

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. schedule	re: Schedule of the President for Tuesday, May 25, 1999 [partial] [2 copies] (2 pages)	05/25/1999	b(7)(E)
002. schedule	re: Schedule of the President for Sunday, May 30, 1999 [partial] (1 page)	05/30/1999	b(7)(E)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Staff Secretary
Briefing Books
OA/Box Number: 21410

FOLDER TITLE:

May 21, 1999-May 28, 1999

2019-0990-S

rs3515

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

Friday, May 21, 1999

12:15 PM	Departure Photograph for Lt. Commander Graham Stowe	Tab A
12:30 PM	Tape Radio Address	Tab B
	- Remarks	Tab C
	Radio Actuality	Tab D To Be Forwarded
	- Scripts	Tab E To Be Forwarded

'99 MAY 20 PM7:26

Friday, May 21, 1999

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1999

Final Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4824

PRESS DESK:

KAREN BURCHARD

HOME: 703-243-3656

OFFICE: 202-456-7193

WHCA PAGER 4769

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

*Mostly sunny. Winds north at 5 to 10 knots. Low
51 to 56. High 75 to 80.*

May 20, 1999 (6:42PM)

Friday, May 21, 1999

**Schedule of the President
for
Friday, May 21, 1999
*Final Schedule***

DOWN UNTIL 12:00 PM

12:00 pm- MEETING
12:15 pm OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: John Podesta

12:15 pm- DEPARTURE PHOTOGRAPH FOR LIEUTENANT COMMANDER
12:20 pm GRAHAM STOWE
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Virginia Apuzzo

12:20 pm- BRIEFING FOR RADIO ADDRESS
12:30 pm OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Loretta Ucelli, Megan Moloney

12:30 pm- TAPE RADIO ADDRESS
1:00 pm ROOSEVELT ROOM
Remarks: Jordan Tamagni
Staff Contact: Loretta Ucelli, Megan Moloney

**Note: The President will tape radio actualities immediately following
the Radio Address.**

BC/HRC RON THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, DC

May 20, 1999 (6:42PM)

A

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON,

May 20, 1999

99 MAY 20 PM4:32

MEETING WITH LIEUTENANT COMANDER (LCDR) STOWE, USCG,
AND HIS FAMILY

DATE: Friday, May 21, 1999
LOCATION: Oval Office
TIME: 12:15 p.m.
FROM: Jake Simmons



- I. PURPOSE
To bid farewell to LCDR Stowe, Coast Guard Aide to the President.
- II. BACKGROUND
LCDR Stowe has served since April 1997.
- III. PARTICIPANTS
President
Jake Simmons
Graham Stowe
Jennifer Stowe (Wife)
Garrett Stowe (Son)
Julia Stowe (Daughter)
Military Aides
- IV. PRESS PLAN
White House photographer and White House Communications Agency camera crew.
- V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS
(1) LCDR Stowe and family will hold outside Oval Office.
(2) Military Aides will escort LCDR Stowe and family into Oval Office.
(3) LCDR Stowe will introduce his family to the POTUS, who is positioned in front of the Resolute Desk, and a group photo will be taken.
(4) The Military Aide will read the award citation. Once finished, the POTUS will present LCDR Stowe the Defense Superior Service Medal and a photo will be taken.
(5) LCDR Stowe and family will depart.
- VI. REMARKS
None required

B

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 20, 1999

TAPED RADIO ADDRESS

DATE: May 21, 1999
LOCATION: Roosevelt Room
TIME: 12:30 PM
FROM: Megan Moloney

I. PURPOSE

In the wake of yet another school shooting in Conyers, Georgia, you will discuss the youth violence and steps Americans can take to keep guns out of the hands of our children.

II. BACKGROUND

In response to this incident, and previous attacks in Littleton, Colorado, Springfield, Oregon, Jonesboro, Arkansas, Paducah, Kentucky and Pearl, Mississippi, you will discuss what our country needs to do to prevent these attacks.

You will also discuss the commonsense vote by the Senate to make it harder for adults and juveniles to purchase weapons.

You delivered radio addresses reacting to the shootings in Littleton, Springfield, Paducah and Jonesboro.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Briefing 12:20 to 12:30PM

The President
Loretta Ucelli
Doug Sosnik
Bruce Reed
Jose Cerda
Jordan Tamagni

Taping and Photo Receiving Line 12:30 to 1:00PM

The President
Megan Moloney
Mary Morrison
White House Communications Agency (WHCA) staff
White House Television
White House Photographer
Approx. 40 guests (see attached for list)

IV. PRESS PLAN

The ABC, AP, C-SPAN, CBS, NBC, Mutual, Westwood One, Metro, NPR, UPI, USA, American Urban, Standard News and Armed Forces Radio networks will carry the address in its entirety broadcasting to their collective thousands of stations worldwide on Saturday at 10:06 AM ET.

V. REMARKS

To be provided by the Office of Speechwriting

C

DRAFT

99 MAY 13 4:15b

Draft 5/20/99 7:45pm

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
RADIO ADDRESS ON YOUTH VIOLENCE
THE WHITE HOUSE
May 22, 1999**

Good morning. It has been just over a month since fifteen students and a teacher lost their lives at Columbine High School. Earlier this week I had the opportunity to visit with the families of the victims, and to meet with the students at Columbine. I was struck by their faith, their courage, and their strong sense of community. Seeing the wounds that will take so long to heal in those young hearts, I was reminded why we must redouble our efforts to keep our children safe.

As if we needed another reminder, on Thursday a young man opened fire at his high school in Conyers, Georgia. These incidents, and those that came before them, are alarm bells in the night. No child should ever have to worry that a classmate is carrying a loaded gun. No parent should ever have to fear sending a child to school. And no American should be willing to tolerate the growing culture of violence in our country.

There is no task more urgent. Every part of society, public and private, across our nation, has a role to play and must act. And in the past month, we have made real and heartening progress. But there is much more to do.

First, government must do more to protect our children from guns. This week, the Senate passed key elements of my strong, common sense plan to address gun violence. Mandatory child safety locks with every gun sold. A lifetime ban on purchases of guns by violent juveniles. A nationwide ban on the importation of high capacity ammunition clips. And finally -- after a tie-breaking vote cast by Vice President Gore -- mandatory background checks at gun shows.

I am pleased that this week, Speaker Hastert joined in our effort to close that deadly loophole -- and to raise the age of gun ownership to 21. Now I call on the House to take immediate action and pass these common sense measures to keep guns out of the hands of criminals -- and our children.

Protecting our children from guns is just one step. The media and entertainment industry must have enormous power in our children's lives, and they must take responsibility, too. Adults have a right to watch violent programming, but the industry should draw the line on marketing violence to children. That is why last week I issued three specific challenges -- from keeping guns out of ads and previews children might see, to strictly enforcing ratings in theaters and video stores, to re-evaluating the PG rating to ensure that there is not too much gratuitous violence in movies approved for viewing by children.

Parents must take responsibility as well -- paying attention to the shows their children

watch and the web pages they visit, and refusing to buy products that glorify violence. Above all, parents should stay involved in their children's lives, especially when they reach their teens. It is up to parents to make sure no child ever crosses the line between healthy independence and potentially deadly alienation.

Last week at the White House, we launched a national campaign to turn back the culture of violence and give our children a culture of values.

Because too often, far too often, these terrible incidents command our attention and consume our emotions. Then, as the press of normal business intrudes, they are forgotten. We tell ourselves that the problem will solve itself. We tell ourselves that 'it can't happen here, not in my community.' But we know in our hearts -- and, sadly, we have seen with our own eyes -- that it isn't true. And we can't let the gears of politics as usual grind our urgency into fine dust.

The American spirit is stronger than the forces of hate. This is a good time for our country. We have made so much progress -- turning our economy around, renewing our communities, bringing down crime and welfare. At this moment of prosperity and national strength, we must find the strength within ourselves to do whatever it takes to keep our children safe. Thanks for listening.

D

THE BRIEFING MEMO
FOR THE RADIO ACTUALITIES
WILL BE FORWARDED

E

THE SCRIPTS
FOR THE RADIO ACTUALITIES
WILL BE FORWARDED

Friday, May 21, 1999

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FOR
FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1999

Final Schedule

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*Final Schedule***

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1:00	pm	ROOSEVELT ROOM
		Remarks: Jordan Tamagni
		Staff Contact: Loretta Ucelli, Megan Moloney

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BC/HRC RON	THE WHITE HOUSE
	WASHINGTON, DC

May 20, 1999 (6:42PM)

REVISED

Friday, May 21, 1999

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1999

'99 MAY 21 PM12:12

Revised Final Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4824

PRESS DESK:

KAREN BURCHARD

HOME: 703-243-3656

OFFICE: 202-456-7193

WHCA PAGER 4769

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

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May 21, 1999 (12:03PM)

Friday, May 21, 1999

**Schedule of the President
for
Friday, May 21, 1999
*Revised Final Schedule***

DOWN UNTIL 12:00 PM

12:00 pm- MEETING
12:15 pm OVAL OFFICE DINING ROOM
Staff Contact: John Podesta

12:15 pm- DEPARTURE PHOTOGRAPH FOR LIEUTENANT COMMANDER
12:20 pm GRAHAM STOWE
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Virginia Apuzzo

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1:10 pm- DROP-BY CONGRESSIONAL MEETING
1:25 pm ROOSEVELT ROOM
Staff Contact: Larry Stein
STILLS ONLY

TBD TAPE RADIO ACTUALITY
MAP ROOM
Staff Contact: Minyon Moore, Megan Moloney

BC/HRC RON THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, DC

May 21, 1999 (12:03PM)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 21, 1999

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: SAMUEL BERGER *S for*
SUBJECT: Senate Democratic Retreat

Attached for your use at the Senate Democratic Retreat this weekend are points on Kosovo and Chinese Espionage as well as Qs and As. Larry Stein is forwarding a separate package on other issues.

Attachments

Tab A Points on Kosovo and Chinese Espionage
Tab B Qs and As on Kosovo and Chinese Espionage

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

POINTS TO BE MADE FOR MEETING WITH
SENATE DEMOCRATS

Kosovo

- First, Kosovo: Grateful for your support on supplemental. Not the bill I wanted or most of you wanted. But crucial to get aid to refugees and neighboring countries. And give military the resources to see mission through, while maintaining overall readiness.
- Wanted to let you know where we are in the campaign against Belgrade's repression.
- Allies continue to display remarkable unity on strategy and goals as we press forward. Italian PM D'Alema faces political pressure in holding his coalition together. Has to deal with political reality but has made clear his intention to stand with alliance. British, French, Germans all on board.
- Two-track strategy: continuing intense military strikes and further degrading Milosevic's war-making machine; pursuing diplomatic track.

MILITARY IMPACT

- The air campaign is exacting a high price from Milosevic. Over 930 aircraft (650 US and 280 allied) assigned. Additional fighters deployed this week, including to new bases in Hungary. Other aircraft on call.
- 22,000 sorties flown to date by 13 nations. Number of daily sorties has risen from approximately 300 in first two weeks to 500 - 600 over the last two weeks. Fixed targets and fielded forces increasingly attacked daily. Over 20 hours per day of continual strike waves planned.
- We have badly damaged Serbia's Integrated Air Defenses and destroyed 80% of its modern fighters.
- We are attacking and hurting Serbia's military industrial assets and infrastructure, the apparatus that sustains the Serb war machine.

- We have functionally destroyed Serbia's petroleum and oil refining capability and severely degraded its ammunition and armaments production, and disrupted electrical power supply throughout the country.
- NATO aircraft are increasingly engaging and damaging Serb forces deployed in Kosovo. We have destroyed over one-third of the armored vehicles (tanks/APCs) and one-half of artillery deployed there.
- We have destroyed National and Kosovo level leadership facilities, damaged key road and rail links into Kosovo and reduced Serb media broadcast capability.
- I will follow advice of military on use of Apache helicopters. High risks associated with their use, which is not as pressing when weather is good and A-10s can fly lower. I will order them into action at time and place and in manner best designed to take advantage of their capabilities.

FISSURES WITHIN SERBIA

- NATO's resolve is opening fissures in Serbia. In recent days there have been increasing signs that Serbs are growing tired of this conflict and are expressing their discontent through a number of actions directed at Milosevic's regime. There have also been some indications that Milosevic is seeking a way out.
- In Cacak (Kah-Chahk), demonstrations have been ongoing since early May. Citizens there have formed a non-political, anti-war organization called the "civic parliament." They called for an end to NATO air strikes and urged Milosevic to do everything possible to end the bombing.
- In a clear reference to Milosevic, Cacak's mayor said "the one who is going to sign the deal will bear huge responsibility. The Serbian people cannot forgive any longer."
- On May 16 in Krusevac (Crew-seh-vahtch), a demonstration of 5,000 citizens, protesting that their husbands, fathers, and loved ones were being killed in the conflict, called for the return of VJ soldiers from Kosovo. Their slogan: "We want our sons, not coffins."

- The Krusevac protests continued through May 19 when Serb police used fire hoses against the 1,500 women and children demonstrators.
- Reacting to these strong-arm tactics, on the same day 1,000 Yugoslav Army reservists serving in Kosovo left their units and tried to return to Krusevac in order to stop the mistreatment of their families by Serb police. While it now appears that many of these have returned to their units, their impulsive action indicates strong discontent.
- There are indications that a growing number of young men are moving to Belgrade, believing they have a better chance of avoiding conscription by blending into the capital's crowds.
- We and our NATO allies are adding to the pressure through the imposition of a tough sanctions regime. The regime cuts off all U.S. exports to the FRY, except for humanitarian goods. Importantly, it will restrict the flow of oil to Belgrade's war making machine. The European Union has implemented a similar program. Both the U.S. and EU have exempted Montenegro from these restrictions.
- Not to say Milosevic will capitulate tomorrow. But he is feeling pressure; pot boiling.

DIPLOMATIC

- On the diplomatic front, Strobe Talbott just met with Finnish President Ahtisaari and Chernomyrdin. Trying to get Chernomyrdin to convey to Milosevic NATO will not stop until Milosevic meets conditions.
- Also working within G-8 to align Russia with NATO's conditions, and to prepare elements of a UNSCR that would reinforce NATO's demands and endorse the establishment of an international security force and provisional administration for Kosovo.
- We have seen indications Milosevic miscalculated NATO's resolve, that NATO's campaign has lasted much longer than he anticipated:
 - His fake announcement of withdrawals last week was clearly intended to ease NATO pressure, divide the alliance, and influence international opinion;

- Last week he acknowledged for the first time many members of Serb armed forces have been killed in the conflict.
- Thursday, for the first time he publicly accepted G-8 principles for negotiating an end to the conflict, though he demanded the details be negotiated directly with the UN.
- Through broadcasts on state media and official announcements, Milosevic is making it clear to his people and to the international community that he wants to begin negotiations to end the bombing.

END GAME

- Milosevic knows he can end it by accepting NATO's basic conditions: end violence and repression; remove security forces from Kosovo; allow the return of refugees; permit an armed international force with NATO at core. Not arbitrary; needed to enable refugees to return and make peace work.
- It is clear that there will be no stability in the Balkans while Milosevic is in power. While his removal is not one of NATO's stated objectives, we are strengthening our efforts to encourage Serbs to oust him.
- At the same time as we are pressing forward on the military and diplomatic tracks, we are also planning for success. This involves revising NATO's plan for the Kosovo Force (KFOR) so that it can be deployed rapidly following a settlement.
- Because of the post-bombing environment, KFOR will have to be larger than we envisioned before the air campaign, and we are evaluating how this will affect the size of our contribution.

HUMANITARIAN

- Concurrently, we're planning and beginning to work with allies to develop the International Provisional Administration for Kosovo that will deploy with KFOR to conduct all of the civilian tasks of the settlement.
- We and our allies are deeply committed to providing humanitarian assistance to the hundreds of thousands of refugees pushed out of Kosovo by Belgrade's brutality.

- Relief assistance is meeting the basic needs of the Kosovar refugees. There have been no disease outbreaks or malnutrition. Beginning to look at the need to prepare the camps for the winter which comes early in the Balkans.
- Have provided \$200 million in assistance for the Kosovo crisis, including \$160 million in the past two months. Also have brought almost 2,500 refugees to the U.S. and just opened our first camp in Albania last week and already 2,500 refugees are settled there.
- The flow from Kosovo has slowed in the past week, but those who arrive continue to tell stories of FRY forces emptying villages and terrorizing families. They also report that Serb forces are occupying civilian houses and using their barns to store ammunition.
- Refugees also report that food within Kosovo is increasingly scarce. We continue to work on ways to get assistance inside Kosovo, none of which are without substantial risk. The Greek initiative and other efforts currently underway are not reaching the most desperate people who we believe are hiding in the mountains.
- Refugees continue to tell us that they desperately want to return to their homes, but cannot do that until their security can be assured.
- That is why NATO will not bend on its demands. We are determined that all the refugees will return to their homes.

China

- Expect House Select Committee report on China to be released early next week.
- As I told Congressmen Cox and Dicks, we take threat of Chinese effort to acquire nuclear secrets and U.S. technology seriously.
- That's why I issued sweeping Presidential directive in February 1998 (even before Cox Committee was set up) to strengthen counterintelligence at the labs.

- Bill Richardson is aggressively implementing new measures; expects to bring lab protections up to par by the end of this year.
- We've already agreed with most of the recommendations of the Cox-Dicks Committee to strengthen protections and ensure against diversion of U.S. technology. We've increased the DOE counterintelligence budget from less than \$3 million in 1996 to over \$39 million in 2000. DOE has hired veteran FBI experts to run its beefed-up counterintelligence operation. It is instituting new programs to polygraph scientists working on sensitive programs and background check foreign visitors from sensitive countries.
- At same time, need to avoid over reaction that could damage national security.
- First, can't turn labs into gulags for scientists. This would cripple their ability to carry out vital national security functions and advance scientific research.
- Don't want to cut off legitimate contacts with foreign scientists that serve our nonproliferation and nuclear security objectives, such as U.S.-Russia programs.
- Edward Teller had a good piece in NYTimes last week. Stressed importance of legitimate engagement with foreign scientists. Also argued persuasively that most important thing we can do to address threat that other countries have acquired our secrets is push ahead with robust research efforts to acquire new knowledge. We are doing so. That, combined with improved security, will allow us to maintain advantages and protect our security.
- Second, shouldn't abandon clear-eyed engagement strategy with China.
- Our strategy has helped produce Chinese adherence to CTBT (which limits future Chinese nuclear development), limited Chinese nuclear and missile assistance to others. We cannot significantly ease tensions and reduce threat on Korean peninsula without Chinese cooperation; same with South Asia.
- Want to work with Congress to enact any additional measures that are necessary to strengthen counterintelligence and prevent diversion, but must resist actions that would damage labs and turn China into an enemy.

Questions and Answers

KOSOVO

Where are we on ground forces?

- First, the air campaign is working. Everyday we attack his forces in the field with more and more effectiveness.
- Part of our strategy entails planning for success, i.e. Milosevic accepting our conditions, including the introduction of an effective international security presence.
- For us this means a military force with NATO at its core. This means NATO command and control, NATO forces in Kosovo, NATO rules of engagement and special arrangements – like in Bosnia – to integrate non-NATO forces.
- NATO had planned for such a force prior to the air strikes, and is now in the process of updating that planning. In that we are requiring the withdrawal of all Serb security forces, the force will need to establish security until we can get an international police force and then local police in place. It will also need to provide more emergency assistance for humanitarian relief than previously foreseen.
- One result is that the force size will be larger: closer to 50,000 soldiers compared to the 28,000 previously planned. This is likely to lead to an increase in the U.S. force contribution from the 4000 previously planned, and we will want to consult closely on this with you.
- KFOR assumes Serb consent. NATO is also updating its assessment of a ground force in a non-permissive environment.
- I have not ruled this out, since it is helpful to keep Milosevic uncertain. At the same time, I can assure you that the focus of planning is on a permissive environment, and I would want to consult with you carefully before any change.

