, it was and is imperative to staff the White House Gift Office with experienced and scrupulous individuals, as did the Bush White House.

Evidence of widespread or systemic failures should be investigated

Regrettably, the investigation this Subcommittee conducted reveals that the Clinton White House failed to register gifts, failed to report gifts, and undervalued gifts. There is evidence that gifts may have been solicited, Federal property converted, and false statements made on the President's public financial reports. Any evidence regarding a potential violation of law is serious and should be thoroughly reviewed by the appropriate authorities.

A knowing and willful failure to report a gift required to be disclosed on the President's financial disclosure report, or a falsification of information required to be reported, is a false statement to the Office of Government Ethics and may violate 18 U.S.C. 1001. The instructions for Standard Form

278 state that "knowing and willful falsification of information required to be filed by [the Ethics in Government Act] may . . . subject you to criminal prosecution." An omission or even a mistake on a financial disclosure report does not rise to a prosecutable act unless the false statement is "knowing" and "willful," two elements generally hard to establish.

Conversion of Federal property, 18 U.S.C. 641, while it is a felony, is also problematic. Here, too, knowledge and intent are critical elements of the offense. For example, perhaps a gift to the President that was initially accepted on behalf of the Park Service and placed in the Executive Residence was removed by the President or his movers upon his departure from the White House in January 1993. Did the President or First Lady, or any other White House or Park Service official, in fact know that property had been accepted on behalf of the United States? Confusion over the true owner of property in the White House may stem from the failure to keep a current and accurate inventory of all gifts accepted under the Park Service's gift acceptance authority. The Park Service is required by 3 U.S.C. 109 to conduct only an annual inventory each June. Or the confusion may have resulted from the protracted failure to decide whether to accept the gift personally, accept it as part of the Residence, or transfer it to the Archives for eventual placement in the Presidential library.

While the President is exempt from the general prohibition on accepting gifts from outside sources, he is nonetheless subject to the prohibition on solicitation of gifts or coercing gifts, as well as the prohibition on accepting a gift in return for being influence in the performance of an official act. 5 C.F.R. 2635.202(c)(1), (2), (j). Whether the former First Lady might also be found to be subject to the prohibition on solicitation is an open question. At the urging of the Department of Justice, Mrs. Clinton was found to be the "functional equivalent of a full-time Federal employee" in her capacity as Chair of the Task Force on National Health Care Reform, *American Association of Physicians & Surgeons, Inc.*, 997 F.2d 878 (D.C. Cir. 1993), but the Court of Appeals expressly declined to decide her status under the conflict of interest laws. 997 F.2d at 911 n.10. (Perhaps the courts or the Office of Government Ethics would have accorded Mrs. Clinton the benefit of the President's exemption from the general prohibition on gifts from outside sources, but as noted that exemption does not cover the prohibition against solicitation of gifts.) In any event,. the prohibition on solicitation is only an ethics rule, not a criminal provision, whereas the other prohibition is a restatement of the illegal gratuity criminal provision, 18 U.S.C. 201(c). As in the case of the other criminal provisions, a judgment cannot be made on the findings alone that any crime has been committed. However, in my view, the Subcommittee findings should be reviewed by the Justice Department.

Non-legislative reforms hold promise

Regardless of whether the Subcommittee's findings warrant referral and investigation by the Department of Justice, which I believe they do, the findings strongly suggest the system of logging, valuation, acceptance, disposition and disclosure broke down in the Clinton Administration and must be tightened up. Is this the result of a failure of people, or of laws and regulations? At first blush, it appears both may have played a role. Is this a subject suitable for legislation, or can reforms be accomplished administratively? At this point, I don't know. While no law or regulation itself will render a system impervious to simple error or even corruption, several modest measures can be adopted administratively to reduce the risk of a recurrence of what apparently occurred during the last Administration.

First, how can we ensure that all gifts presented to the President or First Lady are registered by the Gift Office? If this is not being done now, I would task one of the President's junior but close aids one of the First Lady's aids to be in charge of receiving, registering and keeping custody of gifts presented to the President and First Lady, respectively, where the gifts are presented directly to the President of First Lady in the White House complex or on the road, until such time as they can be inventoried by the Gift Office. All the gift records should be on a White House database. And any Gift Office should be staffed with sufficient personnel in number and experience to provide for timely and accurate registration and valuation.

Second, how can we ensure that each gift is properly valued? Guidelines could be written on how to conduct a valuation, including when it is necessary to obtain a commercial or independent appraisal. The Gift Office could be required to send all completed gift registration forms to the White House Counsel's office. If the valuation has not been conducted at all, or has not followed the guidelines, the gift would not be accepted until an appropriate valuation is conducted. The review by the Counsel's office would also provide a regular and timely check on whether there is any concern over the donor of the gift.

Third, the Gift Office's registration and valuation functions should be audited periodically and randomly. The auditing function could be performed by the White House Counsel's office or another office in the White House complex. Given the legitimate privacy interests of the President and First Family, any periodic or random review should in the first instance be conducted within the White House. Should there be any report of malfeasance, an investigation by the White House Counsel's Office or perhaps the Justice Department would be in order.

Fourth, to ensure complete and accurate reporting of gifts on the financial disclosure report, the White House Counsel's office, working in conjunction with the President's personal attorney, should review the entire registration database before filling out Schedule B of SF-278.

Fifth, gifts accepted on behalf of the United States should be labeled if physically possible to avoid any doubt as to their ownership. The Park Service's inventory of items in the Executive Residence, rather than an annual event, should be a continuing inventory, with gifts added to the inventory contemporaneously upon their receipt.

Sixth, written protocols should be concluded between the White House Office and Archives, GSA, and perhaps the State Department, spelling out the process and required approvals.

It seems to me that accountability for Presidential gifts can be improved markedly by taking these steps. Congress is certainly entitled to assert its oversight authority to ensure the completeness, accuracy, and integrity of the system for logging, evaluation, screening, acceptance, disposition, and disclosure of Presidential gifts, while respecting the legitimate privacy interests of the First Family.

A final thought on accountability and transparency: Congress has determined that gifts to Members and to Executive Branch officials including the President from any one source under a certain aggregate amount – now $260 – need not be reported publicly. Congress certainly has the authority to reduce the threshold, as shown by the recent House vote to require the disclosure of any gift over $200 to the Presidential Library of a sitting President. I would caution, however, that for reasons of simplicity and fairness any downward movement in the reporting thresholds should be across the board, and not directed to the President.

Mr. OSE. Mr. Harshbarger, welcome. Appreciate your making it. I need to swear you in here as I did the other witnesses.

[Witness sworn.]

Mr. OSE. Let the record show the witness answered in the affirmative.

The others have testified in summary on their prepared statements, which we have received. We appreciate your forwarding that. We're going to give you 5 minutes and we'd welcome your summary also.

Mr. HARSHBARGER. Chairman Ose, thank you, and I apologize for being delayed. I'm very, very sorry about not being here on time, and Vice Chairman Otter, I'm glad to be here.

As a former attorney general of Massachusetts, I worked extensively on issues relating to ethical standards for public officials. Now, as President and CEO of Common Cause, I lead an organization of 200,000 members that has worked for 30 years to make government more open, honest, and accountable. Probably no issue has been as consistently a part of our agenda, perhaps with the exception of campaign finance reform, than the issue of gifts and public officials, which has been a concern over the past decade. We worked hard to pass the congressional gift restrictions.

At its core is an issue of public confidence in their officials and government, and, of course, it's also a vehicle that people have used and abused at various times to find other ways to gain influence and access beyond any legitimate purpose in those gifts. Various legislative solutions have both been proposed and enacted, and also various ethics, laws and rules, rules and regulations relate to that.

A year ago, I guess if we'd have been here—and I think that Dr. Light and I were here at one point—we would have dealt with the issue of Presidential libraries and contributions. There had been a really dark ethical cloud about the question of how the President—in this case President Clinton, the Democratic administration—had used various vehicles to obtain apparently favors or the perception of favors, whether it was in terms of the Presidential Library, legal defense funds, or this issue of getting and receiving gifts and how they ought to be claimed. And, we were talking at that time in the context also of the Marc Rich pardon about this culture of influence that appeared to dominate. It was not partisan. It was not Republicans or Democrats. It was a culture that appears to have dominated this city and many State capitals. And again today, that sort of dark ethical cloud is looming, this time in the case of testimony that's occurring in other places, I know you're very involved in as well, about the issues that relate to special interest dominating our political process, our policymaking process, by purchasing influence, access and ultimately policy, and often simply purchasing their way out of legitimate government oversight. The ability of those special interests to lavish gifts on the President, the Vice President, and their families as a means of influencing the White House is a major part of the ethical problems in politics today.

Presidential gifts are a part of the culture of influence in Washington in which special interests buy influence and access with gifts, contributions to Presidential libraries, donations to academic institutes named after Members, and the most corrupting force in politics today, the ones to which most parties have become ad-

dicted, which is soft money, all undermine Americans' confidence in their government and allow special interests to dominate the policymaking process.

However, it seems to us that, to fully understand what's needed to clean up American politics, the problem with the White House gifts cannot be viewed in a vacuum. It's part of the broader issue of an entire river of special interest money that's drowning our political system today. Obviously, you gentleman will face that over the next couple of days when Shays-Meehan is being debated.

We believe that banning soft money will end the most corrupting force in politics today, the soft money system, and we do think that issues that you're dealing with need to be viewed as part of the general culture and not simply issues of what are the appropriate limits on gifts, either foreign or domestic gifts, to an officeholder.

As has been pointed out, if gifts given are for a quid pro quo, it can be a crime. But the reality is that we have a perception here the way gifts have been dealt with, and we think that Shays-Meehan, in addition to other things that will be done to shut down this corrupt soft money system, will also help a great deal in dealing with this issue.

But, specifically on the topic of gifts, we think it's important to recognize the threat that gifts present to the public interest. They create an appearance of corruption that's harmful to the public's confidence and the Presidency, public officials, and government in general. Even if the act of taking a gift does not corrupt the public official's judgment, the appearance of corruption undermines citizens' faith in their leaders and their government. Any gift beyond a small token of appreciation presents a conflict of interest that may affect a President's judgment and allow special interests to overshadow the public interest. Even a President with the best intentions can be inadvertently influenced by gift-givers. More importantly, it creates the perception of influence and that this is one way to get influence and access.

Members of Congress are not allowed to accept gifts greater than $50. Executive branch employees can't accept gifts greater than $20. However, there's an exception for the President or the Vice President in various protocol and etiquette situations.

We believe it's OK for a President to accept expensive gifts on behalf of the State, but he or she should be restricted in the types of personal gifts they can accept. With this in mind, as our testimony makes clear, Common Cause proposes the following policy changes: Create clear new regulations for Presidential gifts; set a maximum value for gifts received; publicly disclose all Presidential gifts; and maintain a centralized, electronic, publicly disclosed inventory of Presidential gifts. These reforms can help clean up an ethical stain on modern politics, and we urge you to take steps to deal with that.

Again, last year, this would have been and was the Enron-Andersen of the Beltway. Today there's another issue, but I think it's appropriate not to let this one die. It's part of the culture of influence. Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Harshbarger follows:]

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Testimony of
Scott Harshbarger
President and CEO of
Common Cause

Regarding Accountability for Presidential Gifts

Before the
House Committee on Government Reform
Subcommittee on Energy Policy,
Natural Resources & Regulatory Affairs
of the
Unites States House of Representatives

February 12, 2002

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Chairman Ose, Vice Chairman Otter, Ranking Member Tierney, and Members of the Committee. Thank you for inviting me to testify on this important matter.

For more than three decades, Common Cause has been a national leader on issues of ethics in public life. We have worked to make government at all levels more open, honest and accountable, and to revitalize government and politics. We were a driving force behind the Ethics in Government Act, we successfully lobbied to end the honoraria system that allowed Members of Congress to collect lucrative speaking fees from special interests, we fought to end the so-called "grandfather clause" that gave senior Members of Congress an opportunity to pocket surplus campaign funds when they retired, we worked to establish strict disclosure requirements for lobbyists, and we successfully lobbied for strong gift rules for public officials to promote public confidence in their officials and in government.

We have long advocated for strict restrictions on gifts to public officials because we believe it is important for citizens to be confident their officials are acting in the public interest. Political leaders need to secure the public trust, and should not appear to be motivated – intentionally or unintentionally – by a desire for private gain.

Today, there is a dark ethical cloud looming over Washington. Special interests are able to wield unwieldy power in the policymaking process by purchasing influence, access, and ultimately policy. The ability of special interests to use lavish gifts to the President, Vice President, and their families as a means of influencing the White House is a major part of the ethical problems in politics today. However, to fully understand what is needed to clean up American politics, the problem with White House gifts cannot be viewed in a vacuum. It must be put in the perspective of the entire river of special-interest money that is drowning our political system. This week, the Shays-Meehan bill is being debated in the House Chamber. It will end the most corrupting force in politics today, the soft money system. Only when we view all the necessary reforms as parts of the overall solution to cleaning up our political system, can we make our democracy truly representative again.

GIFTS AND INFLUENCE

Gifts create "some real problems for a public official," wrote Senator Paul Douglas (D-IL), a government ethics expert, in his 1953 book, *Ethics in*

Government, "If he accepts everything that comes his way ... he is likely to have his independence undermined."[1]

Presidential gifts create an appearance of corruption that is harmful to the public's confidence in the Presidency, public officials, and government in general. Even if the act of taking a gift does not corrupt a public official's judgment, the appearance of corruption undermines citizens' faith in their leaders and their government.

Any gift beyond a small token of appreciation presents a conflict of interest that may affect a President's judgment and allows special interests to overshadow the public interest. Even a President with the best intentions can be inadvertently influenced by gift-givers. "What happens is a gradual shifting of a man's loyalties from the community to those who have been doing him favors," wrote Senator Douglas, "throughout this whole process, the official will claim – and may indeed believe – that there is no casual connection between the favors he has received and the decisions which he makes ... the whole process may be so subtle as not to be detected by the official himself."[2]

Presidential gifts are part of a culture of influence in Washington in which special interests buy influence and access. Gifts, contributions to presidential libraries, donations to academic institutes named after Members, and the most corrupting force in politics today – soft money – all undermine Americans' confidence in their government and allow special interests to dominate policymaking.

The ethics laws currently on the books recognize the corrupting influence of gifts and the appearance problems they create. Senators and Representatives are not allowed to accept gifts valued at more than $50. Executive branch officials are limited to gifts of $20 in value.

The President, as will be discussed in greater detail later in this testimony, is subject to less stringent standards than legislators and executive branch employees. Common Cause recognizes that the nature of the President's job requires him, for diplomatic and symbolic purposes, to accept gifts on behalf of the state. However, we believe there should be a greater distinction between gifts of state and personal items that will travel with the President and his or her family after they leave the White House. A President needs to lead by example and be subject to the highest standards of ethical conduct.

GIFTS AND THE CLINTON AND BUSH ADMINISTRATIONS

In his 1995 State of the Union address, President Bill Clinton declared: "As the new Congress opened its doors, lobbyists were still doing business as usual – the gifts, the trips, all the things that people are concerned about haven't stopped. … So tonight, I ask you to just stop taking the lobbyist perks … Just stop." While a congressional gift ban was enacted to limit the ability of special interests to use gifts to gain access, no such ban is in place for the President and Vice President.

During his Presidency, President Clinton and his wife disclosed over $190,000* in gifts.[3] The receipt of gifts presented the President with clear conflicts of interest. Among the donors to President Clinton was Denise Rich, ex-wife of fugitive Mark Rich, whose pardon by President Clinton ignited a major controversy. Rich donated "two tables and two chairs worth $7,373."[4]

The First Lady's susceptibility to conflicts of interest was particularly significant in 2000, when she spent much of the year as a candidate for the Senate. Between November 2000 and January 2001 the First Lady was Senator-elect, giving added incentive to special interests wishing to gain access and curry favor.

Conflicting press reports support and deny allegations that the Clintons may have proactively solicited gifts, and Mrs. Clinton may have even established a gift registry at an upscale jewelry store.[5] Regardless of whether Senator Clinton's accusers or defenders are correct, the mere possibility this occurred or could occur in future White Houses raises serious concerns and illustrates that the system is in need of repair.

Although the focus of this hearing is on the Presidency, it is important to note that the Vice President is also susceptible to special interest influence and is, like the President, exempt from restrictions applied to other executive branch employees. Vice President Albert Gore and his wife also disclosed $18,685 in gifts in 2000, the year he ran for president.[6] Although a spokesperson for the Gore family claimed that the Vice President and his wife only received gifts, "from close personal friends," the magnitude of gifts the Gores received constituted at best an appearance problem, and at worst, a series of severe conflicts of interest.[7]

The acceptance of gifts was not unique to the Clinton White House. President George H.W. Bush reportedly accepted $122,000 worth of gifts during his four year term in the White House.[8]

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* There are conflicting press reports as to whether the $190,000 figure accounts for the entire Clinton presidency or solely the year 2000.

CLEANING UP A FLAWED SYSTEM

The President is exempt from many of the standards that are applied to other government employees. Under the Code of Federal Regulations Title 5 Part 2635.204(j), "because of considerations relating to the conduct of their offices, including those of protocol and etiquette, the President or Vice President may accept any gift on his own behalf or on behalf of any family member, provided that such acceptance does not violate 2635.202(c) (1) or (2), 18 U.S.C. 201(b) or 201(c)(3), or the Constitution of the United States."

Under 5 CFR 2635.202(c), a President may not "accept a gift in return for being influenced in the performance of an official act," "solicit or coerce the offering of a gift," or "accept gifts from the same or different sources on a basis so frequent that a reasonable person would be led to believe the employee is using his public office for private gain…" However, as the examples from the Clinton Administration suggest (such as the Denise Rich contribution), this has not proven to be well enforced. The restrictions set forth by 18 U.S.C. 201(b) and 201(c) deal with laws forbidding bribery.

A Muddled System

The laws about presidential gifts are muddled, and different White House counsels have interpreted them differently. This is problematic. As Senator Douglas put it, "wherever there is discretion, there is possible field for corruption and abuse."[9]

A much publicized incident involving former President Bill Clinton and his wife, Senator Hillary Clinton, illustrates the confusion. As departing President and First Lady, the Clintons took items from the White House residence that were given as gifts during their eight year tenure. This ignited a controversy when they were criticized for taking items that may have been intended to be permanent White House fixtures, not personal gifts. In February 2001, the Clintons agreed to repay $28,000 in furnishings they had taken.[10] The Clintons also agreed to reimburse gift donors about $86,000.[11] Even though the Clintons returned items, the fact they perceived these items were meant for them means that they may have been influenced by the donors. The magnitude of some gifts makes this likelihood higher. Contributor Walter Kaye, for instance, reportedly gave "more than $9,000 in chandeliers, a china cabinet and a Lincoln speech."[12] As long as the distinction between public and private gifts is blurred, state gifts will carry the potential to yield influence.

Cleaning Up the System

In order to address flaws in the system, Common Cause recommends that Congress:

- **Create Clear, New Regulations for Presidential Gifts**
  Congress, not individual White House attorneys, should set clear rules for Presidents to abide by. Under the status quo, White House counsels have had too much leeway in interpreting standards.

- **Set a Maximum Value for Legal Gifts**
  As part of a restructuring of presidential gift rules, a cap should be put on the individual and aggregate values of gifts that a President can accept and the aggregate value of gifts a donor can contribute to the President. While the President should be able to accept items on behalf of the nation for the White House and other government entities, gifts of a personal nature need to be subject to limitations, just as they are for Senators, Representatives, and other executive branch employees. While there can be some leeway for gifts of a truly personal nature, such as modest birthday or holiday presents, Congress should examine the possibility of adding an upward bound to the value of a gift a President can accept. The Vice President should also be subject to any new rules.

- **Publicly Disclose all Presidential Gifts**
  All gifts – personal or otherwise – should be made public. The public has a right to know if special interests are using gifts to influence the White House, and future presidents will surely be more likely to resist the temptations of lavish gifts if they know the public will be watching. As former Common Cause Chairman and U.S. Solicitor General Archibald Cox explained during 1988 testimony before the Subcommittee on Governmental Affairs, public disclosure serves "three vital interests. First, the officials making disclosure pay more attention to complying fully and accurately with the [law]. Second, [ethics officials] are made more diligent in advising officials of potential conflicts of interest and in dealing with violations of ethical standards. Third, the officials guilty of intentional or unintentional violations may be brought by publicity to take corrective action."

- **Maintain an Inventory of Domestically-Received Presidential Gifts**
  H.R. 1081, sponsored by Chairman Ose, is a good first step in seeking to cleanup the mess surrounding presidential gifts. By assigning the Archivist of the United States to maintain a gifts inventory, the public trust will be well-served – it will be less likely that gifts will be stolen, lost, or borrowed illegally.

ENHANCING THE ETHICAL CLIMATE IN WASHINGTON

The problems with presidential gifts are a part of a larger ethical cloud that looms over Washington. There is a culture of influence inside the beltway in which special interests have used soft money and other loopholes to purchase policy. I testify in this committee here today with the backdrop of the campaign finance reform debate occurring in the House Chamber. Any member of this committee who is disturbed at the potential for corruption in presidential gift-giving practices should be ethically consistent and support the Shays-Meehan bill, in order to take a major step toward cleaning up Washington.

First and foremost, the Shays-Meehan bill will ban soft money. Soft money is the most corrupt money in the campaign finance system, and the most corrupting force in politics today. The soft money loophole has allowed millions of dollars of unlimited contributions to be given to the national political parties by labor unions, corporations and wealthy individuals to influence federal elections. These soft money donations have eviscerated the 1907 and 1947 statutes barring the use of corporate and union using treasury funds to influence federal campaigns, as well as the 1974 law limiting the amount of contributions by individuals.

Business leaders, fiscal conservatives, civil rights leaders, senior citizens, public health activists, and environmental groups all have called for a soft money ban because they believe that millions of dollars in special interest money negatively influences public policy and increases the public cynicism about our democracy.

The Shays-Meehan bill will shut down the corrupt soft money system. The bill prohibits all soft money contributions to the national political parties from corporations, labor unions and wealthy individuals, and prohibits federal candidates from raising or spending soft money.

The bill also prohibits state parties from spending soft money on federal election activities, including advertisements that support or oppose federal candidates. It does not interfere with the right of state parties to raise and spend non-federal money on purely local and state campaign activities.

In short, the Shays-Meehan bill will substantially improve our campaign finance system and begin to restore Americans' trust in their representative government. In 1998 and 1999, the Shays-Meehan bill passed the House with strong bipartisan votes. Members defeated scores of "poison pill" amendments designed to sabotage the legislation. This year, while the prospects for reform never been better, the stakes are even higher.

CONCLUSION

Taking special interest influence out of politics is an essential public interest. The ability of special interests to influence the President through gift-giving needs to end. However, this problem does not exist in a vacuum. The ethical climate in Washington will remain dreary until the House passes the Shays-Meehan bill and it is signed by President Bush.

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[1] Senator Paul H. Douglas, "Ethics in Government." Cambridge: Harvard University Press: 1953; Page 46.
[2] Ibid.
[3] Dean E. Murphy. "Dilemmas, Dilemmas: What to Do With a Presidential Check." *New York Times*, February 4, 2001; 29.
[4] Deborah Orin, "They'll Pay Up For Gift Bonanze Bill & Hill Offer 86g In Wake of Ethics Fury." *New York Post*, February 3, 2001; 5.
[5] Eric Boehlert. "Clinton gift scandal a myth; The press have not let facts get in the way of a good story about Hillary's registry and White House gifts." *The Hamilton Spectator*, February 20, 2001; A11.
[6] Richard Sisk. "Gores Got 18g Worth Of Goodies." *New York Daily News*, January 26, 2001; 5.
[7] Ibid, 5.
[8] Kenneth R. Bazinet. "Clintons Stay Mum on Gifts: Aide backed on Solicit." *New York Daily News*, February 21, 2001; 4.
[9] Douglas, 43.
[10] Andrea Peyser. "Pals Stuck with Monster They Created." *New York Post*,
[11] Deborah Orin, "They'll Pay Up For Gift Bonanze Bill & Hill Offer 86g In Wake of Ethics Fury." *New York Post*, February 3, 2001; 5.
[12] Andrea Peyser.

Mr. OSE. Thank you, Mr. Harshbarger, for joining us. I was tempted when you started—I can't imagine that you had anything else to do today. Welcome.

We're going to go to questions now, and we'll just go 5-minute periods. I do know that Secretary Taft has to be out of here by 12:30 p.m. So if we could be direct with our questions and brief with our answers, that would be helpful. We will followup with questions. We'll leave the record open for the submittal of questions and hopefully the witnesses will be able to respond accordingly.

So I'll start. The testimony of Dr. Light recommends prohibiting gift taking during certain periods. Mr. Walden, Mr. Harshbarger, I don't know if you've read Dr. Light's testimony, but do you support the prohibited period issue; in other words, after an election but before being sworn in, for instance?

Dr. LIGHT. I am not inclined to support any prohibition on a particular type of gift to the President at any particular time. I think we've got a unique situation in the last administration with the election of the First Lady. If there is to be a restriction on someone going into government, that might be a more reasonable restriction. Someone elected as President, after the election but before the inauguration, there might be some restrictions placed on gifts, because there could be an appearance problem there. On the way out, I'm not so sure that ordinarily you would expect an appearance problem. But the First Lady was not only leaving the White House, she was entering the Senate, and I think that was a particular situation that may not recur.

Mr. OSE. Mr. Harshbarger.

Mr. HARSHBARGER. Well, it seems to me that you're dealing here with perception, and these gifts are theoretically being given to the President or the Office with some degree of solemnity. If they're individual personal gifts, there's no reason to have them treated differently in terms of the President or the Vice President than any Member of Congress or any other public official, or they create the very appearance. As you're going in, they appear to give influence and access. As you're going out, I would argue it may even be worse as we now see the problems.

This has been a period that usually had little focus on it, but as with so many things done both positively and negatively by President Clinton, his actions are often larger than life. We saw in the last period of time not only what issues were with the First Lady as a Senator-elect, but also what was still at stake in the last 3 weeks going out of office in terms of clemency and other actions. In addition to which, there is always the condition of somebody leaving public life, getting some rewards apparently that might adhere or benefit them when they go into the private sector as well.

So I think that absolutely having some periods of prohibition makes sense. But beyond that, it seems to me that, more broadly, the distinction we're trying to make is there can be expensive gifts given, but they're not given to the President, they're given to the Office, and that's much different than giving them personally. And personal gifts ought to be limited as they would be to anyone else.

Mr. OSE. The reason I ask this question—and Dr. Light, I'm going to ask you directly this—is that between December 1st and January 20th, there were over $80,000 worth of gifts, some fine

china, some furniture and the like, that were provided to the First Family, and I'm wondering whether such a prohibition would be effective.

Dr. LIGHT. I think, as I said in my brief statement, you can imagine that people would change behavior to get gifts in before the banning date. I mean, we know that some State legislatures do ban fund-raising for campaigns during the legislative session, and that's primarily to deal with the appearance problem. In some States, you'll adjourn mid-session for a couple of days so that you can do your fund-raising, and then you'll come back into session. That sort of stokes the public's cynicism about those kinds of bans.

We have the transition into office now covered like a blanket. This Congress in 1988 passed the Presidential Transition Effectiveness Act, which requires disclosure of every participant and transition activity, as well as the source of funding that covers their time. We will now look to the last 3 months in office in a new way in the next transition out, because it has become a much more significant period of time. The Clinton administration made it so. They took advantage of every opportunity to make policy and make decisions, and now we will be watching it much more closely. One could make the argument that we just should basically take the plunge and say no gifts during that period, or a much smaller level of acceptable gifts, for example.

