Chron

[redacted]

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 03/11/93

TO: MACK MCLARTY
TONY LAKE
SANDY BERGER

[redacted]

FROM: **JOHN D. PODESTA**
Assistant to the President and Staff Secretary

The attached has been forwarded to the President.

[redacted]

[redacted]

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 11, 1993

MR. PRESIDENT:

I thought you should see.
I have forwarded copies to
Tony, Sandy and Mack.

John Podesta

[redacted]

[redacted]

GEORGE BUSH

March 8, 1993

Dear Mr. President,

Thanks for your phone call.

It is very important that you are meeting Boris Yeltsin on April 4th. He is basically a very good and courageous man. He has a wonderful sense of humor and I think you'll get along well with him on a personal basis.

A tiny suggestion for the personal part of the visit. He is close to his ailing Mother. Our medical people flew to Siberia to see his mother. When I last talked to Yeltsin he said she was doing fine. An inquiry about his Mother's health and an offer to have her come to Bethesda or Walter Reed might be constructive.

I talked to two trusted advisers Brent Scowcroft and Bob Gates. They know Yeltsin well, and, of course, they feel the visit is very important. A couple of thoughts emanated from those calls.

You might want to get your people to see if a large scale barter deal can be worked for certain commodities. They need grain but your hands are tied by the "credit worthiness" restrictions in existing grain credit legislation. Perhaps those credit worthiness provisions could be waived given the emergency over there.

Or, perhaps a barter arrangement could be proposed that would be exempted from these restrictions. That might require new legislation, but given Russia's hard currency dilemma perhaps a major barter deal could be worked out.

Another suggestion is to have a massive private enterprise development approach to fixing up their oil producing base and also their agriculture distribution base. The problem heretofore has been they've talked a good game, but then the various bureaucracies get involved and deals made are deals stalled to the point of total frustration.

You might consider proposing to Yeltsin that he create one central authority totally empowered to make a deal and make it stick. Even his recalcitrant Congress might go for that. The oil production is there, but the Russians simply don't know how to keep the production up, repair the pipelines, or do the needed secondary recovery work. Their big agricultural hurdle is getting product to market. Perhaps a similar deal could be worked for food distribution.

Deals have been proposed in both fields, but the problem has been bureaucratic interference. Incidentally, fixing their oil industry would help with Ukraine.

The logic behind the above suggestions is that Yeltsin desperately needs short term results. All the IMF re-

GEORGE BUSH

financing and debt restructuring makes good economic sense, but Yeltsin has nothing to show for that, nothing visible to the people.

I hope your visit goes well.

Most Sincerely,

P.S. Please pardon my typing – but it's better than my handwriting

CHRON

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

3/13/93

Marcia Hale
Roy Neel
George Stephanopoulos

RE: THE ATTACHED MEMO

This may be a good event for the President or Vice President, even though Bush made the determination. These awards are generally to career people. I've got the back up on the winners, if you wish to review. None of the names set off gongs for me.

Let me know what you think

John Podesta

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 11, 1993

93 MAR 11 P1:06

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN D. PODESTA
Assistant to the President and
Staff Secretary

FROM: RONALD GEISLER
Executive Clerk

DAVID KALBAUGH
Assistant to the Executive Clerk

SUBJECT: Senior Executive Service and Senior Foreign Service Presidential Rank Awards

Yesterday we received a call from Patty Berstin of the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) regarding how they should proceed with the Senior Executive Service (SES) and the Senior Foreign Service (SFS) award programs for FY 1992.

The SES awardees were approved by President Bush on September 30, 1992, and the SFS awardees on August 12, 1992 (see attached). The certificates for both the SES and the SFS awardees have been signed by President Bush and they are being held by OPM and the State Department.

Traditionally, the President has annually addressed the winners of the SES award in the Distinguished Executive category (see attached example). The winners of the SES award in the Meritorious Executive category and winners of the SFS award are not addressed by the President. They receive their awards in a department level ceremony.

approximately 75 individuals

* **OPM is seeking guidance from the White House** to see if President Clinton would address the 1992 SES Distinguished Executive awardees that were approved by President Bush on September 30, 1992. If the President chooses not to do so, OPM and State would present all of the awards at the department level.

In addition to the SES and the SFS rank awards, the President also annually presents a small number of awards to the Senior Cryptologic Executive Service and the FBI-DEA Senior Executive Service (see attached). These awardees have never been addressed by the President. They receive their awards in a department level ceremony.

CHRON

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 13, 1993

MEMORANDUM TO DAVID WATKINS

FROM: JOHN PODESTA

SUBJECT: STAFF PAYROLL

This is the third time I have submitted the attached request.

Let me summarize:

Todd Stern's salary should be $68,000 per year effective 2/16/93.

Jennifer Dudley should be on the payroll in correspondence at $27,500 per year effective 2/13/93.

Brant Lee should be on the payroll at $55,00 per year effective 2/16/93.

Is there a problem with these requests? If so, can you let me know what it is?

cc: Douglas Fehrer

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM

TO: David Watkins

FROM: John Podesta JP

RE: Personnel

DATE: Tuesday, February 16, 1993

Per our previous conversations, please put the following people on the payroll at dates and salaries indicated.

Brant T. Lee	Special Assistant to the President and Deputy Staff Secretary	$55,000/yr 2/16/93
Jennifer D. Dudley	Mail Analysis Supervisor Correspondence	$27,500/yr 2/13/93

$ Please see their attached resumes for further information. Also, please adjust the salary of Todd Stern to $68,000.

Feel free to call me if you have any questions @ x2702.

520 5971

CHRON

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

[redacted]

DATE: 3/13

TO: MARCIA HALE, TONY LAKE

FROM: **JOHN D. PODESTA**
Assistant to the President and
Staff Secretary

Re: ATTACHED

worth considering?

Let me know

JOHN

[redacted]

[redacted]

AKIN, GUMP, STRAUSS, HAUER & FELD, L.L.P.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
A REGISTERED LIMITED LIABILITY PARTNERSHIP
INCLUDING PROFESSIONAL CORPORATIONS
1333 NEW HAMPSHIRE AVENUE, N.W.
SUITE 400
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036
(202) 887-4000
FAX (202) 887-4288

4100 FIRST CITY CENTER
1700 PACIFIC AVENUE
DALLAS, TEXAS 75201-4618
(214) 969-2800

65 AVENUE LOUISE, P.B. NO. 7
1050 BRUSSELS, BELGIUM
(011) 32-2-535.29.11

2100 FRANKLIN PLAZA
111 CONGRESS AVENUE
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78701
(512) 499-6200

1500 NATIONSBANK PLAZA
300 CONVENT STREET
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS 78205
(210) 270-0800

1900 PENNZOIL PLACE-SOUTH TOWER
711 LOUISIANA STREET
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77002
(713) 220-5800

WRITER'S DIRECT DIAL NUMBER (202) 887-4004

93 MAR 13 A10 : 31

March 9, 1993

The Honorable John Podesta
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear John:

The enclosed letter is somewhere in your system. My purpose is simply to endorse the good suggestion therein.