Is Clark pushing for ground troops?

- SACEUR Clark briefed Secretary Cohen on the status of this assessment, and sought no change in NATO policy. He reported that the air campaign is working, and that with each passing day, NATO's position is strengthening and Milosevic's is weakening.

What is your timeline on a decision?

- In updating the ground forces assessment, there are various timelines.
- These timelines entail different assumptions and different risk calculations. Regardless, time is on our side, as Milosevic is weakened by air strikes with each passing day.
- See no reason to change a military strategy that is having a devastating effect.
- But have not ruled out other means, we will achieve our objectives.

Is the Alliance fraying? Can NATO really outlast Milosevic?

- After two months of air strikes, NATO remains remarkably united. Few would have predicted this two months ago.
- At last month's Summit, NATO stated its objectives and associated the conditions for ending the bombing. Not one ally has deviated from those conditions.
- Some have difficult balancing acts to play at home, such as D'Alema. Fischer also has to contend with his government's coalition with the Greens. But all, even the Greeks, have lent their support to the ongoing air campaign.
- Challenge is to hold the allies together, and demonstrate a solid front to Milosevic. If he thinks he can drive wedges, he will try, and he will be encouraged to hold out longer.
- The same way he looks for fissures in the Alliance, he looks for fissures in the U.S. Congress. Hence importance of showing bipartisan support for NATO's actions.

Why didn't we make the air campaign more effective from the outset?

- First task was to degrade air defense so that risk to our pilots would be acceptable. When that was done, allies agreed to expand the range of targeting and intensity of the air campaign.
- NATO had always planned for a phased air operation. And when faced with a defiant Milosevic, the allies quickly agreed to move to subsequent phases and to expand the range of targeting.
- The allies have also been responsive to SACEUR's requests for additional forces. From under 400 aircraft on Day 1, NATO now had over 900, allowing round-the-clock air operations from multiple directions.
- If the US had been conducting this campaign unilaterally, we probably would have planned it differently. However, neither you nor I would have wanted the US to do this alone.
- Having a coalition of 19 democracies, in partnership with a large number of other countries, builds international support for our actions while bringing further pressure and isolation on Milosevic.

Why aren't we using the Apaches?

- When I agreed to the deployment of the Apaches to Albania, I withheld a decision on their employment because the Chiefs were concerned about their safety operating over Kosovo.
- That concern still exists and, as a result, the Pentagon has not yet recommended that we begin to employ them. At the same time, the arrival of good weather and additional A-10s has helped to increase NATO's ability to engage Serb forces in Kosovo.
- The Apaches remain deployed in Albania as part of SACEUR's strategic reserve. We have tried to keep some ambiguity about when and where the Apaches might be used, since their presence creates significant concern and uncertainty in the minds of the Serb military.

Should we be putting more effort into diplomacy? Why not “give peace a chance?”

- Our objective is to isolate Milosevic, make him feel increasing pressure, and communicate to him that NATO is united and uncompromising in its positions.
- We are doing that through various means, including through Chernomyrdin.
- Yeltsin desperately wants a halt to the bombing. By communicating to Moscow that we are prepared to continue until our conditions are met, we seek to have Moscow put increasing pressure on Milosevic.
- A flurry of diplomatic activity and envoys to Moscow would not increase the chances of a diplomatic outcome that would achieve our objectives, but rather leave Milosevic feeling that he is once again the “master of the game” who can divide and outlast the international community.

Why not support a bombing pause?

- NATO has agreed that it will suspend bombing when Milosevic accepts NATO’s conditions and begins to withdraw.
- Some have suggested a bombing pause. Danger that it becomes irreversible and sends mixed messages to Milosevic.
- Have not ruled out as part of a carefully orchestrated end game.

Can we cut a deal with a war criminal?

- Need to think in two time frames.
- In the short-term, we want to create the conditions in which refugees can return. This requires the withdrawal of Serb forces and the introduction of an effective international force.
- In the longer-term, we want a Serbia that is no longer a source of instability and that can be integrated into our vision for south-east Europe. This requires the removal of Milosevic.

- Thus our strategy is to press Milosevic to accept our conditions, while simultaneously setting the conditions for his removal.
- As part of this strategy, we are using various means to communicate two basic messages. First, they must move Milosevic to our conditions, or distance themselves from him. Second, only a Serbia without Milosevic can enter the 21st century and rejoin with Europe.

What are we doing to help IDPs in Kosovo?

- We are very concerned about the status of the estimated 700,000 internally displaced people inside Kosovo, particularly as winter approaches.
- Refugees crossing into Macedonia and Albania increasingly report that lack of food was one of the reasons that they left. Further there are reports that the Serbs are using Kosovar Albanians as human shields, and using civilian homes and barns to store ammunition.
- Despite the horrors they have witnessed and their brutal expulsion from their homes, those Kosovars who have crossed the borders and become refugees are the lucky ones -- at least we are able to reach them with food, health care and humanitarian assistance.
- Some assistance is going in to Kosovo. The Greeks, Swiss and Russians have jointly launched an initiative to provide aid and are sending in regular convoys. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) just reopened its office in Pristina and hopes to begin operations soon. A UN team is also assessing what assistance is possible under the current security conditions.
- We welcome such initiatives but know that agreements from Milosevic to allow relief agencies to reach needy civilians have not amounted to much in the past. Frankly, we have seen no evidence yet that any of the aid going in is reaching ethnic Albanians.
- We continue to plan for civilian airdrops inside Kosovo -- an initiative that we hope to announce soon but would prefer not to share publically right now given the risks involved.

IF PRESSED ON AIRDROPS (and if this is a confidential meeting):

- We envision daily drops of food and medical assistance to displaced people in the hills. AID has lined up an NGO who is willing to run the operation and a civil aviator who is prepared to make the drops.
- We are finalizing the operation, including making sure that it is closely coordinated with the NATO campaign, and hope to begin the drops shortly.

What is the status of talks between the Chernomyrdin and Milosevic? Has Talbott made any progress in Moscow?

- I am awaiting a debrief from Talbott when he returns from Moscow.
- Indications are that Serb officials are now talking about 6 to 8 points, suggesting that Milosevic is looking for a way out.
- But the G-8 principles are not, in themselves, sufficient. We stand by NATO's conditions, and will persist until they are met.

CHINA

I. NATIONAL SECURITY RISKS/THREATS

Was U.S. national security undermined by these security breaches? Do the Chinese now have information on all our nuclear warheads?

- As the IC Damage Assessment concluded, China did obtain some basic nuclear weapons design information on several modern warheads and weapons design concepts that "probably" accelerated its modernization program.
- This clearly harmed U.S. national security.
- The Damage Assessment also concluded that we cannot determine the full extent of information China obtained, for example, whether weapons design documentation or blueprints were acquired.

- Regardless, we must continue to take necessary steps to strengthen counterintelligence at the labs.
- The Damage Assessment also concluded that the aggressive Chinese collection effort has not resulted in any apparent modernization of China's deployed nuclear forces or any new nuclear weapons deployment.
- The key national security issue is Beijing's political decision on how much to expand and modernize its nuclear force.
- Up to now, the Chinese have maintained a very small and rudimentary strategic force, first deployed in the early 1980s.
- China is expected to deploy a more modern nuclear forces early in the next decade, and they clearly have the resources to develop and deploy a much larger and more sophisticated nuclear force, which would pose an even greater threat to us.
- To protect our national security, we should pursue a China strategy that minimizes how much China expands its nuclear forces.
- The more that our relationship becomes hostile and confrontational, the more it will strengthen those in China that advocate building up China's nuclear forces.

Doesn't this news (about China's activities) argue for speedier development of a missile defense system, to guard against the possibility of a Chinese attack?

- For the foreseeable future, we will continue to rely on our nuclear deterrent forces to provide protection against a deliberate nuclear attack from China (as well as Russia).
- The United States retains a robust strategic (and non-strategic) nuclear deterrent force: any attack against the United States would be met by an overwhelming and devastating response.

- Continue to believe we should focus our NMD program to deal with the emerging threat posed by rogue states. While our NMD program will have some capability against accidental or unauthorized launches from Russia or China, it is not designed to address a deliberate, large-scale attack by these two states.

II. CLINTON ADMINISTRATION ACTIONS/REACTIONS

Did Chinese espionage occur during your Presidency? If so, why did you say in your March 19 press conference that you were not aware of Chinese nuclear espionage at the labs during your Administration?

- In March, I was asked about whether I knew of any specific espionage – theft of nuclear information – from the labs during my term in office. I said that I did not know of any espionage during this period involving the labs, or theft of secrets from the labs. That was an accurate statement.
- Since that time, there have been certain allegations about Chinese espionage that may, or may not, involve the labs. Those investigations are continuing, and no conclusions have been made.
- But I know that the Chinese have continued to attempt to get information from us, and it is possible they have succeeded. We can't be sure at this point in time. Here's the important point: we must do everything we can to secure our secrets in order to minimize the chance that they, or anyone else, will be successful.

Why was no one at the White House coordinating the activities of DOE, FBI, DOJ and CIA on Chinese espionage? Was the White House asleep at the switch while all these agencies were bungling the investigation?

- The National Security Council, and ultimately the President, provide guidance and oversight of counterintelligence policies and programs carried out by federal agencies, including the Departments of Energy and Defense, the Central Intelligence Agency, The Department of Justice, and the FBI.

- The NSC has played a significant role in coordinating efforts to strengthen counterintelligence at our nuclear labs, in response – in part – to allegations of Chinese espionage. In particular the NSC aggressively pushed the process that resulted in the issuance of PDD 61 and implementation of the changes it directed.
- As for ongoing counterintelligence investigations, the NSC must often be aware of the national security or foreign policy impact of investigations and the criminal conduct that underlies them, but **neither NSC nor White House personnel conduct law enforcement investigations or engage in individual investigative decisions.**
- **This policy protects the quality of investigations – leaving the difficult investigative and prosecutorial decisions to those with the expertise and the facts.**
- **It also protects against even the suggestion of “political” interference in prosecutorial decisions** with respect to the initiation, conduct, and ultimately decisions as to whether to prosecute or decline prosecution.
- A system that had White House officials reviewing individual case files to determine which law enforcement techniques should be used would be unacceptable. (FBI investigations are conducted pursuant to the Attorney General’s Guidelines for such investigations.)
- Where an individual case has national security or foreign policy impact, the NSC will often be briefed on the conduct of the investigation. This is done to understand foreign policy impact, and where appropriate provide law enforcement authorities foreign policy input.

Was the White House aware of the problems in the investigation of the Wen Ho Lee case? If so, why didn’t you do anything?

- NSC staff was briefed on occasion by the FBI about the Wen Ho Lee investigation.

- The NSC staff was told in a briefing by FBI that a Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA) request had been turned down. However, NSC staff members asked and were told at that time that the matter was still being reviewed, that additional investigative steps were being taken that might provide a predicate for FISA coverage, and that NSC assistance was not necessary or requested. (Of course, if such assistance had been requested, consistent with the White House policy on investigations, we would have subsequently considered the propriety of doing so.)

Are you saying the NSC has no role with respect to counterintelligence?

- Absolutely not. The NSC is responsible for providing guidance and coordination with respect to policies and programs involving counterintelligence. The White House has made strengthening U.S. counterintelligence a high priority.
- In 1994 I issued a Presidential Decision Directive on U.S. counterintelligence effectiveness that implemented measures for improved counterintelligence coordination and established
 - A National Counterintelligence Policy Board, and
 - A National Counterintelligence Center.
- In 1998 I issued PDD 61, which made sweeping changes to the DOE Counterintelligence program.
- The NSC is deeply involved – on a day-to-day basis in the implementation of these directives, and in otherwise overseeing counterintelligence policy.

Shouldn't Sandy Berger have briefed you when he learned about Chinese espionage in 1996?

- I believe Sandy Berger acted appropriately.
- It is my understanding that in 1996, the briefing dealt with Chinese espionage that allegedly took place in the 1970s and 1980s. Sandy took this very seriously, and took a number of appropriate actions:

- At the conclusion of the briefing, it was determined that (1) Congress was to be briefed (at Sandy's request), (2) DOE would continue its efforts to strengthen counterintelligence at the labs, and (3) that DOE analysts would conduct an overall investigation of Chinese efforts to acquire sensitive information from the labs.
- In May, 1996 the FBI open a full counterintelligence investigation, with its prime suspect a scientist at Los Alamos
- Based on the information available at this stage, I believe this was the proper course for handling these allegations.
- When DOE returned in 1997 with a broader overview of security at the labs, Sandy briefed me soon after and we launched a comprehensive and systematic review of the issue.

China – Myth & Reality

Briefing Background

Labs & Espionage

- Security concerns at the labs did not begin in this Administration. But we are the first to do something substantial and aggressive about it.
- The problem of security at the labs is, to use a word from Congressman Cox himself, “endemic.”
- More than 30 GAO reports going back to 1980 have outlined a series of security shortcomings at America’s nuclear facilities. John Glenn, Carl Levin and John Dingell were among the few, strong voices speaking out about this problem throughout the past two decades.
- Brent Scowcroft admits that, despite all the GAO warnings – and even published reports about Chinese theft of nuclear secrets from Lawrence Livermore -- lab security was “not an issue” for the Bush Administration.
- When the full extent of the shortcomings at the labs came to the attention of the NSC in July, 1997, Sandy Berger began putting together a presidential directive. I signed it in February, 1998, and since then we’ve been putting sweeping reforms into place.
- This Administration has done more to improve security at the labs than any other in the past twenty years.
- Now simply because the problem goes back so far doesn’t mean we should be idle, or simply point fingers at past Administrations. Because we are not. We are pointing the way toward a solution by taking strong action now to safeguard our nuclear secrets and our national security.

The Los Alamos Investigation

- I know many people have questions about the investigation into how China may have acquired secrets from our labs.
- The Attorney General has ordered a review of the way in which this investigation took place, examining, for example, why the FBI was not allowed to conduct a search of a suspect’s computer.

- I don't think it's appropriate for me to comment on this specific issue until that review is complete. But let me be clear about this: I want to do whatever is necessary to protect our nation's security consistent with our Constitutional obligations. If the Attorney General's review reveals a need to change our investigative policies or procedures, then that must be done. If it reveals a need for new laws, then we've got to look at that.

When Briefings Occurred

- I was briefed about the extent of security problems at the labs in July, 1997 and that is what set in motion the Presidential Directive I signed the following February.
- Now, in March I was asked about whether I knew of any specific espionage – theft of nuclear information – from the labs during my term in office. I said that I did not know of any espionage involving the labs, and by that I meant any theft of secrets from the labs.
- Since that time I have been informed of certain allegations about Chinese espionage that may, or may not, involve the labs. Those investigations are continuing, and no conclusions have been made, so the basic point I made in March – that I cannot say there has been any theft of nuclear secrets from the labs – is accurate.
- But I know that the Chinese have continued to attempt to get information from us, and it is possible they have succeeded. We can't be sure at this point in time. Here's the important point: we must do everything we can to secure our secrets in order to minimize the chance that they, or anyone else, will be successful.
- As I said, that briefing I got in July of 1997 is what set in motion the plans for the presidential directive I signed in February, 1998. During the Cox Committee's investigation last year, Sandy told the Committee that he had briefed me about the security problems in 1998, because that was his best recollection at the time. But when the White House got the Cox report in January and began to review it, it was determined that he had misremembered when I was briefed, and so the Committee was told – and it was very publicly stated – that I was, in fact, briefed in July, 1997. Some of the Republicans are trying to make hay out of this discrepancy, but it was a mistake we discovered and informed everyone about.

Nature Of China's Threat

- Any acquisition of our secrets is unacceptable, and must be investigated thoroughly. But the Cox report shouldn't obscure the fact that China's nuclear force is, as the Los Angeles Times reported recently, "small, antiquated and highly vulnerable to attack."
- Yes, the Chinese have some design information on a range of our weapons. But don't confuse that with blueprints. They can't build these weapons simply on the basis of what we know they have. And much of that design information, though it is classified, has been publicly available for years. So this idea that they definitely got it from our labs is not at all verified.
- The best source of information on what the Chinese have done and what it means comes from the Intelligence Community's recent damage assessment, which was endorsed by an independent panel headed by Admiral Jeremiah, which included Brent Scowcroft. That panel concluded that:
 - China obtained some nuclear information from the U.S. that probably accelerated its modernization program, but experts don't believe they are seeking to replicate U.S. weapon designs.
 - Chinese technical advances have been made on the basis of a wide variety of information, including classified and unclassified sources, contact with American and foreign scientists, and its own resources. The relative contribution of these various sources cannot be determined.
 - Chinese efforts to acquire nuclear secrets have not resulted in any apparent modernization of their deployed strategic force or any new nuclear weapons development.

Maloney

1999 MAY 21 PM 7:22

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 21, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: GENE SPERLING
LARRY STEIN
CHRIS JENNINGS

SUBJECT: KEY MEDICARE ISSUES AND LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

Breaux-Thomas Proposal and the Medicare Commission. Despite failing to receive the endorsement of the Medicare Commission, Senator Breaux and Congressman Thomas have committed to introducing their Medicare reform proposal and may do so as early as next week. Their proposal's centerpiece is a premium support option that changes the way that Medicare pays health plans, including traditional Medicare. It includes a limited, although inadequate prescription drug benefit. And, most notably, it does not include your surplus proposal or any explicit commitment to add needed new financing for the Medicare program to deal with the doubling of the beneficiary population – from 40 to 80 million over the next 35 years.

Our major criticism of the premium support proposal is that its design, according to the Medicare actuary, would explicitly increase Medicare premiums for the traditional program by between 10 and 20 percent. This would have the effect of financially coercing Medicare beneficiaries into HMOs – not encouraging them through lower premiums for private plans. Although the Breaux-Thomas proposal maintains the current premium for beneficiaries who live in counties with no private plan options, this exemption would, for the first time in Medicare history, create different premiums for traditional Medicare based on where a beneficiary lives. Moreover, it creates a false sense of security – should even one small HMO plan enter an area, the premium protection would end. This would leave some beneficiaries the “choice” of joining the new plan or paying 10 to 20 percent more to stay in traditional Medicare. Other criticisms of the Breaux-Thomas plan include: the lack of any new financing, raising the age eligibility to 67 percent without any policy to protect against increasing uninsured, and a Medicaid rather than Medicare prescription drug benefit that only helps beneficiaries whose income is below \$11,000 (single), and, while some limited copays may deserve consideration, they have an open-ended 10 percent home health copay that could impose significant costs on the sickest beneficiaries.

Publicly, we have praised Senator Breaux for tackling such an important challenge and thanked him for including certain policies like the modernizing the traditional program and recognizing the importance of prescription drugs. However, as we commend Senator Breaux for his constructive contributions, we also point out the shortcomings in his plan. As we do this, we reiterate your statement that it is incumbent upon us to put forward an alternative that: (1) makes Medicare more efficient and competitive; (2) maintains and modernizes Medicare's guaranteed benefits, including a prescription drug benefit; and (3) assures adequate financing by dedicating part of the surplus for Medicare.

Status and Timing of Reform Plan. While we have been careful to not commit to any specific release date for your proposal, we have said that you wish to get it out with enough time left for the Congress to act this year. With this in mind, we are working toward having a plan available for public presentation as soon as mid-June. We are scheduled to meet with you in early June to review options and present recommendations.

If asked about timing, we would recommend that you say that it is your hope to get the proposal out early this summer and preferably in June. However, you should reiterate that you do not think it is wise to commit to a specific date; it is far more important that we get the policy work done right, have all the provisions scored by the Medicare actuary, and develop and implement an effective roll-out of the policy with the Democratic Leadership and others.