Mr. OSE. I want to come back to this question, and my time is almost expired, but I want to talk about the issue of solicitation and coordination, because it seems that possibility exists, and I want to touch on it.

Mrs. Mink for 5 minutes.

Mrs. MINK. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I am interested in a paragraph in your testimony, Mr. Harshbarger, the reference you make to acceptance of gifts, and not unique to the Clinton White House on Page 4; that President Bush accepted $122,000 worth of gifts during his 4-year term in the White House. Does that statement come from your examination of documents, other disclosure reports that were required to be filed during President Bush's term of office?

Mr. HARSHBARGER. Since I handle the broad general overview, I'm going to turn around right now and ask Steve Rabin who's here just from press reports.

Mrs. MINK. Press reports. Do you know whether there are documents that this subcommittee could readily examine to determine the types and nature of the gifts which were kept by President Bush and the First Lady when they left office? Is there such a document that could be readily made available so that we could look at both administrations? Currently there is a great degree of consternation on my side of the aisle, because the emphasis has been in a singular criticism only of the Clinton administration. I tend to join that view. So if we had access to President Bush's administration and the $122,000 worth of gifts that it considered personal, it would certainly balance the view of this whole matter.

Mr. HARSHBARGER. I think it is possible that the reports came from financial disclosure reports which may now have been destroyed. I'm not sure if it's possible. Also, the records that are contained in the report from this committee, may well have found ad-

ditional reports as well, but my point is not to try—I think what's very interesting here is—and perhaps looking at it a year later is actually important, because it is removed somewhat from the politics of the situation. I mean, 10, 12 years ago, there was not—I mean, soft money was not a major issue 12 years ago. That was just beginning to become one of the ways that this occurred. So it's a different climate in that sense, and I hope that the focus here is yes on this conduct, as an example, but what could/should we be doing in the future, and whether it was OK before, I think the problem now is that——

Mrs. MINK. Well, I think it's only a matter of trying to create a record that seems to be balanced. My own personal point of view is that no President or his immediate family ought to accept a dime worth of personal gifts. I see no reason for an exception to be granted to the White House. All gifts that are tendered to the President or the First Lady or whoever is occupying the White House, children and so forth, ought to be considered gifts to the Nation, and they ought to be archived and kept and recorded in a manner that those gifts that were deemed to be gifts to the Nation are currently handled. I see absolutely no reason for the personal gifts to be acceptable by decision of the occupant of the White House.

Oh, I have no grief with regard to your recommendations. I think the ban ought to be total. The legislation is too limited. I'm not for trying to carve up moments of time of the tenure of the occupant as safe for gift giving. For heaven sakes, they're out of office on January 20th. You could make your gift on the 21st.

So it seems to me that what we're trying to do, I think, in raising this issue at this moment, is to consider what is appropriate, and I find nothing in the consideration of this issue which justifies retention of anything. So, if I could write legislation, I would ban it totally, and I would make it retroactive through this current President Bush's administration when he took office in January, because most of this ferrets out at the end of the administration, and there's no harm in making it retroactive. I think that would be absolutely the fair thing to do.

Dr. Light, in your testimony from Brookings, did you look at the types of contributions that were made in President Bush's administration, or was your analysis primarily a public opinion poll analysis as to its impact on the public's judgment when this type of gift giving is disclosed?

Dr. LIGHT. I don't believe this question about what might motivate a person to give a gift to the President has ever been asked, and I don't think we had reason to do so. I think it's deeply troubling that such a large percentage of Americans believe that gifts are being given to curry favor, and I can't imagine that would have been the attitude in 1950 or 1960. I can imagine that it would have been the attitude post-Watergate; that there was a cloud of cynicism that began then, that really didn't start to break until after September 11th. We had some movement and confidence in government during 1984, 1985, and we had some movement this past year, but nothing like we saw after September 11th. And, to note that in the middle of this particular moment in American history, so many Americans believe that Presidents are still—that the gifts are still being given and that Presidents will give favor at such a

low price, I think is staggering. That requires, I think, dramatic action. I mean, you get to a point in public opinion where you cannot move around the edges with fine tinkering, where you have to do something like banning gifts or banning soft money because the public expects, or the public has become so cynical, that it is only through a dramatic act that they will perceive progress.

Mr. OSE. The gentlelady's time is expired. We'll come around again if you have more questions.

Mr. Otter for 5 minutes.

Mr. OTTER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and thank you, gentlemen for being here today. In light of those last comments that Dr. Light just made, I can't help but review exposures in the media on votes. Being a freshman here, I was kind of shocked at the purpose suggested in the media as to why I voted for or against certain pieces of legislation, and what they simply did was went back to my report and said, well, they obviously got money from there, from these folks, and so that's why I voted in favor.

It's like I didn't have a life until I was elected, the fact that I had spent 30 years in industry and understood the importance of international trade, and that I understood the importance of management and their ability to function. So I don't know why you would be so shocked and surprised, and perhaps even borderline naive, to suggest that your poll says that people who are in public office are being held in such disregard or disrespect because almost every time somebody casts a vote, you all go back—Common Cause included—you all go back and review who gave who what.

Aside from the philosophical basis under which a person might make that decision, you suggest only because the vote follows the money. And I've often wondered, and I would like to perhaps have your expression on that right now, if truly we are a culture of influence in Washington, DC, and I would say certainly there is plenty of reason to believe that, then does the size of the contribution, Mr. Harshbarger, have direct credibility to what a person—whether it's the President of the United States or a Member of Congress—is or is not going to do, even if they have a lot of personal wealth? Would that make a difference?

Mr. HARSHBARGER. I think you obviously have touched upon an issue that, with all due respect, I say one of the concerns I've had since I've come to Common Cause has been—aside from the wonderful legacy of this organization, we have often been only critical and therefore, led to a great extent to some of the sense of cynicism people have that it is only the money, it is only certain, you can't sort of trust broader instincts. I don't say this critically. I think one of the great things—one of the benefits, if there was one benefit of the tragedy of September 11th—was the hope that we could talk about what we stand for, which is broader participation, more people coming into public service, the nobility of public service, those kinds of things.

But having said that and having come from elected life, I have no illusions about how the public perceives this process, and I think it does matter hugely, the amount and timing of much of the—of any contributions that people make. I think in terms of how people perceive the system, in part it's because people have somewhat lost confidence. The polls, not only Dr. Light's poll, but almost

every poll shows that there is a perception that people are not acting in the public interest, but rather in terms of a somewhat more narrow interest.

I don't think it's just the media. I think there's a lot of other parts to this. But I do think as we look to this, I think it matters a great deal how much the money is, what the timing is. I mean—in fact, Mrs. Mink's question, issue—I mean, we do support an absolute, almost de minimis amount in this area, that does make a difference. It's very hard to conceive that if somebody is a friend who gives you a huge amount of money, they became a friend when you just came into politics. Suddenly in Washington that's how you define a friend; you know, a major contributor.

I do think there's an issue you're raising, which is how do you get people who otherwise in private life have friends and relationships and preexisting contacts. So, I guess my view is that it is a perception issue, and the Supreme Court looks at it that way, in the sense of how people perceive these actions, and I think there is the general theme that de minimis kinds of amounts can make a big difference here, that at least the burden ought to shift to prove why it's not somehow influencing inappropriately. I guess I just think that people over time have come to believe, not only because of the media, though, that people are influenced more by economic interests than they are by general service and desire to serve the public interest.

Mr. OTTER. I do want to get more than just one question in here. Dr. Light, could you respond to that?

Dr. LIGHT. I've served as a staff person in both Chambers; here in the House in the mid-1980's for Bob Conable, Jr., who was the ranking member of Ways and Means; and then in the Senate for Senator John Glenn. I know exactly what you're talking about, the faithfulness and public service dedication of these Members. My worry is that over the years, Americans have become convinced in part because of the way we cover politics, in part because of the way we have tried to make an issue of campaign finance, that we've basically said that Members can be purchased for a very low price, and now Americans believe it. And, apparently they believe that Presidents can be purchased for a very low price as well, and I don't know how you deal with that except through significant action to address that perception.

Mr. OTTER. Mr. Walden.

Mr. WALDEN. I think the response of disclosure, conscientious, consistent, full disclosure and timely disclosure of gifts is a better response than any prohibition on gift giving. And, with regard to any total ban, even the $20 de minimis limit in the OGE standards and the $50 limit for the House and the Senate recognize a number of exceptions, including the friendship exception. We can always see a situation where someone has abused the notion of a friend, but for anyone who has been in public life for 20 or 30 years, there are hundreds of true friends that can give gifts and those gifts ought to be accepted the way any Federal employee, any Member of Congress can now accept gifts. I don't want to penalize the President, any President, or First Family by putting in a total ban that is not across the board with Members of Congress and other Federal employees.

Mr. OTTER. My time is nearly out, but I would like to say—just yes or no from each one of you—have you read H.R. 1081? And, if so, is it a good first step or is it the one that's going to solve everything?

Mr. WALDEN. I'm not inclined to favor legislation at this time, but I do think that we need a single entity that is in charge of auditing and registering. I would favor that office to be within the Executive Office of the President—because of the privacy interests of the First Family—as opposed to in an outside entity, but definitely we need to make improvements.

Mr. OTTER. Dr. Light.

Dr. LIGHT. You're going to see the difference between an Article 1 person and an Article 2. I've read it. I think you should pass it as soon as possible.

Mr. OTTER. Mr. Harshbarger.

Mr. HARSHBARGER. Yes. I agree about disclosure. I think a total ban is not good. I think it's a very good and important first step.

Mr. OTTER. Thank you.

Mr. HARSHBARGER. Absolutely.

Mr. OSE. Thank you, Mr. Otter. The gentleman clearly understands who's got the gavel. Mr. LaTourette for 5 minutes.

Mr. LATOURETTE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I can remember when we had a different Speaker, that we were having the discussion on the congressional gift ban, and I don't remember what it was when I was elected, but then somebody wanted to make it less than that and finally the Speaker at the time grabbed the microphone and said, "I've got a great idea, let's make it zero," and everybody stood up and everybody voted for zero.

And then we went through this era here for about 5 years where I think, Mr. Chairman, I have 500 coffee mugs and I don't drink coffee. I have 500 T-shirts, and I can honestly tell that I have never voted in accordance with any of the logos displayed on those coffee mugs or those T-shirts and even this $50 business.

Mr. Otter, I think, was at a point that not only with the media but Members of the Congress engaged in self-flagellation that I just think it's stupid. Anybody, Member of Congress, that can be purchased for $50 or $100 was probably a thief in his former life anyway and doesn't deserve to be here.

I do think there's a significant difference between someone who wants to take you to dinner, and I'm under no illusion that people who say, "Would you like to go to dinner?" are doing so because we're childhood friends; but likewise, I don't think that they are under any illusion that I am going to abandon a lifetime of principles and policy because I had a steak with them. I do think that there's a significant difference between that and walking out of the White House with $1 million after 8 years, and it's the difference between real money and not much.

I'm concerned about this perception problem. I don't know who's to blame. I suppose when you have enough bad apples in any profession you get tarred of the same brush. I think the media bears some responsibility, Watergate bears some responsibility, but to think that all of a sudden after 1974 we all became a bunch of crooks is not a realistic picture of the Federal Government, and I

think the people that spread that view are doing a disservice to the country and to the institutions.

Mr. Harsbarger, you, I have to say, were certainly on message today when we came in. You not only talked about the gift issue that the chairman wanted you to talk about, but you talked about McCain-Feingold, or Shays-Meehan as we call it in the House. And, you know, I guess I have the same view of—and maybe you can just answer this question. It's not the subject of the hearing today, but my understanding is that Shays-Meehan—and it's new, what it looks like—doesn't ban soft money. So, when we're talking about gifts, should we go from, you know, if you could be bought for a $100 gift, let's say no gifts to Members of Congress, no gifts to the President? Why should we say that campaign finance reform that still permits soft money in this system is OK?

Mr. HARSHBARGER. If I had my—I suppose this is a question of what is doable, what is practical in terms, what's realistic in terms of what you can obtain. I take the view that you should take one step at a time. You take the step you can get. If you can ban the most addictive and difficult money, which is the money that the Federal parties and Federal candidates raise in unlimited amounts that go directly to candidates in violation of the law, and you can get that step and you know for whatever reason that there is still a view by certain people that the State parties need to have access to money for the purpose it was intended, which was get out the vote, voter registration, you sort of try to strike as many practical steps as you can but that you consider to be steps forward. I guess I look at that.

Back to your question here, I know you didn't ask me for this, but on the gifts, I think this is not a question of—I mean, there are going to be ways around any system that exists. I think you're absolutely right. I think there's no need, though, to have self-inflicted wounds, and I think that it was interesting to me yesterday listening to Mr. Copeland—you probably had a chance to hear him—who's the head of Deloitte Touche, talking about the 300,000 noble good accountants around the country who do audits all the time and are tainted by the actions of a few. Well, I often feel that they're the same people that would be criticizing a police officer who violated the law and criticizing entire departments, so it goes both ways.

I don't think that there's a way around this, but I do think you try to achieve what you can and that it is your responsibility, obviously, to make those calls.

Mr. LATOURETTE. I understand that and I appreciate that. I guess the other thing that troubles me, and this still isn't the subject of the hearing, is that this whole issue of the Shays-Meehan bill, the problem with campaign finance reform since I've been here has been, the reason it hasn't passed is the Democrats want to get the Republican donors and the Republicans want to get the Democratic donors and some people want to get every donor. When you don't have the ability—if the Supreme Court says, as I think that they will, that this ban 60 days out is not unconstitutional, but you leave the rest in place, I don't think you've achieved an incremental step, I think you've achieved an unfair step. Hopefully, we'll have another round and we can chat about that in a minute.

Mr. HARSHBARGER. I'd obviously be glad to. And I doubt Chairman Ose wants to talk about that, but we'll be very glad to discuss that with you and I welcome your views.

Mr. LATOURETTE. Thank you.

Mr. OSE. Thank you both, gentlemen. Mr. Duncan for 5 minutes.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Harshbarger, do I recall correctly that you used to be the attorney general of Massachusetts?

Mr. HARSHBARGER. Yes, I did.

Mr. DUNCAN. What I'm wondering about, Mr. Walden said in his testimony that, regrettably, the investigation this subcommittee conducted reveals that the Clinton White House failed to register gifts, failed to report gifts, and undervalued gifts. There's evidence that gifts may have been solicited, Federal property converted, and false statements made on the President's public financial reports. He said these are Federal felonies and should be referred to a U.S. Attorney.

Do you agree?

Mr. HARSHBARGER. Well, as a former attorney general, I don't like to lightly either have allegations or referrals made or references made to those kind of—because I think people misinterpret them. On the other hand, it is my view that one of the major issues we face in this city, nationally and at the State level, is the lack of enforcement, and the willingness to enforce, and the capacity to enforce often by elected and appointed prosecutors and commissions that are set up to do that. It's one of our critiques of the Federal Election Commission that it is—in fact, one of the problems in the election law is that there in fact is no meaningful enforcement, and therefore you can't expect people in situations where money and power intersect to comply absent the law.

We see from the SEC that the failure of Chairman Levitt's effort to try to set rules that might have enforced or prevented the Enron-Anderson catastrophe failed for various reasons. He wasn't given the power.

So having said that, I think that actions, some of these things; I think we would have been better off by an independent review, which I consider the role of the Attorney General of the United States to be, U.S. attorneys, to conduct reviews even if to conclude that there is no basis for further review.

So I have no quarrel with the assertion that was made that if the evidence is such that people have violated, if that's the real concern here, then perhaps instead of trying to create new laws, we ought to make sure that existing laws are enforced. That's the responsibility of law enforcement, and I would hope that you would support those efforts by appropriate prosecutorial officials.

I think we've got to clean up our own house too, and I think if the laws are there, if they have been allegedly violated, if there's evidence to suggest that review's appropriate, I have no quarrel whatsoever with referral from an appropriate agency to prosecutors to conduct a review.

Mr. DUNCAN. All right. Thank you very much.

Mr. OSE. Thank you, Mr. Duncan. I want to return to this issue of solicitation and coordination because it seems to me as it relates to the Borsheim's enterprise and Mrs. Clinton's visit there in

March 2000, that something transpired here that I'm having a little trouble putting my finger on.

Let me just share with you what I understand. There were press reports of Mrs. Clinton visiting Borsheim's in March 2000 and departing the store subsequent to that, and then there were subsequent press reports about her having acquired some items while she was in the store. Then, when we look at the disclosure forms, we see that commencing on December 1, in serial order, there were a number of items acquired at Boresheim's by virtue of a registry that had been established in Mrs. Clinton's name, the valuations ranging as high in some cases into thousands of dollars, all of which seemed to be directed by someone named Kaki Hockersmith. She's the interior designer that Mr. and Mrs. Clinton used to redecorate the private residence when they moved into the White House, and has also been responsible for redecorating the homes that the Clintons have acquired in the late 1990's.

Mr. Harshbarger, from your perspective as a former attorney general, if someone goes in and establishes a registry and the only way to access that registry is by virtue of a private e-mail password, and then gifts start rolling in from that registry from third parties, what kind of conclusions do you reach related to that? Is that solicitation and coordination? I mean, I'm trying to figure out legally what the terms mean.

Mr. HARSHBARGER. As Massachusetts attorney general, a man who enforced the law against members of both parties, which may be why I'm here as president of Common Cause and not as Governor of Massachusetts, but I mean it is my view that, as I said, enforcement must rise above the party.

What I did learn in this business, though, and I think that—I don't mean to be overly technical—I think when we saw issues, and we deal with law students, what the definition of "is" is or, with all due respect, what the meaning of issues like "purge" is. As you know, they're very technical terms for purposes of enforcement or prosecution. So that, if you're saying was there a joint—was there in any respect a joint venture set up here, it's sort of different rules than the solicitation/coordination rules in fund-raising or something of that type.

In this case, what I see is common sense, practical, now say a list was set up, you know, friends were invited, as they would for a wedding or for any other thing, to sort of go off this list. And, it was probably done with a lot of discussion about it. I just don't know more than that. I mean you have the elements of possible solicitation and coordination, absolutely. You could—I suppose this would—the devil's in the details here or, as you say, it depends on the facts of what exactly happened, who said what to whom and why they did this.

Mr. OSE. One of the things I'm most proud of is that I've never gone to law school and, with all due respect, that's why I asked the question. I don't understand the technical definition of solicitation and coordination, but it does pique my interest that subsequent to the election and prior to being sworn in in the Senate, all of a sudden this stuff started rolling in.

Mr. HARSHBARGER. Well, it piqued everybody's interest at a certain point and——

Mr. OSE. Well, the——

Mr. HARSHBARGER. The former Attorney General used to talk about you're not JD-impaired, which is why you're able to see the broader picture here.

Mr. OSE. The gift records we have on these items from December 1 onwards always have this little note, "per Kaki Hockersmith" and it just seems interesting.

Mr. HARSHBARGER. I'm sure your counsel is also very interested in it as well in terms of trying to figure this out. Look, I mean you've obviously established—this was—I guess I'll just say this as the former attorney general, that I don't know exactly what, based on what you've done, what's shown here and what the reports have been, this was a coordinated effort at various levels. It may have been innocently on the part of the First Lady. It may have been the desire of her supporters to help her. It may have been what many people felt who had given 8 years of their life to the country and, as they left, needed to take, to have opportunities to function, and they were simply asking friends or people considering themselves to be friends to provide useful assistance.

My own view is that this is why these get—when you're sitting in these positions, when you're a President, when you're a Vice President, when you're related there, that's when you come very close—if not a ban, at least a minimal amount, and take no more that you take personally. The rest of this should have gone to the Nation. I mean that the best way to treat this would be not to say—obviously somebody's going to come here and testify, a foreign dignitary comes here, makes a presentation. It's rude. It's just going to cause a major problem for you to refuse to take that, but they're giving it to you as sort of in the honor of the Presidency of the United States. That becomes something—I think Mr. Walden said that becomes a gift to the country, and that's what all of these should be.

Mr. OSE. I do want to say one of things that wears on me that I don't think we've addressed in this bill is how to address this particular situation. I haven't figured out, as we go forward, how to deal with this. I mean—my time's up but I want to come back. If you think about how we can deal with this, so——

Mr. HARSHBARGER. There are examples. As you—I hear your point now. Sorry, I missed what you were asking. I think there are definitions of solicitation and coordination that exist in a variety of contexts that certainly we, and if you would be interested with your counsel to sort of think about what definitions might work that would address the problem that you've identified.

Mr. OSE. Right. Thank you.

Mr. Otter.

Mr. OTTER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. One more question in pursuit of trying to arrive at where you're coming from here, Mr. Harshbarger, and that would deal with this solicitation and coordination. Knowing the fact or the facts that you've been given, and let's assume for the moment that the staff of the subcommittee has done a good job, which they normally do, and the facts are verifiable and are true. In your previous life as attorney general, if you were presented with those facts, knowing what the law is today, would you then pursue that as attorney general?

Mr. HARSHBARGER. Ben and Steve back here are handing—they're probably dying back here. You're watching their faces more than—I can't see their faces right now. You know, I think on this—I would like to believe that on these facts that, if there were a—you know, this posed a violation of law—that the attorney general, as attorney general, Republican or Democrat, you would have done, as attorney general or as district or as agency counsel or as ethics counsel, that you would have looked at this. My argument would have been at one level, I thought one of the responsibilities of independent enforcement was to exonerate, to have legitimacy in exonerating people as well as stigmatizing them. That is a hard one to sell, I know that.

But, I also did believe that if you had a record as an independent prosecutor and you said, look, Mr. Otter, there are problems here, you've identified the issue, but I don't believe as a prosecutor who has done a number of cases that this is a case that should be prosecuted, that would be the best exoneration for the person who is charged with those—those allegations are made against. That's one of my reasons for thinking that sometimes this ought to be reviewed by people who are perceived to be independent, and I guess my answer would be that as attorney general or as counsel of the State Ethics Commission, I thought one of my responsibilities was to look at matters, often times to point out that they weren't criminal or they weren't violations of the ethics law, whatever else they were, but they weren't subject to—the problem with criminal prosecution for a prosecutor, though, is the very label almost. You know, "referred for criminal investigation" is hard to get away from. But, be that as it may, that's why you often say you'll refuse to comment, and do a number of other things.

But I'm tying up your time. I'm not trying to. I think these are hard calls, but as I've looked at this, I think that the need for independent enforcement and investigative sources who are accountable and responsible to look at these matters is very important. And you can pass—you know this—you can pass all the laws you want, and if they're not going to be enforced, if they're going to be evaded—and good lawyers give counsel based on what the expected outcomes are likely to be as much as what that law is—then you're going, we're going to be engaged in a process just as if we passed this thing over the next couple of days. If it's not enforced, we haven't achieved even a first step.

Mr. OTTER. I would only observe that perception can be just as damaging before as afterwards, and sometimes when nothing is done the perception is even worse. So you're right; you're dammed if you do and you're dammed if you don't. But, the perceptions that are left are the things that create this kind of urgency with this legislation.

But, wouldn't you all agree, or disagree, that it would be more convenient and more auditable if we had one place to go to to surrender here on this issue? Instead of six agencies we had one, and that one agency used the same terminology. Mr. Walden, you said it ought to be the White House, and somebody else said it ought to be the Archives, and somebody else said it ought to be the—I don't know—the Agriculture Department or something, I don't know.

Everybody has a different idea, but could we agree in a general way that we should have one place to go to in order to get the information so that every gift is being treated with the same terminology, every gift is being treated in the same way, so that we don't have all this perception that's going on?

Dr. LIGHT. Agriculture would be the National Parks—National Forest Service. Parks are in Interior. So you're close.

Mr. OTTER. I meant Agriculture. I didn't mean Parks.

Dr. LIGHT. I would say that this committee and this subcommittee have always taken their work seriously. You don't have a hearing like this and not act. I think that we are standing in a moment in political time where we are in the process of possibly squandering the greatest surge in public trust in government, that we are at risk of squandering this surge in a way that rivals Vietnam and Watergate.

Once you have a hearing like this, you must act. If it requires referral, you must refer. And you have obviously developed a case for legislation. Much as I admire my friends who come from the executive branch, I think legislation carries a pop and visibility that you do not get by internal reorganization. That's why I've supported legislation undergirding the Office of Homeland Security and so forth. I just think Americans pay attention to what Congress enacts. At least I hope they do.

Mr. OTTER. Mr. Walden.

Mr. WALDEN. Gifts that come in to the President right now are either given to the Archives, GSA, Park Service or accepted by the President personally. They all come in to the White House in one form or another and I think we could put in place a system, whether legislated or regulated, where the Executive Office of the President has a single office that conducts these functions, and that it is audited periodically and perhaps randomly by the counsel's office.

Mr. OSE. The gentleman's time has expired. Mr. LaTourette, last.

Mr. LATOURETTE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I have to ask a question about gifts or else the chairman will kick me out, and then I'd like to get back to Shays-Meehan with Mr. Harshbarger——

Mr. OSE. The gentleman is always welcome.

Mr. LATOURETTE. Thank you. Regardless of whether you think that there should be a limit or a window of opportunity, I can remember we talked about windows of opportunity when we were doing the Marc Rich pardons, and somebody, I think it was Barney Frank of Massachusetts, suggested that we not let the President exercise his pardon power between the time he was going to have the election and a new President was going to come in, and when he left office, because it seems that Governors and Presidents always get brave with clemency and pardons in that period of time when they are the lame duck. Maybe that would work or not work.

But I would like to ask you, Mr. Walden, about a class of gifts. It is easy to say that, you know, a gift can't be worth more than $50, but I guess I am wondering about a gift that is more speculative in value. One of the things I like to give people back in Ohio are Ohio lottery tickets. They cost me a buck, and when they com-

plain I always say, but you just scratch them and you can win $10,000, so it is really a valuable gift.

The work of the subcommittee has determined that, although there was some conflicting advice given by the Counsel's Office at the Clinton White House that apparently General Electric stock was bad but Coca-Cola stock was OK, how do you feel about a class of gifts, regardless of value, but something like stock in either a foreign or domestic company? If we sort of work through legislatively whether or not, you know, the President should get unlimited gifts as long as there's full disclosure, or a gift that can't be worth more than $500, or a gift can't be more than $50, how do you feel about a classification of gift that may fluctuate in value over the course of time?

Mr. WALDEN. I think a gift of stock is so close to a gift of cash that it ought to be prohibited. When I was in the Bush White House, there was a strict policy: No gifts of cash could be accepted. If they were accepted, they were turned over to Treasury; they were not accepted personally. I would look at stock as similar to cash.

Mr. LATOURETTE. And Mr. Harshbarger, Dr. Light, do you have any different answer than that?

Dr. LIGHT. No.

Mr. LATOURETTE. No? OK. Then, Mr. Harshbarger, back to Shays-Meehan, could we just talk about severability for just a second, and why is it the position of your organization and others that, if part of this cobbled-together piece, which you described as a good first step or you will take what you can get, if part of that fails under the knife of constitutional examination, why should the rest survive when it creates an inappropriate balance between the donors of the major political parties?

Mr. HARSHBARGER. Well, I mean, one of the arguments, I suppose, for Shays-Meehan is that both parties feel that it's bad for—it's going to disadvantage them. There is a sort of an argument here that everybody feels disadvantaged so maybe it's time, given the other problems.