The Atlantik-Brucke is the foremost organization in Germany promoting strong ties between our two nations. It is supported by all three major political parties in Germany, and involves most of the top people in German business, industry, and finance. The Brucke's roots are in the post-war rebuilding period, much like those of our own American Council on Germany founded by John McCloy (and on whose board I sit). They've done good work for U.S.-German relations -- in fact, during Desert Storm they even organized public support in Germany for U.S. soldiers in the Gulf -- and their contributions have been recognized regularly by U.S. presidents, including Ronald Reagan and George Bush.

While I know you are not used to my suggesting things that will make your boss look good, this is certainly an idea which should transcend politics. In the course of this year, you will have occasion to consider a foreign trip; if so, it would probably be late in the year and for a defined purpose. A speech such as the one suggested, on the 30th anniversary of JFK's famous speech at the same site, would have great significance.

In short, this is a great idea worthy of a President with something to say, and I hope you'll consider it.

Best regards,

Jim

James W. Cicconi

Enclosure

Atlantik-Brücke e.V.
DER VORSITZENDE

POSTFACH 1147
ADENAUERALLEE 131
5300 BONN 1
TELEFON (0228) 21 41 60/21 42 60
TELEFAX (0228) 21 40 59

The Honorable
Bill Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

U.S.A.

Bonn, 5.2.1993

Dear Mr. President.

On November 6, 1992, I took the liberty of congratulating you on behalf of the Atlantik-Brücke on your election victory and extended to you an invitation to speak at the Paulskirche in Frankfurt sometime this year. We hope that you might be able to find time in your rigorous schedule during your first state visit to the Federal Republic of Germany. 1993 is the 30-year anniversary of John F. Kennedy's historic speech at the Paulskirche, in which he called for an Atlantic partnership. The American-German partnership has certainly been a cherished one, one which must be sustained and cultivated, now that the international environment is changing rapidly and both the United States and Germany face new challenges domestically.

The Lord Mayor of Frankfurt has also expressed his enthusiasm for welcoming you in the Paulskirche and will soon extend to you his official invitation, as well.

On behalf of the Atlantik-Brücke I send you best wishes for the difficult time ahead and assure you of our continuing commitment to sustaining and improving American-German relations in this changing world.

With kindest regards,

Walther Leisler Kiep
Chairman of Atlantik-Brücke e.V.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

CHRON

[redacted]

DATE: 3/13

TO: Bruce Lindsey

FROM: JOHN D. PODESTA
Assistant to the President and
Staff Secretary

Berman seems pretty serious about this one. Will you follow up or do you want Howard's shop to do something?

cc. Howard Paster
Brian Atwood

[redacted]

[redacted]

26TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

COMMITTEES:

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

CHAIRMAN, SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS

BUDGET

JUDICIARY

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-0526

HOWARD L. BERMAN

137 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-0526
(202) 225-4695

DISTRICT OFFICE
14600 ROSCOE BOULEVARD
#506
PANORAMA CITY, CA 91402
(818) 891-0543
(818) 764-1206

March 10, 1993

The Honorable Bill Clinton
The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

This letter is to reiterate my belief that Josiah Beeman would be an outstanding and extraordinary Ambassador to Belgium, to Denmark, or to the Netherlands. Please know that this is not a pro forma request. I am eager to do anything I can to help advance Joe's candidacy.

Joe has been a close friend for over 30 years. We have worked together on innumerable occasions since I was a college student and he was President of the California Federation of Young Democrats. This is why I am recommending him. Now, I'd like to turn to the reasons why I believe you should appoint him to one of these posts.

Josiah possesses a great knowledge, interest and sophistication in political matters. He spent many years working for one of the most skillful Democratic politicians in California, he ran the political and legislative work of AFSCME and he directed Robert Kennedy's presidential campaign in San Francisco in the 1968 primary. To say that he has paid his political dues is a dramatic understatement.

For the last twenty years, Joe has had a love affair with Europe. In recent years, he has spent at least two months of each year there. He knows personally many political leaders in several European countries. In 1982, he was one of the U.S. participants in a USIA delegation that interpreted that year's election results to French and Italian political leaders. The National Democratic Institute has asked him to advise the Social Democratic Labor Party in Northern Ireland on how to build a political party.

For decades, Joe has served in various official capacities as an international advocate and officer of the United Presbyterian Church. He has represented that church in dozens of international conferences in Geneva, Nairobi and Kyoto around economic development, human rights and reconciliation issues. He has created enormously successful programs of cultural and intellectual exchange, including the Irish Summer Institute, the

Irish Ecumenical Exchange Program and the Interchurch Committee on Northern Ireland. He has raised significant capital from American churches for the Ecumenical Development Cooperative Society based in the Netherlands to promote investment in job creation in Asia, Africa and Northern Ireland.

Josiah is a loyal team player, an intelligent, capable and hard-working individual of the highest integrity and caliber. Again, I am eager to help advance his candidacy.

Sincerely,

Howard

HOWARD L. BERMAN
Member of Congress

Attachments
HLB/gs

HIGHLIGHTS OF JOSIAH BEEMAN'S RELATIONSHIPS TO IRELAND

Josiah Beeman has had a long history of involvement with Ireland, having first visited there in 1968 and currently traveling there on business and church trips a minimum of five times a year, spending approximately two months per year on the island.

Because of his commitment during the 1960s to progressive politics in the U.S., it was the civil rights movement in Northern Ireland that originally sparked his interest in Ireland as a whole. He was quickly convinced that the issues emerging then, and continuing since, might be resolved by fostering cooperation among the people of both parts of Ireland in matters that respect, but reach beyond, their different traditions and aspirations. Mr. Beeman has worked for years with church and community leaders in the Republic and the North to promote peace, justice and reconciliation throughout the island and to keep Americans informed of their efforts.

He was the initiator (as Chairperson of the General Assembly Council of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, working with the Center for Irish Studies of Catholic University of America) of the Irish Ecumenical Exchange Program. This program brings teams of Catholic and Protestant clerics from Northern Ireland to travel the U.S. in order to describe how churches in the six counties work together for peace and reconciliation, against violence, and in support of economic development. The ninth such team has just completed a visit to the Midwest. Participants have included the Roman Catholic and Anglican Bishops of Derry and the present Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland. To date, over 15,000 Americans -- listening to these clergy pairs in Catholic and Protestant congregations and interacting in joint workshops -- have become acquainted with the practical ecumenical accomplishments of the Irish churches in addressing the causes of inter-community conflict and ameliorating its strains. The Presbyterian Church-related Tusculum College conferred an honorary degree on John Hume, leader of the SDLP Party in Northern Ireland.