Provider Concerns about Balanced Budget Act. Provider savings will not be easy to come by this year, since all major provider groups have launched a campaign not just against additional savings for reform, but to support “give backs” from the Balanced Budget Act itself. Even conservative Democrats like Senators Conrad, Moynihan, Baucus and Bingiman are considering “fixing” or undoing BBA ’97 reductions, especially for academic health centers, rural hospitals, nursing homes, home health care providers and others.

Our goal is to have some fixes where clearly well justified while still getting some moderate new savings. As such, we are proactively seeking administrative interventions that could moderate the effects of the BBA. Administrative actions would be the priority since, pending OMB approval, this spending would neither require legislation nor offsets. Moreover, acting administratively rather than legislatively could avert, or at least postpone, opening up the Balanced Budget Act which could drain away the resources necessary to help fund a prescription drug benefit. We are examining legislative options for your consideration, bearing these risks in mind. If we conclude that administrative actions are inadequate, limited legislative fixes could help avoid a negative response to your Medicare reform proposal.

In response to questions, we would recommend that you acknowledge the many serious concerns being raised by providers about their financial status. You can advise the members that we are reviewing these concerns carefully to evaluate whether there is justification for administrative and/or Medicare interventions. If there is, we believe that we should include them. You should advise them, however, that it would be dangerous to open up the BBA in the absence of detailed evidence that Medicare is the problem and should be the solution. If we over-react or act prematurely, we risk starting a bidding war that could seriously undermine our recent successes in strengthening the Medicare program and balancing the budget.

SPECIFIC POLICY ISSUES:

1. **Competitive Alternatives to Premium Support.** Modernization can be divided into two categories: modernization of the traditional Medicare program and competition among managed care plans. One of the positive contributions of the Medicare Commission was to unanimously support making the traditional Medicare program more competitive (e.g., allow for more competitive pricing; greater ability to contract out for services; high-cost case management). Your Medicare advisors also think that these ideas are worth pursuing.

Most of the controversy, however, surrounds whether there can be competition in managed care that avoids the downside (higher traditional Medicare premiums) of the Breaux-Thomas

plan. We are reviewing policies for price competition in managed care that meet several criteria: the traditional Medicare premium is protected to avoid financial coercion into managed care; Medicare's benefits are clear and strongly guaranteed; and competition is based on price and quality, not benefits which are easier to manipulate to attract healthy beneficiaries. Although these options do not produce large savings, they have the potential to bridge the differences between advocates of premium support and the traditional program. Supporters could view this as a step in the right direction since, for the first time, beneficiaries could get lower premiums for choosing low-cost plans. Opponents could be assured that their major concern about premium support – that it undermines traditional Medicare – has been addressed. Conversely, conservative Democrats could argue that it does not go far enough, while base Democrats could continue to fear that Republicans will hijack the proposal to set us on the path towards a capped voucher system that privatizes Medicare.

Given the sensitivity of this issue, we recommend that you simply state that you are examining all options, but will not veer from your principles. Specifically, you will reject competition that results in higher traditional Medicare premiums but you are also open to new ways to inject more competition into the Medicare program. You can stress the importance of choice, not coercion.

2. **Drug Benefit: Design.** All health care providers and experts agree that a plan to reform Medicare for the twenty-first century must include prescription drug coverage. Prescription drugs have become an essential part of health care. They complement medical procedures (e.g., anti-coagulants with heart valve replacement surgery); substitute for surgery and other interventions (e.g., lipid lowering drugs that lessen need for bypass surgery) and offer new treatments where there previously were none (e.g, drugs for HIV/AIDS). Their importance will grow as the understanding of genetics increases. The potential for health improvements and possibly lower health care costs is greatest for the elderly and people with disabilities, whose health conditions often can be effectively managed through drugs.

Although the Breaux-Thomas plan acknowledges the importance of prescription drug coverage, it provides an affordable option only for beneficiaries with incomes below 135 percent of poverty (\$11,000 for a single beneficiary). Moreover, the current sources of coverage for Medicare beneficiaries – retiree health insurance and Medigap – have become more expensive and less accessible. Those beneficiaries with coverage have seen the amount of this coverage decline. Less than half of beneficiaries enrolled in Medicare managed care have coverage for expenses above \$1,000 or 2,000. This makes targeting only the uninsured or low-income inefficient and inequitable. As such, we are examining options that provide a voluntary, affordable Medicare insurance option for all beneficiaries.

The challenge is to design a drug benefit that is meaningful and affordable to both the program and its beneficiaries. We are also contemplating an option to provide for catastrophic coverage once the cap is met. It is important to note that, whatever design we chose, beneficiaries can use the 10 to 15 percent discount that the private contractors or pharmacy benefit managers (PBMs) get through negotiation before, during and after the coverage ends. This is a big advantage for beneficiaries who now buy drugs at retail prices. Medicaid would pay for the premiums and cost sharing for low-income beneficiaries through the QMB and SLMB programs.

A number of Senators have strong opinions on how the drug benefit should be designed. Senators Kennedy and Rockefeller proposed a more costly benefit that includes both some up-

front coverage (20 percent coinsurance after a \$200 deductible, up to \$1,500 in spending) and some catastrophic coverage (0 percent coinsurance after \$4,200 in total expenses or \$3,000 in out-of-pocket spending). This reflects the desire to ensure that beneficiaries with low to moderate costs are helped while protecting the sickest. You should praise them for their leadership on this issue. Senators Graham and Wyden suggest that costs should be reduced by either raising the deductible, limiting the types of drugs covered, or restricting the coverage to low-income beneficiaries only. We have concluded that these are unworkable or flawed approaches, but would also recommend that they be acknowledged for their interest in this issue.

We feel it is important to not signal the direction of our benefit, but you should know that we are currently exploring an option with no deductible, where we would pay half of the costs of prescription drugs up to \$5,000.

3. **Drug benefit: Costs and Offsets.** The options that we are considering have 10-year costs that fall between \$150 and 200 billion, significantly less than Kennedy-Rockefeller legislation whose costs are at least \$300 billion over 10 years (note: we do not advise that you discuss numbers with Senators since they are not public). These costs are net of beneficiary premium payments.

Your advisors have been striving to fully fund the prescription drug benefit from savings from competition, providers, and beneficiaries. However, the constraints on these savings options make it clear that only a very limited drug benefit can be financed in this way. As such, we are examining options for additional financing that include an additional tobacco tax, a portion of the surplus dollars dedicated to Medicare, and/or additional provider and beneficiary contributions.

Some Congressional Democrats (mostly the base) have advocated for using either part of Medicare's 15 percent, or an extra amount from the surplus, for prescription drugs. The primary rationale is the enormous contribution that Medicare has made to the balanced budget and surplus; the Medicare Trustees and the Congressional Budget Office project that Medicare spending is over \$200 billion lower than originally projected when the BBA was passed. It also appears possible that the trust fund could still be extended to 2025 or so with approximately one-third of the surplus used for the drug benefit. Others, particularly the moderate Senators and the Blue Dogs, have expressed concerns that this would undermine your surplus framework. Instead, they recommend proposing additional tobacco tax revenue for the benefit as well as larger beneficiary and provider cuts. Some within your economic team would advocate taking this approach as an opening position, recognizing that the surplus would likely be used to fund the benefit in the bill that gets signed. We are examining these options' policy or political viability. Since there is a clear split in Congress, and differences of opinion among your budget advisors as well, we suggest that you avoid any comments on financing sources at this point, but reassure the Senators that our plan will be fully, credibly financed.

4. **Surplus for Medicare Solvency.** A few Senators (Breaux, Kerrey, Hollings) and some conservative House members continue to express concerns over dedicating 15 percent of the surplus to Medicare. In Senator Hollings' case, it stems from a belief that this is more of a budget game than a serious approach buying down debt. Senator Breaux adopts the same

IOU criticism, but the primary reason for his current opposition is that he believes that it fractures his bipartisan coalition for his reform package, since Republicans are adamantly opposed to the surplus dedication. Only Senators Breaux and Kerrey voted against using the surplus for Medicare in the budget resolution.

Clearly, major structural reform, program savings and beneficiary contributions combined cannot offset the costs associated with the doubling of Medicare enrollment that will occur when the baby boom generation retires. In fact, if reductions in growth alone were used to extend the life of the Medicare Trust Fund, spending growth per beneficiary would have to be limited to below inflation, 3 percent per year -- in every year -- to get to 2025. Every independent Medicare expert affirms that greater revenue is needed to fund the program into the future (note: 15 percent of the surplus gets to 2027 on the 1999 trustees' baseline). This rate is well below projected private health insurance spending per person (7.3 percent). Moreover, since this growth rate is below general inflation, the value of Medicare spending per beneficiary would erode.

Senator Kerrey argues as if the general revenues going to Medicare would somehow be reserved for non-defense discretionary if they were not dedicated to Medicare. Most feel, however, that without a "Medicare block," the general revenue would go to a fiscally irresponsible tax cut as opposed to a fiscally responsible plan to pay down debt and to help Medicare solvency.

5. **Income-Related Premium.** We are contemplating an income-related premium in our policy review. You have supported this policy in the past (1992, 1993, and 1997) as a progressive form of increasing beneficiary contributions in the context of an acceptable package of broader reforms. In the past, our support has been conditional on several parameters. First, the 75 percent premium subsidy would not be fully phased out, in order to keep high-income beneficiaries in the program. Second, it should target truly high-income beneficiaries and be indexed to keep up with inflation (an earlier version of the Commission plan began at \$24,000 for single beneficiaries, \$30,000 for couples, affecting about 30 percent or 12 million beneficiaries, which is problematic). And, third, it should be administered by Treasury since it can collect this premium more efficiently than HHS, thus producing more revenue.

Large numbers of moderate/centrist Democrats and Republicans strongly support the income-related premium as do elite validators (other than those who consider Medicare a pure social insurance program). Interestingly, the far left of the Democratic party (Gephardt, Waxman, Kennedy) and the far right of the Republican party (Senator Gramm) oppose this proposal. The Democrats' main arguments are that the income-related premium opens the door to means-testing since it could easily be lowered in the future, and if it only hits the highest income, it does not raise enough revenue to justify the policy. In contrast, Senator Gramm insisted that the income-related premium be dropped from the final Breaux-Thomas proposal because he believes it to be a tax that affects one of the Republican core constituencies.

Given your past support for this policy and the need to come up with beneficiary as well as provider savings, you probably should indicate an openness to the income-related premium if asked. Almost all of your advisors support this. The base Democrats concerns can be allayed somewhat if you reassure them that it will be targeted truly at the higher income beneficiaries. More importantly, it is useful to remind them that it is much more progressive

than an across-the-board premium increase or aggressive cost sharing increases, which would be needed to raise comparable contributions.

6. **Cost Sharing.** The Breaux-Thomas proposal includes reforms intended to rationalize Medicare's patchwork of cost sharing. In some cases, this means adding copays where none exist, and other, it is reducing excessive or unnecessary cost sharing. Specifically, it would eliminate preventive service cost sharing and hospital copays after 60 days, and create one, combined, budget-neutral deductible of \$400 (today, the Part A deductible is \$768 per hospitalization and \$100 for Part B). It would also add an unlimited home health copay of 10 percent and 20 percent lab and nursing home coinsurance. Finally, it would prohibit Medigap from covering the new \$400 deductible. Although the intent was to produce a budget-neutral package, it ended up saving \$20-40 billion over 10 years.

Centrist Democrats are inclined to support beneficiary cost sharing because they believe it has a positive impact on excess utilization of services. Base Democrats argue that it will not affect utilization since most beneficiaries have supplemental coverage, and for those without coverage, it will significantly increase costs.

Your advisors are reviewing options with the primary goal of simplifying Medicare's cost and making it more similar to that of private health plans. We are contemplating eliminating cost sharing for preventive services (since cost sharing discourages use); rationalizing the nursing home copay (from nearly \$100 per day for days 21 to 100 to a straight 20 percent coinsurance); and adding a new Medicare option to purchase (without subsidies) lower cost sharing (a Medicare version of Medigap). This last option, of eliminating the need for supplemental coverage by offering better coverage within Medicare, is widely recommended by experts like Bob Reischauer and Laura Tyson. Additionally, we are reviewing options to add copays where there currently are none: a reduced, capped home care copayment and 20 percent coinsurance on clinical lab services. This package of cost sharing savings could either be budget neutral or save money, which may be justifiable in the context of adding a new prescription drug benefit. If asked, we would recommend that you be non-committal in this area, but acknowledge that cost sharing options are being considered.

7. **Age Eligibility Increase.** The Breaux-Thomas proposal would increase the Medicare age eligibility from 65 to 67. Some support this policy, arguing that it conforms Medicare to Social Security. However, Social Security provides the option for a partial benefit at age 62 and through age 67. In contrast, the Breaux-Thomas proposal provides for no such option for people at age 62 and no specific coverage option for people ages 65 to 67.

Per your guidance, we are opposing this policy for several reasons. First, people in their early 60s are already at risk of becoming uninsured. The fastest growing number of uninsured Americans are those between the ages 55 and 65. One recent study projects that the number of uninsured ages 61-64 will increase by over 40 percent by 2005 (from 3 million to 4.25 million). As a consequence, people ages 55 to 65 are twice as likely as younger people to purchase individual private health insurance -- despite the fact that, in virtually all states, it is the most expensive and inaccessible insurance option for older Americans. It was for these reasons that you proposed allowing certain people ages 55 to 65 to buy into Medicare. As a note, Senator Daschle feels strongly that you include this budget proposal in your Medicare reform plan as well.

These problems would be worse for people ages 65 to 67 if they did not have Medicare. Nearly one in ten or about 4 million Medicare beneficiaries are age 65 to 67. If they were to lose Medicare and their uninsured rate is the same as that of 64 year olds, it could be assumed that nearly 600,000 people would become uninsured. This would likely be higher since more people in this age group have health problems and would be unable to access or afford private individual health insurance. This policy would also likely increase employer and state Medicaid costs, since these payers would continue to be the primary insurer for these beneficiaries.

Some proponents of raising the age eligibility have suggested that these problems can be avoided if coupled with a Medicare buy-in for people ages 66 and 67. It is true that, relative to the coverage options facing people ages 55 to 65, it is an affordable, attractive option, even without a subsidy. However, it is not designed to be a substitute for Medicare. According to the Congressional Budget Office, about 9 percent of the uninsured and 5 percent of the total eligible population ages 62 to 65 would participate in the buy-in. If similar take-up rates occurred in the 65 to 66 year old population, only a small number of those who would lose Medicare would opt for coverage through the buy-in. The Medicare buy-in proposal could be subsidized to encourage low-income people to participate. However, since about over half of people ages 65 and 66 have income below 300 percent of poverty (about \$27,000 for a single), the cost of subsidies would be high.

There appears to be a growing recognition of the shortcomings of increasing Medicare's eligibility age. As a consequence, although the Finance Committee supported this provision in 1997, it is unclear whether this policy could pass today. In fact, Senator Breaux has recently indicated that he would likely drop this provision from his package. We would therefore recommend that you reiterate your strong opposition to this policy, particularly since there is no viable policy to address the problems that recent studies affirm will occur.

Maloney

98 MAY 21 PM 7:38

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 21, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: GENE SPERLING
LARRY STEIN

SUBJECT: SOCIAL SECURITY BACKGROUND FOR SENATE DEMOCRATIC RETREAT

You are scheduled to make a statement at the annual Senate Democratic Retreat on Saturday, May 22, in Irvington, Virginia. Afterward, you will take questions on issues of interest to Senate Democrats, some of which may relate to Social Security. This memorandum provides you with a discussion of goals you might seek and background on recent Congressional Social Security activities.

Your goals for this session should be as follows:

1. **Let Senate Democrats know that you want to advance Social Security reform and that working for Social Security reform is good for Democrats.**
 - We need to fight the desire some seem to have to declare the effort to achieve Social Security reform dead. The worst scenario is the one where Democrats appear simply to have blocked real reform.
2. **Let them know that you still believe that the best chance for consensus lies with: (1) extending solvency without elements that could be perceived as privatization, while (2) passing a progressive individual savings account outside or adjunct to the system.**
 - At the end of the day, a significant constituency will want some form of individual accounts that people can control.
 - On the other hand, a large number of Democratic Members, particularly in the House, will not go along with any solvency plan that runs the risk of privatization.
 - Whether or not there are improvements to our plan, we feel that the plan we laid out with debt reduction for solvency and USA accounts could be a promising framework from which to start.
3. **Let them know that you push strongly for Democrats to be involved whenever you discuss Social Security reform with Republicans.**

DESCRIPTION OF BREAUX-GREGG PLAN

Senators Breaux, Bob Kerrey, and Robb (along with Senators Gregg, Grassley, Thompson, and Thomas) introduced their Social Security reform plan on Thursday, May 20. The sponsors stated that their plan does achieve 75-year solvency.

Key Provisions in Breaux-Gregg

Significant COLA Decrease with Tax Revenue Increase Dedicated Back to Social Security.

The COLA would be redefined as the CPI minus 0.5 for all government programs, except SSI. This will provide cost savings to Social Security. The extra income tax revenue from this provision (due to slower indexation of tax brackets) would be used to provide permanent annual general revenue financing to the OASDI trust funds that would ultimately exceed 1 percent of payroll. Current workers aged 62 or older will not be affected by this change.

Two Percent Carve-Out Individual Accounts. The plan diverts 2 percent of the existing 12.4 percent payroll tax into individual retirement savings accounts that are modeled after the Federal Thrift Savings Plan. The account would be owned by workers and therefore could be passed on to the worker's heirs at death.

Individual Accounts Include Progressive USA-type Provision. Progressive matches, similar to those in USAs, would be available to lower earners who make additional contributions of their own. The matches would be funded by the budget surplus.

Social Security Benefit Reduced by an Amount a Conservatively-Invested Individual Account Would Earn. Upon retirement, the worker's Social Security benefit will be reduced by the amount that the account would have yielded if it grew at the Treasury Bill rate and was annuitized at retirement.

Traditional Solvency Measures. Other provisions include:

- Speeding up the currently scheduled increase in the retirement age to 67
- Reducing benefits for people who retire before the normal retirement age
- Eliminating the earnings test for those 62 and older
- Maintaining the taxable wage base at 86 percent of total wages.

If Senators Breaux, Kerrey, or Robb ask you what you think about their proposal, you can:

- Praise them for coming forward with a serious plan and for working to keep Social Security reform alive.
- Commend them for thinking in the same way as we have by introducing a progressive provision like USAs in their individual account.

Without criticizing their plan, you should avoid any indication that we would support a carve-out individual account or a major COLA cut as their plan suggests.

- You still believe that the best foundation for securing Social Security on a bipartisan basis is the framework you set out in your State of the Union address: relying on fiscal discipline to strengthen the solvency of Social Security and protect its traditional guaranteed benefit, while simultaneously creating USA accounts outside of the Social Security system so as to allow for progressive individual savings accounts without the risk of privatization.
- You are strongly committed to using the most technically accurate inflation index. BLS is continuing to make improvements to the CPI and many economists believe that they are making good progress. The COLA affects millions of Americans through Social Security and other government programs. Any change in the COLA should be carefully considered to assure that the most vulnerable elderly are not put in jeopardy.