The other benefit is, I think one of the things we have pointed out is that in my experience as attorney general before, nonseverability was a real exceptional piece of legislation. I mean, it has only happened 10 times in the last 12 years that there's been legislation that has been deemed nonseverable. But that's so exceptional that the reason is why, why does this—other than if you want to be—from our perspective, if you want to say you're changing the rules of the game for incumbents? I mean why is it, because it affects so intimately, at least it is perceived, the system of financing by which people get elected, why is this one different?

Let's leave it to the Supreme Court, which we have done in the past. As they would in many cases, people can make their arguments.

We believe the ban on soft money is clearly to be accepted, would be upheld. There are arguments, obviously, on the balancing issue on advertisements, and I think many people are—you're aware that, you know, 25 years ago people think that the thing got messed up because the Supreme Court; there was a balance that

the legislature struck, that Congress struck coming out of that, and it has therefore ever since been, you know, in balance—on balance.

So I guess my answer would be, in general, nonseverability is a real exceptional case, and we don't find that it is, and therefore those who argue—one could argue that's an effort to try to defeat it ultimately, to make that case, because it sort of appears arcane, appears reasonable, but on the face of it is very exceptional.

Mr. LATOURETTE. I have seen that argument made, and the only thing I would say—and I know I am not going to convince you—is that if that 60-day window is found to be unconstitutional, in my opinion at least, all you've done is shift the main player from being the political parties, the national political parties, to the special interest groups that can raise sufficient soft dollars or unregulated dollars and just beat the crap out of everybody with these adds 60 days up when the parties are——

Mr. HARSHBARGER. That is a very real issue. And as you know in the States, that's being fought out now on a number of different levels. It's a concern there about the—it's a real concern of—I mean Paul, others at Brennan Center, has written a lot about this. I mean, everybody is concerned about what you do next. But I think the question is, can you take a step now that makes some sense and then try to deal with the other issues separately?

And, it also gets used both ways. I mean, the very groups that you're saying get empowered also argue this bill prohibits them from doing everything that you're saying they'll get more power to do. So just vote our way and we'll be all fine, OK.

Mr. LATOURETTE. And 20 years from now, we'll change it again.

Mr. HARSHBARGER. No. Senator McCain says it will be—it won't take that long.

Mr. OSE. Thank you, Mr. LaTourette. I want to examine something. One of the things that really concerns me is the valuation process on these gifts, because the potential exists for a clever little game to go on where the gift gets valued by the person in the gifts unit as below the threshold so it doesn't have to be reported. And, having looked through this information you see below me, I mean things like an 1828 half dollar coin or a 1793 French gold coin or an Yves Saint Laurent silk suit. If the game is that you value these things slightly below the threshold, then there potentially is a host of gifts that never show up.

Now, how do we address the valuation? How do we, inside the White House gifts unit, whether it's by virtue of oversight from White House counsel or otherwise, how do we address the issue of gaining a proper valuation of a gift that comes in? I think that's one of the critical pieces to this. So, Mr. Walden, when you were at the White House, how did this work?

Mr. WALDEN. The Gift Office, if it looked at a gift and concluded this is something that could be sold retail, would call a store that marketed the gift. Sometimes for gifts that did not seem to have a clear market value but were manufactured, the call would go to the manufacturer, sometimes to the donor, and, if all else failed, it would be a reasonable good faith judgment. But I don't believe there was any notion to gin the numbers to avoid reporting. It was the opposite. If something needed to be reported, and it would look bad because of who the donor was, the gift was declined.

But, on valuation, yes, there's opportunity for abuse. And, I think you need some sort of external auditing or review function, but I would say external to the Gift Office, internal to the Executive Office of the President, with occasional oversight from Congress.

Mr. OSE. Dr. Light.

Dr. LIGHT. I do want to note that, if we're going to have a national lottery for the suit, I'd like to be in it. I don't think we need a $2 million bureaucracy to track $250 gifts. I don't know how you solve this.

I think Mr. Walden's approach makes imminent sense, but you don't want to sit there calling stores and so forth. I hate to believe that there's a deliberateness here in terms of undervaluing gifts to get them under the threshold. I'd hate to believe that's true. The American public, I think, if we were to survey them, would say that it is true. Which is a sobering fact.

Mr. OSE. I'll tell you what piques my interest here, and that is when you have a 1793 French coin valued at $10 or a John Quincy Adams signed land grant valued at $240 from 1826. I mean, those are the kinds of things that kind of just jump off the records at you, and you have to wonder. So, Mr. Harshbarger, do you have anything——

Mr. HARSHBARGER. Well, I mean, I think that you're simply pointing out, that if people want to intentionally deceive, they'll find a way to intentionally deceive. And, I think we could have that—what is it, the—the auction group I think from, what——

Mr. OSE. Or we could have Mr. LaTourette's TV show——

Mr. HARSHBARGER. The Sotheby's and Christie's will come in and fix it for you. But, other than that, you could also have the "Road Show," the "Antique"——

Mr. OSE. You mean literally——

Mr. HARSHBARGER [continuing]. Have the "Antique Road Show" come in periodically and take a look at—my tendency is to think that the bigger problem is the larger gifts, period; that process needs to be addressed. And, I think the answer to that is you simply say that most gifts that you get—I mean, you said $260, I'd say $100, and go at that. But we've also seen in every system we've ever had—come on, the banks went through this crisis. You see banks, $10,000 has to be reported. So what do suddenly these things come in at, $99,999?

Mr. OSE. Are you arguing—are you suggesting that we have a cap on the value then also?

Mr. HARSHBARGER. No. I'm suggesting you simply say that—I guess our view was that you pick like a number like $100, and anything else that's over that is not—cannot be—is just not—can't be received as a gift. It becomes something that you simply give to the country. That's one.

Mr. OSE. It becomes Federal property.

Mr. HARSHBARGER. That's right. So $100. If somebody's going to value these at $99.98—and I would say Mr. Walden is exactly right. I mean, any kind of independent auditing here would address this issue in a way that I think would be your protection here. I mean——

Mr. OSE. Right.

Mr. HARSHBARGER. But keeping the threshold low is very important. I mean, I think that here—I just—we can't see—and I know that you're trying to do an awfully good job of balancing here, given the evidence you have, but what you're looking at here is somebody pretty much—it looks like they sort of consciously went out of their way not to hit the right values on this, on the one hand; and on the second, it does seem to me that setting a threshold lower, where you get into the $50 or $100, the reason that's there I think for most—is usually it's de minimis. People are trying to find out what's the de minimis amount here that you don't want everybody to have to record.

Mr. OSE. All right. Thank you. Mr. Otter.

Mr. OTTER. I'd like to pursue that just a little bit because that's one of the things that I'm really concerned about. Going back to your poll, Dr. Light, I can't remember where exactly the break-even was, but at less than $500 there was a certain group of people in your poll that felt that they were buying influence. I don't want necessarily a poll to establish this, but what I would like to establish is some credibility and some integrity back into the system, and that a gift can be given in sincerity and honesty and a gift can be received the same way. I don't want to create that $2 million bureaucracy either.

So maybe $260 isn't enough because $261 you've got to report, and so maybe what we need to take a look at along with this, I still think we need to get down to one place to go to to surrender, one place that reports the gifts; that way they're all treated the same. Whether they're calling the local haberdasher to find out what a suit is worth on one suit, then they'll call that same haberdasher on every one of them. I would hope there would be some consistency in trying to establish the quality and the value of the gift.

But I don't want to lose sight of Mr. Walden's point, which is the gifts are generally given for a purpose and that purpose is friendship, we hope. Now, you know, if you give a $100,000 gift, that might be considerably different. But, you see, we're treating the $261 gift the same way as we're treating the $100,000 gift. Fortunately, I didn't notice a lot of hundred thousand dollar gifts being lost or never received by the President, but I think it would be wonderful if we could get some integrity and some belief back into the accuracy of the system at the same time we allowed for the gift exchange.

I was a Lieutenant Governor of Idaho for 14 years and received a lot of potatoes. No, I'm kidding. But I led a lot of trade missions around the world. That was one of my jobs, and I never went anywhere but what I didn't receive a bottle of Tequila in Mexico or—and probably a very rare kind and a very valuable kind. But I would have thought, you know, if you go into the local liquor store, a bottle of Tequila is worth $16 or $10 or whatever it is. I would have never thought another thing about it. But to have turned down the Governor of the State of Jalisco and say no, I don't want your booze, I think is further than we want to go.

So, I hope that not only will H.R. 1081 get us started in the right direction and find us one place to go to and one system for managing this, so that we can take some of that judgment in the public's

perception out of the system, say here's the list, you go on your hot link from the White House right to the gift list, and you know where it is.

Maybe you're right. Maybe H.R. 1081 isn't the end, maybe it's just the beginning. But I think it's an important beginning, and, if we can achieve both of those, if we can achieve some continuity in the process and at the same time hopefully some credibility in the process, then I'm all for it.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. OSE. Thank you, Mr. Otter. Mr. LaTourette.

Secretary Taft, if you will just be patient, we're going to get to you here. Mr. LaTourette.

Mr. LATOURETTE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Chairman, I'm mindful of your earlier observation that Secretary Taft—and being from Ohio, anybody named William Howard Taft, I'm respectful as well. And I'm not going to use my 5 minutes.

Mr. Harshbarger, the final world I want to leave with you is maybe somebody can explain to me why a Member of Congress for $1,001 under Shays-Meehan, but it takes $2,001 to buy a U.S. Senator in hard money. I don't get that part either. But we can talk about that later. I yield back my time.

Mr. OSE. Thank you——

Mr. HARSHBARGER. Boy, I opened myself up here, didn't I? I mean then he just yields his time. I can't even——

Mr. OSE. I've been trying to control the discussion to the H.R. 1081 here. I want to thank our witnesses for joining us today. This has been enlightening. We've asked some tough questions. I appreciate your candor. We do have some questions that we may send to you in writing. We'll leave the record open for 10 days, so that you can respond.

Again, we thank you all for coming. This panel is dismissed. Have a great day.

Secretary Taft, if you would come forward. Mr. Secretary, it's the policy of this committee to swear in all our witnesses, so we're going to ask you to rise and be sworn in.

[Witness sworn.]

Mr. OSE. Let the record show that the witness answered in the affirmative.

Joining us today in our final panel is William H. Taft, IV. He's the legal advisor to the Department of State.

Mr. Secretary, we have received your written testimony and we'd appreciate the opportunity to visit with you. So if you could summarize and we'll get to questions.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM H. TAFT IV, LEGAL ADVISOR, DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Mr. TAFT. Very good. Thank you, Mr. Chairman and I would ask that my written testimony as submitted be put in the record.

Mr. OSE. Without objection.

Mr. TAFT. I do have a quick summary. My testimony will be about the management of the foreign gifts that are received, gifts from foreign governments. So it's a little different system from what we have on the domestic side, which you've been discussing so far.

There has been concern about foreign gifts to government employees from the earliest days of our country. The Constitution prohibits any person holding an office of profit or trust under the United States from accepting any present, emolument, office, or title from any foreign State without the consent of Congress. The current era of regulating foreign gifts to employees dates from 1977 when the Foreign Gifts and Decorations Act substantially revised the rules and procedures on receipt and disposition of gifts. This was the consent of Congress to certain gifts, which we operate under today. The act significantly decentralized administration of the disposal of foreign gifts and decorations that do become U.S. Government property. Each agency became responsible for receiving from its employees those gifts and decorations from foreign governments not meeting the statutory criteria for retention by the recipient. Each agency also became responsible for disposing of such property in accordance with the law. At the time the statute was enacted, the Department of State published guidance for the rest of the government on how to write implementing regulations, as it was directed to do in the statute.

State Department implementing regulations delegate the authority for the discharge of the responsibilities of the Secretary of State to the Chief of Protocol, and the Office of Protocol has primary responsibility for administration of the act within the Department of State. Since 1989, the Office of Protocol has had a Gift Unit to carry out these functions, and this unit serves as the central processing point for all gifts received from foreign governments by employees of the Department of State. It is responsible for the official records of all gifts given by and to State Department employees.

Joining me here today is Ms. Nancy Pilon who actually directs the Gift Unit. She's right behind me. The act sets out a number of rules on when and how gifts from foreign governments to government employees are to be handled. An employee may not request or otherwise encourage the tender of a gift from a foreign government. An employee may only retain for personal use a gift from a foreign government if it is of minimal value or less. That dollar figure, $100 in 1977, is now $260. Thus, an employee may accept for personal use any gift from a foreign government that is worth $260 or less.

An employee may also accept a gift from a foreign government of more than minimal value when it appears that to refuse the gift would likely cause offense or embarrassment or otherwise adversely affect the foreign relations of the United States, but such a gift when accepted by the employee becomes the property of the United States. Each agency takes these gifts above minimal value and uses them for official use or transfers them to the General Services Administration. GSA in turn can make the gifts available to appropriate recipients inside and outside the government, for public display perhaps, or it can sell the gifts, although the sale is done only with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, saying that it's not going to cause offense and taking into account any consequences.

The Foreign Gifts and Decorations Act also permits employees to accept, retain and wear decorations given by foreign governments for various reasons.

Finally, I would like to highlight one of the other responsibilities in the Foreign Gifts and Decorations Act specifically assigned to the State Department. In accordance with the act, the Department asks other agencies to compile each year a listing of all statements that have been filed by its employees when depositing a gift from a foreign government of more than minimal value or when accepting certain travel or travel expenses from a foreign government. The Secretary of State then publishes a comprehensive listing of all of these statements in the Federal Register, and, obviously, that then becomes publicly known.

I, as mentioned before, have my slightly longer written statement and I appreciate your having taken it for the record. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I will be glad to take any questions you or other members of the subcommittee may have.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Taft follows:]

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM H. TAFT, IV
DEPARTMENT OF STATE LEGAL ADVISER

BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT REFORM
SUBCOMMITTEE ON ENERGY POLICY, NATURAL RESOURCES
AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
ON

ACCEPTANCE OF FOREIGN GIFTS

FEBRUARY 12, 2002

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

Good morning. I am William H. Taft IV, the Legal Adviser of the Department of State. I am pleased to appear before you today to inform the Subcommittee concerning the State Department's implementation of the Foreign Gifts and Decorations Act with respect to State Department employees.

There have been concern about foreign gifts to government employees from the beginning of the United States. The Emoluments Clause of the Constitution prohibits any person holding an office of profit or trust under the United States from accepting any present, emolument, office or title from any foreign state without the consent of Congress. (Article I, Section 9, Clause 8.) The current era of regulating foreign gifts to employees dates from 1977, when the Foreign Gifts and Decorations Act (codified at 5 U.S.C. section 7342) substantially revised the rules and procedures on receipt and disposition of foreign gifts. This Act significantly decentralized administration of the disposal of foreign gifts and decorations that become U.S. Government property. Each agency became responsible for receiving from its employees those gifts from foreign governments of more than minimal value, as well as of foreign decorations not meeting the statutory criteria for retention by the recipient. Each agency also became responsible for disposing of such property in accordance with the law. My testimony today will describe the procedures used by State Department regarding gifts received by State Department employees.

The Department of State has regulations and procedures that implement the Foreign Gifts and Decorations Act. These regulations and procedures apply only to State Department employees. The State Department's regulations delegate the authority for the discharge of the responsibilities of the Secretary of State under the Foreign Gifts and Decorations Act to the Chief of Protocol, and the Office of Protocol has primary responsibility for administration of the Act within the Department of State. Since 1989, the Office of Protocol has had a Gift Unit to carry out these functions. I am accompanied

by Nancy Pilon, who directs the Gift Unit, and who is assisted by other Protocol Officers, as necessary. This Unit serves as the central processing point for all gifts received from foreign governments by employees of the State Department and is responsible for the official records of all gifts given by and to State Department employees.

Section 7342(g)(1) provides that each employing agency shall prescribe regulations as may be necessary to carry out the purpose of the Act. Employing agencies in the executive branch shall prescribe any such regulations pursuant to guidance provided by the Secretary of State. Detailed guidance was provided on December 28, 1977 by the Chief of Protocol to the heads of all executive branch agencies. Several agencies, including the Defense Department, the Energy Department, and the Federal Reserve Board, have promulgated regulations or directives to carry out the purposes of the Act with respect to their employees.

The Act sets out a number of rules on when and how gifts from foreign governments to government employees are handled. An employee may not request or otherwise encourage the tender of a gift or decoration from a foreign government. An employee may only retain for personal use a gift from a foreign government if the gift's fair market value is of minimal value. The Act defines minimal value as a retail value in the United States at the time of acceptance of $100 or less in 1978, but provided that this amount would be redefined every three years by regulations prescribed by the General Services Administration (GSA), in consultation with the Secretary of State, to reflect changes in the consumer price index. For the past 3-year period (1999-2001), the minimal value was $260 or less. That value is in the process of being redefined in accordance with the statute for the period 2002-2004. Thus, an employee may accept and personally keep any gift from a foreign government that is worth $260 or less retail value in the United States.

The Act also specifies that certain types of gifts of more than minimal value may be accepted by employees. These gifts are educational scholarships, medical treatment

and travel or expenses for travel taking place entirely outside of the United States where accepting such travel or expense is appropriate, consistent with U.S. interests, and permitted by the employing agency.

A gift from a foreign government of more than minimal value may also be accepted when it appears that to refuse the gift would likely cause offense or embarrassment or otherwise adversely affect the foreign relations of the United States. Such a gift, when accepted, becomes the property of the United States. Within 60 days after accepting a tangible gift of more than minimal value, an employee must deposit the gift for disposal with the employing agency or deposit the gift with that agency for official use, subject to the employing agency's approval. When an employee deposits a gift of more than minimal value for disposal or official use, the employee must file a statement with the employing agency containing specific information about the gift.

The State Department's regulations provide that the recipient of the gift is responsible for determining whether the gift is of minimal value in the United States at the time of acceptance. Should there be any difference of opinion regarding the value of a gift, the State Department will have an outside appraiser determine its value. The employee pays for the appraisal if the gift's value is $200 or more, and the State Department pays for the appraisal if the gift's value is less than $200.

The State Department's regulations also strongly encourage all supervisory officials to advise employees of their responsibilities under the law, including their obligation to decline acceptance of gifts of more than minimal value from foreign governments, if at all possible.

When foreign government gifts of more than minimal value are turned in by State Department employees, these gifts may either be kept for official use or processed for disposal. The State Department's regulations provide that the Office of Protocol should approve any retention of a gift for official use. The State Department's regulations specify that gifts or decorations retained for official use should be items which can be

used in the normal conduct of agency business, such as a rug or tea service, or an art object meriting display. Every effort should be made to place each item accepted for official use in a location that will afford the largest numbers of persons the benefit of its display. The regulations also state that personal gift items, such as wristwatches, jewelry, or wearing apparel, should not be regarded as suitable for official use.

If retention for official use is not desired, the gift must be deposited with the Office of Protocol within 60 days. A detailed report is submitted by the recipient with the gift. The recipient may indicate a desire to purchase the gift in this report. The report is stamped by the Office of Protocol when received and a copy is provided to the recipient. The procedures for disposal of a foreign government gift of more than minimal value are established in the Act. After the gift is deposited for disposal with the Office of Protocol, that office forwards the gift to the General Services Administration for transfer, donation or other disposal in accordance with the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949.

The Foreign Gifts and Decorations Act also permits employees to accept, retain and wear decorations given by foreign governments in recognition of active field service in time of combat operations or awarded for other outstanding or unusually meritorious performance, subject to the approval of the employing agency. State Department regulations provide that the supervising Assistant Secretary or comparable official must approve the decoration or, for an employee of Assistant Secretary rank or higher, the Chief of Protocol must approve the decoration. The regulations provide that an employee that has received a decoration must submit a request for approval to the Office of Protocol, which will obtain a decision as to whether the award meets the statutory criteria and can be retained and worn. Without this approval, the decoration is deemed to have been accepted on behalf of the United States and shall become the property of the United States. It must be deposited by the employee within 60 days of acceptance and is either retained for official use or forwarded to the General Services Administration for disposal.

Finally, let me highlight certain other responsibilities in the Foreign Gifts and Decorations Act specifically assigned to the State Department. I would like to report on how the State Department handles these responsibilities. Section 7342(f)(1) states that, not later than January 31 of each year, each employing agency shall compile a listing of all statements filed by its employees when depositing a gift from a foreign government of more than minimal value or when accepting certain travel or travel expenses. The Act requires the employing agency to transmit this listing to the Secretary of State, who is then required to publish a comprehensive listing of all such statements in the Federal Register. Each year, accordingly, the Office of Protocol notifies all other employing agencies of this requirement in writing before the end of the calendar year. The submissions are compiled by the Office of Protocol and published by the State Department in the Federal Register.

Section 7342(e)(1)(B) provides that no gift or decoration forwarded to GSA for disposal may be sold without the approval of the Secretary of State, upon a determination that the sale will not adversely affect the foreign relations of the United States. The longstanding practice of the U.S. Government has been to refrain from selling any foreign government gifts received during an Administration until after the Administration has ended, to decrease the possibility of offending the foreign government donor.

I welcome any questions that the Committee may have.

Mr. OSE. Thank you Mr. Secretary. If I might just delve into a couple of things. We had testimony earlier the evidence that we've uncovered or found indicates that a President receives somewhere between 10,000 and 12,000 gifts per year. How many gifts per year does the State Department have to deal with?

Mr. TAFT. Mr. Chairman, I'm not sure that I have the number at hand, but if I could provide the precise number for the record, I think that would be good. It is in around—certainly 1,000 would come in if you include the President, members of the family, Vice President, the Secretary of State; and then, of course, there are other agencies as well which I do not know about.

[The information referred to follows:]

The Protocol Office in the State Department handled about 600 to 700 gifts to Secretary Powell from foreign government sources last year of more than minimal value It also handled about 100 gifts of more than minimal value to other State Department officials from foreign government sources last year.

Mr. OSE. So there are quite a few that come in?

Mr. TAFT. There are.

Mr. OSE. I mean, it's not just one a month kind of thing?

Mr. TAFT. No, it is not.

Mr. OSE. And then the second question related to the first is the total valuation of those gifts, that the State Department actually has an appraisal system; so we could followup with that also.

Mr. TAFT. Yes. In fact, for the previous year, the year 2000, the list has already been published. The list for 2001 will be available shortly, as soon as we get the information from all of the different agencies.

[The information referred to follows:]

Attached is the list of gifts to federal employees from foreign government sources of more than minimal value, as reported to the State Department.

Federal Register

Monday,
July 22, 2002

Part III

Department of State

Office of Protocol

Gifts to Federal Employees From Foreign Government Sources Reported to Employing Agencies in Calendar Year 2001; Notice

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Office of Protocol

[Public Notice 4058]

Gifts to Federal Employees From Foreign Government Sources Reported to Employing Agencies in Calendar Year 2001

The Department of State submits the following comprehensive listing of the statements which, as required by law, Federal employees filed with their employing agencies during calendar year 2001 concerning gifts received from foreign government sources. The compilation includes reports of both tangible gifts and gifts of travel or travel expenses of more than minimal value, as defined by statute.

Publication of this listing in the Federal Register is required by Section 7342(f) of Title 5, United States Code, as added by Section 515(a)(1) of the Foreign Relations Authorizations Act, Fiscal Year 1978 (Public Law 95–105, August 17, 1977, 91 Stat. 865).

Dated: April 25, 2002.

Grant S. Green, Jr.,

Under Secretary for Management, Department of State.

AGENCY: WHITE HOUSE OFFICE AND THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

[Report of Tangible Gifts]

Name and title of person accepting the gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift, date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government, estimated value, and current disposition or location	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
President	Inuit sculpture of walrus in green soapstone with ivory tusks, created by J.B. Kolola (12" x 7" x 5"). Recd—February 5, 2001. Est. Value—$700. Archives Foreign.	The Right Honorable Jean Chretien, P.C., M.P., Prime Minister of Canada.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
President	Red Oriental wool rug (approximately 39" x 63") with an additional 4" of fringe on each side. Recd—February 14, 2001. Est. Value—$400. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Kanat B. Saudabayev, Ambassador of the Republic of Kazakhstan.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
	Book: "Nazarabayev—My Life, My Times, and the Future," an autobiography. Recd—February 14, 2001. est. Value—$30. Archives Foreign.		
President	(1) Two book set (English and Spanish): "Guanajuato: Places and Pathways" and "Guanajuato: Sitios y Recorridos," by Consuelo Tovar. (2) Handmade black leather cowboy boots with eagles on each side; made by the Liberty Boot Company. Recd—February 15, 2001. Est. Value—$1900. Archives Foreign.	The Honorable Juan Carlos Romero Hicks, Governor of the State of Guanajuato.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
President	Handmade black and maroon ostrich skin cowboy boots made by the Montana Boot Company. Recd—February 15, 2001. Est. Value—$1500. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Vicente Fox Quesada, President of the United Mexican States.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
	Black leather belt with a sterling silver belt buckle shaped to form "BUSH". Recd—February 15, 2001. Est. Value—$400. Archives Foreign.		
	Pitiado belt decorated with cactus thread. Recd—February 15, 2001. Est. Value—$400. Archives Foreign.		
President	Black felt cowboy hat by the Ariop Hat Company. Recd—February 15, 2001. Est. Value—$250. Archives Foreign.	The Honorable Eduardo Ezequiel Arroyo Roldan, Mayor of San Francisco Del Rincon, Guanajuato.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.

AGENCY: WHITE HOUSE OFFICE AND THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL—Continued

[Repor of Tangible Gifts]

Name and title of person accepting the gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift, date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government, estimated value, and current disposition or location	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
	Black felt sombrero with 10k gold thread trim stitched "San Francisco del Rincon, Gto 2001 Fox Bush San Cristobal" around the rim; made by the Salazar Yepez Hat company. Recd—February 15, 2001. Est. Value—$1800. Archives Foreign.		
	"Concord" gym bag with five baseball hats with "Concord" symbol; three pairs of men's running shoes; two short-sleeved "Concord" shirts, white with black trim; two short-sleeved "Concord" shirts, black and white trim. Recd—February 15, 2001. Est. Value—$552. Archives Foreign.		
President	(1) Key to the city of Leon in a black case with a plaque "Llave de la Ciudad de Leon de los Aldama Entregada por su Govierno al Presidente de los Estados Unidos de Norte America George W. Bush Leon de los Aldama, Guanajuato, Mexico a 16 de Febrero del ano 2001." Small Mexican flag lapel pin included. (2) 8" metal replica of "Arco Triunfal" on a wooden base. (3) Hardcover book: "Leon: Trayectoria y Destino", by Mariano Gonzalez Leal. (4) Handmade black leather boots with blue and white stitching from the San Diego Boot Company. Recd—February 15, 2001. Est. Value—$1620. Archives Foreign.	The Honorable Luis Ernesto Ayala Torres, Mayor of the City of Leon.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
President	Painting: De la Serie "Paisajes de Cafetal" by Edmundo Otoniel, 11" x 14" landscape scene triple matted and framed in a gold-painted wooden frame (26" x 29". Recd—March 2, 2001. Est. Value—$1200. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Francisco Guillermo Flores Perez, President of the Republic of El Salvador.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
President	Model of a turtle ship (keo bug seon). 5.5" x 5.5" x 5.5", executed in white painted aluminum; contained in a glass case on a rosewood base with brass plaque engraved "Presented to his Excellency George Walker Bush, the President of the United States of America by Kim Dae-jung, the President of the Republic of Korea March 7, 2001". Recd—March 7, 2001. Est. Value—$400. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Kim Dae-jung, President of the Republic of Korea.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.