Mr. Beeman has arranged for the leaders of the four main churches in Ireland -- Roman Catholic Cardinal Cahal Daly, Anglican Primate Robin Eames, Presbyterian Moderator John Dunlop and the Methodist President -- to visit the United States for a week in February, 1993 as part of the Irish Ecumenical Exchange Program. This is the first time in history the four church leaders have visited the U.S. as a team.

In 1990, Mr. Beeman originated and has since directed the Irish Summer Institute. He annually leads groups of American clergy and laity to Dublin, Belfast, Derry and Donegal to promote understanding of the dynamics of conflict and reconciliation in Ireland.

In the conviction that economic development is a key to reducing high unemployment and, thus, the historic discrimination against Catholics in Northern Ireland, Mr. Beeman has encouraged investment by American corporations under strict fair employment standards and has been instrumental in obtaining both American and international church agency investment in areas of high unemployment for companies that create jobs on a cross-community (i.e., integrated) basis.

In 1992, his initiatives resulted in investments of $500,000 by the Foundation of the Presbyterian Church (USA) in the Northern Ireland Innovation Programme and $500,000 by the Ecumenical Development Cooperative Society (based in The Netherlands) in the Townsend Enterprise Park on the so-called "Peace Line" in West Belfast. EDCS is also investing in the Flax Trust in Belfast and the Inner City Trust in Derry.

Mr. Beeman has encouraged economic cooperation and integration between the economies of the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland as a means of building a more direct political relationship (see attached *Belfast Telegraph* article).

He organized critical support from the Catholic and Protestant churches for the U.S. Congressional appropriation for the International Fund for Ireland when that appropriation was seriously endangered (see attached *Washington Post* clipping).

Mr. Beeman was the initiator and first chairperson of the Interchurch Committee on Northern Ireland, bringing together the American Catholic and Presbyterian churches with the Irish Catholic and Presbyterian churches to work jointly on programs of peace, reconciliation, justice and economic development.

He has arranged congressional briefings and individual meetings in Washington and elsewhere for business, religious and government leaders from both the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland. In cooperation with the U.S. Catholic Conference, Senator DeConcini and Representative Hoyer, Mr. Beeman has urged the Helsinki Commission to take further active, positive steps on human rights concerns in Northern Ireland.

Over the last several years, he led the fundraising campaign for U.S. contributions to restore the Old Presbyterian Meeting House in Ramelton, County Donegal, which produced in excess of $150,000, and participated with President Mary Robinson in honoring the American support of this effort.

Mr. Beeman is a member of the Irish-American Partnership, serves on the Endowment Committee of the Irish School of Ecumenics, on the Board of Directors of the Innovation Equity Fund (a venture capital fund targeting areas of high unemployment in Northern Ireland), and is a member of the Northern Ireland Partnership.

He was the only non-diplomatic corps American to be invited to attend the British-Irish Association meeting at Oxford in October, 1992. Participants included the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, various Irish and British cabinet members, the Irish Attorney General, the Irish Cabinet Secretary and various members of the Irish and British parliaments, business leaders and academics. In addition, Mr. Beeman was an invited participant in the 1992 Irish Association conference on "Irish-American Connections" in Dublin. ■

Belfast Telegraph, Saturday, October 31, 1992

Josiah Beeman and the 'Rev tours'...

By Our Religious affairs correspondent

JOSIAH Beeman is a large American with a voice to match, a balding head and thin-rimmed spectacles. Considering the amount of time he must spend waiting around in airport lounges and shoe-horned into airliner seats, his paunch is creditably controlled.

In fact he has all the gravitas of a successful banker; which in one way is not at all surprising. For he used to be the deputy director of finance for the state of California.

He is also a Democrat. He was the director of the Democratic national convention in 1984, the year Ronald Reagan won his second term; and he has also been staff director of the Democratic caucus in the lower house of Congress, the House of Representatives. He was confident, when I spoke to him, that Bill Clinton was on his way to the White House.

Power

To be fair, our conversation took place before this weekend's narrowing of the poll ratings. But I suspect that, in any case, Josiah Beeman is much too old a hand to confide to a journalist that there are any circumstances in which his own man conceivably might lose.

In that city where the spacious streets converging on the Capitol, and the wide parkways which sweep along the Potomac into Virginia, were made for the swift comings and goings of the men who, for the moment, are endowed with power, he has been observing the Washington scene for almost a decade now from a vantage point which is very — well, American.

He has been, and still is, a lobbyist; and in a sector which that specialist trade terms government relations. (His largest client is the rich, commercially — and politically — powerful state of California) So he is skilled in the painless twisting of an arm and in the persuasive art of inclining your ear.

But, aside from his involvement on the inside political track, Beeman has another dimension: he is a Presbyterian and at one time was director of the Washington office of the Presbyterian Church.

He had been in Northern Ireland in the darkest days of the early 1970s and was aware of the inter-denominational tensions, particularly between Roman Catholics and Protestants. The result, five years ago, was the appearance of the Northern Ireland Working Group of the Presbyterian Church (USA), of which Beeman is chairman.

A friend had asked him what American Presbyterians were doing about Northern Ireland. He said he was compelled to admit, "Not much". But in the autumn of 1987 the new group brought over Father Gerry Reynolds, the Redemptorist priest from Clonard Monastery, and the Methodist minister from Springfield Road in west Belfast, the Rev Samuel Burch.

Invitation

They were given an exhausting itinerary which ranged from the east to the west coast. But Beeman said that their joint appearance made a powerful impression and, before they left, they issued an invitation for an American delegation to come to Northern Ireland.

The American party arrived here a year later, in November 1988. The direct result was the setting up of a committee representing the church groupings here and in America. Just two years ago, in the autumn of 1990, it had its first meeting in Belfast. Earlier this month it had its third.

Intensive

One of its main activities is the sponsorship of the Irish ecumenical exchange teams, (Beeman says they are universally referred to in the committee as the "Rev tours"). The ninth team is poised for the journey, which is now less demanding than the slog faced by Reynolds and Burch ("We don't wear them out: we've got smart.")

The message of the travellers is that the problems upon which they differ can be addressed without violence.

An extension of the "Rev Tours" is the Summer Institute which brings about 30 Catholic and Protestant clergy and laity from the United States to Ireland for a two-week intensive study course, taking in both Dublin and Belfast, with each visitor spending the better part of a day with a Belfast family.