SOCIAL SECURITY LOCK BOX LEGISLATION

- As you recall, Senators Domenici and Abraham offered a Social Security “lock box” amendment on April 20th that would periodically reduce the debt limit to ensure that Social Security surpluses are used only for debt reduction or legislation designated as Social Security reform. Republican leaders hope that the lock box debate will protect them from having to actually carry out anything on Social Security.
- We have advocated for our own lockbox that locks away the Social Security surpluses for debt reduction. The Senate Republican Lock Box is flawed because of its use of the debt limit and because it does not extend Social Security solvency. While we want to work constructively with Senate Democrats on devising an acceptable budget resolution alternative that includes the use of general revenues for Medicare solvency and Social Security lock box that doesn’t rely on the debt limit, Senate Democrats have not been willing to come forward with any measures to use debt reduction from their lockbox to extend the solvency of Social Security (the House Budget Resolution, designed by Spratt, did use debt reduction to extent solvency in a way similar to our plan).
- The Republicans in the Senate twice failed to invoke cloture. The House leadership hopes to move its lock box bill, perhaps as soon as next week. There, Chairman Kasich has a proposal almost identical to Senator Domenici’s, while Congressmen Herger, Shaw, Archer, and others have a more reasonable (if still flawed) proposal that works through points of order.
- Senator Lott hopes to revive the Senate debate in June. Senators Lautenberg and Conrad have offered separate amendments that would prevent spending of the Social Security surplus using mechanisms that do not involve the debt limit. Senator Lautenberg’s amendment prohibits any action that would increase spending until Congress enacts legislation to ensure the long-term solvency of Social Security and extends the solvency of Medicare. Senator Conrad’s amendment reserves an amount equal to the Social Security surplus for Social Security and 15 percent of the unified surplus for Medicare (with an annual adjustment to the Medicare reserve to extend solvency by at least 12 years).
- None of these amendments extend the solvency of the Social Security system.

Saturday, May 22, 1999

11:15 AM	Senate Democratic Issues	
	✓ Conference	Tab A
	- remarks	
	- Talking Points	Tab B
	→ - Attendees & Agenda	Tab C
	- Agenda	Tab D
	- (includes talking points) - China - Myth & Reality	Tab E
8:10 PM	Sons of Italy Foundation Dinner	Tab F
	- talking Points	

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 21, 1999

SENATE DEMOCRATIC ISSUES CONFERENCE

DATE: Saturday, May 22, 1999
LOCATION: The Tides, Irvington, VA
TIME: 11:15 AM – 12:30 PM
FROM: Larry Stein *LJS*

I. PURPOSE

To meet with the Senate Democratic Caucus during their annual Issues Conference.

II. BACKGROUND

You are scheduled to address the Democratic Senators tomorrow. The meeting occurs in the immediate aftermath of Senate Democrats' most striking legislative success this year – forcing gun control amendments onto the Juvenile Justice bill. You might begin your remarks by congratulating the entire group for leading the country to a new plateau in the national debate on guns and violence.

The Vice President will have addressed the conference this morning. Prior to your arrival, the Senators have been attending a number of legislative panel discussions: 1) Improving Teacher Quality and Student Achievement; 2) Online Privacy and Internet Security; 3) American Trade Policy and the Global Economy; and 4) A Secure America in the 21st Century: Responding to the Threat of Terrorism. You will be the fifth and final panelist featured at the conference.

This memorandum highlights significant legislative issues that have either been considered or are likely to receive significant legislative attention in the 106th Congress.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture - The Senate Democrats, in particular Senators Daschle, Harkin and Conrad are pressing the Administration to be very proactive in fighting the "farm crisis." Indeed, some Democratic Members are already calling for another multi-billion dollar measure similar to last year's \$6.4 emergency spending bill. Senators Daschle and Harkin have also asked that you do an "Agriculture Unity

Event” in which you would stand with Senate and House Democrats and call for a number of agriculture reforms. The Administration supports the idea of such an event and can agree on the “big picture” items which include six principles: (1) restore the income safety net; (2) increase competition in the livestock and grain industries; (3) reform the federal crop insurance program; (4) protect American producers’ interests abroad; (5) promote long-term stewardship practices; and (6) support rural economic development. When examining the specific requests of Senators Daschle and Harkin, however, there is a fairly significant difference between the priorities of the Administration, the Senate Democrats, and the House Democrats. For example, virtually all Democrats agree that we should advocate for mandatory price reporting and country-of-origin meat labeling, but there is substantial disagreement about whether the Democrats should push for the lifting of the cap on marketing loans and recession of the USDA quality grade stamp for imported meat as Senators Daschle and Harkin suggest. There will still likely be a Unity Event sometime in the near future, if we can all agree on an agenda; Senators Daschle and Harkin appear to be satisfied with this plan.

APPROPRIATIONS

Appropriations – Very shortly, the Senate Appropriations Committee will consider its 302(b) allocations of spending to its subcommittees, and it is tentatively planning several mark-ups for next week. In its 302(b)'s, it appears that the Committee will follow the approach of its House counterpart, which attempted to provide adequate -- or close to adequate -- funding for some bills such as Defense, Legislative, Treasury/Postal, Military Construction, Transportation and District of Columbia, while providing such inadequate allocations that the likelihood of their passage is doubtful. Both the House and Senate Appropriations Committees are concerned about avoiding what they regard as last year's end-of-session “debacle.” The structure of the 302(b)'s seems to be the Committees' effort to make some progress on a few bills, while sending a strong signal about the difficulty of moving the others, in the hope that the leadership will engage in finding a solution.

BANKING

Banking/Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) – On May 6, the Senate passed (54-44) the Financial Services Modernization Act. During debate, the Senate rejected a Democratic substitute, an amendment that would have replaced the bill's objectionable CRA language and a bipartisan amendment that would have allowed banks to conduct banking activity in either an affiliate or an operating subsidiary. The House has not yet passed its version of the bill, but there still is need for

Democratic unity in the caucus if we are to prevail on CRA. We will also need substantial support, likely on a bipartisan basis, to prevail on our operating subsidiary preference.

BUDGET/TAXES

Budget/Taxes – As you know, the Conference Report on the Budget Resolution passed by the Congress this April provided a framework for a tax cut of \$778 billion over ten years. The resolution called for reconciliation deadlines of July 16 in the Ways and Means Committee, and July 23 for Senate Finance. Both Majority Leader Arney and Chairman Archer have indicated that they expect the House to meet the July 16 deadline, and that the still unspecified mark will include small tax cuts in the early years but will use the \$778 billion over ten years.

Senate Republicans met two weeks ago to discuss their plans for a tax cut bill. Chairman Roth indicated after the meeting that he was having difficulty coming up with the \$15 billion in offsets necessary to finance a tax cut for FY 2000. We do not believe the Republican Leadership and Chairman Roth have finalized their plans for a tax cut bill, but it is generally expected that Republicans will make a major tax cut bill a centerpiece of their message for the 2000 campaign. However, no definitive plan has emerged as to the content of the Senate Republicans' tax plan. Senator Lott has continued to express his strong support for the Republican 10% across-the-board tax cut plan. Senator Torricelli has joined Senator Coverdell in introducing a \$350 billion tax cut plan over 10 years.

COMMERCE

Internet Privacy – The issue of internet privacy largely centers on Web sites – in particular commercial Web sites – that collect personal information from a user when she or he visits the site. Senators Conrad and Wyden have introduced a bill that would require the Federal Trade Commission to issue regulations to protect the privacy of personal information collected from and about private individuals. In addition, Senator Kennedy has committed to introducing a similar Internet Privacy bill within the next few weeks.

There is evidence that the issue may be improving, however, without Congressional action. According to a new survey conducted by Georgetown University at the request of the Federal Trade Commission, the number of commercial Web sites with posted privacy policies has increased considerably in the past year. Although the results were heralded by industry groups as proof that self-regulation is effective, privacy advocates are still calling for a legislative fix.

Another internet privacy issue is the security of computer systems from “hackers” and the use of encryption as a means of protecting privacy. The debate centers around law enforcement’s desire to limit the use and export of sophisticated encryption primarily because it can be used in the furtherance of crime. Congress has not been very active on this issue this year, but Senators McCain and Leahy have introduced separate bills to promote the use of encryption. Senator Kerrey is also very interested in this matter.

EDUCATION

Education Savings Account – Earlier this week, the Senate Finance Committee marked up a \$7.75 billion education package which includes the Coverdell Education Savings Account legislation. Senators Robb and Conrad offered the school construction proposal as a substitute. The amendment was defeated by an 8-12 vote. All Democrats, with the exception of Breaux, supported the amendment. Breaux’s vote is more an indication of his strong support for Coverdell, not his opposition to school construction bonds. On final passage, the vote was 12-8 in favor of Coverdell. Senators Breaux, Graham and Kerrey voted for the bill, and Republicans Jeffords and Chafee voted against it. Majority Leader Lott has indicated that the Senate may move separately on the Coverdell bill, rather than including it in a broader tax bill.

The Administration continues to oppose several of the education tax provisions of the Act, due to the fact that they would disproportionately benefit higher-income taxpayers and would divert scarce resources from the nation’s public school system. However, some provisions in the bill are strongly supported by the Administration such as extension of the tax-free treatment for employer-provided educational assistance and repeal of certain limitations on the deductibility of student loan interest.

Elementary and Secondary Education Authorization (ESEA) – This week, your ESEA proposal was transmitted to the Congress. Senator Kennedy will introduce the Administration’s bill which includes strong language on social promotion. The House version will be introduced by Representative Clay. Mr. Clay may alter your social promotion language to meet the concerns of civil rights groups, who continue to fear that your anti-social promotion policy will do more harm than good with respect to minority school children. The Senate continues to hold hearings on various ESEA issues and will begin marking up a comprehensive reauthorization proposal late this summer or early this fall. In the House, Chairman Goodling has decided to mark up ESEA piecemeal despite objections by the Administration and House Democrats.

ENVIRONMENT

Clean Air - Last week, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia overturned EPA's ozone and particulate matter regulations, finding that the regulations were issued pursuant to an unconstitutional delegation of congressional authority. While this decision has yet to have any direct legislative effect, it certainly will impact ongoing oversight of EPA's regulatory activity in the areas of clean air and climate change in particular, and perhaps other areas as well.

Lands Legacy - Senate bills dealing with the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF), off-shore oil royalties, land acquisition and coastal impact assistance are proliferating. The primary vehicle in the Energy Committee will be the Murkowski-Landrieu bill. Senators Boxer, Feinstein, Graham and Lieberman are planning to introduce legislation in this area as well. The Administration has serious concerns about the Murkowski-Landrieu bill, but is encouraged that the measure, and nearly every other bill, shares our goal of establishing a permanent funding source for LWCF. We are actively working to build a consensus bill that fulfills the goals of your Lands Legacy Initiative and that can be passed in the current budgetary environment.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Counterterrorism – Last year, you issued two new Presidential directives on combating terrorism and protecting critical infrastructures. The bombings of the U.S. Embassies in Kenya and Tanzania in August 1998 were powerful reminders that the threat of international terrorism still confronts the world. The United States is engaged in a long-term effort against international terrorism to protect lives and hold terrorists accountable. The Secretary of State has designated 7 countries as state sponsors of terrorism: Cuba, Iran, Iraq, Libya, North Korea, Sudan and Syria. Afghanistan has also been certified as not fully cooperating with U.S. antiterrorism efforts.

Your FY00 budget includes over \$10 billion to defend against terrorism, approximately \$1.4 billion of which would go to protect computer systems from cyber-terrorism. The most critical sectors of our economy – power generation, telecommunication, banking, transportation and emergency services are potentially vulnerable to disruptions from computer attack. The budget also includes another \$1.4 billion to protect against biological terrorism, one of the most dangerous of the emerging threats.

HEALTH CARE/SOCIAL SECURITY

Jeffords-Kennedy - Despite being voted out of the Senate Finance Committee by an 18 to 2 vote and attracting 75 cosponsors, Senator Lott has refused to bring up the Jeffords-Kennedy Work Incentives Improvement Act for a vote. The disability community is furious with Senators Lott and Nickles, who they view as the only significant obstacles blocking enactment of this legislation. As you will recall, this legislation, which you called on Congress to pass last year and again this year in your State of the Union address, encourages people with disabilities (75 percent of whom are unemployed) to work or return to work by providing greater incentives and options for states to enable people with disabilities to return or buy into Medicaid coverage. It also extends Medicare coverage for people with disabilities who return to work. Finally, it modernizes employment-related services by creating a "ticket" that will increase options for people with disabilities to receive employment-related services and creates a Work Incentive grant program for states. The Medicaid buy-in is particularly important to the population because it would enable them to maintain access to the prescription drug coverage and other critical health care services. On Thursday, the House Commerce Committee marked up this legislation and Representative Bliley indicated his strong belief that the Congress should move to quickly pass this legislation. We expect the House to bring this up for a vote relatively soon, which will no doubt pressure the Senate to do the same. We released a statement from you Thursday to indicate your ongoing support for this legislation and to call on the Congress to move expeditiously to a final vote. You may want to single out Senators Kennedy and Moynihan for their leadership role in this legislation.

Medicare - In contrast to the House, moderate Democrats and Republicans, particularly on the Finance Committee, have been much more open to reform in general and the Breaux-Thomas premium support proposal in particular. As has been the case in the past, there continues to be a relatively strong inclination among Finance Committee Members -- Democrat and Republican alike -- to support general reform ideas like competition, some increased cost sharing, and an income-related premium. For the first time in memory, however, the Members' openness to beneficiary cuts seems to significantly exceed their support for additional provider reductions.

Clearly, the concerns raised by numerous health care providers have become the most significant source of the declining comfort with and interest in Medicare reform. Members who just weeks ago were strongly advocating for "reform" (e.g. Senators Domenici and Frist) are now spending much of their time formulating

their response to numerous complaints by health care providers' complaints (hospitals, teaching facilities, home health agencies, nursing homes, and managed care plans) that the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 cut payments too deeply.

There is also a growing concern about specifics in the Breaux-Thomas proposal. The more Senators learn about the design of the Breaux-Thomas proposal, the less they like it. In particular, there is increasing opposition to the implicit increase in Part B premiums for the traditional program, the extension of the BBA 1997 provider cuts, the eligibility age increase, the Medicare direct medical education transfer, the unlimited home health copayment, and the fact that the Commission's projection of \$100 billion in savings over 10 years is less than one third of your surplus proposal and would impact only minimally on the program's financial integrity.

Despite their misgivings about the Breaux-Thomas proposal, Senate Democratic Members have made it quite clear that they need a substantive alternative to support in order to oppose it. As such, there is growing interest in learning about what you are going to propose. There is an apparent split among Democrats in the Senate over their comfort for using the surplus to offset the costs of the prescription drug benefit. The base Democrats (Daschle, Rockefeller, Kennedy) would be supportive of its use, while more conservative Senators (Kerrey, Conrad) may not. For this reason, tobacco revenue is receiving more attention as a stand-alone or supplement to the surplus as a financing source for prescription drugs.

The Senate Finance Committee continues its series of hearings on the status of Medicare. It is reviewing a series of recommendations from outside experts about the best way to proceed to address the programs long term financing and demographic challenges. Next week, Senator Breaux and Congressman Thomas will be testifying in front of the committee and rumors abound that they will be introducing a bill that incorporates the general recommendations from their commission work. We would recommend that you praise Senator Breaux for highlighting the need for Medicare reform, raising long-overdue attention to the need for more market oriented approaches to the purchasing of Medicare services and emphasizing the importance of a prescription drug benefit. While praising him, you need to underscore your concern about the Breaux-Thomas proposal's lack of specific financing, the inadequate prescription drug benefit, and a premium support policy that would financially coerce beneficiaries into enrolling in HMOs. You should acknowledge the work of Senator Moynihan on the Finance Committee and indicate a willingness to work with all Democrats – including Senators Breaux and Kerrey – to develop a proposal that can unify the Democrats. You should specifically commend Senators

Daschle, Rockefeller, Kennedy, Conrad, and Graham, as well as many others on and off the Finance Committee, as they begin to develop consensus on this important issue.

Patients' Bill of Rights - The Senate Health, Education, Labor and Pensions Committee voted on their version of the Patients' Bill of Rights several weeks ago. Because it applies patients' rights only to those in self-insured plans, this proposal leaves 120 million Americans in insured and individual plans unprotected. It also does not contain critical protections, including assuring patients adequate access to specialists, basic standards for network adequacy, continuity of care when the employer drops the plan, and any significant enforcement provisions. Senator Moynihan is now attempting to work with Senator Roth on a bipartisan compromise in the Finance Committee. The proposal appears to have a strong appeals mechanism that could serve as a basis for compromise on that issue and has extended coverage to the group market. However, it has raised serious concerns with Senator Daschle and your Administration's advisors because it has serious shortcomings, including the fact that it does not cover people insured in the individual market, guarantee continuity of care or access to specialists, and has no enforcement mechanism. On that same committee, Senator Graham and Chafee are working on a bipartisan compromise that is much stronger. This would be far and away our preference since it would achieve all the priorities you have repeatedly advocated for during the last two years. Unlike the Senate Republican Leadership, the House Republican Leadership believes they need to produce a relatively strong bill to provide cover for their Members in the 2000 election. As such, they are trying to work on a compromise with Representatives Coburn, Norwood, and Ganske that would elicit the necessary bipartisan support. However, they are attempting to link, directly or indirectly, movement in this area with legislation that would provide for medical savings accounts and multi-employer welfare associations, which policy experts and your Administration's advisors have traditionally opposed because of concerns about destabilization of the insurance market through risk selection. You may wish to encourage Senator Moynihan to work with Graham and Chafee to develop a strong bipartisan bill in the Finance Committee. In so doing, you will want to stress your commitment to a bipartisan process, but one that achieves a bill worth passing. Senators Daschle and Kennedy in particular should be highlighted for their leadership role in this area. (Senator Daschle frequently believes he does not receive the credit he appropriately deserves for his work on this issue.)

Privacy - In your State of the Union Address, you called on the Congress to pass privacy legislation this year to ensure that medical records remain confidential and are adequately protected against misuse. Although you indicated at the time that your preference was to pass legislation, you also stated that you would use the regulatory authority Kennedy-Kassenbaum law gave you to implement protections in August if the Congress had not passed legislation by then. The pledge to move forward on the regulation in August is driving the Senate HELP Committee's, chaired by Senator Jeffords and ranking Democrat Senator Kennedy, attempt to develop bipartisan legislation later this month and early into June. There are numerous outstanding issues that could stand in the way of Congress passing this legislation, including issues related to state preemption, law enforcement access to medical records, access to records by the research community, and patient authorization for release of their medical records. However, the insurance industry and the business community may well be open to compromising on a strong privacy protection bill because they fear the implementation of our regulation and are at least as concerned that different states are developing privacy legislation that is difficult if not impossible to administer for national companies. In short, they will trade the federal preemption of state laws for a number of provisions that they heretofore opposed. Notwithstanding this fact, achieving consensus will be quite difficult, but if this issue is raised, you may want to particularly praise Senators Kennedy and Leahy for their leadership in this area.

Social Security - Senators Breaux, Gregg and Grassley unveiled a Social Security reform plan yesterday, May 20. The plan is similar to the bill introduced in the House by Representatives Kolbe and Stenholm.

During debate on the budget resolution, Senators Domenici and Abraham offered a Social Security "lock box" proposal that would periodically reduce the debt limit to ensure that Social Security surpluses are used for debt reduction until consideration of legislation on Social Security or Medicare reform. While the proposal was defeated, Republican Leaders hope that the lock box debate will protect them from having to actually execute anything on Social Security. The Administration continues to strongly oppose this amendment as it potentially threatens the government's ability to honor its obligations, including paying Social Security benefits to millions of Americans. The House leadership hopes to move its lock box bill, perhaps as soon as next week. There, Chairman Kasich has a proposal similar to Senator Domenici's, while Congressmen Herger, Shaw, Archer, and others have a more reasonable -- though still flawed -- proposal that works through points of order. Senator Lott hopes to revive the Senate debate in June. Senators Lautenberg and Conrad have offered separate amendments that do not reduce the limits on publicly held debt. Senator Lautenberg's amendment prohibits any action that would increase spending until Congress enacts legislation to ensure the long-term solvency of Social Security

and extends the solvency of Medicare. None of these amendments extend the solvency of the Social Security system (Lautenberg and Conrad's amendments to extend Medicare by a minimum of 12 years).