AGENCY: WHITE HOUSE OFFICE AND THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL—Continued

[Report of Tangible Gifts]

Name and title of person accepting the gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift, date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government, estimated value, and current disposition or location	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
	Book: "Three Stage' Approach to Korean Reunification," by President Kim Dae-jung. Recd—March 7, 2001. Est. Value—$40. Archives Foreign.		
President	Mirror: 36" x 50" in an elaborate 5" wooden inlay frame; handmade in Syria. Recd March 13, 2001. Est. Value—$600. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Rostom Al-Zoubi, Ambassador of the Syrian Arab Republic.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
President	Large (12" diameter) Dublin Crystal bowl, engraved on side "Presented to George W. Bush, President of The United States of America on the occasion of St. Patrick's Day 2001 by the Taoiseach, Bertie Ahern, T.D., on behalf of the people of Ireland." Gift also included 5 pint-size bags of shamrocks. Recd—March 16, 2001. Est. Value—$295. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Bertie Ahern, Prime Minister of Ireland.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
President	Portrait: Laser picture of President Bush on stretch nylon fabric 16" x 12"), double matted in wooden frame (25¼" x 18¼"). Recd—March 19, 2001. Est. Value—$375. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Yoshiro Mori, Prime Minister of Japan.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
	Vase: Kutani ware, round 6½" x 20" in dark blue shading to green color. Recd—March 19, 2001. Est. Value—$350. Archives.		
President	Etching (20" x 15"): "Draught of the City of Jerusalem" with a plaque engraved: "Presented to The Honorable George W. Bush, President The United States of America, In Friendship, March 2001 Ariel Sharon State of Israel Prime Minister." Recd—March 20, 2001. Est. Value—$275. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Ariel Sharon, Prime Minister of Israel.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
President	Boots: navy blue ostrich skin stitched with "GWB", "2001", the American and Mexican flags, and a symbolic Mexican design. Recd—March 22, 2001. Est. Value—$1800. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Vicente Fox Quesada, President of the United Mexican States.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
President	Coin: "Pontificate of John Paul II" gold coin, issued 12 Sept 2000. Recd—March 26, 2001. Est. Value—$405. Archives Foreign.	His Eminence Edmund Cardinal Szoka, President, Pontifical Commission for Vatican City State.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
	Coin: "Pontificate of Paul Paul II" coin, issued 12 Sept 2000. Recd—March 26, 2001. Est. Value—$209. Archives Foreign.		
President	Eschenbach binoculars and canvas carrying case. Recd—March 29, 2001. Est. Value—$267. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Gerhard Schroeder, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.

AGENCY: WHITE HOUSE OFFICE AND THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL—Continued

[Report of Tangible Gifts]

Name and title of person accepting the gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift, date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government, estimated value, and current disposition or location	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
	Hardcover book: "Berlin 360," by Jaron Verlag. Book has panoramic photographs of various scenes in Berlin with captions in German. Recd—March 29, 2001. Est. Value—$75. Archives Foreign.		
President	Rug: Mamluk design, all silk (approximately 4' x 6' machine spun Egyptian rug. Recd—April 2, 2001. Est. Value—$1500. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Mohamed Hosny Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
President	Vase: metal in the shape of the Aries symbol (a ram's head). Recd—April 9, 2001. Est. Value—$400. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Robert Kocharian, President of the Republic of Armenia.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
President	Crystal vase (10" x 4½"): handmade Swedish frosted glass with crown engraved on top and a landscape design underneath; wood base with brass plaque and a wood display case (14" x 8¾" x 6½") also included. Recd—April 10, 2001. Est. Value—$600. Archives Foreign.	His Majesty King Abdullah II bin Al Hussein of the Hashemite, Kingdom of Jordan.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
President	"Coordillerana" saddle, stirrup, stirrup's belt, blue poncho, poncho, and silver bridle. Recd—April 19, 2001. Est. Value—$438. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency The President of the Argentine Nation and Mrs. de De la Rua.	Non-acceotance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
	Silver "GB" belt buckle and leather belt. Recd—April 19, 2001. Est. Value—$200. Archives Foreign.		
President	Artwork (18" x 21"): four pictures of different Quebec scenes by Antoine, Dumas; all numbered, 30 of 80, and signed by artist. Recd—April 20, 2001. Est. Value—$575. Archives Foreign.	The Right Honorable Jean Chretien, P.C., M.P., Prime Minister of Canada.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
President	Wooden box with carving of Chateau Frontenac on front containing 4 bottles of Inniskillin wine ('97 Oak aged and '98 Vidal). Recd—April 20, 2001. Est. Value—$336. Handled pursuant to Secret Service policy.	The Right Honorable Jean Chretien, P.C., M.P., Prime Minister of Canada.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
President	Hardback book: "Sepultado en el olvido: Atlas Historiografico," by Alejandro, Bolanos Geyer. Recd—April 21, 2001. Est. Value—$300. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency, The President of the Republic of Nicaragua and Exelentisima Maria Dolores Aleman.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
President	Framed paintings (21" x 21½"): (1) town scene, (2) village by the beach. Recd—April 25, 2001. Est. Value—$700. Archives Foriegn.	His Excellency, Rafiq al-Hariri, Prime Minister of the Republic of Lebanon.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
President	Color photograph (approximately 9" x 7") inscribed to President in a silver and leather frame. Recd—May 7, 2001. Est. Value—$500. Archives Foreign.	His Highness Sheikh Sulman bin Hamad bin Isa Al-Khalifa, Crown Prince of the State of Bahrain, and Head of the Bahrain Defense Force.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.

AGENCY: WHITE HOUSE OFFICE AND THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL—Continued

[Report of Tangible Gifts]

Name and title of person accepting the gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift, date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government, estimated value, and current disposition or location.	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
	Curved gold saber and sheath, approximately 39″ long. Recd—May 7, 2001. Est. Value—$10000. Archives Foreign.		
President	Bottle (750ml) of Slijva liquor. Recd—May 9, 2001. Est. Value—$16. Handled pursuant to Secretary Service policy.	His Excellency Vojislav Kostunica, President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
	Icon: 14″ × 10″ painted wood icon depicting St. George on a horse slaying a monster. Recd—May 9, 2001. Est. Value—$250. Archives Foreign.		
President	14″ black sculpture of a panther with display stand; held in a large green leather box. Recd—May 11, 2001. Est. Value—$850. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency, Olusegun Obasanjo, President of the Federal Repubilic of Nigeria.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
President	Two signed, limited edition engravings, approximately 6½″ x 8″ Recd—May 23, 2001. Est. Value—$400. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency, Vicente Fox Quesada, President of the United Mexican States.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
President	Hardcover book: "Scrolls from the Dead Sea." Hardcover book: "The Golden Book of Psalms," bound in buffalo leather, printed in Hebrew and English, and held in a leather and wood box. Recd—May 31, 2001. Est. Value—$535. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Moshe Katzav, President of Israel.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
	38″ x 9″ framed reproduction of a Dead Sea Scroll; held in a blue velvet box. Recd—May 31, 2001. Est. Value—$300. Archives Foreign.		
President	Waterman blue fountain pen with NATO logo on tip. Recd—June 13, 2001. Est. Value—$275. Archives Foreign.	The Right Honorable Lord Robertson of Port Ellen, P.C., Screatary General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
President	Four crystal wine glasses. Recd—June 13, 2001. Est. Value—$800. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Guy Verhofstadt, Prime Minister of Belgium.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
President	Crystal globe (10″ diameter) with Slovenia marked in gold. Globe rotates and rests on marble base (9″d) with plaque engraved "Republika Slovenija 16.6.2001." Recd—June 16, 2001. Est. Value—$250. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Milan Kucan, President of the Republic of Slovenia.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
	Hardcover book: "Slovenia: The First Ten Years," Recd—June 16, 2001. Est. Value—$80. Archives Foreign.		
President	Silver relief of the Kremlin (2″ x 5″) and 5 silver coins; held in blue presentation box. Recd—June 16, 2001. Est. Value—$350. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency, Vladimir Putin, President of the Russian Federation.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
President	Cloth (11″ x 6′8″): green, gold, black, purple and red hand woven "Kente" cloth. Recd—June 29, 2001. Est. Value—$650. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency John Kufuor, President of the Republic of Ghana.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.

AGENCY: WHITE HOUSE OFFICE AND THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL—Continued

[Report of Tangible Gifts]

Name and title of person accepting the gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift, date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government, estimated value, and current disposition or location	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
President	Fishing rod: 6″ Daiwa "Grand Wave-X Off-shore" rod; specialized jigging model 63 HRJ–S. Recd—June 30, 2001. Est. Value—$399. Archives Foreign. Sony P50 digital camera. Recd—June 30, 2001. Est. Value—$400. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Junichiro Koizumi, Prime Minister of Japan.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
President	Saddle: black with gold and silver embroidery, red leather trim, black fringe with silver sequins, and intricately engraved metal stirrups; held in a glass case. Recd—July 6, 2001. Est. Value—$500. Archives Foreign.	His Majesty Mohamed VI, King of Morocco.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
President	Sword: 29″ silver handle and sheath with motif of flowers and rope, and coral stones. Recd—July 12, 2001. Est. Value—$1000. Archives Foreign. Saddle (39″ x 41″) with 15″ seat and wool blanket lining: green leather with gold and silver rope applique with matching neck piece (50″ x 3″) and head piece (33″ x 15″). Wood stand for resting the saddle (31″ x 22″ x 15″). Recd—July 12, 2001. Est. Value—$1400. Archives Foreign. Dates (10 boxes): "Dattes Deglet Nour d'Algerie, Branchettes." Recd—July 12, 2001. Est. Value—$220. Handled pursuant to Secret Service policy. Wine (36 bottles): Domaine de Sebra (12); Medea (12); Cuvee du President (12). Recd—July 12, 2001. Est. Value—$480. Handled pursuant to Secret Service policy.	His Excellency Abdelkaziz Bouteflika, President of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
President	Silver frame (8½″ x 12″): with the Royal crest engraved on top, and matted and signed photograph of Prince Philip. Recd—July 19, 2001. Est. Value—$350. Archives Foreign.	His Royal Highness The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
President	Art prints (4): copper plates (30″ x 22½″) hand printed on Fabriano Tiepolo paper depicting four Greco-Roman theaters; all signed and numbered. Recd—July 20, 2001. Est. Value—$800. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Silvio Berlusconi, President of the Council of Ministers of the Italian Republic.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
President	Porcelain bowl: 15½″ white and gold crater-shaped bowl by Richard Ginori; crafted in the style of Carlo Leopoldo Ginori Lisci; with scalloped edges and four mermaid figures atop a base featuring two horses. Recd—July 20, 2001. Est. Value—$1200. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Silvio Berlusconi, President of the Council of Ministers of the Italian Republic.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.

AGENCY: WHITE HOUSE OFFICE AND THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL—Continued

[Report of Tangible Gifts]

Name and title of person accepting the gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift, date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government, estimated value, and current disposition or location	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
President	Toiletries: Aqua di Parma cologne (6 oz.); soap (100 g); facial cream (3.3 oz.); and cologne deodorant (5 oz.). Recd—July 20, 2001. Est. Value—$263. Handled pursuant to Secret Service policy. Yellow leather Aqua di Parma toiletries case. Recd—July 20, 2001. Est. Value—$100. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Silvio Berlusconi, President of the Council of Ministers of the Italian Republic.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
President	Watch: Stradivari 1715 wristwatch with black leather band and silver casing engraved "George W. Bush" on side. Recd—July 20, 2001. Est. Value—$500. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Silvio Berlusconi, President of the Council of Ministers of the Italian Republic.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
President	Leatherbound hardcover book (first editlon): "Storia Della Scienza, Volume I" in a brown leather sleeve; accompanied by an engraved book plaque. Recd—July 20, 2001. Est. Value—$350. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Silvio Berlusconi, President of the Council of Ministers of the Italian Republic.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
President	Watch: Franck Muller Chrometro wristwatch with gold casing and brown leather band, Recd—July 27, 2001. Est. Value—$10900. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Silvio Berlusconi, President of the Council of Ministers of the Italian Republic.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
President	Lap desk: portable black leather Pineider writing desk (17½" x 17¼" x 15½") with personalized stationery, fountain pens and nibs, and inkwell. Recd—July 27, 2001. Est. Value—$1650. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Sivlio Berlusconi, President of the Council of Ministers of the Italian Republic.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
President	Ties (3): "Battistoni" silk twill (navy blue). Recd—July 30, 2001. Est. Value—$390. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Silvio Berlusconi, President of the Council of Ministers of the Italian Republic.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
President	Photo album: leather imprinted with "Presidenza della Republica Italiana, George W. Bush, Presidente degli Stati Uniti D'America, Genova—Roma, 20–23 Luglio 2001," containing photos from the Presidential visit. Recd—July 30, 2001. Est. Value—$200. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Carlo Azeglio Ciampi, President of the Italian Republic.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
President	Wooden carving: 40" female figure carrying child on her back and a water urn on her head; carved from light-colored ebony with a plaque attached to the base: "To The Honorable George W. Bush. President of the United States From, Ambassador Serge Mombouli Republic of Congo, Credentials Presented 7–31–01." Recd—July 30, 2001. Est. Value—$1600.	His Excellency Serge Mombouli, Ambassador of the Republic of Congo.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.

AGENCY: WHITE HOUSE OFFICE AND THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL—Continued

[Report of Tangible Gifts]

Name and title of person accepting the gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift, date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government, estimated value, and current disposition or location	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
President	Briefcase: made of black real carbon fiber by "Tradition and Technology" (4" x 14" x 17"). Recd—July 31, 2001. Est Value—$800. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Silvio Berlusconi, President of the Council of Ministers of the Italian Republic.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S Government.
President	Jacket: Barbour Thornproof, Classic Beaufort with zip-in vest and snap-on hood. Recd—July 31, 2001. Est. Value—$354. Archives Foreign.	The Right Honorable Tony Blair, M.P., Prime Minister.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S Government.
President	Framed document: 27" x 32" framed and matted reproduction of the "Declaration of Quebec City" from the Summit of the Americas, April 22, 2001; signed by attendees. Recd—August 20, 2001. Est. Value—$180. Archives Foreign. CD and videocassette: "Amerythmes: Sommet des Ameriques, Quebec, Canada 2001." Recd—August 20, 2001. Est. Value—$30. Archives Foreign. Album: 9" x 10" burgundy leather photo album embossed with gold crest, containing photographs of the Presidential visit to Quebec in April 2001. Recd—August 20, 2001. Est. Value—$201. Archives Foreign.	The Right Honorable Jean Chretien, P.C., M.P., Prime Minister of Canada.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S Government.
President	Shirt: long-sleeve wool shirt with blue and green stripes. Recd—September 10, 2001. Est. Value—$150. Archives Foreign. Boots: custom-made boots of Australian crocodile, kangaroo, and emu hide. Recd—September 10, 2001. Est. Value—$496. Archives Foreign. Bowl: wooden bowl (16" x 10") made of Australian red cedar, with hinged lid and flower design on lid; held in satin-lined polished wood case. Recd—September 10, 2002. Est. Value—$404. Archives Foreign.	The Honorable John Howard, Prime Minister of Australia.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
President	Wreath of flowers. Recd—September 17, 2001. Est. Value—$300. Handled pursuant to Secret Service policy.	His Excellency, Teodoro Biyogo Nsue, Ambassador of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S Government.
President	Watch: Bernard-Richards quartz watch with Roman and Arabic dials and a leather band; engraved on back "Presidence de la Republique francaise." Recd—September 19, 2001. Est Value—$350. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Jacques Chirac, President of the French Republic.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S Government.

AGENCY: WHITE HOUSE OFFICE AND THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL—Continued

[Report of Tangible Gifts]

Name and title of person accepting the gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift, date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government, estimated value, and current disposition or location	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
	Wine: 6 bottles of 1990 Chateau La Lagune Haut-Medoc win. Recd—Septmeber 19, 2001. Est. Value—$372. Handled pursuant to Secret Service policy.		
President	Wood carving: 31″ elaborately carved ebony in the figure of a male and female head. Recd—September 26, 2001. Est. Value—$225. Archives Foreign.	Her Excellency Soekarnopoutri Megawati, President of the Republic of Indonesia.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
President	Framed original cartoon by Washington Times cartoonist Bill Garner; two-panel drawing of President Bush at joint session of Congress in September 2001. Recd—October 1, 2001. Est. Value—$600. Archives Foreign.	His Royal Highness Prince Bandar bin Sultan bin Abdul Aziz, Ambassador of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
President	Vase (14″): turquoise frosted glass bowl (15″ diameter) on a gold and silver stand surrounded by five gnus. Recd—October 4, 2001. Est. Value—$10000. Archives Foreign.	His Highness Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al Thani, Amir of the State of Qatar.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
	CD: "Qatar: The Modern State." Recd—October 4, 2001. Est. Value—$15. Archives Foreign.		
President	Painting: 23″ round enamel painting on copper of St. George on a horse slaying the dragon, with "Good Defeats Evil" above it; held on a 35″ × 35″ wood frame. Recd—October 5, 2001. Est. Value—$300. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Eduard Shevardnadze, President of Georgia.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
President	Parchment commendation of George W. Bush from "Republica de Colombia Congreso de Colombia Sesion Plenaria"; received in a leather folder embossed with crest and "Senado de la Republica". Recd—October 12, 2001. Est. Value—$400. Archives Foreign.	The Honorable Carlos Garcia Orjuela, President of the Senate of the Republic of Colombia.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
President	Watch: silver Piaget watch with rectangular face. Recd—October 16, 2001. Est. Value—$5900. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Silvio Berlusconi, President of the Council of Ministers of the Italian Republic.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
President	Bow: 6′ lacquered bamboo bow bound by rattan; made in the same manner as those of the shoguns. Recd—October 20, 2001. Est. Value—$650. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Junichiro Koizumi, Prime Minister of Japan.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
	Wooden stand and four arrows; stand designed to hold large bamboo bow. Recd—October 20, 2001. Est. Value—$60. Archives Foreign.		

AGENCY: WHITE HOUSE OFFICE AND THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL—Continued

[Report of Tangible Gifts]

Name and title of person accepting the gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift, date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government, estimated value, and current disposition or location	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
	Arrow: antique fork-shaped arrow in a wooden box with calligraphy by the Prime Minister: "The arrow to defeat the evil and bring peace on earth." Recd—October 20, 2001. Est. Value—$2400. Archives Foreign.		
	Photograph: 4" x 6" color photo of a man in traditional shogun costume on horseback with large bow and arrow; held in a tinted lucite frame. Recd—October 20, 2001. Est. Value—$30. Archives Foreign.		
President	Hardcover book series (10 volumes): "Kasaysayan: The Story of the Filipino People," published by Reader's Digest. Recd—October 21, 2001. Est. Value—$350. Archives Foreign.	Her Excellency Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo, President of the Republic of the Philippines.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrasement to donor and U.S. Government.
President	Box: 5¼" x 3¾" x 2" wood-lined silver box with glass insert in lid displaying piece of Peruvian fabric. Recd—October 24, 2001. Est. Value—$200. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Alejandro Toledo Manrique, President of the Republic of Peru.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
	Hardcover coffee table book: "Calendar of Peru: Fiesta Times." Recd—October 24, 2001. Est. Value—$75. Archives Foreign.		
President	Rice bowl: ornate silver bowl with lid and gold details, made in traditional Malay silver crafting method. Recd—October 24, 2001. Est. Value—$750. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency YAB Dato Seri Dr. Mahathir bin Mohamad, Prime Minister of Malaysia.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrasement to donor and U.S. Government.
President	Box: 8¼" x 6½" wood box carved with the APEC CEO Summit logo; lined in yellow silk and containing a glass snuff bottle painted with an image of the President, with a wood display stand. Recd—October 24, 2001. Est. Value—$1000. Archives Foreign.	Mr. Yu Ziaozong, Chairman, China Council for the Promotion of International Trade.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
President	Vase: ceramic vase painted with Chinese landscape; held in a silk box with rosewood stand. Recd—October 24, 2001. Est. Value—$150. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Jiang Zemin, President of the People's Republic of China.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
	Tunic: blue and gold, traditional Chinese silk tunic lined in ivory silk and held in a personalized red silk garment bag. Recd—October 24, 2001. Est. Value—$350. Archives Foreign.		
President	Vessel: 12" silver and gold lidded pitcher with elaborate detailing. Recd—October 25, 2001. Est. Value—$850. Archives Foreign.	His Highness Sheikh Sulman bin Hamad bin Isa Al-Khalifa, Crown Prince of the State of Bahrain and Head of the Bahrain Defense Force.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.

AGENCY: WHITE HOUSE OFFICE AND THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL—Continued

[Report of Tangible Gifts]

Name and title of person accepting the gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift, date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government, estimated value, and current disposition or location	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
President	Dates: two boxes of Algerian dates. Recd—November 6, 2001. Est. Value—$130. Handled pursuant to Secret Service policy. Wine (12 bottles): 1998 Domaine Sebra, 1998 Domaine Mamounia, and 1998 Domaine Khadra (4 bottles of each). Recd—November 6, 2001. Est. Value—$180. Handled pursuant to Secret Service policy. Rug: 6' x 9' multi-colored area rug made of native Algerian wool. Recd—November 6, 2001. Est. Value—$2800. Archives Foreign. Mosaic: 51" x 47" ceramic tile mosaic in blue and green floral pattern, in a wooden frame. Recd—November 6, 2001. Est. Value—$1800. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Abdelaziz Bouteflika, President of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
President	Wine: 6 bottles of 1990 Chateau Talbot Saint-Julien. Recd—November 7, 2001. Est. Value—$450. Handled pursuant to Secret Service policy.	His Excellency Jacques Chirac, President of the French Republic.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
President	Sterling silver tray (11" x 11") and bowl (8") with bulls around the edges. Recd—November 9, 2001. Est. Value—$1000. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Prime Minister of the Republic of India.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
President	Facsimile of letter recognizing the United States as a nation; held in a leather presentation box embossed with Croation crest. Recd—November 10, 2001. Est. Value—$300. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Stjephan Mesic, President of the Republic of Croatia.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
President	Samovar: 40" electric stainless steel tea urn with platter. Recd—November 13, 2001. Est. Value—$750. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Vladimir Putin, President of the Russian Federation.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
President	Commemorative coin: gold coin with "Commemoraction Cenenario Natalicio de Rubon Dario" printed inside lid of blue box with blue velvet interior. Est. Value—$300. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Enrique Bolanos, President-elect of the Republic of Nicaragua.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
President	CDs (2): commemorating September 11 attacks: "Long Live America" and "My Heart's Song: For NYC and the World;" lyrics of "Long Live America!" in silver painted frame (8" x 10"). Recd—November 21, 2001. Est. Value—$45. Archives Foreign. Hardcover art book: "Kiukok: Deconstructing Despair," by Alfredo Roces. Recd—November 21, 2001. Est. Value—$75. Archives Foreign.	Her Excellency Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo, President of the Republic of the Philippines and Mr. Jose Miguel Arroyo.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.

AGENCY: WHITE HOUSE OFFICE AND THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL—Continued

[Report of Tangible Gifts]

Name and title of person accepting the gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift, date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government, estimated value, and current disposition or location	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
	Cuff links: yellow mother of pearl cuff links set in 18K gold. Recd—November 21, 2001. Est. Value—$300. Archives Foreign.		
	Painting: 19" x 25" painting "Rooster" by Filippino artist Ang Kiukok in a goldtone frame. Recd—November 21, 2001. Est. Value—$450. Archives Foreign.		
President	Tea: 72 packets of La Virginia Argentine tea. Recd—November 27, 2001. Est. Value—$72. Handled pursuant to Secret Service policy.	His Excellency The president of the Argentine Nation and Mrs. de De la Rua.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
	Box: 11½" x 7" x 3½" sterling silver box with wood interior and crest of Argentina on lid. Recd—November 27, 2001. Est. Value—$450. Archives Foreign.		
President	Saddle: Western-style brown leather saddle with silver accents. Recd—November 27, 2001. Est. Value—$500. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Pervez Musharraf, President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
	Hat: brown leather hat with drawstring. Redc—November 27, 2001. Est. Value—$75. Archives Foreign.		
President	Artwork (45.5" x 35"): oil painting of five African tribal dancers in gold-toned frame. Recd—November 27, 2001. Est. Value—$500. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Didier Ratsiraka, President of the Republic of Madagascar.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
	Artwork (31" x 27"): oil painting of village scene with purple flowering tree; held in wooden frame painted white with red accents. Recd—November 27, 2001. Est. Value—$325. Archives Foreign.		
President	Artwork (9" x 12"): blue cross with black overlay, and yellow and red background, by Rafael Canogar, numbered 17/25. Recd—November 28, 2001. Est. Value—$500. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Jose Maria Aznar, President of the Government of Spain.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
President	Sword: 29" silver saber with curved blade and scabard with elaborate detailing and amber stones. Recd—November 28, 2001. Est. Value—$1500. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Ali Abdullah Saleh, President of the Republic of Yemen.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
	Fabric (4 pieces): 98" x 49" blue and orange striped material; 116" x 46"): black and orange striped material (2); and 100" x 44" blue and yellow striped material. Recd—November 28, 2001. Est. Value—$300. Archives Foreign.		

AGENCY: WHITE HOUSE OFFICE AND THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL—Continued

[Report of Tangible Gifts]

Name and title of person accepting the gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift, date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government, estimated value, and current disposition or location	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
President	Framed photograph: 27" x 24" doubled matted color photo of then-Governor Bush at the Western Wall in Jerusalem, Israel. Recd—December 2, 2001. Est. Value—$300. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Ariel Sharon, Prime Minister of Israel.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
President	Framed message: 19" x 24" message proclaiming the planting of 5000 trees in a park in Jerusalem to honor the victims of the September 11 attacks; in a painted wood frame with cream matting. Small plaque on frame engraved: "With appreciation for your leadership, courage, and determination in the face of evil." Recd—December 3, 2001. Est. Value—$69. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Ariel Sharon, Prime Minister of Israel.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
	Circular, engraved sterling and gold representation of Jerusalem; small plaque on stand reads: "Presented to The Honorable George W. Bush, President of the United States of America, in Friendship December 2001, Ariel Sharon, Prime Minister of the State of Israel." Recd—December 3, 2001. Est. Value—$500. Archives Foreign.		
President	Staff: 48" wooden rod bound in silver, inset with multi-colored glass stones; 6 hanging charms near the top. Recd—December 6, 2001. Est. Value—$300. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Jorge Fernando Quiroga Ramirez, President of the Republic of Bolivia.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
President	Hardcover coffee table book: "Casas de los Cabos." Recd—December 7, 2001. Est. Value—$50. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Vicente Fox Quesada, President of the United Mexican States.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
	Decorative silver bowl (4" x 4"d) with a small bird on the lip. Recd—December 7, 2001. Est. Value—$250. Archives Foreign.		
President	Lamp: 27" lamp with a jade base carved in the shape of an elephant, with a 14" green silk shade. Recd—December 14, 2001. Est. Value—$800. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Sakthip Krairiksh, Ambassador of the Kingdom of Thailand.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
President	Books: boxed set of nine volumes on the "Kings of the Royal House of Chakri." Recd—December 14, 2001. Est. Value—$350. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Thaksin Shinawatra, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Thailand.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
	Stationery: 2 sets of paper and envelopes, with a gold tone letter opener; held in a polished burlwood box with the seal of the Royal Thai Government on the lid. Recd—December 14, 2001. Est. Value—$60. Archives Foreign.		