This leads to a sort of encounter where an American Presbyterian minister finds himself sharing a meal with a Sinn Fein family living on the peace line.

"They go back," said Beeman, "and become interpreters, which is part of the 'dispelling of the myths' strategy."

Beeman's Washington connections clearly mean a lot to this effort. (He stays at the residence of the American Consul-General when he is in Belfast.) He also knows how to apply financial muscle and a year ago was able to confirm that the Presbyterian Church in the United States was investing 500,000 dollars in a venture capital fund for Northern Ireland.

"These are not gifts," he said. "They are investments to encourage job creation on a cross-community basis."

Beeman visits Northern Ireland six or seven times a year. In the last 12 months he claims to have sensed a change of mood here, what he calls "a growing awareness that the status quo is not satisfactory, that there must be change", a feeling which mirrors the current mood in the United States.

Idea

He has embraced the idea of economic co-operation between north and south in Ireland as the obvious way forward ("The economic issue is the key to so much which takes place...") and conceives this as a self-interest strategy as well.

"I just wonder how much longer the British Government is going to be willing to go on pouring in cash, bearing the burden, when there are so many other needs in the rest of the UK. It's why Northern Ireland has to struggle to get on its feet economically and make itself viable as a region of Europe.

"To do this there must be an economic link with the south of Ireland. I think the closer economic relationship is the key and, as in the EC, the politics will follow the economy. It's not a question who picks up the trash; it's just that the trash gets picked up."

This Fund for Ireland Is a Success

The editorial "Aid to Britain and Ireland" [March 29] accurately praises the operation and effects of the International Fund for Ireland, to which the U.S. government has been the major contributor since its inception at the end of 1986. It concludes, nonetheless, that any further American contribution "cannot be defended against the reality of the budget deficit and the demands of other countries far needier than these two Western European friends."

The reality and those demands are indeed obvious, but a major criterion for U.S. assistance implied in the body of the editorial is overlooked in its conclusion. That criterion is effectiveness, and here the International Fund for Ireland is an outstanding success. In the context of Northern Ireland, where unemployment in 1986 stood at 126,000, 22.2 percent of the work force, the creation of 8,000 permanent jobs resulting from fund programs has been a significant factor in reducing total unemployment to 98,900, or 14.2 percent of the work force.

Neither the long-term effects of this economic boon nor the American contribution to it should be underestimated. In the first place, the historically high rate of joblessness in Northern Ireland, with an impact especially cruel upon the minority Catholic population, is a prominent underlying cause of the continuing conflict there. Bringing unemployment down by such numbers within three years diminishes the prospects for violence, which in turn makes Northern Ireland, and Ireland as a whole, more attractive to private investment, creating still more jobs.

In the second place, Americans can take justifiable pride in attributing these positive effects to well-managed, farsighted programs drawing mainly upon U.S. contributions. Primarily because of the way international fund assistance to specific projects is geared to leverage maximum support from other sources of finance, the fund's record in job creation is proportionally far superior to that of any other such effort. And few U.S.-supported foreign aid operations are administered at so little cost to the American taxpayer. Less than $1 million of the $150 million appropriated for the international fund to date has gone toward salaries of administrators and support staff.

The appropriation of $20 million in fiscal 1991 is a comparatively small sum, but as a contribution to the International Fund for Ireland, it will continue to produce beneficial effects quite out of proportion to its size. The U.S. contribution to the international fund is, moreover, the tangible symbol of American support for the Anglo-Irish Agreement, carrying a political significance far greater than the sum involved. To vote this appropriation down, therefore, would play into the hands of the proponents of violence and the forces of political intransigence in North Ireland and make more difficult the essential work of reconciliation in one of the areas of the world that remains a site of long-standing unrest and conflict.

Those of us working across religious lines support the International Fund for Ireland because we are committed to economic development in Ireland, north and south. It is our conviction that such development is the key to peace and justice in that land from which so many Americans derive their ancestry and for which they still have deep feelings of attachment.

JOSIAH BEEMAN
Member, General Assembly Council
Presbyterian Church (USA)
ROBERT T. HENNEMEYER
Director
Office for International Justice and Peace
U.S. Catholic Conference
Washington

Washington Post - 14 April 1990

JOSIAH HORTON BEEMAN
15 Second Street, N. E.
Washington, D. C. 20002
(202) 544-1285

EMPLOYMENT HISTORY

January, 1987 through the present. **President, Beeman and Associates**. Heads up own government relations firm. Represents the California State Controller.

October, 1983 to December, 1986. **Managing Partner, Beeman and Gould**. Headed government relations firm with partner, Noel Gould, based in Sacramento, California.

March, 1983 to October, 1983. **Director, 1984 Democratic National Convention**. Chief operating officer for the Convention. Responsible for budget arrangements, program, logistics and staff supervision.

June, 1981 to March, 1983. **Director of Political and Legislative Affairs, American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees**. Responsible for the direction and implementation of the political, legislative and fundraising strategy for the million-plus member union.

June, 1980 to June, 1981. **Legislative Director, American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees**. Responsible for directing the federal legislative strategy for the union. Oversaw all lobbying, testifying, legislative analysis and research.

December, 1975 to May, 1980. **Director, Washington Office of the State of California**. Primary responsibility for state liaison with the federal Congressional delegation. Represented the Governor and state agencies before Congressional committees and Executive Branch departments. Advised the Governor and various state agencies on legislative strategy and relations with Executive Branch departments. Represented the Governor in work of the National Governor's Conference and other national organizations. Handled conduct of legislative affairs on various matters of priority to the Governor and state agencies.

January, 1975 to December, 1975. **Staff Director, Democratic Caucus of the U.S. House of Representatives**. Responsible for administering affairs of the Democratic Caucus of the House (composed of all the Democratic Members of Congress). Interpreted rules of the Caucus for Members, staff and committees. Participated in all meetings of the Democratic Steering and Policy Committee and the Majority Whips as well as the Caucus. Served as Caucus Chairman's aide on the floor of the House during legislative sessions. Assisted in legislative implementation of Caucus positions on various concerns.

April, 1970 to December, 1975. **Director, Washington Office of the United Presbyterian Church**. Acted as advocate for the social policy positions of the General Assembly and national agencies of the United Presbyterian Church. Advised denominational leaders and bodies on legislative strategy. Represented the Church in various coalitions concerned with legislative issues. Chairman of IMPACT, the inter-faith legislative information and action network. Represented the Church in national and international bodies of World Council of Churches, World Alliance of Reformed Churches, etc.

February, 1969 to April, 1970. **Secretary for International Affairs of the United Presbyterian Church**. Acted as advisor to denominational leaders of the United Presbyterian Church on questions related to international issues. Official Church non-governmental organization representative to the United Nations.