JUDICIARY

Bankruptcy - There are now two competing bankruptcy reform bills in the Senate, S. 625, the Grassley-Torricelli bill and S. 945, the Durbin bill which is identical to the measure passed by the Senate during the last Congress. The Grassley-Torricelli bill, which was reported by the Judiciary Committee by a 14 – 4 vote, is slated to go to the floor the first week in June. The House recently passed a very similar (but slightly more offensive) bankruptcy reform bill by a vote of 313 – 108, despite the fact that your Senior Advisors recommended a veto. We anticipate that an only slightly better bill will pass in the Senate by a similar veto-proof margin. We are working with Senators Durbin, Kennedy, Leahy, Sarbanes, and others to develop a strategy that will allow us to make some improvements in the bill.

Flag Desecration Amendment (S.J.Res. 14)- Last month, the Senate Judiciary Committee reported (11-7), a constitutional amendment, that would allow Congress to enact legislation prohibiting desecration of the flag of the United States. The last full Senate vote, in 1995, was 63-36, three votes short of passage.

This Congress, chances of Senate passage were significantly diminished when Senators Dorgan and Conrad recently announced that they would oppose the amendment. While they both opposed the amendment in the past, they had indicated that they were reconsidering their position -- which gave added momentum to consideration of the constitutional change. Much to the relief of many Senate Democrats, however, the two North Dakota Senators recently joined with Senators McConnell and Bennett in introducing legislation that would serve as an alternative to a constitutional amendment. Their legislation would enhance current statutory penalties for stealing a flag or destroying a flag belonging to another.

Juvenile Justice – This week, the Senate completed action on and passed (73-25) S. 254, the Violent and Repeat Juvenile Offender Accountability and Rehabilitation Act, sponsored by Senator Hatch (R-UT). The bill allows more juveniles to be prosecuted as adults in both federal and state criminal justice systems, but gun issues have dominated the discussion. In a dramatic finish to the bill, the Senate divided 50-50 on an amendment offered by Senators Lautenberg and Kerrey to close the gun show loophole, leaving it to the Vice President to break the tie. Six Republicans

(Chafee, DeWine, Fitzgerald, Lugar, Voinovich, and Warner) joined all but one Democrat (Baucus) in support of the amendment. This outcome marks a stark reversal from last week's vote to defeat the gunshow amendment. After this victory, Democrats decided not to pursue other gun-related amendments, preferring to end on a high note rather than risk defeat. Thus, they did not offer amendments that would have raised the minimum age for handgun possession to 21, held adults responsible for negligently leaving guns where children could find and use them, and apply the Brady law to juveniles. These amendments may return on other bills.

In addition to the gunshow amendment, the Senate passed (96-2) Senator Ashcroft's (R-MO) amendment prohibiting juvenile possession of semi-automatic assault weapons and large-capacity magazines; failed to table (39-59) and then passed by unanimous consent an amendment offered by Senator Feinstein (D-CA) banning the importation of high capacity ammunition clips. Senator Biden's (D-DE) amendment to reauthorize the COPS program, based on the proposal in your 21st Century Crime bill, was defeated (48-50). While S. 254, the underlying bill, does not represent a perfect bill, it was significantly improved through input from the Justice Department, a Managers' amendment authored by Senators Leahy and Hatch, and the amendments mentioned above.

Y2K Liability Limitation – Largely along party lines, the Senate has twice failed to invoke cloture on S. 96, Senator McCain's legislation to limit Y2K. Both of these cloture votes reflected procedural rather than substantive disagreements by the Democrats – although most Senate Democrats also have substantive concerns about the bill. Only Senators Dodd, Wyden, Feinstein, and Lieberman have given support to the bill.

This past Wednesday, Gene Sperling and Bruce Lindsey sent a letter to the Senate Leadership stating support for an alternative proposal currently being circulated by Senators Daschle, Kerry, Robb, Breaux, and others, and voicing strong opposition to S. 96. The Administration's overriding concern is that S. 96 will not enhance Y2K readiness and may, in fact, decrease the incentives organizations have to be ready and assist customers and business partners to be ready for the transitions to the next century.

LABOR

Minimum wage - This year, Senator Kennedy's bill to raise the minimum wage by \$1.00 over the next two years was introduced as part of S. 8, the Income Security Enhancement Act, one of the Democratic Leadership bills filed at the beginning of this session. Senator Kennedy offered the increase as an amendment to the Y2K bill

and continues to look for opportunities to raise the issue. As you know, Republicans are cautious about opposing the increase but will look to use it to provide large tax breaks for small business.

NOMINATIONS

Executive Calendar - Since the beginning of the 106th Congress you have nominated 173 individuals, 34 of which the Senate has confirmed. 132 nominees are currently pending in various committees; 7 nominees are pending on the executive calendar and await a full vote by the Senate. The Senate has confirmed only 19% of nominations submitted this session. The average time the Senate has taken to confirm a nominee once the name is sent is 4 1/2 months. Key Nominations: 1) Larry Summers to be Secretary of the Treasury; 2) Stuart Eizenstat to be Deputy Secretary of the Treasury; 3) Bill Lann Lee to be Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights; 4) Richard Holbrooke to be Ambassador to the United Nations; and 5) Jim Hormel to be Ambassador to Luxembourg.

Judges - Since January, you have nominated 38 candidates for federal judicial vacancies. Chairman Hatch (R-UT) has not scheduled a single confirmation hearing for any of these nominees. By this time last year, the Judiciary Committee had conducted 6 hearings for a total of 29 nominees and 24 nominees had been confirmed. Congress confirmed 65 Article III judges last year; so far this year, only 2 judicial nominees have been confirmed.

TRADE

China Normal Trade Relations – The trade negotiators made significant progress in the run up to Premier Zhu Rongji's visit to Washington. Senator Baucus has been very supportive of the accomplishments in the China WTO negotiations, and ultimately permanent NTR. In addition, he has put together an informal working group in the Senate to rally support for an agreement. There are still a few important issues that still need to be resolved including both market access issues and some rules that would apply uniquely to China as it transitions to a market economy.

Omnibus Trade Bill – The Finance Committee has indicated that an omnibus bill could be marked up before the July 4th recess. The bill will likely include Fast Track negotiating authority, Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI), Africa, and possibly steel protection.

- 1) CBI Enhancement - Senator Graham has introduced the Central American and Caribbean Relief Act. The bill is similar to last year's bill by Senator Roth and

aims to speed economic recovery in hurricane damaged countries through enhanced trade, emergency U.S. bilateral assistance, and multilateral financial aid.

- 2) Africa Trade - Senator Lugar has introduced S. 666, a bill to authorize a New Trade and Investment Policy in Sub-Sahara Africa. The measure is identical to H.R. 434, sponsored by Rep. Rangel, pending before the Ways and Means Committee.
- 3) Steel - On Thursday, Secretary Daley released preliminary government figures for the month of April which show that steel imports decreased from March's levels, and remain well below April 1998 levels. On March 17, the House passed a steel import quota bill by a vote of 289-141 (H.R. 975). These quotas would not be based on determination of whether unfair trade or subsidization is involved as required by WTO and your senior advisors have issued a veto threat on the measure. The bill is now pending on the Senate Calendar. Senators Rockefeller, Byrd and Mikulski are strongly in favor of Senate passage of this quota bill, but its fate is uncertain in light of strong opposition on the Republican side. However, Senator Lott has indicated a willingness to bring this bill up in part because it exposes the political rift between Democrats and labor.
- 4) Byrd Steel Loan Guarantee Program – Senator Byrd included as part of the Supplemental a \$1 billion loan guarantee program for qualified steel companies who claim financial or production loss or layoffs since January 1, 1998. The Administration has remained neutral on this program which would be administered by the Department of Commerce. Speaker Hastert intervened in the conference directly to ensure that the Byrd position was stripped from the conference report. Senator Byrd's proposal may be brought up as a separate measure.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Pre-Brief

President

John Podesta

Sandy Berger

Larry Stein

Joe Lockhart

Linda Moore

Event

Please see attached list.

IV. PRESS PLAN

Closed Press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

--Senator Byron Dorgan makes remarks and introduces you.

--You make remarks.

--Senator Byron Dorgan opens and moderates the question and answer session.

--Senator Thomas Daschle concludes the discussion.

--You depart.

VI. REMARKS

Talking Points to be provided by NSC.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

1. Talking Points
2. Agenda for the Senate Democratic Issues Conference
3. List of Members and their families who will be in attendance

TALKING POINTS

Introduction

- Congratulations to all Democratic Senators who changed the course of the country's debate on guns and violence last week. Specific congratulations to Senators Leahy, Lautenberg, Schumer, Feinstein, Durbin and Biden. This was a strong victory for American parents and their children.
- We now have a chance to get enacted a very substantial Juvenile Justice Bill. The bill that passed the Senate on Thursday should be a model for us.
- When we stand together for our principle, we can force good legislation past Republican opposition. Additional opportunities for the same kind of success include:
 - Patients' Bill of Rights
 - Kennedy/Jeffords Work Incentives Improvement Act
 - Long Term Care Tax Credit
 - School Construction
 - Minimum Wage
 - Reform of Agriculture
- I'll talk more about those issues when we get into a discussion, but I haven't had a chance to update you on Kosovo in a few weeks, so let me start with a few observations about the air campaign and a little about the Cox/Dicks Report that will be made public next Tuesday.

(NSC to provide points on Kosovo and Cox/Dicks Report)

- I've talked a lot about foreign policy because I know it's on your minds and I know the Senate will be working next week on the Armed Services Authorization Bill. But we can't let our responsibilities around the world divert us from our business here at home.
- I strongly believe we can pass Social Security reform that strengthens the system for working families and extends the solvency of the trust fund. In addition we have an historic opportunity to enhance Medicare.
- Let me focus a little on Medicare because it's going to run head-on into the huge, irresponsible tax cut Republicans will propose this summer.

1. Contribution of Medicare Commission: Highlighting Challenges Facing Medicare

- **Historic opportunity to address Medicare.** We have an historic opportunity to work together to strengthen and modernize the Medicare program. I believe we should seize it.

- **Medicare Commission contributions:** Senator Breaux worked extremely hard to produce recommendations out of his Commission to Reform Medicare. And, as I have said repeatedly, I believe his work made some invaluable contributions:
 - First, it served to highlight the fact that Medicare is facing even greater financing challenges than is Social Security. Even after the good news from the Medicare Trustees Report, it is still projected to become insolvent by 2015 -- 19 years before Social Security and just as the baby boom generation begins to retire.
 - Second, it underscored the need to make Medicare a wiser and more market-oriented purchaser of goods and services.
 - And, finally, it raised the need for beneficiaries to have access to prescription drug coverage.
- I want to commend him, Senator Rockefeller, and Senator Kerrey for taking on this all too frequently thankless task.

2. Drawing Best Ideas from Commission, from Senators in Developing a Plan

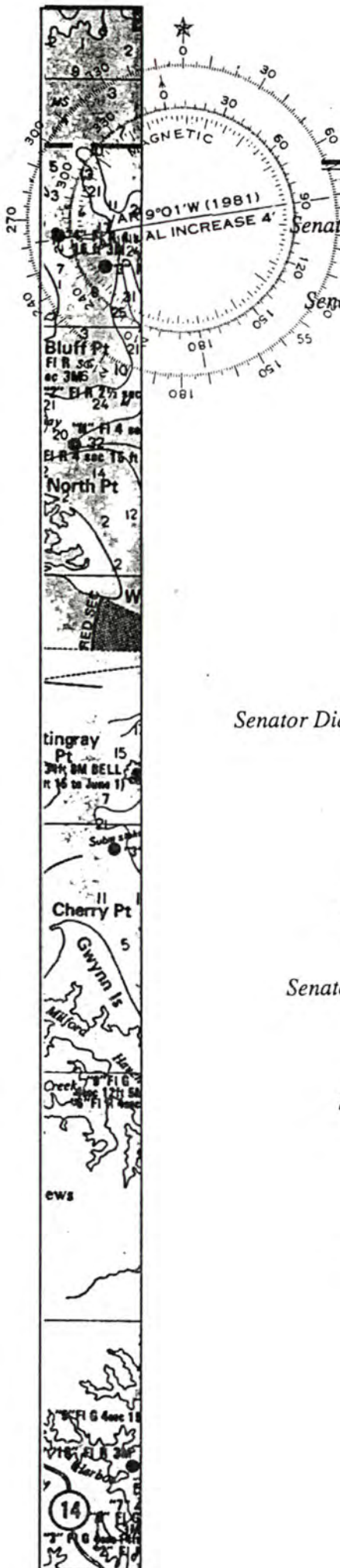
- **Importance in starting the Finance Committee process:** The discussion about Medicare reform should not and will not end with the work of the Medicare Commission. The Finance Committee, working under the leadership of Senator Moynihan is holding a series of hearings on the challenges facing Medicare and on proposals to meet these challenges.
- **My intention to develop a plan:** And, as I said the day of the final Commission vote, if I have concerns about some aspects of the Breaux-Thomas proposal, it is incumbent on me to produce proposals to address those concerns. And I intend to do just that in the upcoming weeks.
- **Principles for plan:** As I have said previously, my proposal will be designed to make Medicare more efficient and competitive; maintain and modernize Medicare's guaranteed benefits, including a long-overdue prescription drug benefit; and to assure adequate financing by dedicating 15 percent of the surplus to strengthen Medicare.
- **Drawing on Senators' ideas:** But I am not alone in working to find ways to reform and strengthen Medicare. To name a few:
 - Senators Kennedy and Rockefeller have offered a very creative, well thought out prescription drug coverage proposal.
 - Senator Wyden is also working on a prescription drug initiative.
 - Senator Graham is thinking creatively about how to orient the program towards more disease prevention and health promotion.

- Senator Conrad is reviewing savings and financing options that keep the program fiscally sound and help offset the addition of the prescription drug benefit.

3. Outline of the Medicare Plan

- **No details yet.** I am not prepared to go into specifics on my approach at this time. Suffice to say, it will attempt to integrate the best of your ideas and thoughts as it is developed. And although we need to be careful not to undermine our success in strengthening Medicare, I want to work with you to determine if there is a need to take administrative actions and/or legislative steps to smooth out the 1997 BBA reforms.
- **But it will include financing and structural change and modernizing the benefits:** But, regardless of all the details, I want to stress to you that it won't just be just financing and it won't just be structural changes.
- I believe that reform without financing is not true reform. But equally important, financing without reform cannot adequately prepare Medicare for the 21st century.
- The truth is we need to give Medicare the market-oriented purchasing tools it needs to adapt to a changing health care delivery system. This can and should be done in a way that assures a strong and viable traditional program and does not implicitly increase premium. But as we modernize this aspect of the program, we must also modernize its benefits. At a time when pharmaceutical interventions are the treatment of choice by our medical community, we can no longer sanction Medicare not covering prescription drugs.
- As we move to cover prescription drugs, though, we must ensure that such coverage is affordable to both beneficiaries and the program. This will not be an easy challenge, but like challenges facing Medicare today, it will not get easier to address over time.
- **Importance of acting now:** Now is the time to take on this historic opportunity. With you as partners, I am confident we can and we will meet this challenge.

ATTENDEES



Senator Joseph and Jill Biden, Hunter, Kathleen, Naomi and Finnigan
Senator Jeff and Anne Bingaman
Senator Barbara and Stewart Boxer, Nicole, Tony Rodham and Zak
Senator John and Lois Breaux
Senator Richard and Bonnie Bryan
Senator Evan and Susan Bayh, Nick and Beau
Senator Kent Conrad and Lucy Calautti
Senator Thomas and Linda Daschle
Senator Christopher Dodd and Jackie Clegg
Senator Byron and Kim Dorgan, Brendon and Haley
Senator Richard Durbin
Senator John and Elizabeth Edwards and Emma Clare
Senator Russell and Mary Feingold
Senator Dianne Feinstein and Richard Blum, Kathryn Feinstein and Rick Mariano
Senator Bob and Adele Graham
Senator Tom Harkin
Senator Ernest and Peatsy Hollings
Senator Tim and Barbara Johnson, Brendan and Kelsey
Senator Edward M. Kennedy and Victoria Reggie Kennedy
Senator John Kerry and Teresa Heinz
Senator Mary Landrieu and Frank Snelling, Connor and Mary Shannon
Senator Frank Lautenberg and Bonnie Englebart
Senator Carl and Barbara Levin
Senator Blanche and Dr. Stephen Lincoln, Reece and Bennett
Senator Patty and Rob Murray
Senator Harry and Landra Reid, Key and Maile Reid
Senator Charles Robb
Senator John D. Rockefeller IV and Sharon Rockefeller
Senator Paul and Christine Sarbanes
Senator Robert Torricelli and Patricia Duff
Senator Paul and Sheila Wellstone
Senator Ron Wyden

1999

SENATE DEMOCRATIC ISSUES CONFERENCE

IRVINGTON, VIRGINIA

Friday, May 21, 1999

9:00 a.m.

12:00 noon

12:30-1:30 p.m.

1:30-3:00 p.m.

3:00-3:15 p.m.

3:15-4:45 p.m.

4:45-6:30 p.m.

6:15 p.m.

6:30-7:30 p.m.

7:30-9:00 p.m.

Depart Capitol by bus

Arrive at *The Tides*

Conference registration and check-in

Luncheon buffet

Welcoming remarks by Senators Daschle and Dorgan

Panel 1: "Improving Teacher Quality and Student Achievement"

Moderator: Senator Edward Kennedy

Speakers: Dr. David Grissmer

Senior Management Scientist at RAND

Dr. Iris Metts

Secretary of Education for the State of Delaware

Mr. Richard Rothstein

Research Associate, Economic Policy Institute

Break

Panel 2: "Online Privacy and Internet Security"

Moderator: Senator John Edwards

Speakers: Mr. Philip Reiting

Senior Counsel, Computer Crime and

Intellectual Property Division, Department of Justice

"Mudge"

World-renowned hacker

affiliated with the hacker think tank, "The Loft"

Dr. Peter Tippett

Chairman of the International Computer Security Association

Free time

Vice President and Mrs. Gore Arrive

Introduction: Senator Evan Bayh

Reception

Before dinner speech by Vice President Gore

Dinner: "Democrats Who Have Made a Difference in the 20th Century"

Introduction: Senator Mary Landrieu

Speaker: Dr. Douglas Brinkley

Professor of American History and Director of the

Eisenhower Center at the University of New Orleans

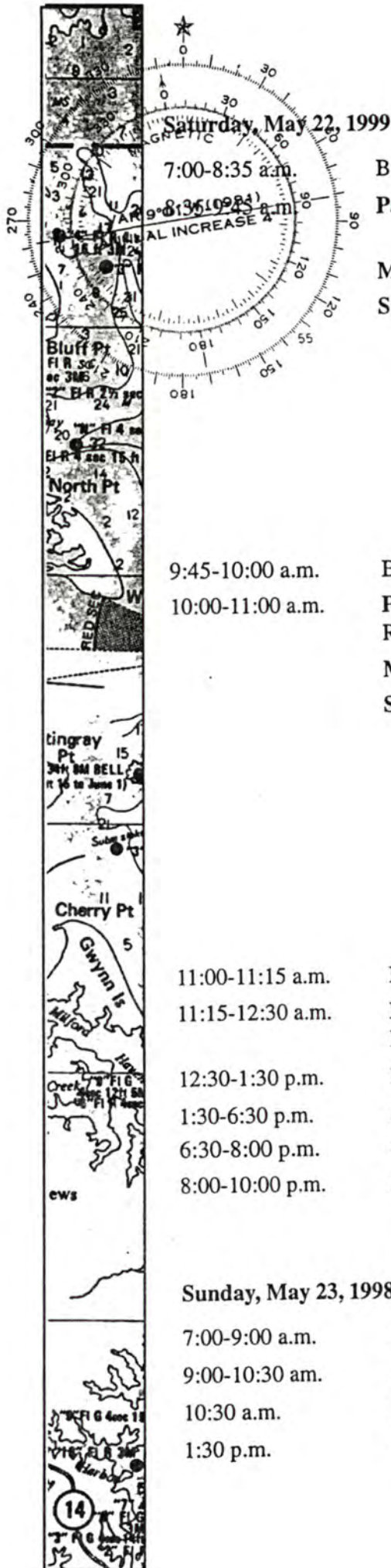
East Dining Room

Cove Room

Cove Room

Virginia Room

Virginia Room



Saturday, May 22, 1999

7:00-8:35 a.m.