AGENCY: WHITE HOUSE OFFICE AND THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL—Continued

[Report of Tangible Gifts]

Name and title of person accepting the gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift, date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government, estimated value, and current disposition or location	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
	Travel desk: 13½" x 17½" black leather-topped lap desk with polished burlwood trim. Recd—December 14, 2001. Est. Value—$250. Archives Foreign.		
President	Colored photographs (19): pictures of the Presidential visit to China; off-white matting with gold edges (9.5" x 13"). Recd—December 19, 2001. Est. Value—$333. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Tang Jiaxuan, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
President	Decorative silver stand (6½") with a marble base; indigenous Kazakhstan animals adorn the stand; held in a green leather presentation case. Recd—December 21, 2001. Est. Value—$5697. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Nursultan Nazarbayev, President of the Republic of Kazakhstan.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
	Silver medallion (2" diameter): engraved with "President of Republic of Kazakhstan" with outline and signature of President Nazarbayev. Recd—December 21, 2001. Est. Value—$40. Archives Foreign.		
President	Saddle: black with ornate trimming. Recd—December 21, 2001. Est. Value—$7500. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Nursultan Nazarbayev, President of the Republic of Kazakhstan.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
President	Hardcover leather books (2 copies): "A Diary Between Friends," by Alliance Atlantis Communications, Inc. (English and French versions), in sleeves. Recd—December 27, 2001. Est. Value—$500. Archives Foreign.	The Right Honorable Jean Chretien, P.C., M.P., Prime Minister of Canada.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Governemnt.
President	Branched dates (approximately 30 pounds). Recd—December 31, 2001. Est. Value—$180. Handled pursuant to Secret Service policy.	His Excellency Zine El-Abidine Ben Ali, President of the Republic of Tunisia.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
	Purple leather chest (16" x 18" x 24"): Bombay vault style with mirror-lined lid; one false drawer, two half drawers, and one full drawer, all leather covered and lined. Recd—December 31, 2001. Est. Value—$700. Archives Foreign.		
	Olive oil (8 liters). Recd—December 31, 2001. Est. Value—$28. Handled pursuant to Secret Service policy.		
	Bottles of wine (6): "Les Vignes de Tanit (2 Rose, 2 Blanc, 2 Rouge)," made in Tunisia. Recd—December 31, 2001. Est. Value—$48. Handled pursuant to Secret Service policy.		

AGENCY: WHITE HOUSE OFFICE AND THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL—Continued

[Report of Tangible Gifts]

Name and title of person accepting the gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift, date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government, estimated value, and current disposition or location	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
President	Chinese classical novels (4 chests, 38 volumes total): "Dream of Red Mansions," "The Romance of Three Kingdoms," "Outlaws of the Marsh," and "Journey to the West," printed on fine kozo (rice) style paper with silk covering; made into calligraphic version by Shen Hongsheng for APEC China 2001 meeting. Recd—December 31, 2001. Est. Value—$3000. Archives Foreign.	The Honorable Chen Liangyu, Acting Mayor, Municipal People's Government of Shanghai.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
President	Oil painting (22" x 26"): green palm tree with donkey, chair, and multi-colored beach balls; presented in gold frame. Recd—December 31, 2001. Est. Value—$500. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Hipolito Mejia, President of the Dominican Republic.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
First Lady	Dish: 7" silver plated copper with pedestal base and engraved with a killer whale in the center; created by artist Harold Alfred, a member of the Kwakiutl tribe. Recd—February 5, 2001. Est. Value—$500. Archives Foreign.	Mrs. Aline Chretien, Office of the Prime Minister of Canada.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
First Lady	"Concord" gym bag with eight baseball hats with "Concord" symbol, and four pairs of women's running shoes. Recd—February 15, 2001. Est. Value—$375. Archives Foreign.	The Honorable Eduardo Ezequiel Arroyo Roldan, Mayor of San Francisco Del Rincon, Guanajuato.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
	White straw cowboy hat by the Arlop Hat Company. Recd—February 15, 2001. Est. Value—$150. Archives Foreign.		
First Lady	Books: "My Love, My Country," and "Praying for Tomorrow: Letters to My Husband in Prison," both by Lee Hee-ho, and "Prison Writings," by Kim Daejung. Recd—March 7, 2001. Est. Value—$99. Archives Foreign.	Mrs. Lee Hee-ho, First Lady of the Republic of Korea.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
	Hwagak jewelry box, tiger patterned, 7" x 4" x 3", specially made by J.M. Lee. Recd—March 7, 2001. Est. Value—$396. Archives Foreign.		
First Lady	Silver necklace with bird and heart design in a small green jewelry box with gold trim. Recd—March 22, 2001. Est. Value—$110. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Vicente Fox Quesada, President of the United Mexican States.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
	Boots; brown lizard skin with a star stitched in brown on both front and back. Recd—March 22, 2001. Est. Value—$450. Archives Foreign.		

AGENCY: WHITE HOUSE OFFICE AND THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL—Continued

[Report of Tangible Gifts]

Name and title of person accepting the gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift, date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government, estimated value, and current disposition or location	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
First Lady	Brooch: 22 karat gold and amber brooch from "Onnig of Cairo Egyptian Museum." Recd—April 2, 2001. Est. Value—$850. Archives Foreign.	Mrs. Suzanne Mubarak.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
First Lady	Large pine wood chest with crown latch and inlaid with design of crown; containing a wooden bath brush. Recd—April 12, 2001. Est. Value—$200. Archives Foreign.	His Majesty King Abdullah II bin al Hussein of the Hashemite, Kingdom of Jordan.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
	Collection of beauty products contained in chest: two packages of three bars each of soap (mineral, scrub, and black mud); three small burlap bags filled with Dead Sea salts; two bottles of Dead Sea bath salts; one natural sponge; one bees wax candle; one pottery jar filled with Dead Sea bath salts; and one pottery jar filled with Dead Sea mud. Recd—April 12, 2001. Est. Value—$200. Handled pursuant to Secret Service policy.		
First Lady	Large red shawl with black suede design representing "The Sky Woman and the Great Tree of Life," designed by Tammy Beauvais. Recd—April 20, 2001. Est. Value—$300. Archives Foreign.	Mrs. Alina Chretien, Office of the Prime Minister of Canada.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
First Lady	Embroidered table runner: 15" x 42" with a Macedonian design. Recd—May 3, 2001. Est. Value—$75. Archives Foreign.	Mrs. Vilma Trajkovska, Office of the President of Macedonia.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
	Embroidered tea cloth: 45" x 42" with a Macedonian design. Recd—May 3, 2001. Est. Value—$150. Archives Foreign.		
	Embroidered table runner: 16" x 44" with a Macedonian design. Recd—May 3, 2001. Est. Value—$75. Archives Foreign.		
First Lady	Book: 3¼" x 2¼" leatherbound pictorial catechism and hardcover "Catecismo de Fray Pedro de Gante." Recd—June 12, 2001. Est. Value—$800. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Jose Maria Aznar, President of the Government of Spain and Mrs. Aznar.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
First Lady	Hardback book: "Libro de Horas del Viaje de Carlos V Para Ser Coronado Emperador," a Coleccion Carlos V. leather bound edition with gold-leaf pages; covers of the book are imprinted with coat of arms. Paperback translation also included. Recd—June 12, 2001. Est. Value—$1800. Archives Foreign.	Her Majesty Sofia, Queen of Spain.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
First Lady	Black linen apron stitched with "Laura Bush." Recd—June 14, 2001. Est. Value—$30. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Goran Persson, Prime Minister of Sweden.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.

AGENCY: WHITE HOUSE OFFICE AND THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL—Continued

[Report of Tangible Gifts]

Name and title of person accepting the gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift, date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government, estimated value, and current disposition or location	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
	Four double old fashioned size drinking glasses. Recd—June 14, 2001. Est. Value—$200. Archives Foreign.		
	Two ceramic coffee mugs with the European Union logo. Recd—June 14, 2001. Est. Value—$26. Archives Foreign.		
	Small umbrella with Swedish colors. Recd—June 14, 2001. Est. Value—$22. Archives Foreign.		
	CD produced by a local Swedish group. Recd—June 14, 2001. Est. Value—$15. Archives Foreign.		
	CD: "Best of Western Gotaland." Recd—June 14, 2001. Est. Value—$15. Archives Foreign.		
	Pin with the European Union logo. Recd—June 14, 2001. Est. Value—$20. Archives Foreign.		
First Lady	Purse caramel color, "Kelly" style Ferragamo leather handbag. Recd—July 30, 2001. Est. Value—$625. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Carlo Azegio Ciampi, President of the Italian Republic.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
	Hardback book: "Il Palazzo Del Quirinale," by Electa (Italian). Recd—July 30, 2001. Est. Value—$114. Archives Foreign.		
First Lady	Shirt: long-sleeve wool shirt with blue and green stripes. Recd—September 10, 2001. Est. Value—$150. Archives Foreign.	The Honorable John Howard, Prime Minister of Australia.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
First Lady	Evening bag made of silver, decorated with a leaf pattern. Recd—September 26, 2001. Est. Value—$750. Archives Foreign.	Her Excellency Soekarnopoutri Megawati, President of the Republic of Indonesia.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
First Lady	Painting: 19" × 29" oil painting of a woman holding a bowl, in a gift-painted wooden frame. Recd—October 9, 2001. Est. Value—$1400. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Eduard Shevardnadze, President of Georgia.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
First Lady	Place card holders (18): silver, six each in shape of a native house, water buffalo, and outrigger boat. Recd—October 24, 2001. Est. Value—$450. Archives Foreign.	Her Excellency Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo, President of the Republic of the Philippines and Mr. Jose Miguel Arroyo.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
First Lady	Vase: handpainted clear glass vase with stopper and rosewood display stand; vase is painted with scene of several Chinese women in traditional dress. Recd—October 24, 2001. Est. Value—$1500. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Jiang Zemin, President of the People's Republic of China.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
First Lady	Necklace: gold chain with opal pendant and two diamond studs. Recd—October 30, 2001. Est. Value—$1000. Archives Foreign.	The Honorable John Howard, Prime Minister of Australia.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.

AGENCY: WHITE HOUSE OFFICE AND THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL—Continued

[Report of Tangible Gifts]

Name and title of person accepting the gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift, date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government, estimated value, and current disposition or location	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
First Lady	Robe: white linen and lace caftan embroidered with stars; held in a brown leather case. Recd—November 8, 2001. Est. Value—$425. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Abedelaziz Bouteflika, President of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
First Lady	Jewelry: matching silver brooch, necklace and cuff bracelet with yellow, blue, and green enamel, studded with pieces of coral; held in a blue silk-lined silver box with coral. Recd—November 8, 2001. Est. Value—$500. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Abdelaziz Bouteflika, President of the People's Deocratic Republic of Algeria.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
First Lady	Brooch: yellow mother of pearl in the shape of two flowers, set in 18K gold with tsavorite and pink tourmaline stones. Recd—November 21, 2001. Est. Value—$450. Archives Foreign.	Her Excellency Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo, President of the Republic of the Philippines and Mr. Jose Miguel Arroyo.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
First Lady	Table linens: one cream tablecloth with grey embroidery and 12 grey napkins with white border, all by Valentino. Recd—November 21, 2001. Est. Value—$434. Archives Foreign. Tea and coffee service: handpainted white and blue floral Gzhel coffee and tea pots, serving tray, six cups and saucers, and a creamer and sugar bowl. Recd—November 21, 2001. Est. Value—$589. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Vladimir Putin, President of the Russian Federation.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
First Lady	Tablecloth (60" x 120") and napkins (12): white cotton embroidered with multi-colored butterflies. Recd—November 27, 2001. Est. Value—$557. Archives Foreign. Table shawl (24" x 82"): cream and cream design with fringe. Recd—November 27, 2001. Est. Value—$80. Archives Foreign. Petrified wood pieces (2, 4" x 4" x 5"): presented in straw-colored, heart-shaped containers; 2 wooden stands included. Recd—November 27, 2001. Est. Value—$100. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Didier Ratsiraka, President of the Republic of Madagascar.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
First Lady	Porcelain figure (13"): handcrafted Spanish doll, "Menina", in blue and white ballgown. Recd—November 28, 2001. Est. Value—$125. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Jose Maria Aznar, President of the Government of Spain.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.

AGENCY: WHITE HOUSE OFFICE AND THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL—Continued

[Report of Tangible Gifts]

Name and title of person accepting the gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift, date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government, estimated value, and current disposition or location	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
First Lady	Necklace: ornate silver with silver charms, oval-shaped coral pieces and silver bow as centerpiece. Earrings (2.5"): silver with small charms attached. Bracklet: silver with small red stone in center. Large silver ring. Pins: miniature sabershaped pins (one gold, one silver, each 2" x 5"). Recd—December 3, 2001. Est. Value—$1500. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Ali Abdullah Saleh, President of the Public of Yemen.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
First Lady	Purple fabric (39" x 174" "floating weft brocade" in raw silk. Recd—Decenber 14, 2001. Est. Value—$1200. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Thaksin Shinawatra, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Thailand.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
First Lady	Necklace: gold with bi-color amethyst. Recd—December 18, 2001. Est. Value—$200. Archives Foreign. Hand-woven cloth (35" x 43"): brown with geometric designs in white, yellow and pink. Recd—December 18, 2001. Est. Value—$375. Archives Foreign. Hand-woven Charazani belt (3" x 41"): brown with animal designs and topo clasp (9") of ornate metal. Recd—December 18, 2001. Est. Value—$135. Archives Foreign.	Mrs. Virginia Gillum de Quiroga, First Lady of the Republic of Bolivia.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
First Lady	Bracelet: gold bracelet decorated with two horse heads, diamonds and turquoise; held in a green leather presentation box. Recd—December 21, 2001. Est. Value—$2664. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Nursultan Nazarbayev, President of the Republic of Kazakhstan.	Non-acceptance would cause embrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
First Family	Chalices (2): coral marble with attached gold handles (7" x 4¾" x 4"). Recd—March 29, 2001. Est. Value—$400. Archives Foreign. Frame (15" x 12"): silver with signed photograph of the King and Queen of Spain; enclosed in a leather box. Recd—March 29, 2001. Est. Value—$225. Archives Foreign.	His Majesty Juan Carlos I, King of Spain.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
First Family	Bag: canvas tote printed with a crest and "Lansstyrelsen Vastra Gotaland www.o.1st.se." Recd—June 14, 2001. Est. Value—$15. Archives Foreign. Fabric: 64" x 100" beige and tan fabric. Recd—June 14, 2001. Est. Value—$300. Archives Foreign.	The Honorable and Mrs. Gote Bernhardsson, Governor of Goteborg.	Non-acceptance would case embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.

AGENCY: WHITE HOUSE OFFICE AND THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL—Continued

[Report of Tangible Gifts]

Name and title of person accepting the gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift, date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government, estimated value, and current disposition or location	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
	Hardcover book: "Design from Western Sweden," by Fike Edwwards, Gunilla Grahn-Hinnfors, Torsten Hild, Ingrid Sommer, Anders Westgardh. Recd—June 14, 2001. Est. Value—$30. Archives Foreign.		
	Hardcover book: "Goteborg och dess historia," by Gunnar Bohlin. Recd—June 14, 2001. Est. Value—$25. Archives Foreign.		
	Hardcover book: "Cuisine from Sweden's West at its Best," published by Nordbok International AB. Recd—June 14, 2001. Est. Value—$30. Archives Foreign.		
First Family	Porcelain: "Noble Lady at Leisure" ceramic sculpture (13") of a woman dressed in a traditional Chinese robe glazed with bright blue and orange colors. Black wood stand included (11"x 9" x 1½"). Recd—July 16, 2001. Est. Value—$1450. Archives Foreign.	The Honorable Tung Chee Hwa, Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Office of the Chief Executive.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
First Family	Frame (8½" x 12"): silver, engraved with the Royal crest; displaying a matted and signed photograph of the Queen. Recd—July 19, 2001. Est. Value—$350. Archives Foreign.	Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
First Family	Bags (2): Gilli mustard-colored ostrich leather travel bag, and black and white leather envelope-style handbag. Recd—July 20, 2001. Est. Value—$3300. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency, Silvio Berlusconi, President of the Council of Ministers of the Italian Republic.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
First Family	Pitcher 11" cut glass Gorham pitcher with cylindrical body and sterling silver rim decorated with leaves and engraved with "RCW" monogram. Recd—July 27, 2001. Est. Value—$550. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Silvio Berlusconi, President of the Council of Ministers of the Italian Republic.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
First Family	Fragment of Imperial Porphyry (purple stone) in burgundy leather box. Recd—July 30, 2001. Est. Value—$125. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Carlo Azeglio Ciampi, President of the Italian Republic.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
	Scarf: 33" silk scarf based on tapestry that hangs in President Ciampi's office. Recd—July 30, 2001. Est. Value—$80. Archives Foreign.		
First Family	Medals (3): the Pontiff on one side, Jesus on reverse (gold, silver and bronze); held in white leather case with crest of the Vatican. Recd—July 30, 2001. Est. Value—$1875. Archives Foreign.	His Holiness John Paul II.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.

AGENCY: WHITE HOUSE OFFICE AND THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL—Continued

[Report of Tangible Gifts]

Name and title of person accepting the gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift, date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government, estimated value, and current disposition or location	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
First Family	Pitchers: pair of antique crystal pitchers with silver detail. Recd—October 16, 2001. Est. Value—$1500. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Silvio Berlusconi, President of the Council of Ministers of the Italian Republic.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
First Family	Silver tray with engraved flowers around edges (9.5″ x 12.5″). Recd—December 31, 2001. Est. Value—$350. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Lalit Mansingh, Ambassador of India.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
First Daughter Barbara Bush	Necklace: seven strands of coral beads clasped at two points with silver balls and large silver piece in center with five charms attached (13″ x 13″ x 13″); and miniature saber-shaped pin (3.5″ x 3.5″). Recd—December 3, 2001. Est. Value—$750. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Ali Abdullah Saleh, President of the Republic of Yemen.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
First Daughter Jenna Bush	Necklace: seven strands of coral beads clasped at two points with silver balls and large silver piece in center with five charms attached (13″ x 13″ x 3″); and miniature saber-shaped pin (3.5″ x 3.5″). Recd—December 3, 2001. Est. Value—$750. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Ali Abdullah Saleh, President of the Republic of Yemen.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Bradtke, Robert A. Executive Secretary, NSC.	Vase: pale green glazed vase with one large white peony and one pink peony (approximately 10″ x 30″). Recd—July 19, 2001. Est. Value—$400. Archives, Staff Gift.	His Excellency Junichiro Koizumi, Prime Minister of Japan.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Card, Andrew H., Jr., Assistant to the President and Chief of Staff.	Vase: large pottery vase (11″ x 34″) with a flock of white cranes flying on a background of gold colored paint with mountains in the background in gray over a clay colored surface. Recd—April 16, 2001. Est. Value—$650. Archives, Staff Gift.	His Excellency Shunji Yanai, Ambassador of Japan.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Card, Andrew H., Jr., Assistant to the President and Chief of Staff.	Decorative Plate: "Fukagawa Porcelain" (approximately 10″ diameter) with two cranes and blue and gold trim. Black lacquer display stand included. Recd—July 27, 2001. Est. Value—$350. Archives, Staff Gift.	His Excellency Junichiro Koizumi, Prime Minister of Japan.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Card, Andrew H., Jr., Assistant to the President and Chief of Staff.	Candle holder: "Frazer and Haws of London" sterling silver candle holder on a wooden base (approximately 11″ x 3½″), presented in a red velvet box embossed with the seal of the Prime Minister of India. Recd—November 27, 2001. Est. Value—$500. Archives, Staff Gift.	His Excellency Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Prime Minister of the Republic of India.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Edson, Gary R. Deputy Assistant to the President for International Economic Affairs & Deputy National Security Advisor.	Vase: 15″ x 4″ dark blue with large white peonies and touch of gold. Recd—July 20, 2001. Est. Value—$750. Archives, Staff Gift.	His Excellency Junichiro Koizumi, Prime Minister of Japan.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.

AGENCY: WHITE HOUSE OFFICE AND THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL—Continued

[Report of Tangible Gifts]

Name and title of person accepting the gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift, date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government, estimated value, and current disposition or location	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
Fenton, Cathy, Special Assistant to the President & White House Social Secretary.	Picture frame: 5" x 6" Mikimoto frame for a 4" x 3½" photo, decorated on each corner with a small pearl and gold colored decorative painting. Recd—May 31, 2001. Est. Value—$350. Return to sender.	Mrs. Toshiko Yanai, Embassy of Japan.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Frazer, Jendayi, Special Assistant to the President & Senior Director, NSC African Affairs.	Seat cushion covers: three dark green leather seat cushion covers approximately 29" in diameter with gold designs. Recd—June 27, 2001. Est. Value—$600. Archives, Staff Gift.	The Honorable Ahmed Mohammed Makarfi, Governor of Kaduna, Federal Republic of Nigeria.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Gonzales, Alberto R., Counsel to the President.	Vase: 15" x 4" dark blue with peonies and touch of gold. Recd—July 20, 2001. Est. Value—$750. Archives, Staff Gift.	His Excellency Shunji Yanai, Ambassador of Japan.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Hadley, Stephen, Assistant to the President & Deputy National Security Advisor.	Vase: pale green glazed vase with one white and one pink peony (approximately 10" x 30"). Recd—May 4, 2001. Est. Value—$400. Archives, Staff Gift.	His Excellency Yoshiro Mori, Prime Minister of Japan.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Hadley, Stephen, Assistant to the President & Deputy National Security Advisor.	Silver box: 7½" x 5" silver box with green velvet bottom and interior. Recd—September 6, 2001. Est. Value—$500. Archives, Staff Gift.	Lieutenant General Mahmud Ahmed, Director General, Inter-Services Intelligence Directorate.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Lindsey, Larry, Assistant to the President for Economic Policy & Director, National Economic Council.	Vase, large potter vase (11" x 34") with a flock of white cranes flying over a gold colored painted background with mountains in the background painted in gray over a clay colored surface. Recd—April 26, 2001. Est. Value—$650. Archives, Staff Gift.	His Excellency Shunji Yanai, Ambassador of Japan.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Lindsey, Larry, Assistant to the President for Economic Policy & Director, National Economic Council.	Decorative plate: "Fukagawa Porcelain" decorative plate (approximately 10" diameter) with two cranes and blue and gold trim. Black lacquer display stand included Recd—July 16, 2001. Est. Value—$350. Archives, Staff Gift.	His Execellency Junichiro Koizumi, Prime Minister of Japan.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Patterson, Torkel, Special Assistant to the President & Senior Director, NSC Asian Affairs.	Scarf: black "Chateau Robert" pashmina with silk. Recd—February 13, 2001. Est. Value—$280. Government Property.	Mr. Ray Yang, Director, Western Region NSB, Taipei Economic & Culture Representative Office (TECRO).	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Patterson, Torkel, Special Assistant to the President & Senior Director, NSC Asian Affairs.	Vase: pale green glazed vase with one white and one pink peony in a ginger jar shape, approximately 10" x 30". Recd—March 19, 2001. Est. Value—$400. Archives, Staff Gift.	His Excellency Yoshiro Mori, Prime Minister of Japan.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Patterson, Torkel, Special Assistant to the President & Senior Director, NSC Asian Affairs.	Decorative plate (10" diameter): "Fukagawa Porcelain" decorative plate in blue with white cranes and gold edging. Black lacquer display stand included. Recd—August 20, 2001. Est. Value—$350. Archives, Staff Gift.	His Excellency Junichiro Koizumi, Prime Minister of Japan.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.

AGENCY: WHITE HOUSE OFFICE AND THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL—Continued

[Report of Tangible Gifts]

Name and title of person accepting the gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift, date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government, estimated value, and current disposition or location	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
Patterson, Torkel, Special Assistant to the President & Senior Director, NSC Asian Affairs.	Artwork: Suzzani silk needlework on silk textile base; picture 24½" x 32") depicts a classical wooden bridge over a pond; held in a gold colored wooden frame. Recd—November 30, 2001. Est. Value—$600. Archives, Staff Gift.	His Excellency Tam Chien Nguyen, Ambassador of Vietnam.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Rice, Condoleezza, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs.	Briefcase: burgundy leather. Recd—February 6, 2001 Est. Value—$300. Government Property.	His Excellency Adalberto Rodriguez Giavarini, Minister of Foreign Relations, International Trade and Wordship of the Argentine Republic.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Rice, Condoleezza, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs.	Silver box: small, ornately designed silver trinket box with lid. Recd—May 1, 2001. Est. Value—$350. Archives, Staff Gift.	His Excellency Ilir Meta, Prime Minister of the Republic of Albania.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Rice, Condoleezza, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs.	Framed 24" x 28" acrylic painting of mountains with green pine trees, signed by "Leon." Recd—May 4, 2001. Est. Value—$375. Archives, Staff Gift.	His Excellency Yerlan Idrisov, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Rice, Condoleezza, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs.	Vase: large pottery vase (11" x 34") with a flock of white cranes flying over a gold colored background with grey mountains in the background over a clay colored surface. Recd—May 4, 2001. Est. Value—$650. Archives, Staff Gift.	His Excellency Yoshiro Mori, Prime Minister of Japan.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Rice, Condoleezza, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs.	Compote: small ornate silver compote ("ilias LaLaoUNIS" brand name). Recd—May 21, 2001. Est. Value—$300. Archives, Staff Gift.	His Excellency George Papandreou, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Hellenic Republic.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Rice, Condoleezza, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs.	Silver incense burner with long, curved handle; presented in a large red leather case with satin lining. Recd—June 21, 2001. Est. Value—$450. Archives, Staff Gift.	His Excellency Yusuf bin Alawi bin Abdullah, Minister Responsible for Foreign Affairs of the Sultanate of Oman.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Rice, Condoleezza, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs.	Silver container (4½ x 18"): decorative silver beads and bands covering surface with an occasional coral bead. Recd—July 12, 2001. Est. Value—$750. Archives, Staff Gift.	His Excellency Abdelaziz Bouteflika, President of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Rice, Condoleezza, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs.	Porcelain vase (13"): navy blue and gold, with blue raised applied flowers. Recd—July 25, 2001. Est. Value—$350. Archives, Staff Gift.	Mr. Vladimir B. Rushaylo, Secretary of Russian Security Council.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Rice, Condoleezza, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs.	Decorative plate: "Fukagawa Porcelain" decorative plate (approximately 10" diameter) with two cranes and blue and gold trim. Black lacquer display stand included. Recd—July 27, 2001. Est. Value—$350. Archives, Staff Gift.	His Excellency Junichiro Koizumi. Prime Minister of Japan.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.