February, 1964 to December, 1966 and January, 1968 to February, 1969. **Administrative Assistant, Congressman Phillip Burton (D-San Francisco)**. Administered offices in both Washington, D.C. and San Francisco. Coordinated political affairs and carried a variety of legislative responsibilities.

January, 1967 to January, 1968. **Member, Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco**. Appointed by then-Mayor of San Francisco to serve out an unexpired term. Chaired the Social Services Committee of the Board and served as a member of the Public Health and Cultural Affairs Committees. Also served as representative from the City to the National League of Cities and on various committees of the County Supervisors Association of California.

January, 1961 to February, 1963. **Director of Education, Northern California Council of Churches**. Responsible for developing programs among churches in northern California around various social concerns.

September, 1957 to September, 1958. **Claims Examiner, Social Security Administration**. Responsible for adjudicating Social Security claims.

MEMBERSHIPS (PAST AND PRESENT)

NAACP, ACLU, Sierra Club, National Trust for Historic Preservation, National Eagle Scout Honor Society, Pi Sigma Alpha (National Political Science Honorary), Alpha Phi Omega (Service Fraternity), Young Democrats, Advisory Committee to the California Welfare Study Commission, Capitol Hill Presbyterian Church, General Assembly Council of the Presbyterian Church (USA), Advisory Neighborhood Commission of the District of Columbia.

PAST POLITICAL ACTIVITY

Robert F. Kennedy Delegate, **1968 Democratic National Convention**; Campaign Manager, **1968 San Francisco Kennedy for President Campaign**; Chairman of the Board of Directors, **Young Democratic Clubs of America**; Vice President, **California Democratic Council**; President, **California Young Democrats**; Member, **San Francisco Democratic Central Committee**; Campaign Manager, **1964 San Francisco Johnson for President Campaign**; Director, Congressional Liaison, **1972 McGovern for President Campaign**; Vice-Chairman, **1960 Northern California Youth for Kennedy** and **1956 Students for Stevenson**; Director, **United Democratic Campaign Committee** (California Carter Campaign).

MISCELLANEOUS

Born on October 8, 1935 in San Francisco, California. Attended San Francisco public schools, Reed College (Portland, Oregon) and San Francisco State University. Married to Linda Lee Hall of Wallace, Idaho. No children.

November, 1992

CHRON

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 13, 1993

MEMORANDUM TO TERRY GOOD

FROM: JOHN PODESTA

SUBJECT: SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBERS

I feel strongly that maintaining lists with Social Security numbers for clearance convenience would not be appropriate. Please advise as to the status of this request.

cc: Bernard Nussbaum
Steve Hilton
Frances Campbell

March 9, 1993

93 MAR 9 P5:36

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN PODESTA

FROM: TERRY GOOD TG

RE: MAINTAINING SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBERS ON COMPUTER

Over the years this question has surfaced a number of times. It has arisen most often when wrestling with the need to include these numbers on lists being sent to Secret Service in preparing for a Presidential event. On those occasions when the request has been taken to the Counsel's Office, it has been turned down because of statutory regulations/prohibitions.

However, the Social Office in one previous administration was given permission to retain SSN's in its computer data base because of its need to quickly identify and clear-in people for Presidential events. More often than not, these SSN's were for frequent invitees. It continues to maintain this information in its data base. It makes sense.

As you can see from the attached request, Frances Campbell of our office has been once again asked to maintain SSN's for much the same reason. The only difference that I perceive is the frequency with which these people may be invited to the White House.

I should note that we have always had SSN's among the resumes in our paper files to which no one has ever raised any legal objections. Apparently, there is a legal distinction between computer and paper files.

Would you have any guidance on this most recent request?

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 25, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR TERRY W. GOOD
DIRECTOR, RECORDS MANAGEMENT

FROM: *FRANCES CAMPBELL*

SUBJECT: *Social Security Numbers Added to Data Base*

Steve Hilton from the Office of Public Liaison has requested that their mailing lists be maintained in a data base operated by the Office of Records Management.

One of their primary interests is targeting and tracking data on key individuals who have been invited to the White House for briefings when the President has been in attendance.

Model 204 is the data base currently used to store name and address files. There are existing programs which can be activated to facilitate us in providing these services with one exception. The Staff members have asked to have the Social Security Numbers added to the records of specific individual who may be routinely invited to briefings which may involve the President.

Presently, Social Security Numbers are not added to the data base. However, there is available space for an additional field. Mr Hilton feels that adding the birth date and social security numbers for these select individuals will greatly assist the office when submitting lists to the WAVES center for clearance.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

CHRON

[redacted]

DATE: 3/13

TO: Bruce Lindsey

FROM: JOHN D. PODESTA
Assistant to the President and
Staff Secretary

Do you care?

John

[redacted]

[redacted]

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

March 3, 1993

93 MAR 3 P12:23

MEMORANDUM FOR DESIGNATED AGENCY HEADS
(SEE ATTACHED DISTRIBUTION LIST)

FROM: Robert G. Damus RGD
Acting General Counsel

SUBJECT: Proposed Executive Order Entitled "Removing the Position of Transition Manager for the United States Enrichment Corporation from Level V of the Executive Schedule"

Attached is a proposed Executive order entitled "Removing the Position of Transition Manager for the United States Enrichment Corporation from Level V of the Executive Schedule."

It was prepared by the Department of Energy, in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order No. 11030, as amended.

On behalf of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, I would appreciate receiving any comments you may have concerning this proposal. If you have any comments or objections, they should be received no later than close of business Wednesday, March 3, 1993. Please be advised that agencies that do not respond by the March 3, 1993 deadline will be recorded as not objecting to the proposal.

Comments or inquiries may be submitted by telephone to Mr. Mac Reed of this office (Phone: 395-3563; Fax: 395-7294).

Thank you.

Attachments - Distribution List
Proposed Executive Order

cc: John Angell
Martha Foley
Joe Minarik
Barry Toiv
Jim Murr

DISTRIBUTION LIST

Honorable Stuart M. Gerson
Acting United States Attorney General

Honorable Hazel R. O'Leary
Secretary
Department of Energy

Honorable Patricia W. Lattimore
Acting Director
Office of Personnel Management

Honorable Bernard Nussbaum
Counsel to the President

Honorable John Podesta
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary

Honorable Roy Neel
Chief of Staff
Office of the Vice President

EXECUTIVE ORDER

- - - - - - - -

REMOVING THE POSITION OF TRANSITION MANAGER FOR THE UNITED STATES ENRICHMENT CORPORATION FROM LEVEL V OF THE EXECUTIVE SCHEDULE

By the authority vested in me as President of the United States by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including section 5317 of title 5 of the United States Code, and in order to remove positions from level V of the Executive Schedule, Executive Order No. 12833 of January 19, 1993 is hereby revoked.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

February ____, 1993.