Breakfast buffet

Virginia Room

8:35-9:45 a.m.

Panel 3: "American Trade Policy and the Global Economy"

Cove Room

Moderator: Senator John D. Rockefeller

Speakers: Ambassador Derek Shearer
former U.S. Ambassador to Finland;
Professor of Public Policy
and Director, International and
Public Affairs Center at Occidental College

Dr. C. Fred Bergsten
Director, Institute for International Economics

Mr. Robert Kuttner
founder and co-editor of *The American Prospect*

9:45-10:00 a.m.

Break

10:00-11:00 a.m.

Panel 4: "A Secure America in the 21st Century: Responding to the Threat of Terrorism"

Cove Room

Moderator: Senator Bob Graham

Speakers: Mr. Michael Sheehan
Acting Coordinator for Counter-Terrorism,
State Department

Dr. Bruce Hoffman
Chief of the RAND Program on Terrorism Research

Ms. Elaine Shannon
national security correspondent, *Time* magazine;
co-author of *No Heroes: Inside the FBI's Secret Counter-Terror Force*

11:00-11:15 a.m.

Break

11:15-12:30 a.m.

Panel 5: Meeting with President Clinton

Cove Room

Introduction: Senator Byron Dorgan

12:30-1:30 p.m.

Luncheon buffet

East Dining Room

1:30-6:30 p.m.

Free time

6:30-8:00 p.m.

Cruise aboard the Miss Ann

8:00-10:00 p.m.

Dinner on beach

Sunday, May 23, 1998

7:00-9:00 a.m.

Church

9:00-10:30 am.

Members and spouses only breakfast

Virginia Room

10:30 a.m.

Bus departs

1:30 p.m.

Bus arrives at Capitol

Saturday, May 22, 1999

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1999
Final Schedule

99 MAY 21 PM 7:21

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4824

PRESS DESK:

DORI SALCIDO

HOME: 703-548-6466

OFFICE: 202-456-5771

WHCA PAGER: 4844

EVENT COORDINATOR:

CECILY WILLIAMS

HOME: 202-726-0009

OFFICE: 202-456-5039

WHCA PAGER: 4063

ADVANCE LEAD:
(IRVINGTON, VA)

JULIE RENEHAN

CELL PHONE: 202-607-6207

STAFF OFFICE: 42-220

WHCA PAGER: 4567

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Partly cloudy, becoming mostly cloudy by late evening. Winds southwest at 6 to 12 knots. Low 56 to 61. High 80 to 85.

IRVINGTON, VIRGINIA

Partly cloudy, becoming mostly cloudy by late evening. Winds southwest at 6 to 12 knots. Low 53 to 58. High 77 to 82.

May 21, 1999 (7:20 PM)

Schedule of the President
for
Saturday, May 22, 1999

Final Schedule

9:40 am	THE PRESIDENT departs The White House via motorcade en route the Reflecting Pool [drive time: 5 minutes]
9:45 am	THE PRESIDENT arrives the Reflecting Pool
9:55 am	THE PRESIDENT departs the Reflecting Pool via Marine One en route Tartan Golf Course Driving Range Landing Zone, Irvington, Virginia [flight time: 55 minutes]
10:50 am	THE PRESIDENT arrives Tartan Golf Course Driving Range Landing Zone, Irvington, Virginia
11:00 am	THE PRESIDENT departs Tartan Golf Course Driving Range Landing Zone, Irvington, Virginia via motorcade en route The Tides Inn [drive time: 10 minutes]
11:10 am	THE PRESIDENT arrives The Tides Inn

Greeters:

- Senator Thomas Daschle
- Senator Byron Dorgan
- Senator Harry Reid
- Randy Stephens, General Manager, The Tides
- Robert L. Stephens, CEO, The Tides
- Robert Lee Stephens, Jr., President, The Tides

11:15 am-
12:30 pm

**REMARKS TO THE SENATE DEMOCRATIC ISSUES
CONFERENCE**

COVE ROOM

The Tides Inn

Remarks: Michael Waldman

Staff Contact: Larry Stein

Event Coordinator: Cecily Williams

CLOSED PRESS

Note: This event is casual attire.

Note: There will be approximately 70 guests in attendance.

- Senator Byron Dorgan makes remarks and introduces the President.
- The President makes remarks.
- Senator Byron Dorgan opens and moderates the question and answer session.
- Senator Thomas Daschle concludes the discussion.
- The President departs.

Note: The President will take photographs with six Senators and their families immediately following the discussion.

12:45 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs The Tides Inn via motorcade en route Golden Eagle Golf Course
[drive time: 5 minutes]

12:50 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Golden Eagle Golf Course

Greeters: Jeff Winters, Golf Professional, Golden Eagle Golf Course
Sterling Caudle, Superintendent, Golden Eagle Golf Course

12:50 pm-
12:55 pm

HOLD
GOLDEN EAGLE GOLF COURSE

12:55 pm-
1:00 pm

POLICE/DRIVER PHOTOGRAPHS
GOLDEN EAGLE GOLF COURSE

1:00 pm-
5:30 pm

GOLF
GOLDEN EAGLE GOLF COURSE
Staff Contact: Larry Stein
Event Coordinator: Cecily Williams
CLOSED PRESS

5:35	pm	THE PRESIDENT departs Golden Eagle Golf Course via motorcade en route Tartan Golf Course Driving Range Landing Zone, Irvington, Virginia [drive time: 10 minutes]
5:45	pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives Tartan Golf Course Driving Range Landing Zone
5:55	pm	THE PRESIDENT departs Tartan Golf Course Driving Range Landing Zone via Marine One en route the Reflecting Pool [flight time: 55 minutes]
6:50	pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives the Reflecting Pool
7:00	pm	THE PRESIDENT departs the Reflecting Pool via motorcade en route The White House [drive time: 5 minutes]
7:05	pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives The White House
7:10	pm-	HOLD
7:55	pm	
8:00	pm	THE PRESIDENT departs The White House via motorcade en route National Building Museum [drive time: 10 minutes]
8:10	pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives National Building Museum

Greeters: Tony Bennett
 Paul S. Polo, Sr., President, Sons of Italy
 Foundation
 Philip R. Piccigallo, National Executive Director,
 Sons of Italy Foundation

8:15 pm-
8:45 pm

DROP-BY SONS OF ITALY DINNER

MAIN GREAT HALL

National Building Museum

Remarks: June Shih

Staff Contact: Mary Beth Cahill

Event Coordinator: Cecily Williams

OPEN PRESS

Note: There will be approximately 800 guests in attendance.

- Off-stage announcement of the President accompanied by Paul S. Polo, Sr.
- Larry King introduces the President.
- The President makes remarks, works a ropeline and proceeds backstage.

8:50 pm-
8:55 pm

PHOTO OPPORTUNITY WITH SCHOLARSHIP

PARTICIPANTS

BACKSTAGE

National Building Museum

Staff Contact: Mary Beth Cahill

Event Coordinator: Cecily Williams

CLOSED PRESS

Note: There will be 12 guests in attendance.

9:00 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs National Building Museum via motorcade en route The White House
[drive time: 10 minutes]

9:10 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives The White House

BC/HRC RON

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, DC

Saturday, May 22, 1999

11:15 AM	Senate Democratic Issues Conference	Distributed Separately
	- Remarks	Tab A To Be Forwarded
8:15 PM	Drop-By Sons of Italy Foundation Dinner	Tab B
	- Remarks	Tab C To Be Forwarded

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1999
Final Schedule

99 MAY 21 PM 7:21

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651
OFFICE: 202-456-2823
WHCA PAGER: 4824

PRESS DESK:

DORI SALCIDO

HOME: 703-548-6466
OFFICE: 202-456-5771
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HOME: 202-726-0009
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ADVANCE LEAD:
(IRVINGTON, VA)

JULIE RENEHAN

CELL PHONE: 202-607-6207
STAFF OFFICE: 42-220
WHCA PAGER: 4567

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

*Partly cloudy, becoming mostly
cloudy by late evening. Winds
southwest at 6 to 12 knots. Low 56
to 61. High 80 to 85.*

IRVINGTON, VIRGINIA

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southwest at 6 to 12 knots. Low 53
to 58. High 77 to 82.*

**Schedule of the President
for
Saturday, May 22, 1999**

Final Schedule

9:40 am **THE PRESIDENT** departs The White House via motorcade en route the Reflecting Pool
[drive time: 5 minutes]

9:45 am **THE PRESIDENT** arrives the Reflecting Pool

9:55 am **THE PRESIDENT** departs the Reflecting Pool via Marine One en route Tartan Golf Course Driving Range Landing Zone, Irvington, Virginia
[flight time: 55 minutes]

10:50 am **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Tartan Golf Course Driving Range Landing Zone, Irvington, Virginia

11:00 am **THE PRESIDENT** departs Tartan Golf Course Driving Range Landing Zone, Irvington, Virginia via motorcade en route The Tides Inn
[drive time: 10 minutes]

11:10 am **THE PRESIDENT** arrives The Tides Inn

Greeters: Senator Thomas Daschle
 Senator Byron Dorgan
 Senator Harry Reid
 Randy Stephens, General Manager, The Tides
 Robert L. Stephens, CEO, The Tides
 Robert Lee Stephens, Jr., President, The Tides

11:15 am-
12:30 pm

**REMARKS TO THE SENATE DEMOCRATIC ISSUES
CONFERENCE
COVE ROOM
The Tides Inn
Remarks: Michael Waldman
Staff Contact: Larry Stein
Event Coordinator: Cecily Williams
CLOSED PRESS**

Note: This event is casual attire.

Note: There will be approximately 70 guests in attendance.

- Senator Byron Dorgan makes remarks and introduces the President.
- The President makes remarks.
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Sterling Caudle, Superintendent, Golden Eagle Golf Course

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**HOLD
GOLDEN EAGLE GOLF COURSE**

12:55 pm-
1:00 pm

**POLICE/DRIVER PHOTOGRAPHS
GOLDEN EAGLE GOLF COURSE**

1:00 pm-
5:30 pm

**GOLF
GOLDEN EAGLE GOLF COURSE
Staff Contact: Larry Stein
Event Coordinator: Cecily Williams
CLOSED PRESS**

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[drive time: 10 minutes]

5:45 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Tartan Golf Course Driving Range
Landing Zone

5:55 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Tartan Golf Course Driving Range
Landing Zone via Marine One en route the Reflecting Pool
[flight time: 55 minutes]

6:50 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives the Reflecting Pool

7:00 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs the Reflecting Pool via motorcade en
route The White House
[drive time: 5 minutes]

7:05 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives The White House

7:10 pm-
7:55 pm **HOLD**

8:00 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs The White House via motorcade en
route National Building Museum
[drive time: 10 minutes]

8:10 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives National Building Museum

Greeters: Tony Bennett
 Paul S. Polo, Sr., President, Sons of Italy
 Foundation
 Philip R. Piccigallo, National Executive Director,
 Sons of Italy Foundation

8:15 pm-
8:45 pm

DROP-BY SONS OF ITALY DINNER
MAIN GREAT HALL
National Building Museum
Remarks: June Shih
Staff Contact: Mary Beth Cahill
Event Coordinator: Cecily Williams
OPEN PRESS

Note: There will be approximately 800 guests in attendance.

- Off-stage announcement of the President accompanied by Paul S. Polo, Sr.
- Larry King introduces the President.
- The President makes remarks, works a ropeline and proceeds backstage.

8:50 pm-
8:55 pm

PHOTO OPPORTUNITY WITH SCHOLARSHIP PARTICIPANTS
BACKSTAGE
National Building Museum
Staff Contact: Mary Beth Cahill
Event Coordinator: Cecily Williams
CLOSED PRESS

Note: There will be 12 guests in attendance.

9:00 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs National Building Museum via motorcade en route The White House
[drive time: 10 minutes]

9:10 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives The White House

BC/HRC RON

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, DC

A

THE REMARKS
FOR THE SENATE
DEMOCRATIC ISSUES CONFERENCE
WILL BE FORWARDED

B

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 21, 1999

SONS OF ITALY FOUNDATION DINNER

DATE: May 22, 1999
LOCATION: National Building Museum
TIME: 8:10 p.m.
FROM: Mary Beth Cahill
Christine Stanek

I. PURPOSE

To acknowledge the contributions of the Italian American community to this country and re-affirm the Administration's initiatives as they relate to the community.

II. BACKGROUND

This is the eleventh anniversary of the Sons of Italy Foundation's National Education and Leadership Awards Gala. The NELA Gala raises money for academic scholarships and has raised in an excess of \$26 million. This year twelve outstanding scholars will receive scholarships ranging from \$4,000 - \$10,000.

The dinner is honoring two prominent Italian American individuals, Andrew Giancamilli, President and General Merchandise Manager for US Kmart and Tony Bennett. Tony Bennett will be awarded the Sons of Italy humanitarian award for his extraordinary philanthropic generosity. Andrew Giancamilli is the 1999 Gala dinner honoree and the Kmart Corporation is serving as the principal Gala sponsor.

The Sons of Italy Foundation's parent group, Order Sons of Italy is the longest standing and largest organization representing Americans of Italian heritage. OSIA has been a strong supporter of the Administration and its priority initiatives. You attended the Sons of Italy Dinner last year.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Greeters:

Paul Polo, President, Sons of Italy Foundation
Dr. Phil Piccigallo, National Executive Director, Sons of Italy Foundation
Tony Bennett

Stage Participants:

Larry King

Photo Participants

Frank Attenello, Rancho Palos Verde, CA

Christina Avolio, Des Moines, WA

Andrew DeFilippis, Watchung, NJ

Marc Favata, Pasadena, CA

Frank Giglio, Massapeque, NY

Amy Lenander, Closter, NJ

Anthony Mascola, South Pasadena, CA

Eric Motika, Hopewell Junction, NY

Diane Muratore, Nashville, TN

John Randazzo, Eagleville, PA

Marisa Biaggi Tarantini, Bronx, NY

Scott Vitale, Oklahoma City, OK

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open press

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

YOU will be greeted by Paul Polo, Phil Piccigallo and Tony Bennett

YOU will proceed to the stage

Larry King will introduce **YOU**

YOU give brief remarks.

YOU work the rope line and depart the stage.

YOU will pose for a photo off-stage with the scholarship winners.

VI. REMARKS

Talking Points provided by speech writing

C

THE REMARKS
FOR THE SONS OF ITALY FOUNDATION DINNER
WILL BE FORWARDED

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 21, 1999

SONS OF ITALY FOUNDATION DINNER

DATE: May 22, 1999
LOCATION: National Building Museum
TIME: 8:10 p.m.
FROM: Mary Beth Cahill
Christine Stanek

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Paul Polo, President, Sons of Italy Foundation

Dr. Phil Piccigallo, National Executive Director, Sons of Italy Foundation

Tony Bennett

Stage Participants:

Larry King

Photo Participants

Frank Attenello, Rancho Palos Verde, CA

Christina Avolio, Des Moines, WA

Andrew DeFilippis, Watchung, NJ

Marc Favata, Pasadena, CA

Frank Giglio, Massapeque, NY

Amy Lenander, Closter, NJ

Anthony Mascola, South Pasadena, CA

Eric Motika, Hopewell Junction, NY

Diane Muratore, Nashville, TN

John Randazzo, Eagleville, PA

Marisa Biaggi Tarantini, Bronx, NY

Scott Vitale, Oklahoma City, OK

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Open press

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VI. REMARKS

Talking Points provided by speech writing

MAY 22 PM 3:31

Sunday, May 23, 1999

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
SUNDAY, MAY 23, 1999

Final Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4824

PRESS DESK:

KAREN BURCHARD

HOME: 703-243-3656

OFFICE: 202-456-7193

WHCA PAGER 4769

EVENT COORDINATOR:

JULIE EDDY

HOME: 202-546-3838

OFFICE: 202-456-5330

WHCA PAGER: 4560

ADVANCE LEAD:
(GRAMBLING, LA)

FLO MCAFEE

CELL PHONE: 202-757-9269

STAFF OFFICE: 43-220

WHCA PAGER: 5353

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Partly to mostly cloudy with isolated evening rain showers. Winds west-southwest at 6 to 12 knots. Low 57 to 62. High 79 to 84.

GRAMBLING, LOUISIANA

Partly cloudy to mostly sunny. Winds southeast to southwest at 6 to 12 knots. Low 63 to 68. High 85 to 90.

May 22, 1999 (2:48PM)

Sunday, May 23, 1999

**Schedule of the President
for
Sunday, May 23, 1999
*Final Schedule***

5:30	am	THE PRESIDENT departs The White House via motorcade en route the Reflecting Pool [drive time: 5 minutes]
5:35	am	THE PRESIDENT arrives the Reflecting Pool
5:45	am	THE PRESIDENT departs the Reflecting Pool via Marine One en route Andrews Air Force Base [flight time: 10 minutes]
5:55	am	THE PRESIDENT arrives Andrews Air Force Base Greeter: Lieutenant Colonel Rob Taylor, Outgoing Director of Protocol, Andrews Air Force Base
6:10	am	THE PRESIDENT departs Andrews Air Force Base via Air Force One en route Barksdale Air Force Base [flight time: 2 hours, 35 minutes] [time change: -1 hour]
7:45	am	THE PRESIDENT arrives Barksdale Air Force Base Greeters: Lieutenant General Ronald Marcotte, 8 th Air Force Command Ruth Marcotte Colonel William Fraser Bev Fraser Colonel Jack Ihle Donna Ihle
8:00	am	THE PRESIDENT departs Barksdale Air Force Base via Marine One en route Louisiana Tech University Landing Zone [flight time: 40 minutes]
8:40	am	THE PRESIDENT arrives Louisiana Tech University Landing Zone

May 22, 1999 (3:22PM)

Sunday, May 23, 1999

8:50 am **THE PRESIDENT** departs Louisiana Tech University Landing Zone via motorcade en route Grambling State University
[drive time: 10 minutes]

9:00 am **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Grambling State University

Greeters: President Steve Favors, Grambling State University
 James Crawley, Lincoln Parish Police Juror
 Charles Owens, Lincoln Parish Police Juror
 Council Member Martha Adnrus
 Council Member Margaret Bryan
 Council Member Beverly Spearman
 Council Member Birdex Copeland, Jr.
 Council Member A.D. Smith, Jr.
 City Clerk Pamela Stringfellow
 Mayor Dan Hollingsworth, Rustin
 Mayor Willie Davis, Farmerville
 Mayor Ed Harris, Richwood

9:10 am- **MEET AND GREET**
9:25 am **STADIUM SUPPORT**
 Grambling State University
 Staff Contact: Bruce Reed
 Event Coordinator: Julie Eddy
 CLOSED PRESS

Note: There will be approximately 12 Grambling State University faculty and students in attendance.