AGENCY: WHITE HOUSE OFFICE AND THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL—Continued

[Report of Tangible Gifts]

Name and title of person accepting the gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift, date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government, estimated value, and current disposition or location	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
Rice, Condoleezza, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs.	Vessel: sterling silver vessel "PYXIS" Design inspired by a Minoan compass (1400 B.C.). Made by ilias LALAoUNIS. Recd—October 5, 2001. Est. Value—$350. Archives, Staff Gift.	His Excellency George Papandreou, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Hellenic Republic.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Rice, Condoleezza, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs.	Gold coins: four 22k gold coins in a black leather case. Recd—November 7, 2001. Est. Value—$800. Archives, Staff Gift.	His Excellency Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir Al Sabah, First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the State of Kuwait.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Rove, Karl, Senior Advisor to the President.	Vase: pale green glazed vase with one white and one pink peony in a ginger jar shape (approximately 10" x 30"). Recd—April 30, 2001, Est. Value—$400. Archives, Staff Gift.	His Excellency Yoshiro Mori, Prime Minister of Japan.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Spellings, Margaret, Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy.	Vase: 15" x 4" dark blue vase with peonies and a touch of gold. Recd—July 20, 2001. Est. Value—$750. Archives, Staff Gift.	His Excellency Shunji Yanai, Ambassador of Japan.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Tighe, Mary, Director, NSC Asian Affairs.	Vase: white glazed vase with blue mountains, approximately 10" x 24", Recd—March 19, 2001. Est. Value—$400. Archives, Staff Gift.	His Excellency Yoshiro Mori, Prime Minister of Japan.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Walters, Logan M., Presidential Aide.	Ties (2): one "Battistoni" dark blue silk with small ships, and one E. Marinella silk tie from Naples with dark blue and gold dots and small logo. Recd—August 6, 2001. Est. Value—$260. Government Property. Hardcover books: "The Museums of Genoa Welcome the G8"; "Liguria The World in One Region"; "A Window Over the Mediterranean Sea". Recd—August 6, 2001. Est. Value—Not Applicable. Government Property.. Paperback books (4): "Omaggio al G8 La Maniera Italiana"; The G7/G8 from Rambouillet to Genoa"; "Liguria terra di poesia"; "The Delegate's Handbook". Recd—August 6, 2001. Est. Value—Not Applicable. Government Property. CD and DVD: promotional CD and DVD of "Genova". Recd—August 6, 2001. Est. Value—Not applicable. Government Property. Travel case: nylon navy blue travel case with zippered compartments and stitched "G8 2001" with Genoa logo, Recd—August 6, 2001. Ext. Value—$50. Government Property.	Genoa G8 Summit 2001	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.

AGENCY: WHITE HOUSE OFFICE AND THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL—Continued

[Report of Tangible Gifts]

Name and title of person accepting the gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift, date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government, estimated value, and current disposition or location	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
	Miscellaneous items given in gift pack: seven postcards; magazine; ¾" dark blue enamel pin with white flag and red cross; one pack of "G8 2001" stationery and blue ballpoint pen; and one pack of travel brochures. Recd—August 6, 2001. Ext. Value—Not Applicable. Government Property.		

ENTITY: OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

[Report of Tangible Gifts]

Name and title of person accepting the gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift, date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government, estimated value, and current disposition or location	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
148/QC, Vice President	Octagonal porcelain dish by Villa Allegre, reproduction of Chinese porcelain, depicting two birds in a landscape with trees. Recd—February 28, 2001. Est. Value—$275. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Jamie Gama, Minister of State and Foreign Affairs of Portugal.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
155/QC, Vice President	Four Floral "Get-Well" Bouquets that included roses, French tulips, lilacs, and orchids in crystal vases. Recd—March 10, 2001. Est. Value—$1950. Handled pursuant to Secret Service policy.	His Majesty King Fahd Bin Abdulaziz; His Highness Prince Abdullah Bin Abdulaziz; Prince Sultan Bin Abdulaziz; Prince Bandar Bin Sultan Bin Abdulaziz, Royal Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
281/QC, Vice President	Small ancient glass vessel from Hebrew archaeological site (50 B.C.) mounted on ornamental silver tripod. Encased in lucite, with inscription to the Vice President. 4"x5". Recd—March 19, 2001. Est. Value—$290. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Ariel Sharon, Prime Minister of Israel.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
113037/BOYER_C, Vice President	Large round Kutani earthenware vase, painted with flying cranes and gold foil decoration. Recd—April 4, 2001. Est. Value—$600. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Yoshiro Mori, Former Prime Minister of Japan.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
111297/BOYER_C, Vice President	Odalisque Dead Sea Products: assorted toiletries for men and women, including shampoo, soap, and bath salts. Recd—April 16, 2001. Est. Value—$302. Handled pursuant to Secret Service policy.	His Majesty Abdullah II bin al Hussein, of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
113382/BOYER_C, Vice President	Desk set featuring a lump of gold ore from the Mahd Ad-Dahb gold mine and a Baccarat crystal decanter containing Arabian extra-light crude oil; measures 8"x5"x10" on a black acrylic base. Recd—May 1, 2001. Est. Value—$1000. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Ali I. Al-Naimi, Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources of the Royal Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.

ENTITY: OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT—Continued

[Report of Tangible Gifts]

Name and title of person accepting the gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift, date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government, estimated value, and current disposition or location	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
113381/BOYER_C, Vice President	Burled wood Boisseliers du Rif humidor, with inlaid wood framing a painting of the Mediterranean, measures 12"x9". Recd—May 1, 2001. Est. Value—$350. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Rafiq al-Hariri, Prime Minister of the Republic of Lebanon.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
107541/BOYER_C, Vice President	750 gram copper medelia with silk screen of "King David" and "Entry in Jerusalem" by Marc Chagall. Recd—May 2, 2001. Est. Value—$291. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Moshe Katsav, President of Israel.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
107539/BOYER_C, Vice President	Sterling silver filigree box, measures 4¼"x6½" with small jaspar stone on lid. Recd—May 2, 2001. Est. Value—$400. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Ilir Meta, Prime Minister of Albania.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
11331/BOYER_C, Vice President	Engraved silver octagonal box, lined in blue velvet. Measures 7" in width. Recd—May 2, 2001. Est. Value—$1400. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Mohamed Hosny Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
107467/BOYER_C, Vice President	Sterling silver vessel, design inspired from the Minoan Period (1480 BC). Recd—May 22, 2001. Est. Value—$300. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency George A. Papandreou, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Hellenic Republic.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
113034/BOYER_C, Vice President	Charles Silver Clock mounted with two large Baccarat crystal horse heads on brass base with simulated lapis decorations. Recd—June 1, 2001. Est. Value—$2500. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Ali I. Al-Naimi, Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources, Royal Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
108033/BOYER_C, Vice President	Sterling Silver 9" round tray and 10" tall incense container with cut work and reposé hinged ball on top. Recd—June 18, 2001. Est. Value—$750. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Yusef Bin Alawi, Foreign Minister of Oman.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
108034/BOYER_C, Vice President	Large black lacquer box, with mother of pearl inlays in seascape design. Recd—June 22, 2001. Est. Value—$350. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Kim Dong Shin, ROK Defense Minister.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
	Black baseball bat signed by Juan Gonzalez of the Texas Rangers. Recd—June 22, 2001. Est. Value—$55. Archives Foreign.		
107515/BOYER_C, Vice President	Flowers. Recd—July 10, 2001. Est. Value—$500. Handled pursuant to Secret Service policy.	His Majesty, King Fahd Bin Abdulaziz, Royal Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
107520/BOYER_C, Vice President	Flowers. Recd—July 10, 2001. Est. Value—$400. Handled pursuant to Secret Service policy.	His Highness Crown Prince Abdullah Bin Abdulaziz, Royal Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
112902/BOYER_C, Vice President	Poljot chronograph watch, 23 jewels, stopwatch and calendar features with crest of President Putin. In leather case with crest. Recd—July 20, 2001. Est. Value—$290. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Vladimir Putin, President of the Russian Federation.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.

ENTITY: OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT—Continued

[Report of Tangible Gifts]

Name and title of person accepting the gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift, date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government, estimated value, and current disposition or location	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
109314/BOYER_C, Vice President	Fresh dates, 8.8 lbs ($44); Algerian wine, 12 bottles ($160); Camel saddle with bridle, red and gold saddle blanket, whip, lead, and wooden saddle stand ($1400). Consumables were handled pursuant to Secret Service policy. Recd—August 2, 2001. Est. Value—$1604. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Abdelaziz Bouteflika, President of Algeria.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
110239/BOYER_C, Vice President	Silver repousé bowl with Indonesian crest, measures 10.5" in diameter. Recd—September 17, 2001. Est. Value—$200. Archives Foreign.	Her Excellency Megawati Soukarnopoutri, President of the Republic of Indonesia.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
113035/BOYER_C, Vice President	Desktop decoration: large Sterling Silver sailboat, with gold vermeil sails. Measures 18" x 18" x 7". Recd—October 1, 2001. Est. Value—$2500. Archives Foreign.	His Highness Hamad Bin Khalifa Al-Thani, Amir of the State of Qatar.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
112125/BOYER_C, Vice President	Ornate silver carafe, measures 12.5" high by 11" wide, plate on brass. Recd—October 15, 2001. Est. Value—$300. Archives Foreign.	Sheikh Salman Bin Hamad Al-Khalifa, Crown Prince and Commander in Chief of Bahrain.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
112122/BOYER_C, Vice President	Gold vermeil sailboat on black base, measures 13.5" tall by 13.5" wide. Recd—November 5, 2001. Est. Value—$1500. Archives Foreign.	Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Jabir, First Deputy Prime Minister of Foreign Affairs of Kuwait.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
113300/MURRAY_M, Vice President.	Silver sword with silver filigree handle inset with stones, and a silver filigree sheath, 24" in length. Recd—November 27, 2001. Est. Value—$1000. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Ali Abdullah Saleh, President of the Republic of Yemen.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
	Four cotton shawls or milfeh. Various colors with metallic thread and synthetic fibers. Size approximately 3" x 6". Recd—November 27, 2001. Est. Value—$400. Archives Foreign.		
112945/BOYER_C, Vice President	Frazer and Haws 6" tall artwork: silver god, Ganesh, atop a faceted crystal ball, balanced on a silver rat. Marble base. Recd—December 3, 2001. Est. Value—$500. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Prime Minister of the Republic of India.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
113638/BOYER_C, Vice President	A 600 Baht and a 30 Baht coin celebrating the Golden Jubilee of King Rama IX's Reign and the 60th Birthday of Queen Sirikit. Recd—December 14, 2001. Est. Value—$20. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency and Mrs. Thaksin Shinawatra, Prime Minister of Thailand.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
113639/BOYER_C, Vice President	Sterling silver salver, 8" in diameter, from Spink & Son, London. Recd—December 21, 2001. Est. Value—$2166. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Nursultan Nazarbayev, President of the Republic of Kazakhstan.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
113037/BOYER_C, Mrs. Cheney ..	Black and gold lacquer five-drawer jewelry box. Recd—April 4, 2001. Est. Value—$150. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Yoshiro Mori, Former Prime Minister of Japan.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.

ENTITY: OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT—Continued

[Report of Tangible Gifts]

Name and title of person accepting the gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift, date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government, estimated value, and current disposition or location	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
111314/BOYER_C, Mrs. Cheney	Gold pin (18 carat) showing ancient Egyptian in boat; gift to Mrs. Cheney from Suzanne Mubarak. Recd—May 2, 2001, Est. Value—$450. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Mohamed Hosny Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
110239/BOYER_C, Mrs. Cheney	Small pierced Sterling Silver evening purse, measures 5" x 2.5,4" with hinged lid and 44" silver chain. Recd—September 17, 2001. Est. Value—$350. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Megawati Soukarnopoutri, President, Republic of Indonesia.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
113300/MURRAY _M, Mrs. Cheney.	Silver quill work necklace with semi-precious stones, 23" long, bow motif 6" joined to six hanging silver quill motifs and stones on each side; earrings 3" long; ring 1½" in diameter; bracelet, bow in center with red stone and quilled scrolls on each side, 1¼" and 6½" in diameter. Recd—November 27, 2001. Est. Value—$750. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Ali Abdulla Saleh, President of the Republic of Yemen.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
113638/BOYER_C, Mrs. Cheney	Six yards purple Thai silk, with metallic thread, measures 198" by 40". Recd—December 14, 2001. Est. Value—$500.	His Excellency and Mrs. Thaksin Shinawatra, Prime Minister of Thailand.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
112944/BOYER_C, Mrs. Cheney	Hand-embroidered orange Pashmina shawl, measures 36" by 80". Recd—December 3, 2001. Est. Value—$410. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Prime Minister of the Republic of India.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
113036/BOYER_C, Vice President and Mrs. Cheney.	Large antique reproduction blue and white plum jar, modeled after 15th century jar from the Ho-Am Art Museum in Seoul, Korea. Recd—June 1, 2001. Est. Value—$350. Archives Foreign.	His Excellency Kim Dae-jung, President of the Republic of Korea.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
109314/BOYER_C, Vice President Staff.	Red and black native wool rug approximately 6'6" by 3'8" presented to Lewis Libby. Recd—August 2, 2001. Est. Value—$600. Archives Foreign. Hand-painted tile work scene of Algerian seaport presented to Chris Bolan. Framed, Highly decorative. Measures 18" x 24". Framed in simulated wood, one inch frame. Recd—August 2, 2001. Est. Value—$500. Archives Foreign..	His Excellency Abdelaziz Bouteflika, President of Algeria.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.

AGENCY: DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Report of Tangible Gifts]

Name and title of person accepting gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift, date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government, estimated value, and current disposition or location	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
Colin Powell, Secretary of State	Diorama, 22"x14", mother of pearl and abalone shell depicting "The Last Supper" and "The Nativity" in Bethlehem, also with numerals for the year 2000, Palestine, late 20th century, fitted red velvet case. Rec'd—January 25, 2001. Est. Value—$1,000.00. Pending transfer to GSA.	His Excellency Yasser Arafat, Chairman, Palestine Liberation Organization.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Colin Powell, Secretary of State	Icon, 14"x12⅛", polychrome wood with gold ground. Christ and Saints, Serbia, 18th/19th century. Rec'd—February 2, 2001. Est. Value—$1,000.00. Pending transfer to GSA.	His Excellency Zoran Djindjic, Prime Minister, Republic of Serbia.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Colin Powell, Secretary of State	Vase, 7" H, porcelain of globular form with tiny mouth and, incised celadon glaze, "diatreta" filigree outside the solid body composed of florets, Korea, late 20th century, wood box. Rec'd—February 7, 2001. Est. Value—$500.00. Pending transfer to GSA.	His Excellency Lee Joung-binn, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Republic of Korea.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Colin Powell, Secretary of State	Coffee pot, 12½" H, sterling silver with gilt interior, mounted with the Kuwaiti coat of arms, leather and woven metal strip handle, late 20th century—45 ozsT, together with six Limoges porcelain cups, red leather fitted case. Rec'd—February 23, 2001. Est. Value—$1,000.00. Pending transfer to GSA.	His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad Al Sabah Amir, State of Kuwait.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Colin Powell, Secretary of State	Medal, commemorative, 38.61 mm, proof 22 karat yellow gold, 40th Anniversary of the National Day of the State of Kuwait, 2001, plastic case, 47.54 g and Medal, commemorative, 55 mm, proof sterling silver, 72.5 g. Rec'd—February 23, 2001. Est. Value—$475.00. Pending transfer to GSA.	His Excellency Shaykh al-Ahmad al-Jabir Al Sabah, First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Forei, State of Kuwait.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Colin Powell, Secretary of State	Robes (bishts) brown cotton and black cotton gauze fabric, each with gold embroidery, Kuwait, late 20th century. Rec'd—February 23, 2001. Est. Value—$350.00. Pending transfer to GSA.	His Excellency Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir Al Sabah, First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Forei, State of Kuwait.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Colin Powell, Secretary of State	Robes (bishts) brown cotton and black cotton gauze fabric, each with gold embroidery, Kuwait, late 20th century. Rec'd—February 23, 2001. Est. Value—$350.00. Pending transfer to GSA.	His Excellency Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir Al Sabah, First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Forei, State of Kuwait.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.

AGENCY: DEPARTMENT OF STATE—Continued

[Report of Tangible Gifts]

Name and title of person accepting gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift, date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government, estimated value, and current disposition or location	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
Colin Powell, Secretary of State	Arrows, 23¼"x34", bamboo shafts with four black stone and one wood head, feather ends, mounted against a sumi on paper drawing of a deer hunt, Korea, 20th century, matted and framed. Rec'd—March 7, 2001. Est. Value—$350.00. Pending transfer to GSA.	His Excellency Kim Dae-jung, President, Republic of Korea.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Mrs. Alma Powell, Spouse, Secretary of State.	Fabric, 30"x240", silk brocade with oriental motif, China, late 20th century. Rec'd—March 21, 2001. Est. Value—$300.00. Pending transfer to GSA.	Madame Zhou Hangiong, Spouse, People's Republic of China..	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Colin Powell, Secretary of State	Scribe's pen box and inkwell, 10¾"L, 900 silver with chased decoration, Turkish 20th century copy of the 17th century Ottoman original, fitted box, 160zsT. Rec'd—March 30, 2001. Est. Value—$500.00. Pending transfer to GSA.	His Excellency Ismail Cem, Minister of Foreign Affairs Republic of Turkey.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Colin Powell, Secretary of State	Cigarette box, 7½"L, sterling silver, lid engraved with the Royal Jordanian coat of arms and the facsimile signature of King Abdullah, by Kuhn, Germany, #27 late 20th century, fitted case, gross weight 20ozsT. Rec'd—April 4, 2001. Est. Value—$500.00. Pending transfer to GSA.	Their Majesties King Abdullah II bin al Hussein and Queen Rania King and Queen Hashemite Kingdom of Jordon.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Colin Powell, Secretary of State	Vase, 10½" H, Kutani ceramic with parcel gold ground and white cranes, Japan, late 20th century, wood box. Rec'd—April 4, 2001. Est. Value—$750.00. Pending transfer to GSA.	His Excellency Yoshiro Mori, Prime Minister, Japan.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Colin Powell, Secretary of State	Bowls, 7¾" diameter, pierced, chased and repoussed sterling silver, India, late 20th century, 8ozsT, fitted box. Rec'd—April 6, 2001. Est. Value—$300.00. Pending transfer to GSA.	His Excellency Jaswant Singh, Minister of External Affairs, Republic of India.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Colin Powell, Secretary of State	Drum, 44½" Hx13½" diameter, stretched skin on carved wood depicting many figures engaged in a celebration, other celebrating figures to column, portrait heads, Africa, 3rd quarter to late 20th century. Rec'd—April 17, 2001. Est. Value—$450.00. Pendings transfer to GSA.	Chief Mila Assoure, Member of the Central Committee on the RDCP Republic of Cameroun.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Colin Powell, Secretary of State	Painting, oil on canvas board, 15½"x15½", village scene, by H. Jouni, late 20th century, matted and framed. Rec'd—April 25, 2001. Est. Value—$400.00. Pending transfer to GSA.	His Excellency Rafiq al-Hariri, Prime Minister, Republic of Lebanon.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Colin Powell, Secretary of State	Icon, 12" x 8½", polychrome and gold ground on wood panel depicting St. George and the Dragon, Bulgaria, dated 2001. Rec'd—April 25, 2001. Est. Value—$300.00. Pending transfer to GSA.	His Excellency Ivan Kostov, Prime Minister, Republic of Bulgaria.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.

AGENCY: DEPARTMENT OF STATE—Continued

[Report of Tangible Gifts]

Name and title of person accepting gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift, date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government, estimated value, and current disposition or location	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
Colin Powell, Secretary of State	Plaque, 12¾"x10¼", 800 silver easel frame inset with turquoise color panel mounted with silver map of Bahrain and islands studded with seed pearls and set with 96 round diamonds TW 3.75 carats, late 20th century. Rec'd—May 7, 2001. Est. Value—$4,000.00 Pending transfer to GSA.	His Highness Shaykh Hamad bin Essa Al Khalifa Amir, State of Bahrain.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Colin Powell, Secretary of State	Sculpture—Tribal, carved wood, seated male and female figures. Rec'd—May 23, 2001. Est. Value—$750.00. Pending transfer to GSA.	His Excellency Mobido Sidibe, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Malians Abroad, Republic of Mali.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Colin Powell, Secretary of State	Painting, oil on canvas, 30"x37½", Thompson's Gazelle, by (Francis?) Taga, Africa, 2000, wood frame. Rec'd—May 27, 2001. Est. Value—$750.00. Pending transfer to GSA.	His Excellency Yoweri Kaguta Museveni, President Republic of Uganda.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Colin Powell, Secretary of State	Plaque, 7½" diameter, copper with relief "King David", centered with a polychrome enamel picture of King David, #881/2450, after Marc Chagall, 20th/21st century, framed and boxed. Rec'd—May 31, 2001. Est. Value—$400.00. Pending transfer to GSA.	His Excellency Moshe Katsav, President, Israel.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Colin Powell, Secretary of State	Diorama, 22"x14", abalone shell and mother of pearl depicting "The Nativity" in Bethlehem, Palestine, late 20th century, fitted red velvet case. Rec'd—June 28, 2001. Est. Value—$750.00. Pending transfer to GSA.	His Excellency Yasser Arafat, Chairman, Palestine Liberation Organization.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Colin Powell, Secretary of State	Sword, 29"L with scabbard, silver filigree set with 16 coral cabochons, Algerian, 20th/21st century, 44ozsT including blade. Rec'd—July 12, 2001. Est. Value—$2,000.00. Pending transfer to GSA.	His Excellency Abdelaziz Boutefilka, President, Republic of Algeria.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Colin Powell, Secretary of State	Bowl, footed, 10½"x8½" oval, Chinese Export porcelain with polychrome enamel figures, flowers and colophons to exterior, China, mid to 3rd quarter 19th century, boxed. Rec'd—July 25, 2001. Est. Value—$350.00. Pending transfer to GSA.	Mr. Tung Chee-Hwa, Executive, Government of Hong Kong.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Colin Powell, Secretary of State	Five volumes: "The Complete Sagas of Icelanders", published by Leifur Eirksson, late 20th century, boxed. Rec'd—August 8, 2001. Est. Value—$390.00. Pending transfer to GSA.	His Excellency Halldor Asgrimsson, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Iceland.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.

AGENCY: DEPARTMENT OF STATE—Continued

[Report of Tangible Gifts]

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Colin Powell, Secretary of State	Beaker, 4"H, sterling silver, repousse with geometric, "Aztec" decoration, by Marmolejo-Izta, Mexico, 20th/21st century, 10ozsT. Rec'd—September 6, 2001. Est. Value—$350.00. Pending transfer to GSA.	His Excellency Vicente Fox, United Mexican States.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Colin Powell, Secretary of State	Model of a temple, 7¼" H, silver, Indonesia, 20th/21st century, 32ozsT, boxed. Rec'd—September 19, 2001. Est. Value—$550.00. Pending transfer to GSA.	His Excellency Scekamopoutri Megawati, President, Republic of Indonesia.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment of donor and U.S. Government.
Colin Powell, Secretary of State	Cup, handled, 3" H, sterling silver, repoussed with ancient Greek scene, reproduction by Ilias Lalaounis, Greece, 20th/21st century, boxed. Rec'd—October 3, 2001. Est. Value—$400.00. Pending transfer to GSA.	His Excellency George Papandreou, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Hellenic Republic (Greece).	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment of donor and U.S. Government.
Colin Powell, Secretary of State	Painting, oil on canvas, 27" x 27" Georgian Mythological scene, by Gia Bugadze, 20th/21st century, framed. Rec'd—October 5, 2001. Est. Value—$500.00. Pending transfer to GSA.	His Excellency Eduard Shevardnadze, President, State of Georgia.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment of donor and U.S. Government.
Colin Powell, Secretary of State	Sculpture, 12¼"x12¼", sterling silver, made London 1995–6 by "GGM", depicting a fort and centered with the coat of arms of Qatar, walnut base, fitted leather case, 150ozsT. Rec'd—October 5, 2001. Est. Value—$5,000.00. Pending transfer to GSA.	His Highness Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al Thani Amir, State of Qatar.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment of donor and U.S. Government.
Colin Powell, Secretary of State	Plaque, 38"x24", sheet copper with polychrome decoration centered with a repousse figure of a tribal dancer, by Mumba, 2001, framed. Rec'd—November 1, 2001. Est. Value—$850.00. Pending transfer to GSA.	His Excellency Joseph Kabila, President, Democratic Republic of the Congo.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment of donor and U.S. Government.
Colin Powell, Secretary of State	Diorama, 22"x14", abalone shell and mother of pearl depicting "The Nativity" in Bethlehem, Palestine, late 20th century, fitted red velvet case. Rec'd—November 9, 2001. Est. Value—$750.00. Pending transfer to GSA.	His Excellency Yasser Arafat, Chairman, Palestine Liberation Organization.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment of donor and U.S. Government.
Mrs. Alma Powell, Spouse, Secretary of State.	Necklace, bracelet, pair of earrings and ring, silver filigree with coral beads, Yemen, 20th/21st century, boxed. Rec'd—November 27, 2001. Est. Value—$450.00. Pending transfer to GSA.	His Excellency Ali Abdullah Saleh, President, Republic of Yemen.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment of donor and U.S. Government.
Colin Powell, Secretary of State	Dagger, bent, silver hilt and scabbard set with 6 carnelian cabochons, Yemen, 20th/21st century, boxed. Rec'd—November 27, 2001. Est. Value—$1,250.00. Pending transfer to GSA.	His Excellency Ali Abdullah Saleh, President, Republic of Yemen.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment of donor and U.S. Government.

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Colin Powell, Secretary of State	Gravy boat, 9 38″ L, hand wrought sterling silver, two side handles, by Ilias Lalaounis, Greece, late 20th century. Rec'd—December 1, 2001. Est. Value—$300.00. Pending transfer to GSA.	His Excellency George Papandreou, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Hellenic Republic (Greece).	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Colin Powell, Secretary of State	Scribe's box, 10¾″ L, 900 silver decorated with bright cut engraving, Turkey, late 20th century. Rec'd—December 2, 2001. Est. Value—$400.00. Pending transfer to GSA.	His Excellency Ismail Cem, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Turkey.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Colin Powell, Secretary of State	Bowl, 6¼″ diameter across two mountain goat head handles, silver, gilt lined, set with 8 cabochon carnelians and 6 cabochon chrysoprases, Kazakhstan reproduction of a "Saks" bowl, stitched leather presentation box. Rec'd—December 9, 2001. Est. Value—$300.00. Pending transfer to GSA.	His Excellency Nursultan Nazarbayev, President, Republic of Kazakhastan.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Colin Powell, Secretary of State	Coverlet, 86″x105″, patchwork pieces of cloth, mid 20th century. Rec'd—December 15, 2001. Est. Value—$375.00. Pending transfer to GSA.	His Excellency Maleeha Lodhi, Ambassador to the United States, Islamic Republic of Pakistan.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Donal Burnham Ensenat, Chief of Protocol.	Dagger, 17″ H, silver filigree hilt and scabbard set with 15 orange coral cabochons, Algerian, late 20th century, wood box. Rec'd—July 12, 2001. Est. Value—$400.00. Retained for Official Use.	His Excellency Abdelaziz Bouteflika, President, Democratic Republic of Algeria.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Department of State	Desktop implements, leather box, Asprey, London, late 20th century: 18K yellow gold clock with 55 round diamonds TW2 carats, 2 Mont Blanc silver gilt (vermeil) pens, a green lizard change purse, & pair 18K gold, diamond, emerald & mabe pearl earrings. Rec'd—Est. Value—$15,000.00. Pending transfer to GSA.	Unknown..	
Colin Powell, Secretary of State	Orthodox egg, 6¾″ H, pierced sterling silver gilt (vermeil) with reddish orange enamel and set with imitation diamonds, Russian, late 20th century. Rec'd—December 9, 2001. Est. Value—$2,000.00. Pending transfer to GSA.	His Excellency Igor Ivanov, Minsiter of Foreign Affairs, Russian Federation.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Colin Powell, Secretary of State	Carpet, 45″ x 63″, wool and silk on cotton, tan field with geometric caucasian design, multiple borders, Uzbekistan, 20th/21st century. Rec'd—November 5, 2001. Est. Value—$1,850.00. Retained for Official Use.	His Excellency DPM Tashkent, Republic of Uzbekistan.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Colin Powell, Secretary of State	Carpet, 9′7″ x 6′5″, wool on cotton, red, green and yellow geometric design, Algeria, 20th/21st Century. Rec'd—July 12, 2001. Est. Value—$1,000.00. Pending transfer to GSA.	His Excellency Abdelaziz Bouteflika, President, Democratic Republic of Algeria.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.