CHRON

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 13, 1993

MEMORANDUM TO BERNARD NUSSBAUM
STEVE NEUWIRTH
JACK QUINN

FROM: JOHN PODESTA JP

SUBJECT: WHITE HOUSE REGULATORY REVIEW PROCEDURES

Attached is a copy of Wendy Gramm's 1986 memo outlining procedures for OIRA's review of proposed rules. It supplements Executive Order 12291. In your views, is this memorandum still in effect?

I have also attached a copy of a memorandum from Linda Gustitus, staff director of Senator Carl Levin's Senate Government Relations Subcommittee, which proposes changes to the Gramm procedures.

I strongly agree with points two and five in Linda's memo.

I <u>strongly</u> disagree with points three and four.

I think points one and six are generally good ideas, but need some work to make them practical.

If you would like to discuss these matters, please call me at extension 2702.

Jack, you may also want to be in touch with Linda directly.

cc: Michael Waldman

03/12/93 11:54 ☎202 224 2271 OGM SUBCOM

224-3682

3/12/93

TO: John Podesta Senate Gov't affairs Committee
FROM: Linda Gustitus
RE: Regulatory Review

93 MAR 12 AM 11:10

You asked me to send you the Wendy Gramm memo from 1986 marked up to reflect the changes that Senator Levin thinks would be necessary for adequate disclosure. While I've attached a copy of the Gramm memo, it doesn't work well to use it as a basis for Senator Levin's recommendations. I'd rather just outline what Senator Levin sees as the essential elements in disclosure of regulatory review.

The first questions, of course, that have to be answered are: What rules are going to be reviewed? (all? significant? major? as chosen?) What office is going to review them? (OIRA? a new office? a Vice Presidential Task Force?) What is the standard for review? (benefits must outweigh the costs? benefits must justify the costs?)

Assuming those questions are answered, then, here are the necessary elements to satisfy Senator Levin's disclosure concerns:

1) The public should know when the rule has been sent to (we'll say) OIRA for review. The Reagan-Bush Administration absolutely refused to do this and it was absurd. It was part of their unitary executive theory. The result was that insiders knew when the rule was being reviewed but the rest of the world didn't.

2) The public should be able to see the drafts of the rules as they are sent to OIRA for review.

3) The rulemaking agency should be able to sit in meetings OIRA has with any party with respect to the rule and should receive any material that OIRA receives.

4) Either all contacts with outside parties should be recorded as to the substance of the contact and the names of the contacts and/or OIRA should provide a written explanation of the reasons it recommends any changes it does in the rule.

5) The items that should be made available to the public should be placed in a public rulemaking file on an ongoing basis -- like the rulemaking agencies do (not after publication in the Federal Register as the Reagan/Bush Adminsitration required).

6) There should be a time-limit on regulatory review but it should also be waivable by the President or his designee (the Veep?) on an as-needed basis and any such waiver or extension should be made public and the reasons for it.

# # #

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

JUN 13 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES SUBJECT TO EXECUTIVE ORDER NOs. 12291 and 12498

FROM: Wendy L. Gramm, Administrator, OIRA WLG

SUBJECT: Additional procedures concerning OIRA reviews under Executive Order Nos. 12291 and 12498

From the time the President signed Executive Order No. 12291 on February 17, 1981, OMB has worked with the Departments and Agencies to develop and implement various procedures concerning the review of draft rules by the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA). We have also developed trial procedures and supported legislative proposals concerning our reviews as we have gained experience with these Executive Orders. For example last year, we implemented on a pilot basis with the Environmental Protection Agency additional procedures concerning OIRA's communications with persons outside the Federal Government.

We have also supported an American Bar Association Resolution that endorsed the President's regulatory review efforts and recommended that more information concerning our reviews be made available to Congress and the public.

The purpose of this memorandum is to advise you of additional procedures that we have determined, as a matter of administrative discretion, to implement concerning our review of draft rules under Executive Order No. 12291 and to set forth our policy on disclosure of agency regulatory program drafts under Executive Order No. 12498.

Current Procedures

These new procedures supplement our current procedures. As you are aware, Executive Order No. 12291 establishes certain procedures; the Administrative Procedure Act sets forth procedural and substantive requirements that govern agency action; other statutes establish procedures; and OIRA has adopted its own internal rules concerning its review of draft rules under Executive Order No. 12291. Furthermore, Departments and Agencies usually have established rules or practices to implement their rulemaking activities.

Attached to this memorandum are copies of some of the relevant materials concerning our reviews and procedures. Several of the most important features of these current procedures are:

Reviews under Executive Order No. 12291

- Rules must meet statutory requirements. Executive Order No. 12291 reviews cannot result in rules not authorized by law or rules that do not carry out statutory requirements.

- Rulemaking decisions are made by agency heads. Executive Order No. 12291 makes it clear that the rulemaking authority of the agency head is not displaced by the Order.

- Rules must be based on the agency record. Executive Order No. 12291 cannot cause rulemaking decisions that are not supported by the agency rulemaking record. The law requires that all agency decisions must be rationally based on information in the agency record.

- Requirements of Executive Order No. 12291 apply only to the extent permitted by law. If there is a conflict between the Executive Order or the President's regulatory principles in Executive Order No. 12291 and the law, the law governs.

Current OIRA Procedures

- Only the Administrator and Deputy Administrator within OIRA (or someone specifically designated by them) may communicate with someone who is not employed by the Federal Government on regulations submitted to OIRA for review under Executive Order No. 12291.

- Written materials received from anyone not employed by the Federal Government are made available in OIRA's public reading room for review by the public.

- OMB has advised persons who wish to send us information about regulatory proposals to send information to the rulemaking agency, with a copy to us, so that the material may be made a part of the agency record.

- In general, OIRA provides written reasons to the agency whenever OIRA returns a regulation to an agency for further review because it is not consistent with the President's regulatory principles.

- OIRA issues full reports annually on the disposition of all rules reviewed under Executive Order No. 12291, including a list of all returned rules.