May 22, 1999 (2:48PM)

Sunday, May 23, 1999

9:30 am-
10:30 am

GRAMBLING STATE UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS
EDDIE ROBINSON STADIUM

Grambling State University
Remarks: Paul Glastris, June Shih
Staff Contact: Bruce Reed
Event Coordinator: Julie Eddy
OPEN PRESS

- Off-stage announcement of the **President**, accompanied by Dr. Steve Favors.
- The National Anthem is performed.
- Reverend E. Edward Jones, President, National Baptist Convention of America, delivers the Invocation.
- Mayor John Williams delivers greeting.
- Bobby Jindal, Acting President, University of Louisiana System, makes brief remarks.
- Tony Eason, Jr., President, Grambling State University Student Government, makes brief remarks.
- Martha Fondel, Miss Grambling, makes brief remarks.
- Musical selection by the Grambling State University Marching Band.
- Dr. Steve Favors, President, Grambling State University, presents the **President** with an Honorary Doctor of Laws and introduces the **President**.
- The **President** makes remarks and departs.

Note: The presentation of degrees will occur after the **President** departs.

May 22, 1999 (2:48PM)

Sunday, May 23, 1999

10:35 am **THE PRESIDENT** departs Grambling State University via motorcade en route Louisiana Tech University Landing Zone
[drive time: 10 minutes]

10:45 am **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Louisiana Tech University Landing Zone

Greeters: Tommy Sisemore, Director of Athletic Facilities, Louisiana
Tech University

10:50 am- **POLICE/DRIVER PHOTOGRAPHS**
10:55 am **LANDING ZONE**

Note: The President will greet 10 AmeriCorps volunteers prior to departure.

11:00 am **THE PRESIDENT** departs Louisiana Tech University Landing Zone via Marine One en route Barksdale Air Force Base
[flight time: 40 minutes]

11:40 am **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Barksdale Air Force Base

Greeters: Lieutenant General Ronald Marcotte
Colonel Will Fraser
Colonel Jack Ihle
Paul Hogan
Johnnie Hogan
Melissa Manuel
Matthew Manuel
Alston Johnson
Tanner Johnson
Mason Johnson

11:55 am **THE PRESIDENT** departs Barksdale Air Force Base via Air Force One en route Andrews Air Force Base
[flight time: approximately 2 hours, 10 minutes]
[time change: +1 hour]

3:05 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Andrews Air Force Base

3:20 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Andrews Air Force Base via Marine One en route the Reflecting Pool
[flight time: 10 minutes]

3:30 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives the Reflecting Pool

May 22, 1999 (3:22PM)

Sunday, May 23, 1999

3:40 pm THE PRESIDENT departs the Reflecting Pool via motorcade en route The White House
[drive time: 5 minutes]

3:45 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives The White House

BC/HRC RON THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, DC

May 22, 1999 (2:48PM)

Monday, May 24, 1999

5:10 PM	Tape Radio Actuality for VOA	Tab A
	- Scripts	Tab B To Be Forwarded
6:00 PM	Remarks to City Year	Tab C
	- Remarks	Tab D To Be Forwarded
7:45 PM	Congressional Meeting	Distributed Separately

Monday, May 24, 1999

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
MONDAY, MAY 24, 1999

Final Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4824

PRESS DESK:

DORI SALCIDO

HOME: 703-548-6466

OFFICE: 202-456-5771

WHCA PAGER: 4844

EVENT COORDINATOR:

CECILY WILLIAMS

HOME: 202-726-0009

OFFICE: 202-456-5039

WHCA PAGER: 4063

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

May 22, 1999 (2:48PM)

Monday, May 24, 1999

Schedule of the President
for
Monday, May 24, 1999
Final Schedule

DOWN UNTIL 5:00 PM

5:00	pm-	MEETING
5:10	pm	MAP ROOM Staff Contact: John Podesta
5:10	pm-	TAPE RADIO ACTUALITY FOR VOA
5:15	pm	MAP ROOM Staff Contact: Samuel Berger, Megan Moloney
5:15	pm-	BRIEFING
5:25	pm	MAP ROOM Staff Contact: Thurgood Marshall, Jr.
5:30	pm	THE PRESIDENT departs The White House via motorcade en route Howard University [drive time: 15 minutes]
5:45	pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives Howard University Greeter: Dr. H. Patrick Swygert, President, Howard University Sonya Swygert
5:50	pm-	MEET AND GREET
6:00	pm	GREEN ROOM Howard University Staff Contact: Thurgood Marshall, Jr. Event Coordinator: Cecily Williams CLOSED PRESS

Note: There will be approximately 20 guests in attendance.

May 22, 1999 (2:48PM)

Monday, May 24, 1999

6:00 pm-
7:00 pm

REMARKS TO CITY YEAR
CRAMTON AUDITORIUM
Howard University
Remarks: Lowell Weiss
Staff Contact: Thurgood Marshall, Jr.
Event Coordinator: Cecily Williams
OPEN PRESS

Note: There will be a pre-program.

Note: There will be approximately 1500 guests in attendance.

- Off-stage announcement of **the President**, accompanied by Dr. Swygert, Harris Wofford, Alan Khazei, and Stephen Spaloss.
- Dr. Swygert, President, Howard University, makes welcoming remarks.
- Alan Khazei, Co-Founder, City Year, makes brief remarks and introduces Harris Wofford
- Harris Wofford, CEO, Corporation for National Service, makes brief remarks.
- AmeriCorps presentation.
- Stephen Spaloss makes brief remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes remarks, works a ropeline and departs.

7:05 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Howard University via motorcade en route The White House
[drive time: 15 minutes]

7:20 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives The White House

7:30 pm-
7:45 pm

BRIEFING
MAP ROOM
Staff Contact: Larry Stein

7:45 pm-
TBD

CONGRESSIONAL MEETING
YELLOW OVAL ROOM
Staff Contact: Larry Stein
CLOSED PRESS

BC/HRC RON

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, DC

May 22, 1999 (2:48PM)

A

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 23, 1999

TAPED RADIO ACTUALITIES

DATE: May 24, 1999
LOCATION: Oval Office
TIME: 5:10 PM
FROM: Megan Moloney

I. PURPOSE

To record several radio actualities for release while you are in Florida.

II. BACKGROUND

You will record actualities on: the current situation in Kosovo; a preview of the empowerment zone conference in Texas; and possibly several other topics.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President
Megan Moloney
White House Television(WHTV)
White House photographer

IV. PRESS PLAN

The White House Press Office Radio Actuality line is available to radio stations and networks throughout the country.

V. REMARKS

To be forwarded by the Office of Speechwriting.

B

**THE SCRIPTS FOR THE
RADIO ACTUALITY FOR VOA
WILL BE FORWARDED**

C

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 23, 1999

REMARKS TO CITY YEAR CONVENTION

DATE: May 24, 1999

LOCATION: Howard University

TIME: 6:00 p.m. – 7:00 p.m.

FROM: Thurgood Marshall Jr.

Anne McGuire

I. PURPOSE

To make remarks at City Year's Convention (CYZYGY '99) on the occasion of their 10th Anniversary.

II. BACKGROUND

Today, at Howard University, you will celebrate the 10th year anniversary of City Year. City Year is convening its 1,000 AmeriCorps members in Washington, D.C. for their annual that concludes their year of community service.

The corps has engaged in a five month leadership, enrichment and service curriculum called "Get on the Bus". GOTB evokes the mission, energy, purpose, spirit, and discipline of Civil Rights and other historic civic movements. There are 4 themes that will be developed throughout cyzygy: Youth Leadership, Educating & Leading Children, Social Justice and Inclusivity. These themes will manifest themselves in Immersion Excursions, Idealism in Action Forums, One America Town Meeting, and service day at Benning Terrace and Columbia Heights. The phrase "Get on the Bus" has become part of City Year and convention vernacular.

City Year's annual convention officially begins on Tuesday morning. So that you could welcome them, they arranged for the Corps members to arrive early. For four days, City Year will unite over 1500 Corps members, corporate investors, civic leaders, and AmeriCorps partners. Others speaking later in the week include General Colin Powell, AOL Founder Steve Case, Mark Gearan, Justice Stephen Breyer, Eli Segal, Harris Wofford.

Since 1993, more than 100,000 AmeriCorps members have served more than 4,000 communities, mobilized nearly 2 million volunteers, tutored and mentored more than 2 million children, organized after-school programs for more than a half million youth, and

built or rehabilitated more than 25,000 homes.

As you know, your budget proposal for 2000 called for a major expansion in AmeriCorps so that thousands more Americans have the opportunity to serve their country and help meet pressing social needs. Your budget proposes an additional \$113 million for AmeriCorps to support 69,000 members next year, growing to reach 100,000 members per year by 2000.

III. PARTICIPANTS

On Stage:

60 Corps Members

8 City Year Executive Directors

Stephen Spaloss, former City Year member

Alan Khazei, Co-Founder, City Year

Michael Brown, Co-Founder, City Year

Harris Wofford, CEO, CNS

Eli Segal, Board Member, City Year

Jeffrey Swartz, Chairman, City Year

H. Patrick Swygert, President, Howard University

Mark Gearan, Director, Peace Corps

Audience:

1300 AmeriCorps and City Year Members

AmeriCorps and City Year Partners

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open Press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

YOU are announced on stage accompanied by Dr. Swygert, Harris Wofford, Alan Khazei, and Michael Brown.

Dr. Swygert, President, Howard University, makes welcoming remarks.

Alan Khazei, Co-Founder, City Year, makes brief remarks and introduces Harris Wofford.

Harris Wofford, CEO, Corporation for National Service, makes brief remarks.

Corps Members presentation.

Stephen Spaloss makes brief remarks, presents YOU with a City Year jacket, and introduces YOU.

YOU make remarks.

YOU work a ropeline and depart.

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by Speechwriting.

D

**THE REMARKS
TO CITY YEAR
WILL BE FORWARDED**

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 21, 1999

YELLOW OVAL MEETING WITH HOUSE AND SENATE
DEMOCRATIC LEADERSHIP

DATE: Monday, May 24, 1999
LOCATION: Yellow Oval
TIME: 7:45 pm – 9:00 pm
FROM: Larry Stein *LS*

I. PURPOSE

This meeting will provide you with an informal opportunity to discuss legislative priorities with the House and Senate Democratic Leadership. The objective is a unified Democratic approach to the legislation that we want to pass and the issues about which we want principled fights.

II. BACKGROUND

This meeting is an opportunity to build on the spirit of the meeting you recently had with the House Ways and Means Democrats not only to discuss options for Social Security and Medicare reform but to highlight the political advantage of moving forward on these issues.

It will be important at the top of the meeting to reinforce the ultimate and mutually shared objective of achieving Democratic majorities in the House and Senate and keeping the White House in the year 2000. Several major issues deserve specific attention:

Discretionary Caps

One immediate legislative concern will be the issue of the discretionary budget caps and whether or when to increase them. How the Administration and Congressional Democrats handle this issue *now* will directly affect our long term appropriations strategy. You should stress the need to keep the caps in place in order to build pressure leading up to the beginning of the new fiscal year when we have historically achieved our most substantial successes. Republicans desperately want to avoid last year's end result with regard to the appropriations outcomes, and our task may therefore be harder this year. In a meeting with Daschle and Gephardt last week, John Podesta laid out our strategy for staying disciplined through the summer in order to enhance our leverage in the fall. Both leaders agreed.

Social Security

Many Democrats are concerned that any legislative accomplishments in the areas of Social Security will increase the standing of the Republican Congress and decrease the likelihood of Democrats regaining the majority. They are also concerned that the Administration may have different interests than they do.

If you have any hope of persuading Democrats that they should support constructive engagement on Social Security, you will have to persuade them that Social Security reform is a better achievement for Democrats than an attack against Republicans. Democrats are keenly aware of our declining favorability with seniors. They are acutely sensitive to the negative consequences of being the first to offer benefit cuts. Though some see political merit in building on our fiscal responsibility credentials, the majority see little but down-side in serious reform proposals. The only argument that may work is that brightening the crown jewel of progressive politics can help only one party – Democrats; that it will appeal to precisely the conservative seniors among whom we're losing support and that it will absorb surplus resources that could otherwise be soaked up by a Republican tax cut. This is a tough sell with the Leadership group which leans more left than the rest of the Caucus.

Medicare

Though Social Security is easier to reform substantively than Medicare, the rhythm of the legislative year may make Medicare a more reachable accomplishment. We are certainly better positioned to force an outcome because we have now made a public promise to put a serious Medicare plan – with an appealing prescription drug benefit – on the table. Democrats reluctantly swallowed our insistence that a plan is necessary for two reasons: (1) they want a robust prescription drug benefit, and (2) they know we will need a powerful, fiscally credible Medicare package in order to fight off the Republican tax cut that will be contained in a Reconciliation Bill this summer.

The inevitable combat between our Medicare package and the Republican tax cut could actually force a compromise. Democrats probably don't see it this way since their preferred outcome is the reverse. They want a stalemate in which we veto the Republican tax bill and Republicans oppose the prescription drugs. However, the tax cut may be quite attractive to moderate Democrats and our Medicare package may appeal to moderate Republicans. The threat of a stalemate could thereby (at least in theory) lead to a compromise – we get surplus money for Medicare and they get a tax cut. This outcome could occur with or without the active acquiescence of Democratic Leaders.

Victories

It is important to advance, with this group, the type of legislative success that isn't built on win/win compromise as Social Security and Medicare are. Since you want these big compromise successes, Democrats need to see that you are equally intent on wins for Democrats that are also substantial losses for Republicans. The model for this type of legislative success is last year's omnibus appropriations bill with 100,000 new teachers. Another model is the success Senate Democrats just achieved on guns.

Although the discussion should begin with your commitment to push for another triumphant October with regard to the appropriations bills, other opportunities for pure victories are there:

- Patients' Bill of Rights
- Kennedy/Jeffords Work Incentive Act
- Minimum Wage
- Campaign Finance Reform
- Long Term Care

When you are talking about "keeping the bar high" for the appropriations process, you should refer to these bills as additional opportunities to ring up pure wins in the Democratic column. That may make the group much more receptive to your contention that Medicare and Social Security reform can be advances toward the only goal these Members care about – Democratic control of the Congress.

III.

PARTICIPANTS

Pre-Brief

President

John Podesta

Steve Ricchetti

Doug Sosnik

Ann Lewis

Larry Stein

Jack Lew

Gene Sperling

Minyon Moore

Members of Congress

Senator Tom Daschle (D-SD)
Rep Richard Gephardt (D-MO)
Senator John Breaux (D-LA)
Senator Byron Dorgan (D-ND)
Senator Dick Durbin (D-IL)
Senator Bob Kerrey (D-NE)
Senator John Kerry (D-MA)
Senator Harry Reid (D-NV)
Rep David Bonior (D-MI)
Rep Rosa DeLauro (D-CT)
Rep Chet Edwards (D-TX)
Rep Martin Frost (D-TX)
Rep Steny Hoyer (D-MD)
Rep John Lewis (D-GA)
Rep Patrick Kennedy (D-RI)
Rep Bob Menendez (D-NJ)
Rep Ed Pastor (D-AZ)
Rep Maxine Waters (D-CA)

IV. PRESS PLAN

Closed Press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

TBD

VI. REMARKS

None.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

None.

Tuesday, May 25, 1999

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1999

Final Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4824

PRESS DESK:

KAREN BURCHARD

HOME: 703-243-3656

OFFICE: 202-456-7193

WHCA PAGER 4769

EVENT COORDINATOR:

JULIE EDDY

HOME: 202-546-3838

OFFICE: 202-456-5330

WHCA PAGER: 4560

ADVANCE LEAD:
(EDINBURG)

DAVID NESLEN

STAFF OFFICE: 39-220

CELL PHONE: 202-757-9440

WHCA PAGER: 4101

ADVANCE LEAD:
(WHITE OAK)

ROB ROSEN

STAFF OFFICE: 32-220

CELL PHONE: 202-757-9541

WHCA PAGER: 4540

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Partly sunny. Winds west to northwest at 10 to 15 knots. Low 48 to 53. High 68 to 73.

EDINBURG, TEXAS

Partly cloudy. Winds southeast at 10 to 15 knots. Low 71 to 76. High 91 to 96.

WHITE OAK, FLORIDA

Mostly sunny, becoming partly cloudy with a chance for a light shower. Winds west at 5 to 10 knots. Low 53 to 58. High 63 to 68.

May 24, 1999 (7:43PM)

Tuesday, May 25, 1999

**Schedule of the President
for
Tuesday, May 25, 1999
*Final Schedule***

9:00	am	THE PRESIDENT departs The White House via motorcade en route the Reflecting Pool [drive time: 5 minutes]
9:05	am	THE PRESIDENT arrives the Reflecting Pool
9:15	am	THE PRESIDENT departs the Reflecting Pool via Marine One en route Andrews Air Force Base [flight time: 10 minutes]
9:25	am	THE PRESIDENT arrives Andrews Air Force Base
9:40	am	THE PRESIDENT departs Andrews Air Force Base via Air Force One en route Harlingen/Rio Grande Valley International Airport, Edinburg, Texas [flight time: 3 hours, 20 minutes [time change: -1 hours]
12:00	pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives Harlingen/Rio Grande Valley International Airport Greeters: 10 AmeriCorps volunteers John Mathiason, Director, Harlingen/Rio Grande Valley International Airport Michael Browning, Assistant Director, Harlingen/Rio Grande Valley International Airport
12:15	pm	THE PRESIDENT departs Harlingen/Rio Grande Valley International Airport via Marine One en route University of Texas Pan Am Landing Zone [flight time: 30 minutes]
12:45	pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives University of Texas Pan Am Landing Zone

May 24, 1999 (7:43PM)

Tuesday, May 25, 1999

12:55 pm

THE PRESIDENT proceeds to University of Texas Pan Am International Trade and Tech Building

Greeters: Miguel Nevarez, President, University of Texas, Pan Am
Representative Ruben Hinojosa
Representative Solomon Ortiz
Mayor Joe Ochoa, Edinburg
County Judge Elroy Pulido, Jr., Hidalgo County
State Representative Juan Hinojosa
Mayor Connie de la Garza, Harlingen
County Judge Gilberto Hinojosa, Cameron County
Mayor Leo Montalvo, McAllen

1:00 pm-

HOLD

1:10 pm

INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND TECH BUILDING
University of Texas Pan Am

1:15 pm-

EMPOWERMENT ZONES CONFERENCE

2:15 pm

GYMNASIUM

University of Texas Pan Am

Remarks: Jeff Shesol

Staff Contact: Gene Sperling

Event Coordinator: Julie Eddy

OPEN PRESS

- Off-stage announcement of **the President**, accompanied by the Vice President, Secretary Dan Glickman, Secretary Andrew Cuomo, Secretary Aida Alvarez, and Maria "Trini" Trinidad Gutierrez.
- Maria Trinidad Gutierrez makes brief remarks and introduces the **President**.
- **The President** makes remarks and introduces the Vice President.
- The Vice President makes remarks.
- **The President** and the Vice President work a ropeline and depart.

2:20 pm-

POLICE/DRIVER PHOTOGRAPHS

2:25 pm

BACKSTAGE

May 24, 1999 (7:43PM)

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. schedule	re: Schedule of the President for Tuesday, May 25, 1999 [partial] [2 copies] (2 pages)	05/25/1999	b(7)(E)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Staff Secretary
Briefing Books
OA/Box Number: 21410

FOLDER TITLE:

May 21, 1999-May 28, 1999

2019-0990-S
rs3515

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

Tuesday, May 25, 1999

2:30 pm THE PRESIDENT proceeds to University of Texas Pan Am Landing Zone

2:40 pm THE PRESIDENT departs University of Texas Pan Landing Zone via Marine One en route Harlingen/Rio Grande Valley International Airport [flight time: 30 minutes]

3:10 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Harlingen/Rio Grande Valley International Airport

Note: The President will greet three staff families prior to departure.