AGENCY: DEPARTMENT OF STATE—Continued

[Report of Tangible Gifts]

Name and title of person accepting gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift, date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government, estimated value, and current disposition or location	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
Colin Powell, Secretary of State	Wine Rec'd—November 5, 2001. Est. Value—$54.00 Handled pursuant to Department of State procedures.	His Excellency Abdelazia Bouteflika, President, Democratic Republic of Algeria.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Colin L. Powell, Secretary of State	Candleholder, 11" H plus base, pierced sterling silver body, pricket base with wood bottom, by Frazer & Haws, India, 20th/21st century. 10ozsT plus base, boxed. Rec'd—November 9, 2001. Est. Value—$700.00, Pending transfer to GSA.	His Excellency Jaswant Singh, Minister of External Affairs, Republic of India.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Colin L. Powell, Secretary of State	Coffee pot, 13" H, silver, typical form, engraved ground, by Al Mannai, Bahrain, 20th/21st century, 44ozsT. Rec'd—November 30, 2001. Est. Value—$1,000.00. Pending transfer to GSA.	His Excellency Shaykh Mohammed bin Mubarak Al Khalifa, Minister of Foreign Affairs, State of Bahrain.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Johnny Young and Mrs. Johnny Young, U.S. Ambassador.	Bracelet, gold with miniature pearls. Rec'd—Est. Value—$500.00. Pending Transfer to GSA.	State of Bahrain	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Johnny Young, U.S. Ambassador	Carpet, silk 4½'x6½' oriental design. Rec'd—December 1, 2001. Est. Value—$5,000.00. Retained for Official Use—Embassy Manama.	State of Bahrain	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Ronald E. Neumann, U.S. Ambassador.	Watches, matching men's and women's stainless steel and alloy wrist watches, Pierre Perron of Paris, boxed Rec'd—September 30, 2001. Est. Value—$400.00. Pending transfer to GSA.	State of Bahrain	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
George Tietjen, RSO	Laptop Computer. Rec'd—. Est. Value—$2,000.00. Pending transfer to GSA.	Brig. General Issa, Syria	Attempted on several occasions to refuse gift—all of which were unsuccessful.

AGENCY: DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

[Report of Tangible Gifts]

Name and title of person accepting gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift, date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government, estimated value, and current disposition or location	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
Edwin M. Truman, Assistant Secretary for International Affairs.	Bills and monies of Ecuador in circulation. Rec'd—Nov. 2, 2000. Est. Value—$1,400. To be excessed to GSA.	Luis Yturralde, Finance Minister, Govt. of Eduador.	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Paul H. O'Neill, Secretary of Treasury.	Small silver dish. Rec'd—Mar. 15, 2001. Est. Value—$400. To be excessed to GSA.	Andres Pastrana, President, Govt. of Columbia.	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Paul H. O'Neill, Secretary of Treasury.	Australian blackwood box with gavel and hammer. Rec'd—Jul 6, 2001, Est. Value—$1,500. To be excessed to GSA.	Mr. Chino, President of Asian Development Bank.	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Paul H. O'Neill, Secretary of Treasury.	Handmade cold cast bronze sculpture. Rec'd—Jul 6, 2001. Est. Value—$380. To be excessed to GSA.	John Kufuor, President, Govt. of Ghana.	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Paul H. O'Neill, Secretary of Treasury.	Icon of St. George slaying the dragon. Rec'd—Jul 27, 2001. Est. Value—$880. To be excessed to GSA.	Mr. Kudrin, Finance Minister of Russia.	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.

AGENCY: DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY—Continued

[Report of Tangible Gifts]

Name and title of person accepting gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift, date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government, estimated value, and current disposition or location	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
James H. Fall, III, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Technical Assistance Policy.	Gold coin commemorating 2000 years of Christmas. Rec'd—Sep 28, 2001. Est. Value—$300. To be excessed to GSA.	Petro O. Poroshenko, People's Deputy of Ukraine.	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.

AGENCY: DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

[Report of Tangible Gifts]

Name and title of person accepting gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift, date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government estimate value, and current disposition or location	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
Donald H. Rumsfeld, Sec. of Defense.	Cotton rug. Rec'd—Oct. 4, 2001. Est. Value—$350.00. Reported to GSA—Pending Sec. Def. Decision.	Field Marshall Hussein Tantawy, Egypt.	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Donald H. Rumsfeld, Sec. of Defense.	Silver Flatware (24 piece set). Rec'd—Oct. 4, 2001. Est. Value—$560.00. Reported to GSA—March 13, 2001. Decision.	President Islam Karimov, Uzbekistan.	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Donald H. Rumsfeld, Sec. of Defense.	Coin set honoring 2002 FIFA World Cup Korea Japan. Rec'd—Nov. 15, 2001. Est. Value—$275.00. Reported to GSA—Pending.	Korean MOD, Kim Dong-Shin	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Donald H. Rumsfeld, Sec. of Defense.	Silver spoons w/ ducks on handles. Rec'd—Nov. 15, 2001. Est. Value—$275.00. Reported to GSA—Pending.	Korean MOD, Kim Dong-Shin	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Donald H. Rumsfeld, Sec. of Defense.	Tiffany crystal bowl. Rec'd—Dec 15, 2001. Est. Value—$420.00. Reported to GSA—Pending.	Salim Al-Abdallah Jabir Al Sabah, Ambassador Kuwait.	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Donald H. Rumsfeld, Sec. of Defense.	Silk carpet. Rec'd—Dec. 16, 2001. Est. Value—$390.00. Reported to GSA—Pending.	Fahid Kahn, MOD Afghanistan	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Donald H. Rumsfeld, Sec. of Defense.	Painting of (Adoration of the Magi). Rec'd—Dec. 15, 2001. Est. Value—$340.00. Reported to GSA—Pending Sec. Def. Decision.	President Schevardnadze, Georgia.	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Donald H. Rumsfeld, Sec. of Defense.	Silver, gold multicolored sword. Rec'd—Dec. 15, 2001. Est. Value—$360.00. Reported to GSA—Mar. 13, 2001.	MOD Safar Abiyev, Azerbaijan	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Donald H. Rumsfeld, Sec. of Defense.	Large wood chest w/brass and copper. Rec'd—Nov. 4, 2001. Est. Value—$340.00. Reported to GSA—Mar. 13, 2001.	President General Pervez Musharraf of Pakistan.	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Donald H. Rumsfeld, Sec. of Defense.	Painting of a village in front of a mountain. Rec'd—Nov. 29, 2001. Est. Value—$340.00. Reported to GSA—Jan. 30, 2002.	MOD Kodir Gulomov, Uzbekistan	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Mrs. Rumsfeld, Spouse of Sec. of Defense.	Gold necklace. Rec'd—Oct. 4, 2001. Est. Value—$925.00. Reported to GSA—Pending Sec. Def. Decision.	Field Marshall Hussien Tantawy, Egypt.	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Gen. Henry H. Shelton, CJCS	CSX Diamond Chronograph watch. Rec'd—Jul 17, 2001. Est. Value—$350.00. Reported to GSA—Oct 30, 2001.	Maj. Gen. Hamad Ali al-Attiyah, Chief of Staff, Qatar Armed Forces.	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Gen. Henry H. Shelton, CJCS	Wooden ship model. Rec'd—May 1, 2001. Est. Value—$550.00. Reported to GSA—Jul 30, 2001.	General Manoussos Paragioudakis, Chief Of the Hellenic National Defense General Staff.	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.

AGENCY: DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—Continued

[Report of Tangible Gifts]

Name and title of person accepting gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift, date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government estimate value, and current disposition or location	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
Gen. Heny H. Shelton, CJCS	Silver Bowl and Plate set. Rec'd—Jun 5, 2001. Est. Value—$270.00. Reported to GSA—Jul 6, 01.	Lt. General Madgy Hatata, Egyptian Chief Defense.	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Gen. Henry H. Shelton, CJCS and Spouse Mrs. Carolyn J. Shelton.	Concord watch. Rec'd—Jul 17, 2001. Est. Value—$780.00. Reported to GSA—Oct 30, 2001.	Maj Gen. Hamad Ali al-Attiyah, Chief of Staff, Qatar Armed Forces.	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Gen. Henry H. Shelton, CJCS and Spouse Mrs. Carolyn J. Shelton.	Gold Bracelet. Rec'd—Jun 5, 2001. Est. Value—$1,200.00. Reported to GSA—Jul 30, 2001.	Lt. Gen Magdy Hatata, Egyptian Chief of Defense.	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Gen. Henry H. Shelton, CJCS and Spouse Mrs. Carolyn J. Shelton.	Gold Scarab Necklace. Rec'd—Jun 5, 2001. Est. Value—$650.00. Reported to CSA—Jul 30, 2001.	Field Marshal Hussein Tantawy CINC Of the Armed Forces, MOD, Military Production.	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.

AGENCY: DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

[Report of Tangible Gifts]

Name and title of person accepting gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift, date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government estimated value, and current disposition or location	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
Guy R. Abbate, Jr. Naval Justice School, Newport.	Man's watch. Recd—November 16, 2001. Est. Vaule—$1080. Being retained at CNO (N09B13).	United Arab Emirates	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
William C. Aseltine, Naval Justice School, Newport.	Man's watch. Recd—November 16, 2001. Est. Value—$1080. Being retained in CNO (N09B13).	United Arab Emirates	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Capt. Dennis G. Bengtson, Naval Justice School, Newport.	Man's watch. Recd—November 16, 2000. Est. Value—$1080. Being retained in CNO (N09B13).	United Arab Emirates	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Kathleen Bengston, spouse of Capt. Bengtson, Naval Justice School, Newport.	Woman's watch. Recd—November 16, 2000. Est. Value—$1500. Being retained at CNO (N09B13).	United Arab Emirates	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Cassie A. Cioci, Naval Justice School, Newport.	Woman's watch. Recd—November 16, 2000. Est. Value—$850. Being retained at CNO (N09B13).	United Arab Emirates	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Adm. V.E. Clark, Chief of Naval Operations.	Gold brass plaque. Recd—23 Mar 2001. Est. Value—$300. Being retained at CNO (N09B13).	Singapore Navy	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Adm. Thomas B. Fargo, Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet.	Necklace. Recd—April 19, 2001. Est. Value—$475. Being retained at CN09B13).	Republic China Navy	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Karl Farris, Naval Justice School, Newport.	Man's watch. Recd—November 16, 2000. Est. Value—$1080. Being retained at CNO (N09B13).	United Arab Emirates	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
RAdm. Richard B. Porterfield, Director, Naval Intelligence.	Necklace cuff links silver set. Recd—January 30, 2001. Est. Value—$300. Being retained at CNO (N09B13).	Egyptian Military Directorate	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Adm. Thomas B. Fargo, Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet.	Man and woman's watch. Recd—July 30, 2001. Est. Value—$1200. Official use.	Japan National Defense League	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
BGen. Leif H. Hendrickson, Marine Corps University.	Framed print. Recd—December 6, 2001. Est. Value—$300. Command display.	Australian Army	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Col. Craig Huddleston, Command and Staff College.	Model aircraft in case. Recd—November 28, 2001. Est. Value—$350. Command display.	Saudi Air Force	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.

AGENCY: DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY—Continued

[Report of Tangible Gifts]

Name and title of person accepting gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift, date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government estimated value and current disposition or location	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
Col. David Reist, Command and Staff College.	Model aircraft in case. Recd—November 28, 2001. Est. Value—$300. Command display.	Saudi Air Force	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
LtGen. Frank Libutti U.S. Marine Forces, Pacific.	Fountain pen. Recd—August 10, 2001. Est. Value—$350. Command for official use.	Republic of Korea	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
VAdm. Charles W. Moore, Jr., Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Central Command.	Recd—March 6, 2001. Value—$2450. Expended for hotel and meals.	UAE Armed Forces	Official trip.

AGENCY: DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

[Report of Tangible Gifts]

Name and title of person accepting gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift, date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government, estimated value, and current disposition or location	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
Colonel Robert E. Chapman II, Chief, Saudi Arabia Division, International Affairs (SAF/IARS), Washington, DC.	Men's Rolex "Air King," silver-faced Oyster Perpetual watch, model #14010, serial #P-709764. Recd—June 2001. Est. Value—$2,100. On official display at SAF/IARS, pending turn-in to GSA.	Major General Mohammed A. Al-Ayeesh, Director, Logistics and Supply, Royal Saudi Air Force.	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to the donor & U.S. Government.
Colonel Jeffery S. Cohen, Deputy Commander, 32d Air Operations Group, RAF Mildenhall, United Kingdom.	Two uncarved elephant tusks, each 15 inches tall. Recd—October 23, 2000. Est. Value—$1,000. Destroyed, November 3, 2001.	Air Marshall Alfa, Chief of Staff, Nigerian Air Force.	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to the donor & U.S. Government.
General Ralph E. Eberhart, Commander in Chief/U.S. Space Command, NORAD, Colorado Springs, Colorado.	Persian Tabriz-stylized Heriz design Oriental rug, 5'1" by 6'8", light green and lavender central medallion on a peach-colored field. Recd—January 15, 2001. Est. Value—$2,300. On official display at HQ NORAD, Colorado.	Mr. Abdulazim Karaman, Senior Arab Affairs Advisor, Saudi Arabia.	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to the donor & U.S. Government.
Colonel Steven R. Eddy, Director of Operations, 3 AF, RAF Mildenhall, United Kingdom.	Two carved elephant tusks, each 17 inches tall. Recd—October 23, 2000 Est. Value—$1,000. Destroyed, November 3, 2001.	Air Marshall Alfa, Chief of Staff, Nigerian Air Force.	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to the donor & U.S. Government.
Major General Kenneth W. Hess, Commander, 3 AF, RAF Mildenhall, United Kingdom.	One carved elephant tusk, 15-inches tall. Recd—October 23, 200. Est. Value—$500. Destroyed, November 3, 2001.	Air Marshall Alfa, Chief of Staff, Nigerian Air Force.	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to the donor & U.S. Government.
Colonel Karl A. Kaszuba, Staff Judge Advocate, 3 AF, RAF Mildenhall, United.	Two carved elephant tusks, 18-inches tall. Recd—October 23, 2000. Est. Value—$1,000. Destroyed, November 3, 2001.	Air Marshall Alfa, Chief of Staff, Nigerian Air Force.	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to the donor & U.S. Government.
Major General David F. MacGhee, Jr., Commandant, Air War College (AWC), Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama.	18-carat gold and jade prayer beads Recd—April 17, 2001. Est. Value—$2,500. On official display at AWC, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama.	His Royal Highness Prince Bandar Bin Sultan Bin Abdulaziz, Ambassador of Saudi Arabia to the United States.	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to the donor & U.S. Government.
Colonel Phillip C. Miller, Jr., Director of Logistics, 3 AF, RAF Mildenhall United Kingdom.	Two carved elephant tusks, 17-inches tall, Recd—October 23, 200. Est. Value—$1,000. Destroyed, November 3, 2001.	Air Marshall Alfa, Chief of Staff, Nigerian Air Force.	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to the donor & U.S. Government.
Mr. Willard Mitchell, Deputy Under Secretary, International Affairs (SAF/IA), Washington D.C.	Men's Rolex "Air King" pink Arabic oyster perpetual watch, model #14000, serial #U653804. Recd—June 27, 2001. Est. Value—$2,100. Pending turn-in to GSA.	Major General Mohammed A. Al-Ayeesh, Director, Logistics and Supply, Royal Saudi Air Force.	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to the donor & U.S. Government.

AGENCY: DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE—Continued

[Report of Tangible Gifts]

Name and title of person accepting gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift, date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government, estimated value, and current disposition or location	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
Mr. Willard Mitchell, Deputy Under Secretary, International Affairs (SAF/IA), Washington, D.C.	Women's Rolex "Air King" pink Arabic oyster perpetual watch, model #76080, serial #P150416. Recd—June 27, 2001. Est. Value—$2,100. Pending turn-in to GSA.	Major General Mohammed A. Al-Ayeesh, Director, Logistics and Supply, Royal Saudi Air Force.	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to the donor & U.S. Government.
Colonel James R. Nelson, Commander, Air Force Office of Special Investigations—United Kingdom, RAF Mildenhall, United Kingdom.	Two carved elephant tusks, 17-inches tall. Recd—October 23, 2000 Est. Value—$1,000. Destroyed, November 3, 2001.	Air Marshall Alfa, Chief of Staff, Nigerian Air Force Forces.	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to the donor & U.S. Government.
Mr. Ronald L. Orr, Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff, Air Force Installations and Logistics, Washington, D.C.	Stainless steel Rolex oyster perpetual watch with Saudi Air Force emblem, model 14000, serial #P708733. Recd—June 29, 2001. Est. Value—$1,000. Pending turn-in to GSA.	Major General Mohammed A. Al-Ayeesh, Director, Logistics and Supply, Royal Saudi Air Force.	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to the donor & U.S. Government.
General Michael E. Ryan, Chief of Staff, USAF, Washington, D.C.	Painting and ceramic fruit string. Recd—June 15, 2001. Est. Value—$375 aggragately. Turned in to GSA, October 11, 2001.	Colonel Mario Rene Siliezar Giron, Commander, Guatemalan Air Force.	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to the donor & U.S. Government.
General Michael E. Ryan, Chief of Staff, USAF, Washngton, D.C.	Painting. Recd—June 15, 2001. Est. Value—$550. Turned in to GSA, October 11, 2001.	Lt. General Jose Malaquin Correa, Commander, Uruguay Air Force.	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to the donor & U.S. Government.
General Michael E. Ryan, Chief of Staff, USAF, Washington, D.C.	Painting. Recd—June 5, 2001. Est. Value—$600. Turned in to GSA, October 11, 2001.	ACM Squire, Commander-in-Chief, Royal Air Force, United Kingdom.	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to the donor & U.S. Government.
General Michael E. Ryan, Chief of Staff, USAF, Washington, D.C.	Eight (8) silver coins. Recd—January 4, 1999. Est. Value—$500. Turned in to GSA, October 11, 2001.	State President Guntis Ulmanis, President, Republic of Latvia.	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to the donor & U.S. Government.
General John T. Sheridan, Commandant, Air Command and Staff College (ACSC), Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama.	18-carat gold and jade prayer beads Recd—April 27, 2001. Est. Value—$2,500. On official display at ACSC Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama.	His Royal Highness Prince Bandar bin Sultan Bin Abdulaziz, Ambassador of Saudi Arabia to the United States.	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to the donor & U.S. Government.
Brigadier General Francis X. Taylor, Commander, Air Force Office of Special Investigations, (AFOSI) Bolling Air Force Base, D.C.	Silver dagger and sheath. Recd—April 27, 2001. Est. Value—$1,000. On official display at HQ AFOSI.	Embassy of Oman	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to the donor & U.S. Government.
Brigadier General Francis X. Taylor, Commander, AFOSI, Bolling Air Force Base, D.C.	Flat weave wool Kilim carpet. Recd—November 17, 2002. Est. Value—$850. On official display at HQ AFOSI Protocol lounge.	Mr. Turen Genc, Chief of Turkish National Police.	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to the donor & U.S. Government.
Mrs. Marilyn Wald, wife of Lt. General Charles F. Wald, Commander, USCENTAF, Shaw Air Force Base, South Carolina.	Stainless steel Concord Delirium ladies watch with silver dial and four Roman numeral markers Model #0304374. Est. Value—1,200. Pending turn-in to GSA.	Brigadier General Hamad bin Albin Hamad Al-Ahiyan, Chief, Armed Forces of Qatar.	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to the donor & U.S. Government.
Mrs. Marilyn Wald, wife of Lt. General Charles F. Wald, Commander, USCENTAF, Shaw Air Force Base, South Carolina.	Gold bracelet. Recd—October 16, 2000. Est. Value—$950. Pending turn-in to GSA.	Brig Staff Pilot Khalid bin Abdullah Mubarak Al Buainneen, Commander, United Arab Emirates Air Force and Air Defense.	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to the donor & U.S. Government.
Captain Joseph P. Wedding, Aide, d-Camp, 3 AF, RAF Mildenhall, United Kingdom.	Two uncarved elephant tusks, 15-inches tall. Recd—October 23, 2000. Est. Value—$1,000. Destroyed November 3, 2001.	Air Marshall Alfa, Chief of Staff, Nigerian Air Force.	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to the donor & U.S. Government.

AGENCY: FBI

[Report of Tangible Gifts]

Name and title of person accepting gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift, date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government, estimated value, and current disposition or location	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstance justifying acceptance
Wilford Rattigan, Legal Attache, Riyadh.	Winter Bisht (Formal Saudi Topcoat). Recd—10/01. Est. Value—$250.00. On Display.	United Arab Emirates	Courtesy gift, received when conducting a Needs Assessment Review.
Wilford Rattigan, Legal Attache, Riyadh.	Summer Bisht (Formal Saudi Topcoat). Recd—10/01. Est. Value—$250.00. On Display.	United Arab Emirates	Courtesy gift received when conducting a Needs Assessment Review.
Wilford Rattigan, Legal Attache, Riyadh.	Fortix Stainless Steel Watch. Recd—10/01. Est. Value—$500.00. On Display.	United Arab Emirates	Courtesy gift received when conducting a Needs Assessment Review.

AGENCY: UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

[Report of Tangible Gifts—CY–2001]

Name of title of person accepting gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift, date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government estimated value, and current disposition or location	Identify of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
Ann M. Veneman, Secretary of Agriculture.	A Mexican sterling silver pitcher. Rectangular tapering body, with pressed Greek key base and top border, with monogram "A.V." Angular handle. Marked: "TERAL .925 Sterling Mexico." Weight 835.5 grams. Packing box marked: Schiavon, dal 1957 1957 firma l'argente" and a label "Specially Manufactured for Tera.1." Height 7¾" and Width 5¾"; Depth 2¼". *Date received:* September 6, 2001. *Appraised retail value:* $975. *Disposition:* In storeroom of the USDA Foreign Agricultural Service's Chief of Representation, Foreign Visitors and Protocol. An SF–120 will be prepared and the item will be turned-in to General Services Administration. Appraisal performed by John V. Lanterman, FASA (Fellow, American Society of Appraisers) and Barbara Shanley, Accredited Senior Appraiser on October 11, 2001.	Hon. Javier USABIAGA Arroyo, Mexican Secretary of Agriculture.	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to the donor and U.S. Government.

AGENCY: DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

[Report of Tangible Gifts]

Name and title of person accepting gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift, date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government estimated value, and current disposition or location	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
Spencer Abraham, Secretary of Energy.	A sample of Arabian light crude oil from the Arab (D) reservoir in a crystal decanter and a sample of oil-rich rock from the Manifa reservoir in a wood presentation box with gold tone liner. Received—April 27, 2001. Estimated Value—$590. Reported to GSA February 21, 2001; pending transfer to GSA.	Ali I—Naimi, Minister of Petroleum & Mineral Reservoirs, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.

AGENCY: DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY—Continued

[Report of Tangible Gifts]

Name and title of person accepting gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift, date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government estimated value, and current disposition or location	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
Spencer Abraham, Secretary of Energy.	Crystal bowl. Received—December 11, 2001. Estimated Value—$370. Reported to GSA February 21, 2001; pending transfer to GSA.	Sheikh Saudi Nasser Al-Sabah, Ambassador of Kuwait.	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.

AGENCY: SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Report of Tangible Gifts]

Name and title of person accepting gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift, date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government, estimated value, and current disposition or location	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
Wayne M. Carlin, Regional Director, Northeast Regional Office.	Plastic dish. Recd.—February 20, 2001. Unknown value. Sent to GSA for disposition.	People's Republic of China, China Securities Regulatory Commission.	Informational Meeting at NERO Gift to host.
Wayne M. Carlin, Regional Director, Northeast Regional Office.	Bound volume of People's Republic of China postage stamps. Recd.—February 20, 2001. Unknown value. Sent to GSA for disposition.	People's Republic of China, China Securities Regulatory Commission.	Informational Meeting at NERO Gift to host.
Wayne M. Carlin, Regional Director, Northeast Regional Office.	Framed glass plate. Recd.—February 26, 2001. Unknown value. Sent to GSA for disposition.	People's Republic of China, China Securities Regulatory Commission.	Informational Meeting at NERO Gift to host.

AGENCY: UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

[Report of Tangible Gifts]

Name and title of person accepting gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift, date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government, estimated value, and current disposition or location	Identify of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
Carrie Dailey, Executive Office, USAID/Benin.	Gift: Gold jewelry. Date of acceptance: July 23, 2001. Estimated value: $494. Location: USAID/M/AS/CPD.	USAID/Benin's landlady, Ms. El Hadja Rachidatou Nourou Soule's daughter.	Attempts to decline acceptance were unsuccessful; further effort would have caused embarrassment to donor.

AGENCY: CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

[Report of Tangible Gifts]

Name and title of person accepting gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift, date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government, estimated value, and current disposition or location	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
George J. Tenet, Director, Central Intelligence.	Parquetry mother-of-pearl diorama, modern with a scene of the Last Supper above a nativity scene within the year 2000 H: 23½ inches; W: 15¾ inches; D: 3½ inches. Rec'd—12 June 2001. Est. value—$500. To be retained for official display.	5 U.S.C. 7342(f)(4)	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.

AGENCY: CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY—Continued

[Report of Tangible Gifts]

Name and title of person accepting gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift, date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government, estimated value, and current disposition or location	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
George J. Tenet, Director, Central Intelligence.	Parcel gilt and niello silver presentation sabre and sheath, modern. Elaborately decorate with foliage and arabesque reserves with chased decoration, in a walnut red velvet lined case. L: overall: 37½ inches. Rec'd—05 July 2001. Est. value—$750. To be retained for official display.	5 U.S.C. 7342(f)(4)	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
George J. Tenet, Director, Central Intelligence.	Cased pair of reproduction brass and polished steel inlaid walnut flint-lock presentation pistols, modern: together with four implements. L of pistols: 15 inches. Rec'd—04 October 2001. Est. value—$300. To be retained for official display.	5 U.S.C. 7342(f)(4)	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
George J. Tenet, Director, Central Intelligence.	Pair of unmarked yellow gold and diamond cufflinks, one market G. Sacco for Gerardo Sacco, modern, each set with four melee round faceted diamonds. Rec'd—05 November 2001. Est. value—$300. To be retained for official display.	5 U.S.C. 7342(f)(4)	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
George J. Tenet, Director, Central Intelligence.	Agate mounted silver kindjal, modern, in a blue velvet fitted case. L: 23½ inches Rec'd—27 November 2001. Est. value—$400.00. To be retained for official display.	5 U.S.C. 7342(f)(4)	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
George J. Tenet, Director, Central Intelligence.	Brass mounted wood presentation sabre, modern, in a fitted velvet lined case. L: 37 inches. Rec'd—21 December 2001. Est. value—$300. To be retained for official display.	5 U.S.C. 7342(f)(4)	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
George J. Tenet, Director, Central Intelligence.	Engraved silver coffee pot, modern, typical form chased with bands of scrolling vines and flowers on a punch-work ground. H: 12½ inches; Weight: 55 oz. Rec'd—01 November 2001. Est. value—$500. To be retained for official display.	5 U.S.C. 7342(F)(4)	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.