New Procedures

1. OIRA will make available, upon written request made to OIRA after publication of an ANPRM or NPRM in the Federal Register, copies of any draft of the ANPRM or NPRM submitted for OIRA's review under Executive Order No. 12291;

2. Similarly, OIRA will make available, upon written request made to OIRA after publication of the final rule in the Federal Register, copies of any draft of the final rule submitted for OIRA's review under Executive Order No. 12291;

3. OIRA will make available, upon written request made to OIRA after the ANPRM, NPRM or the final rule is published in the Federal Register, all written correspondence concerning the draft submitted for OIRA's review under Executive Order No. 12291 that is exchanged between OIRA and the agency head;

These procedures are derived from provisions in S. 2433, as reported from the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee, with Administration support, in 1984. The Report on S. 2433 (No. 98-576, 98th Congress, 2d. Sess.) contains explanatory material as to how these provisions would have been interpreted had S. 2433 been enacted. We will be guided by that material in implementing these first three provisions.

4. OIRA will send EPA copies of all written material concerning EPA rules that OIRA receives from persons who are not employees of the Federal Government;

5. OIRA will advise EPA of all oral communications concerning EPA's rules, e.g., meetings, telephone calls, that OIRA (i.e., the Administrator and Deputy Administrator) has with persons who are not employees of the Federal Government; and

6. OIRA will invite EPA to all scheduled meetings with such persons concerning EPA's rules;

In May 1985, we instituted with EPA on a trial basis other procedures to better conform our Executive Order No. 12291 review procedures to EPA's somewhat unique internal procedures and statutory provisions concerning rulemaking. (See attached letter dated May 30, 1985, Attachment D). These procedures are practical, and EPA believes that they are useful. This Memorandum revises those procedures with EPA and makes them a part of OIRA's current procedures.

(Note: These procedures do not apply to information collection requests under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980, even if such requests are a part of a proposed agency rule. Other procedures apply to such matters, see 5 CFR Part 1320.)

7. OIRA will apply these procedures (#4 through #6) to any other Department or Agency that is subject to Executive Order No. 12291 if that agency elects to institute these procedures, or any part of them.

Procedures #4 through #6 presently apply only to EPA. Although patterned upon EPA's statutory and internal procedures nonetheless, OIRA is prepared to extend these procedures to other agencies if the head of the agency so requests.

In addition,

8. OIRA will make available upon written request to OIRA made after the Regulatory Program is published, any agency draft submission sent to OIRA under Executive Order No. 12498;

9. OIRA will continue to publish a complete annual accounting of Executive Order No. 12291 activities;

10. OIRA will make available upon written request to OIRA made after the end of a calendar month, a list of all draft ANPRMs, NPRMs and draft final rules for which OIRA has completed review under Executive Order No. 12291 during the preceding month (and the length of our review for each); and

11. OIRA will place in its public reading room: all written material received from persons outside the Federal Government concerning agency rules; a list of all meetings with persons outside the Federal Government pertaining to rules of an agency if that agency elects to participate in procedure #6; and a list of all other communications with persons outside the Federal Government pertaining to rules of any agency if that agency elects to participate in procedure #5.

These procedures do not provide for exemptions for such matters as national security information, criminal investigation information or confidential business information because we have not received such information during our reviews under Executive Order Nos. 12291 and 12498. If we do receive such information, however, that presents questions of the propriety of its release, we will discuss the matter with the Attorney General and the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee.

These new procedures and OIRA's existing procedures are intended only to improve the internal management of the Federal Government, and are not intended to create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by a party against the United States, its agencies, its officers or any person.

Attachments

A - Department of Justice/OLC Opinion dtd 2/13/81
B - Executive Order No. 12291
C - Executive Order No. 12498
D - OIRA Procedures #3

CHRON

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

[redacted]

March 13, 1993

MEMORANDUM TO MARK GEARAN
GEORGE STEPHANOPOULOS

FROM: JOHN PODESTA John

Why are we trying to protect a list which has already been published?

[redacted]

[redacted]

BNA's
HEALTH CARE POLICY
REPORT

Vol. 1, No. 1 March 8, 1993

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE WHITE HOUSE INTERAGENCY HEALTH CARE TASK FORCE OBTAINED BY BNA

Published by THE BUREAU OF NATIONAL AFFAIRS, INC., Washington, D.C. 20037

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LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE WHITE HOUSE INTERAGENCY HEALTH CARE TASK FORCE ARRANGED BY WORK GROUPS

NEW SYSTEMS ORGANIZATION STAFFING

I. NEW SYSTEM ORGANIZATION

Chair: Walter Zelman

Outside Consultants:
Gary Claxton, Rick Kronick, Lois Quam, Lynn Etheredge, Larry Levitt, Rick Curtis, Shoshana Sofaer, Pete Welch, Sen. Mitchell: Christine Williams, Rep. Gephardt: Andie King

A. Budgets and Caps

Department	*Contact*
Veterans	Patricia O'Neill
OMB	Randy Lutter
	Panashur Patel
HHS	George Schieber
	Nancy Delew
CEA	Sherry Glied
Treasury	TBD

B. HIPC Organization

Department	*Contact*
Veterans	Patricia O'Neill
OMB	Steve Bandeian
Treasury	Randy Hardock
HHS	Peter Hickman
	Jim Lubitz
	Leslie Greenwald

C. Organization, Boards, Federal and State Oversight

Department	*Contact*
OMB	Jack Langenbrunner
Treasury	Alicia Munnell

D. Insurance Reform

Department	*Contact*
Treasury	TBD
HHS	Leslie Greenwald
	Peter Hickman
	Jim Lubitz
Justice	Greg Vistnes
Labor	Bette Briggs
	Dan Maguire
	Robert Copeland
CEA	Debbie Lucas

NEW SYSTEM COVERAGE STAFFING

II. NEW SYSTEM COVERAGE

Chair: Judy Feder — HHS, Atul Gawande — HHS

A. Benefits

Department	*Contact*
Treasury	Robert Gillingham
Veterans	Rob Roswell
Labor	Steve Finan
Commerce	John Edgell
HHS	Pam Short
	Linda Bergthold
OPM	TBD
Outside Consultants	Diane Rowland
	Bob Valdez
	Shoshanna Sofaer
	Linda Bergthold

B. Coverage for Working Families

Department	*Contact*
HHS	Alan Monhait
Treasury	Randy Hardock
Labor	Dan Maguire
CEA	Darryl Wills
OMB	Bob Anderson
Commerce	TBD
Outside Consultant	Alan Kreuger

C. Coverage for Families Without Work Connection Populations

Department	*Contact*
HHS	David Cooper
	Julia Paradise
	Elmer Smith
	Steve Clauser
	Don Johnson
VA	Beth Smith
Treasury	Randy Hardock
OMB	Cheri Rice
CEA	Andrew Lyon
Labor	Joe Hight
	John Beverly
Outside Consultants	Diane Rowland
	Shoshanna Sofaer
	Bob Berenson
	Carolyn Handy
Commerce	Sherry Courtland