3:25 pm THE PRESIDENT departs Harlingen/Rio Grande Valley International Airport via Air Force One en route Jacksonville International Airport [flight time: 2 hours, 15 minutes]
[time change: +1 hour]

6:40 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Jacksonville International Airport

6:55 pm THE PRESIDENT departs Jacksonville International Airport via motorcade en route White Oak, Yulee, Florida [drive time: 35 minutes]



7:30 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives White Oak

Greeters: Bob Burkett, Director, Gilman Foundation
Tom Gallacher, Director, Guest Relations

BC/HRC RON

WHITE OAK
YULEE, FLORIDA

May 24, 1999 (7:43PM)

Tuesday, May 25, 1999

**Schedule of the President
for
Tuesday, May 25, 1999
*Draft Schedule***

8:30 am	THE PRESIDENT departs The White House via motorcade en route the Reflecting Pool [drive time: 5 minutes]
8:35 am	THE PRESIDENT arrives the Reflecting Pool
8:45 am	THE PRESIDENT departs the Reflecting Pool via Marine One en route Andrews Air Force Base [flight time: 10 minutes]
8:55 am	THE PRESIDENT arrives Andrews Air Force Base
9:10 am	THE PRESIDENT departs Andrews Air Force Base via Air Force One en route Harlingen/Rio Grande Valley International Airport, Edinburg, Texas [flight time: 3 hours, 20 minutes [time change: -1 hours]
11:30 am	THE PRESIDENT arrives Harlingen/Rio Grande Valley International Airport, Edinburg, Texas
11:45 am	THE PRESIDENT departs Harlingen/Rio Grande Valley International Airport via Marine One en route TBD [flight time: 30 minutes]
12:00 pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives Landing Zone TBD
12:10 pm	THE PRESIDENT departs Landing Zone TBD via motorcade en route University of Texas Pan Am [drive time: 5 minutes]
12:35 pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives University of Texas Pan Am
12:40 pm- 12:45 pm	HOLD PRESIDENTIAL HOLD University of Texas Pan Am

May 20, 1999 (2:27PM)

Tuesday, May 25, 1999

12:45 pm-
1:45 pm

**EMPOWERMENT ZONES CONFERENCE
GYMNASIUM**

University of Texas Pan Am
Remarks: Jeff Shesol
Staff Contact: Ron Klain
Event Coordinator: Julie Eddy
OPEN PRESS

- Off-stage announcement of the **President**, accompanied by the Vice President and Person TBD.
- Person TBD makes brief remarks and introduces the **President**.
- The **President** makes remarks and introduces the Vice President.
- The Vice President makes remarks.
- The **President** and the Vice President work a ropeline and depart.

1:50 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs University of Texas Pan Am via motorcade en route Landing Zone TBD
[drive time: 5 minutes]

1:55 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Landing Zone TBD

2:05 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs University of Texas Pan Am via Marine One en route Harlingen/Rio Grande Valley International Airport
[flight time: 30 minutes]

2:35 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Harlingen/Rio Grande Valley International Airport

2:50 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Harlingen/Rio Grande Valley International Airport via Air Force One en route Jacksonville International Airport
[flight time: 2 hours, 15 minutes]
[time change: +1 hour]

6:05 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Jacksonville International Airport

6:20 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Jacksonville International Airport via Marine One en route Landing Zone TBD
[flight time: 15 minutes]

6:35 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Landing Zone TBD

May 20, 1999 (2:27PM)

Tuesday, May 25, 1999

6:45 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Landing Zone TBD via motorcade en route
Location TBD
[drive time: tbd]

7:00 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Location TBD

BC/HRC RON LOCATION TBD

May 20, 1999 (2:27PM)

Wednesday, May 26, 1999

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1999

Draft Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4824

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

May 20, 1999 (2:27PM)

Wednesday, May 26, 1999

Schedule of the President
for
Wednesday, May 26, 1999
Draft Schedule

HOLD FOR VACATION

BC/HRC RON

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, DC

May 20, 1999 (2:27PM)

Thursday, May 27, 1999

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1999

Draft Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4824

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

May 20, 1999 (2:27PM)

Thursday, May 27, 1999

Schedule of the President
for
Thursday, May 27, 1999
Draft Schedule

HOLD FOR VACATION

BC/HRC RON

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, DC

May 20, 1999 (2:27PM)

Friday, May 28, 1999

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1999

Draft Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4824

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

May 20, 1999 (2:27PM)

Friday, May 28, 1999

Schedule of the President
for
Friday, May 28, 1999
Draft Schedule

BC/HRC RON

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, DC

May 20, 1999 (2:27PM)

Tuesday, May 25, 1999

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1999

Final Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4824

PRESS DESK:

KAREN BURCHARD

HOME: 703-243-3656

OFFICE: 202-456-7193

WHCA PAGER 4769

EVENT COORDINATOR:

JULIE EDDY

HOME: 202-546-3838

OFFICE: 202-456-5330

WHCA PAGER: 4560

ADVANCE LEAD:
(EDINBURG)

DAVID NESLEN

STAFF OFFICE: 39-220

CELL PHONE: 202-757-9440

WHCA PAGER: 4101

ADVANCE LEAD:
(WHITE OAK)

ROB ROSEN

STAFF OFFICE: 32-220

CELL PHONE: 202-757-9541

WHCA PAGER: 4540

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Partly sunny. Winds west to northwest at 10 to 15 knots. Low 48 to 53. High 68 to 73.

EDINBURG, TEXAS

Partly cloudy. Winds southeast at 10 to 15 knots. Low 71 to 76. High 91 to 96.

WHITE OAK, FLORIDA

Mostly sunny, becoming partly cloudy with a chance for a light shower. Winds west at 5 to 10 knots. Low 53 to 58. High 63 to 68.

May 24, 1999 (7:43PM)

Tuesday, May 25, 1999

**Schedule of the President
for
Tuesday, May 25, 1999
*Final Schedule***

9:00	am	THE PRESIDENT departs The White House via motorcade en route the Reflecting Pool [drive time: 5 minutes]
9:05	am	THE PRESIDENT arrives the Reflecting Pool
9:15	am	THE PRESIDENT departs the Reflecting Pool via Marine One en route Andrews Air Force Base [flight time: 10 minutes]
9:25	am	THE PRESIDENT arrives Andrews Air Force Base
9:40	am	THE PRESIDENT departs Andrews Air Force Base via Air Force One en route Harlingen/Rio Grande Valley International Airport, Edinburg, Texas [flight time: 3 hours, 20 minutes [time change: -1 hours]
12:00	pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives Harlingen/Rio Grande Valley International Airport Greeters: 10 AmeriCorps volunteers John Mathiason, Director, Harlingen/Rio Grande Valley International Airport Michael Browning, Assistant Director, Harlingen/Rio Grande Valley International Airport
12:15	pm	THE PRESIDENT departs Harlingen/Rio Grande Valley International Airport via Marine One en route University of Texas Pan Am Landing Zone [flight time: 30 minutes]
12:45	pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives University of Texas Pan Am Landing Zone

May 24, 1999 (7:43PM)

Tuesday, May 25, 1999

12:55 pm

THE PRESIDENT proceeds to University of Texas Pan Am International Trade and Tech Building

Greeters: Miguel Nevarez, President, University of Texas, Pan Am
Representative Ruben Hinojosa
Representative Solomon Ortiz
Mayor Joe Ochoa, Edinburg
County Judge Elroy Pulido, Jr., Hidalgo County
State Representative Juan Hinojosa
Mayor Connie de la Garza, Harlingen
County Judge Gilberto Hinojosa, Cameron County
Mayor Leo Montalvo, McAllen

1:00 pm-

HOLD

1:10 pm

INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND TECH BUILDING
University of Texas Pan Am

1:15 pm-

EMPOWERMENT ZONES CONFERENCE

2:15 pm

GYMNASIUM

University of Texas Pan Am

Remarks: Jeff Shesol

Staff Contact: Gene Sperling

Event Coordinator: Julie Eddy

OPEN PRESS

-- Off-stage announcement of **the President**, accompanied by the Vice President, Secretary Dan Glickman, Secretary Andrew Cuomo, Secretary Aida Alvarez, and Maria "Trini" Trinidad Gutierrez.

-- Maria Trinidad Gutierrez makes brief remarks and introduces the **President**.

-- **The President** makes remarks and introduces the Vice President.

-- The Vice President makes remarks.

-- **The President** and the Vice President work a ropeline and depart.

2:20 pm-

POLICE/DRIVER PHOTOGRAPHS

2:25 pm

BACKSTAGE

May 24, 1999 (7:43PM)

Tuesday, May 25, 1999

2:30 pm THE PRESIDENT proceeds to University of Texas Pan Am Landing Zone

2:40 pm THE PRESIDENT departs University of Texas Pan Landing Zone via Marine One en route Harlingen/Rio Grande Valley International Airport [flight time: 30 minutes]

3:10 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Harlingen/Rio Grande Valley International Airport

Note: The President will greet three staff families prior to departure.

3:25 pm THE PRESIDENT departs Harlingen/Rio Grande Valley International Airport via Air Force One en route Jacksonville International Airport [flight time: 2 hours, 15 minutes]
[time change: +1 hour]

6:40 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Jacksonville International Airport

6:55 pm THE PRESIDENT departs Jacksonville International Airport via motorcade en route White Oak, Yulee, Florida [drive time: 35 minutes]



7:30 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives White Oak

Greeters: Bob Burkett, Director, Gilman Foundation
Tom Gallacher, Director, Guest Relations

BC/HRC RON

WHITE OAK
YULEE, FLORIDA

May 24, 1999 (7:43PM)

Wednesday, May 26, 1999

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1999

Final Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4824

PRESS DESK:

KAREN BURCHARD

HOME: 703-243-3656

OFFICE: 202-456-7193

WHCA PAGER 4769

EVENT COORDINATOR:

LAURA GRAHAM

HOME: 703-212-7642

OFFICE: 202-456-2349

WHCA PAGER: 4809

ADVANCE LEAD:
(WHITE OAK)

ROB ROSEN

STAFF OFFICE: 32-220

CELL PHONE: 202-757-9541

WHCA PAGER: 4540

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Partly sunny. Winds west to northwest at 10 to 15 knots. Low 48 to 53. High 68 to 73.

WHITE OAK, FLORIDA

Mostly sunny, becoming partly cloudy with a chance for a light shower. Winds west at 5 to 10 knots. Low 53 to 58. High 63 to 68.

May 25, 1999 (5:05PM)

Wednesday, May 26, 1999

Schedule of the President
for
Wednesday, May 26, 1999
Final Schedule

DAY AND EVENING OFF

BC/HRC RON

WHITE OAK
YULEE, FLORIDA

May 25, 1999 (5:05PM)

Tuesday, May 25, 1999

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1999

Final Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

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ADVANCE LEAD:
(WHITE OAK)

ROB ROSEN

STAFF OFFICE: 32-220

CELL PHONE: 202-757-9541

WHCA PAGER: 4540

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Partly sunny. Winds west to northwest at 10 to 15 knots. Low 48 to 53. High 68 to 73.

WHITE OAK, FLORIDA

Mostly sunny, becoming partly cloudy with a chance for a light shower. Winds west at 5 to 10 knots. Low 53 to 58. High 63 to 68.

May 25, 1999 (2:59PM)

Wednesday, May 26, 1999

Schedule of the President
for
Wednesday, May 26, 1999
Final Schedule

DAY AND EVENING OFF

BC/HRC RON

WHITE OAK
YULEE, FLORIDA

May 25, 1999 (2:59PM)

Thursday, May 27, 1999

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1999

Final Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4824

PRESS DESK:

KAREN BURCHARD

HOME: 703-243-3656

OFFICE: 202-456-7193

WHCA PAGER 4769

EVENT COORDINATOR:

LAURA GRAHAM

HOME: 703-212-7642

OFFICE: 202-456-2349

WHCA PAGER: 4809

ADVANCE LEAD:
(WHITE OAK)

ROB ROSEN

STAFF OFFICE: 32-220

CELL PHONE: 202-757-9541

WHCA PAGER: 4540

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Partly sunny. Winds west to northwest at 10 to 15 knots. Low 48 to 53. High 68 to 73.

WHITE OAK, FLORIDA

Partly cloudy with very isolated showers and thunderstorms in the afternoon and evening. Winds south at 10 to 15 knots. Low 64 to 69. High 84 to 89.

May 25, 1999 (2:59PM)

Thursday, May 27, 1999

Schedule of the President
for
Thursday, May 27, 1999
Final Schedule

DAY AND EVENING OFF

BC/HRC RON

WHITE OAK
YULEE, FLORIDA

May 25, 1999 (2:59PM)

Friday, May 28, 1999

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1999

Final Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT
HOME: 202-332-5651
OFFICE: 202-456-2823
WHCA PAGER: 4824

PRESS DESK:

KAREN BURCHARD
HOME: 703-243-3656
OFFICE: 202-456-7193
WHCA PAGER 4769

EVENT COORDINATOR:

LAURA GRAHAM
HOME: 703-212-7642
OFFICE: 202-456-2349
WHCA PAGER: 4809

ADVANCE LEAD:
(WHITE OAK)

ROB ROSEN
STAFF OFFICE: 32-220
CELL PHONE: 202-757-9541
WHCA PAGER: 4540

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.
*Partly sunny. Winds west to northwest at
10 to 15 knots. Low 48 to 53. High 68 to 73.*

WHITE OAK, FLORIDA
*Partly to mostly cloudy with isolated
showers and thunderstorms. Winds
southwest at 6 to 12 knots. Low 63 to 68.
High 83 to 88.*

May 25, 1999 (2:59PM)

Friday, May 28, 1999

**Schedule of the President
for
Friday, May 28, 1999
*Final Schedule***

TBD

**BRIEFING AND TAPE RADIO ADDRESS
ANIMAL SCIENCE CENTER
White Oak
Staff Contact: Loretta Ucelli, Julianne Corbett
CLOSED PRESS**

DAY AND EVENING OFF

BC/HRC RON

**WHITE OAK
YULEE, FLORIDA**

May 25, 1999 (2:59PM)

Saturday, May 29, 1999

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1999

Final Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4824

PRESS DESK:

KAREN BURCHARD

HOME: 703-243-3656

OFFICE: 202-456-7193

WHCA PAGER 4769

EVENT COORDINATOR:

LAURA GRAHAM

HOME: 703-212-7642

OFFICE: 202-456-2349

WHCA PAGER: 4809

ADVANCE LEAD:
(WHITE OAK)

ROB ROSEN

STAFF OFFICE: 32-220

CELL PHONE: 202-757-9541

WHCA PAGER: 4540

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

*Partly sunny. Winds west to northwest at
10 to 15 knots. Low 48 to 53. High 68 to 73.*

WHITE OAK, FLORIDA

May 25, 1999 (2:59PM)

Saturday, May 29, 1999

Schedule of the President
for
Saturday, May 29, 1999
Final Schedule

DAY AND EVENING OFF

BC/HRC RON

WHITE OAK
YULEE, FLORIDA

May 25, 1999 (2:59PM)

Sunday, May 30, 1999

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
SUNDAY, MAY 30, 1999

Final Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4824

PRESS DESK:

KAREN BURCHARD

HOME: 703-243-3656

OFFICE: 202-456-7193

WHCA PAGER 4769

EVENT COORDINATOR:

LAURA GRAHAM

HOME: 703-212-7642

OFFICE: 202-456-2349

WHCA PAGER: 4809

ADVANCE LEAD:
(WHITE OAK)

ROB ROSEN

STAFF OFFICE: 32-220

CELL PHONE: 202-757-9541

WHCA PAGER: 4540

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

*Partly sunny. Winds west to northwest at
10 to 15 knots. Low 48 to 53. High 68 to 73.*

WHITE OAK, FLORIDA

May 25, 1999 (2:59PM)

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. schedule	re: Schedule of the President for Sunday, May 30, 1999 [partial] (1 page)	05/30/1999	b(7)(E)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Staff Secretary
Briefing Books
OA/Box Number: 21410

FOLDER TITLE:

May 21, 1999-May 28, 1999

2019-0990-S

rs3515

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

Sunday, May 30, 1999

Schedule of the President
for
Sunday, May 30, 1999
Final Schedule

DAY OFF

5:00 pm-
6:30 pm

PROGRESSIVE FOUNDATION CONFERENCE DISCUSSION
GAME LODGE
White Oak
Staff Contact: Minyon Moore
Event Coordinator: Laura Graham
CLOSED PRESS

Note: There will be approximately 60 guests in attendance.

TBD

THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady depart White Oak via motorcade en route Jacksonville International Airport
[drive time: 35 minutes]



(b)(7)(e)

TBD

THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady arrive Jacksonville International Airport

TBD

THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady depart Jacksonville International Airport via Air Force One en route Andrews Air Force Base
[flight time: 1 hour, 30 minutes]

May 25, 1999 (2:59PM)

Sunday, May 30, 1999

TBD	THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady arrive Andrews Air Force Base
TBD	THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady depart Andrews Air Force Base via Marine One en route the Reflecting Pool [flight time: 10 minutes]
TBD	THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady arrive the Reflecting Pool
TBD	THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady depart the Reflecting Pool via motorcade en route The White House [drive time: 5 minutes]
TBD	THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady arrive The White House
BC/HRC RON	THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON, DC

May 25, 1999 (2:59PM)

Friday, May 28, 1999

39 MAY 27 14:28

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1999

Final Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4824

PRESS DESK:

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WHCA PAGER 4769

EVENT COORDINATOR:

LAURA GRAHAM

HOME: 703-212-7642

OFFICE: 202-456-2349

WHCA PAGER: 4809

ADVANCE LEAD:
(WHITE OAK)

ROB ROSEN

STAFF OFFICE: 32-220

CELL PHONE: 202-757-9541

WHCA PAGER: 4540

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

*Partly sunny. Winds west to northwest at
10 to 15 knots. Low 48 to 53. High 68 to 73.*

WHITE OAK, FLORIDA

*Partly to mostly cloudy with isolated
showers and thunderstorms. Winds
southwest at 6 to 12 knots. Low 63 to 68.
High 83 to 88.*

May 27, 1999 (2:57PM)

Friday, May 28, 1999

**Schedule of the President
for
Friday, May 28, 1999
*Final Schedule***

TBD

**BRIEFING AND TAPE RADIO ADDRESS
ANIMAL SCIENCE CENTER
White Oak
Staff Contact: Loretta Ucelli, Julianne Corbett
CLOSED PRESS**

DAY AND EVENING OFF

BC/HRC RON

**WHITE OAK
YULEE, FLORIDA**

May 27, 1999 (2:57PM)

Friday, May 28, 1999

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1999

**Final Schedule*

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

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(WHITE OAK)

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CELL PHONE: 202-757-9541

WHCA PAGER: 4540

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WHITE OAK, FLORIDA

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showers and thunderstorms. Winds
southwest at 6 to 12 knots. Low 63 to 68.
High 83 to 88.*

May 27, 1999 (2:57PM)

Friday, May 28, 1999

**Schedule of the President
for
Friday, May 28, 1999
Final Schedule*

TBD

**BRIEFING AND TAPE RADIO ADDRESS
ANIMAL SCIENCE CENTER
White Oak
Staff Contact: Loretta Ucelli, Julianne Corbett
CLOSED PRESS**

9:15 am-
10:15 am

**BRIEFING AND PHONE CALLS TO PRESIDENT OBASANJO OF
NIGERIA AND PRESIDENT ASAD OF SYRIA
LOCATION TBD
White Oak
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger**

DAY AND EVENING OFF

BC/HRC RON

**WHITE OAK
YULEE, FLORIDA**

May 27, 1999 (3:07PM)