AGENCY: UNITED STATES SENATE

[Report of Tangible Gifts]

Name and title of person accepting gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift, date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government, estimated value and current disposition or location	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
Mike DeWine, U.S. Senator	Oil painting, 28 x 23, rural Central American village scene. Recd.—February 20, 2000. Est. Value—$900. Display in SR 148.	President Carlos Roberto Flores of Honduras.	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to the donor and the U.S.
James M. Inhofe, U.S. Senator	Algerian-made carpet 10′ x 6′. Recd.—July 23, 2001. Est. Value—Exceeds $100. Display in SR 449.	President of Algeria, H.E. Abdelaziz Bouteflika.	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to the donor and the U.S.

AGENCY: UNITED STATES SENATE—Continued

[Report of Tangible Gifts]

Name and title of person accepting gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift, date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government, estimated value and current disposition or location	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
Edward M. Kennedy, U.S. Senator	Statue of Cuchulainn (an Irish Folk Hero), Bronze, 12" tall. Recd.—May 1, 2001. Est. Value—$108. Display in SR 315.	Prime Minister Bertie Ahern of Ireland.	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to the donor and the U.S.
Edward M. Kennedy, U.S. Senator	Glass Plate, Arabic design, gold trim with blue painting and red and green outer border. Recd.—February 26, 2000. Est. Value—$150. Deposited with Secretary of Senate.	King Fahd of Saudi Arabia	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to the donor and the U.S.
Edward M. Kennedy, U.S. Senator	Square Plate, Arabic design, teal, red and blue. Recd.—February 26, 2001. Est. Value—$150. Deposited with Secretary of Senate.	King Abdullah of Jordan	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to the donor and the U.S.
Edward M. Kennedy, U.S. Senator	Vase, Recd.—June 16, 2000. Est. Value—$220. Display SR 324.	Former President of Taiwan, Lee Ten-Hoi.	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to the donor and the U.S.
John F. Kerry, U.S. Senator	Two Rosenthal China Plates. Recd.—January 26, 2001. Est. Value—Exceeds $100. Deposited with Secretary of Senate.	King Abdullah of Jordan	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to the donor and the U.S.
Bill Nelson, U.S. Senator	Carpet, 120" x 72". Recd.—July 12, 2001. Est. Value—Exceeds $100. Display SH 716.	President of Algeria, H.E. Abdelaziz Bouteflika.	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to the donor and the U.S.
Bill Nelson, U.S. Senator	Carpet, 80" x 48". Recd.—April 14, 2001. Est. Value—Exceeds $100. Display SH 716.	President of Azerbaijan, Heyder Aliyer.	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to the donor and the U.S.
John D. Rockefeller IV, U.S. Senator.	Framed print entitled "Wealth and Good Fortune". Recd.—August 10, 2001. Est. Value—Exceeds $100. Display in SH 531.	Premier Chun-Hsiung Chang, Republic of China.	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to the donor and the U.S.

AGENCY: UNITED STATES SENATE

[Report of Travel or Expenses of Travel]

Name and title of person accepting travel expenses consistent with the interests of the U.S. Government	Brief description of travel or expenses accepted as consistent with the interests of the U.S. Government and occurring outside the United States	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
Ian Brzezinski, Professional Staff Member, Committee on Foreign Relations.	Transportation within Poland, Warsaw to Lublin, and return, June 2, 2001.	Government of Poland	No commercial transportation available within scheduled time frame.
Tom Daschle, U.S. Senator	Transportation within Mexico via small military aircraft, November 17–18, 2001.	Government of Mexico	No commercial transport available to accommodate meetings scheduled with Mexican officials.
Linda Daschle, Spouse of Senator	Transportation within Mexico via small military aircraft, November 17–18, 2001.	Government of Mexico	No commercial transport available to accommodate meetings scheduled with Mexican officials.
Dr. John Eisold, Attending Physicain.	Transportation within Mexico via small military aircraft, November 17–18, 2001.	Government of Mexico	No commercial transport available to accommodate meetings scheduled with Mexican officials.
Nancy Ives, Communications Director, Office of Senator McCain.	Transportation and lodging within Thailand, April 19–22, 2001.	Thailand Ministry of Foreign Affairs.	Non-acceptance would cause host government embarrassment.
Sue Keenom, Director of Administration, Office of Senator Gordon Smith.	Transportation within Poland, Warsaw to Lublin, and return, June 2, 2001.	Government of Poland	No commercial transportation available within scheduled time frame.
Joab M. Lesesne, III, Chief of Staff, Senator Hollings.	Transportation including lodging and meals within Thailand, April 19–22, 2001.	Thailand Ministry of Foreign Affairs.	Non-acceptance would cause host government embarrassment.

AGENCY: UNITED STATES SENATE—Continued

[Report of Travel or Expenses of Travel]

Name and title of person accepting travel expenses consistent with the interests of the U.S. Government	Brief description of travel or expenses accepted as consistent with the interests of the U.S. Government and occurring outside the United States	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
Andrea LaRue, Counsel, Office of Senate Majority Leader.	Transportation within Mexico via small military aircraft, November 17–18, 2001.	Government of Mexico	No commercial transport available within scheduled time frame.
Denis McDonough, Foreign Policy Advisor, Office of Senate Majority Leader.	Transportation within Mexico via small military aircraft, November 17–18, 2001.	Government of Mexico	No commercial transport available within scheduled time frame.
Tiffany Smith, Congressional Fellow, Office of Senator Bob Graham.	Transportation within Chile, including lodging and meals, July 1–5, 2001.	Government of Chile	Official travel to meetings relating to U.S./Chile Free Trade issues.
Gordon Smith, U.S. Senator	Transportation within Poland, Warsaw to Lublin, and return, June 2, 2001.	Government of Poland	No commercial transport available within scheduled time frame.
Sharon Smith, Spouse of Senator	Transportation within Poland, Warsaw to Lublin, and return, June 2, 2001.	Government of Poland	No commercial transport available within scheduled time frame.
George Voinovich, U.S. Senator	Transportation within Poland, Warsaw to Lublin, and return, June 2, 2001.	Government of Poland	No commercial transport available within scheduled time frame.
Jane Voinovich, Spouse of Senator.	Transportation within Poland, Warsaw to Lublin, and return, June 2, 2001.	Government of Poland	No commercial transport available within scheduled time frame.
Sally Walsh, Director, Interparliamentary Services.	Transportation within Poland, Warsaw to Lublin, and return, June 2, 2001.	Government of Poland	No commercial transport available within scheduled time frame.
Sally Walsh, Director, Interparliamentary Services.	Transportation within Mexico via small military aircraft, November 17–18, 2001.	Government of Mexico	No commercial transport available to accommodate meetings scheduled with Mexican officials.

AGENCY: U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

[Report of Tangible Gifts]

Name and title of person accepting the gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift, date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government, estimated value, and current disposition or location	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
Barney Frank, Member of Congress.	Oil painting by Maria Tomás. Received April 19, 2001. Value in excess of $1,000. On display in Rep. Frank's Washington Office.	President Carlos César, President of the Autonomous Regional Government of the Azores (Portugal).	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to donor.

AGENCY: U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

[Report of Travel or Expenses of Travel]

Name and title of person accepting travel or travel expenses consistent with the interests of the U.S. Government	Brief description and estimated value of travel or travel expenses accepted as consistent with the interests of the U.S. Government and occurring outside the United States	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
Bob Barr, Member of Congress	Lodging and meals in Qatar for Member and spouse, April 8–11, 2001.	University of Qatar	Authorized by 5 U.S.C. § 7342(c)(1)(B)(i).
David E. Bonoir, Member of Congress.	Helicopter transport within Pakistan (Islamabad to Muzaffarabad to Islamabad) April 21, 2000.	Pakistan	Authorized by 5 U.S.C. § 7342(c)(1)(B)(i).
Meredith Broadbent, Committee on Ways and Means.	Meals, lodging and travel in Costa Rica, May 27–30, 2001.	Costa Rica	Authorized by 5 U.S.C. § 7342(c)(1)(B)(ii).
Edward A. Bruley, Rep. Bonoir	Helicopter transport within Pakistan (Islamabad to Muzaffarabad to Islamabad) April 21, 2000.	Pakistan	Authorized by 5 U.S.C. § 7342(c)(1)(B)(ii).

AGENCY: U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued

[Report of Travel or Expenses of Travel]

Name and title of person accepting travel or travel expenses consistent with the interests of the U.S. Government	Brief description and estimated value of travel or travel expenses accepted as consistent with the interests of the U.S. Government and occurring outside the United States	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
Vergil Cabasco, Rep. Dunn	Lodging, meals and transportation in Thailand, April 19–April 22, 2001.	Thailand Ministry of Foreign Affairs.	Authorized by 5 U.S.C. § 7342(c)(1)(B)(i).
Robert J. Castro, Rep. Shaw	Lodging, meals and land transportation in Thailand, April 19–April 22, 2001.	Thailand Ministry of Foreign Affairs.	Authorized by 5 U.S.C. § 7342(c)(1)(B)(ii).
Philip Crane, Member of Congress	Meals, lodging and travel in Costa Rica, for Member and spouse, May 27–30, 2001.	Costa Rica	Authorized by 5 U.S.C. § 7342(c)(1)(B)(ii).
Steve Elmendorf, Office of the Democratic Leader.	Transportation within Mexico (Mexico City to Leon to Mexico City), plus meal, November 17, 2001.	Mexico	Authorized by 5 U.S.C. § 7342(c)(1)(B)(ii).
Richard A. Gephardt, Minority Leader.	Transportation within Mexico (Mexico City to Leon to Mexico City), plus meal, for Minority Leader and spouse, November 17, 2001.	Mexico	Authorized by 5 U.S.C. § 7342(c)(1)(B)(ii).
Lee R. Godown, Rep. Sanchez	Lodging, meals, in-country travel in China, April 9–13, 2001.	Peoples' Republic of China (Chinese Peoples' Institute of Foreign Affairs).	Authorized by 5 U.S.C. § 7342(c)(1)(B)(ii).
Michael M. Honda, Member of Congress.	Transportation, meals and admission n China, for Member and spouse, August 4–12, 2001.	Peoples' Republic of China (Chinese Peoples' Institute of Foreign Affairs).	Authorized by 5 U.S.C. § 7342(c)(1)(B)(ii).
Mannik Khatchatrian, Rep. Schiff	Helicopter ride and tour from Yerevan to Naorno-Karabakh, August 22, 2001.	Armenia	Authorized by 5 U.S.C. § 7342(c)(1)(B)(i).
Ray LaHood, Member of Congress	Lodging in Lebanon, for Member and spouse, May 26–June 3, 2000.	Lebanon	Authorized by 5 U.S.C. § 7342(c)(1)(B)(ii).
Audrey Lesesne, Rep. McIntyre	Lodging, transportation and meals in Thailand, April 19–22, 2001.	Thailand Ministry of Foreign Affairs.	Authorized by 5 U.S.C. § 7342(c)(1)(B)(ii).
Meri Maben, Rep. Honda	Transportation, meals and admission in China, August 4–12, 2001.	Peoples' Republic of China (Chinese Peoples' Institute of Foreign Affairs).	Authorized by 5 U.S.C. § 7342(c)(1)(B)(ii).
Moses Mercado, Office of the Democratic Leader.	Transportation within Mexico (Mexico City to Puebla), November 17, 2001.	Mexico	Authorized by 5 U.S.C. § 7342(c)(1)(B)(ii).
Donna Pignatelli, Rep. Brown	Travel and meals in Thailand, April 19–22, 2001.	Thailand Ministry of Foreign Affairs.	Authorized by 5 U.S.C. § 7342(c)(1)(B)(ii).
Nick J. Rahall, Member of Congress.	Lodging and meals in the United Arab Emirates, April 5–8, 2001.	United Arab Emirates	Authorized by 5 U.S.C. § 7342(c)(1)(B)(ii).
Nick J. Rahall, Member of Congress.	Lodging and meals in Qatar, April 8–11, 2001.	University of Qatar	Authorized by 5 U.S.C. § 7342(c)(1)(B)(ii).
Andrea Salinas, Rep. Stark	Lodging and meals for staff member and spouse, August 11–August 17, 2001.	Chilean Government	Authorized by 5 U.S.C. § 7342(c)(1)(B)(ii).
Loretta Sanchez, Member of Congress.	Lodging, food, in-county travel in China, April 9–April 13, 2001.	Peoples' Republic of China (Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs).	Authorized by 5 U.S.C. § 7342(c)(1)(B)(ii).
Adam B. Schiff, Member of Congress.	Helicopter and ground tour from Yerevan to Nagorno-Karabakh, August 22, 2001.	Armenia	Authorized by 5 U.S.C. § 7342(c)(1)(B)(ii).
Brad Smith, Rep. Dreier	Lodging, food and travel within Bangkok, April 19–22, 2001.	Thailand Ministry of Foreign Affairs.	Authorized by 5 U.S.C. § 7342(c)(1)(B)(ii).
Gene Smith, Rep. Berman	Lodging, food and travel within Bangkok, April 19–22, 2001.	Thailand Ministry of Foreign Affairs.	Authorized by 5 U.S.C. § 7342(c)(1)(B)(ii).
John E. Sununu, Member of Congress.	Lodging and meals, April 8–11, 2001.	University of Qatar	Authorized by 5 U.S.C. § 7342(c)(1)(B)(ii).
Michele Taulton, Rep. Crane	Lodging, meals and travel in Costa Rica, May 27–30, 2001.	Costa Rica	Authorized by 5 U.S.C. § 7342(c)(1)(B)(ii).
Lisa Vogt, Rep. Armey	Lodging, ground transportation, food and interpreter in Chile, August 11–14, 2001.	Government of Chile	Authorized by 5 U.S.C. § 7342(c)(1)(B)(iii).

AGENCY: U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued

[Report of Travel or Expenses of Travel]

Name and title of person accepting travel or travel expenses consistent with the interests of the U.S. Government	Brief description and estimated value of travel or travel expenses accepted as consistent with the interests of the U.S. Government and occurring outside the United States	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
Eric Cantor Member of Congress	Certified antique glass bowl in a personally engraved display case. Received December 12, 2001. Value in excess of $260. On display in Rep. Cantor's Washington Office.	Minister of Tourism of Israel	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to donor.

AGENCY: DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

[Report of Tangible Gifts]

Name and title of person accepting gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift, date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government, estimated value, and current disposition or location	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
Donald L. Evans, Secretary of Commerce.	Department of Commerce, Secretary's Office. Rec'd—November 5, 2001. Est. Value—$1750. 7'4" x 9'6" Oriental Rug.	Abdelaziz Bouteflika, President, Algeria.	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to donor.
Donald L. Evans, Secretary of Commerce.	Department of Commerce, Secretary's Office. Rec'd—July 12, 2001. Est. Value—$1200. 114'½"" x 88"" Oriental Rug.	Abdelaziz Bouteflika, President, Algeria.	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Donald L. Evans, Secretary of Commerce.	Café Pushkin, Moscow, Russia. Rec'd—July 27, 2001. Est. value—$1200. Painting—"Winter Scene" by A. Yegorov, Circa 1910.	German Gref, Minister, Economic Development and Trade, Russia.	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
Donald L. Evans, Secretary of Commerce.	Department of Commerce, Secretary's Office. Rec'd—August 14, 2001. Est. Value—Pending. Ceremonial dagger—Khanjar.	Yusuf bin Alawi bin Abdullah, Minister, Foreign Affairs Sultanate of Oman.	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to donor.
Donald L. Evans, Secretary of Commerce.	Department of Commerce, Secretary's Office. Rec'd—September 5, 2001. Est. Value—Pending. Obsidian Statue, 6".	Vicente Fox Quesada, President, Mexico.	Non-acceptance would have caused embarrassment to donor.

[FR Doc. 02–16498 Filed 7–19–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4710–20–M

Mr. OSE. You're referring to national publication in the Federal Register?

Mr. TAFT. Federal Register.

Mr. OSE. So it's made a part of the public record, so if anybody has any question as to where the source was, what the valuation was, and what was done with the item, it's right there.

Mr. TAFT. Right. The circumstances of the gift, exactly, and its value.

Mr. OSE. So the system exists whereby the public's interest in disclosure can be addressed as it relates to foreign gifts?

Mr. TAFT. I think this is exactly the purpose of the 1977 statute and the regulations which have been issued under it.

Mr. OSE. OK. What sort of checks and balances exist within the State Department system to ensure that complete records are kept, made and kept, on the gifts that each Federal agency under your jurisdiction receives?

Mr. TAFT. Within the State Department, the regulations are in place, and each embassy is familiar with them. There's some gifts that come there, and the Secretary has his Gift Unit in the Protocol Office which regulates very carefully the gifts that he receives. Each employee is also required to report gifts over $260.

With regard to the other agencies, they have their own systems and their own regulations that they have in place and that they're required to follow. We do not in the State Department review, for example, the operation of the Department of Transportation——

Mr. OSE. Right.

Mr. TAFT [continuing]. And how it functions. That's something that the Department of Transportation and their inspector general, those other officials in that Department, are responsible for. We do our own.

Mr. OSE. Within the State Department's Gift Unit within the Protocol Office, how do you go about determining valuation, or value, I should say?

Mr. TAFT. We have an appraiser whom we use to appraise the value of the gifts.

Mr. OSE. Is that appraiser a career person or an appointee?

Mr. TAFT. I believe he's actually under contract with the Department.

Am I right about that? Yes, he's just a contractor.

Mr. OSE. Private party?

Mr. TAFT. Yes.

Mr. OSE. Third-party nongovernmental?

Mr. TAFT. Yes. And we have a contract with him and when we have an item to be appraised, that's the business he's in.

Mr. OSE. Licensed by some State or something?

Mr. TAFT. I believe he's a District of Columbia resident and up on Wisconsin Avenue somewhere.

Mr. OSE. All right. So we actually go outside the agency for the valuation process?

Mr. TAFT. That's right.

Mr. OSE. And then that person provides a written appraisal, if you will, gives it back to the Department, and then the Office of Gifts within the Department deals with it accordingly?

Mr. TAFT. That's right.

Mr. OSE. What I'm trying to get at is whether or not we can in fact have a system that provides the information. What you've just told me is we have a professional appraiser, we have clear rules, we have an annual publication in the Federal Register, and that we put out in the public domain all of this information for anybody who's interested.

Mr. TAFT. We believe we have that system, and while we don't want to be overly confident, we believe it actually operates as anticipated. There will be, I suppose, some small slip-ups here and there, but the system is there, it's in place, and I think we follow it very well.

Mr. OSE. Thank you Mr. Secretary. Mr. LaTourette.

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Chairman, I don't have any questions. And thank you, Secretary Taft, for being here. I yield back.

Mr. OSE. All right. I just wanted to establish that in fact we can do this either as a government or an agency. I am quite pleased to hear that you are doing it successfully. I know of no evidence whatsoever to contradict what you've told us, period, and I've looked. So——

Mr. TAFT. Well, Mr. Chairman we've been doing it for 23 years under the statute, and I guess we've gotten fairly good at it.

Mr. OSE. Thank you, Mr. Secretary, for joining us today to establish in fact that a system to record, value, and dispose of these gifts—it's possible to create that to the level that will satisfy the voters of this country, the residents of this country, as to whether or not their officials are properly reporting these gifts. I'm very grateful to you.

I think we're 3 minutes prior to your time line, so thank you again.

Mr. TAFT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I appreciate your having me as a witness and also your letting me go at the time we'd agreed. Thank you very much.

Mr. OSE. All right. Now that the panels have been dismissed, today's hearing clearly demonstrates that the current system for the receipt, valuation, and disposition of Presidential gifts is broken and needs to be fixed.

Today's witnesses, all four of them, stressed the need for accountability, both for domestic and for foreign gifts. The first panel was clear that they support some sort of change in how we're currently approaching these problems. The total value of gifts retained by the previous administration appears unseemly and it creates at least an appearance problem. The fact that many gifts were not disclosed or were undervalued raises legal and other questions, per the testimony of Mr. Walden and Mr. Harshbarger and Dr. Light. The fact that many gifts were misplaced or lost just baffles me. I don't know how you can lose a 7 by 6 foot rug, for instance.

The fact that U.S. Government property was improperly taken troubles me, and the fact that there exists between an election, and either swearing in or inauguration, a period of time during which the rules are quite vague and seemingly unenforceable creates considerable consternation on my part. The fact of the matter is public servants, including the President, should not be able to supplement their government salaries with lavish gifts at any time whatsoever.

The purpose of our bill, H.R. 1081, is to put in the public domain some sort of structure and disclosure so that these gifts cannot be obfuscated.

I thank everybody for participating in today's hearing. We're adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 12:34 p.m., the subcommittee was adjourned.]

[Additional information submitted for the hearing record follows:]

DAN BURTON, INDIANA,
CHAIRMAN

BENJAMIN A. GILMAN, NEW YORK
CONSTANCE A. MORELLA, MARYLAND
CHRISTOPHER SHAYS, CONNECTICUT
ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN, FLORIDA
JOHN M. McHUGH, NEW YORK
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DOUG OSE, CALIFORNIA
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JO ANN DAVIS, VIRGINIA
TODD RUSSELL PLATTS, PENNSYLVANIA
DAVE WELDON, FLORIDA
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ADAM H. PUTNAM, FLORIDA
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ONE HUNDRED SEVENTH CONGRESS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

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BERNARD SANDERS, VERMONT,
INDEPENDENT

February 13, 2002

BY FACSIMILE

The Honorable John Ashcroft
Attorney General
Department of Justice
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. - Room 5137
Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

Yesterday, as Chairman of the House Government Reform Subcommittee on Energy Policy, Natural Resources and Regulatory Affairs, I chaired a Subcommittee hearing on Accountability for Presidential Gifts. The hearing presented the Subcommittee's undisputed factual findings following a one-year investigation. In addition, all three witnesses on Panel I – Common Cause President Scott Harshbarger, Brookings Institution Vice President Paul Light, and Gregory Walden, former Associate Counsel to the President – in their written statements or in response to Member questions recommended that I refer this matter for criminal investigation by the Department of Justice.

Pursuant to this testimony, I am referring to you for possible criminal investigation evidence relating to the solicitation, receipt, failure to report, or conversion of Presidential gifts by former President William Jefferson Clinton and former First Lady Hillary Rodman Clinton.

The documents that I have enclosed with this letter fully support the opening of a criminal investigation into this matter. These documents are as follows: (1) a copy of my opening statement (Attachment A); a copy of the Subcommittee's 55-page factual findings (Attachment B) that were undisputed at yesterday's hearing; and (3) a copy of Mr. Walden's written statement (Attachment C) reflecting (on pages 5-6) in a section captioned "Evidence of widespread or systemic failures should be investigated," his conclusion that such evidence could form the basis for a Department of Justice investigation of possible violations of 18 U.S.C. § 1001 (regarding false statements), 18 U.S.C. § 641 (regarding conversion of Federal property) and 5 C.F.R. § 2635.202(c)(1), (2), (j) (regarding solicitation of a gratuity).

The Subcommittee is willing to make available to you any materials that you need to assist in your investigation. Please contact Subcommittee Deputy Staff Director Barbara Kahlow at 226-3058 with any questions you may have.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

Doug Ose
Chairman
Subcommittee on Energy Policy, Natural
Resources, and Regulatory Affairs

Enclosures

cc: The Honorable Dan Burton
The Honorable John Tierney

U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Legislative Affairs

Office of the Assistant Attorney General

Washington, DC 20530

MAY 2 2002

The Honorable Doug Ose
Chairman, Subcommittee on Energy Policy,
Natural Resources and Regulatory Affairs
Committee on Government Reform
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Your letter of February 11, 2002 to Attorney General Ashcroft concerning the results of the House Government Reform Subcommittee hearing on accountability for presidential gifts, has been referred to the Department's Criminal Division for review. Your letter and the accompanying charts summarizing the Subcommittee's finding refer to a number of other reports and sources of information. It would be helpful in the Department's review to have an opportunity to consider reports of any other investigations or reviews of these same matters by other government offices or agencies and any responses received by the subcommittee from representatives of the former President and Senator Clinton or the White House, including the White House Ushers Office and the National Park Service. Please provide these materials to Andrew Lourie, Chief, Public Integrity Section, Criminal Division.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if we can be of further assistance with regard to this or any other matter.

Sincerely,

Daniel J. Bryant
Assistant Attorney General

cc: The Honorable John Tierney
Ranking Minority Member

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Majority of Americans Believes Gifts are Given to Presidents to Influence Decisions

Brookings Scholar Tells Congress Reform of the Current System of Presidential Gifts is Needed

"The system creates the unmistakable appearance that gifts are down payments, or 'quid' for 'pro quos'"

Washington – Paul Light, Vice President and Director of the Governmental Studies program at the Brookings Institution, testifies before the House Committee on Government Reform today, telling panel members that "in this moment of heightened public confidence in government, the presidential gifts process offers the potential for staggering embarrassment and diminished accountability."

Americans are deeply cynical of the presidential gift-giving process, according to a new study cited by Light, conducted by the Brookings Institution's Center for Public Service. Sixty-three percent of Americans believe that presidential gifts are given in an attempt to win favor or influence decisions. Twenty-one percent think that presidential gifts are offered in appreciation of a president's work.

When asked how expensive a presidential gift must be in order to win favor or influence decisions, Americans are torn. Forty-five percent said more than $1,000, and 31% said less than $1,000.

Light, an expert on the executive branch and government reform, characterizes reform of the current system of presidential gifts as essential to maintaining public trust in democratic institutions.

"Despite a surge in confidence in all political institutions following the tragedies of September 11th, Americans remain highly skeptical about the basic motivations of their leaders and institutions," Light said in his prepared testimony. "At best, the current system of presidential gifting encourages Americans to believe the worst about their leaders. At worst, it creates the appearance that gifts are not gifts at all, but rather down payments."

Additionally, Light reported that public confidence in members of Congress, presidential appointees, and federal employees appears to be in decline since the Center for Public Service's last measurement. "Enron, the recession, and bickering about the stimulus package appear to be taking their toll on confidence," Light said. "We may be about to witness the greatest squandering of public confidence since Vietnam and Watergate."

Light noted that favorablity toward members of Congress had fallen 10 percentage points from 71% in October to 61% last weekend, while favorability toward presidential appointees had fallen from 79% in October to 68%. Favorability towards federal government workers suffered a similar decline, dropping from 76% in October to 67%.

Light testified before the House Committee on Government Reform in support of H.R. 1081, which proposes reforming the current process for logging, valuing, and managing gifts to the president. Light endorses H.R. 1081 and its efforts to make available and accessible the specifics of presidential gift-giving; in particular, who is giving, what they are giving and the value of their gift. In the public opinion poll he cited, 1,090 Americans were surveyed on behalf of the Brookings Institution's Center for Public Service by Princeton Survey Research.

Editors Note: For interview requests with Paul Light, contact Gina Russo at 202-797-6405 or **grusso@brookings.edu**. For a complete version of Light's testimony, go to the Brookings website, **www.brookings.edu**.

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