NEW SYSTEM INFRASTRUCTURE AND SUPPORT STAFFING
Quality Measurement

III. NEW SYSTEM INFRASTRUCTURE AND SUPPORT

Chair: Tom Pyle

A. Quality Measurement
Task Group Leader: Arnold Epstein; Special Consultant: David Eddy

Department	*Contact*
HHS	Henry Krakauer
	Goldfield
	Barbara Gagel
	Risa Lavizzo-Mourey
	Linda Demlo
DOD	COL Timothy McKee
	CPT Paul Tibbits, M.D.
Veterans	John Williamson
	Bill Mudd
Outside Consultants	Alan Hillman
	Kathy Lohr
	Arnold Epstein

NEW SYSTEM INFRASTRUCTURE AND SUPPORT STAFFING
Information Systems

III. NEW SYSTEM INFRASTRUCTURE AND SUPPORT

Chair: Tom Pyle

B. Information Systems
Task Group Leader: David Eddy

Department	*Contact*
OMB	Paul Kuzmack
	Bruce McConnell
	Shannah Koss McCollum
HHS	Henry Krakauer
	Tim Hill
	Dierdre Duzor
Justice	Greg Vistnes
DOD	John Silva
PPRC	Roz Lasker
Commerce/NIST	Dennis Steinauer
	David Eddy
	William Jews

Malpractice and Tort Reform

III. NEW SYSTEM INFRASTRUCTURE AND SUPPORT

Chair: Tom Pyle

C. Malpractice and Tort Reform
Task Group Leader: Bob Berenson; Special Consultant: Dan Creasey

Department	*Contact*
HHS/ASPE	Beth Hadley
Justice	TBD
HHS/AHCPR	Kathleen Hastings
	Jacqueline Besteman
HHS	Caroline Taplin
	Glen Aukerman
	Nancy Baum
Outside Consultants	Alan Hillman
	Bob Berenson

NEW SYSTEM INFRASTRUCTURE AND SUPPORT STAFFING

Facilitating Professional Development for a Health Care System

III. NEW SYSTEM INFRASTRUCTURE AND SUPPORT

Chair: Tom Pyle

D. Facilitating Professional Development for a Health Care System
Task Group Leader: Fitzhugh Mullen, Linda Aikens; Special Consultant: David Satcher

Department	*Contact*
HHS	Fitzhugh Mullen
	Marc Rivo
	Marcy Gross
	Marla Solomon
Labor	Frank Wilson
Veterans	Elizabeth Short
	Fortunato Kennedy
DOD	Lucretia McClenney-Elliott
Medicare	Tom Ault
Outside Consultants	Linda Aiken
	David Satcher

INTEGRATION OF GOVERNMENT HEALTH PROGRAMS INTO NEW SYSTEMS STAFFING
Medicare

IV. INTEGRATION OF GOVERNMENT HEALTH PROGRAMS INTO NEW SYSTEMS

Chair: Steve Bandeian — OMB

Outside: Josh Weiner, Aaron Shirley

A. Medicare

Department	*Contact*
OMB	Andy Swire
	Bob Kazden
HHS	Barbara Cooper
	Ira Burney
	Tom Hertz
	Peter Hickman
Outside Consultants	Mike Hix
	Pete Welch

INTEGRATION OF GOVERNMENT HEALTH PROGRAMS INTO NEW SYSTEMS STAFFING
DOD

IV. INTEGRATION OF GOVERNMENT HEALTH PROGRAMS INTO NEW SYSTEMS

Chair: Steve Bandeian — OMB

B. DOD

Department	*Contact*
OMB	Jim Fish
DOD	Steve Lilly
	Joel Slackman
	COL Ed Miller, M.D.
	COL Robert Claypool
	COL Vernon Spaulding, Jr. M.D.
VA	Art Hamerschlag
	Jose Coronado
HHS	Barbara Cooper
Outside Consultants	Chuck Phelps (?)
	Mike Hix

INTEGRATION OF GOVERNMENT HEALTH PROGRAMS INTO NEW SYSTEMS STAFFING
Veterans

IV. INTEGRATION OF GOVERNMENT HEALTH PROGRAMS INTO NEW SYSTEMS

Chair: Steve Bandeian — OMB

C. Veterans

Department	*Contact*
OMB	Todd Grams
Veterans	Alline Norman
	Karen Walters
DOD	Ken Cox

INTEGRATION OF GOVERNMENT HEALTH PROGRAMS INTO NEW SYSTEMS STAFFING
Federal Employees (FEHB)

IV. INTEGRATION OF GOVERNMENT HEALTH PROGRAMS INTO NEW SYSTEMS

Chair: Steve Bandeian — OMB

D. Federal Employees (FEHB)

Department	*Contact*
Labor	Diane Svenonius
	Bob Copeland
OMB	Bob Wyler
OPM	Curt Smith
	Abby Block
VA	Kendall Posey

V. Ethical Foundation of the New System
[No Names Listed.]

SHORT-TERM COST CONTROLS STAFFING

VI. SHORT-TERM COST CONTROLS

Chair: Paul Starr

Department	*Contact*
CEA	Howard Leathers
	Kim O'Neill
OMB	Len Nichols
	Randy Lutter
	Jack Langenbrunner
	Shannah Koss
	Rich Kuzmack
Labor	Bette Briggs
	Mark Wilson
Justice	TBD
HHS/HCFA	Steve Sheingold
	Ira Burney
	Kathy Buto
	George Greenberg
	Nancy McCall
	Ken Thorpe
	Tim Hill
Treasury	James Ukockis
Veterans	Louise Rodriguez
MIT	Peter Diamond
	Steve Zuckerman
DOD	John Silva
Commonwealth Fund	Karen Davis
Congress	CBO
	PPRC
	PROPAC
	CRS
	Lisa Potetz

PUBLIC FINANCING STAFFING

VII. PUBLIC FINANCING

Chair: Marina Weiss — Treasury

Department	*Contact*
Treasury	Randy Hardock
	Alicia Munnell
	Jim Duggan
CEA	Kevin Berner
HHS	Fred Hellinger
	Roland King
	Joe Antos
	Paul Jackson
OMB	Andy Swire
	Parashar Patel
Veterans	Victor Raymond
External	Vic Miller (?)

HEALTH POLICY INITIATIVES FOR UNDER-SERVED POPULATIONS AND PREVENTIVE HEALTH STAFFING

VIII. HEALTH POLICY INITIATIVES FOR UNDER-SERVED POPULATIONS AND PREVENTIVE HEALTH

Chair: Bonnie Lefkowitz, Mark Smith

Department	*Contact*
Veterans	Susan Mather
OMB	TBD
HHS	Bonnie Lefkowitz
	Ron Carlson
	Ruth Shinn
Labor	Sarah Rosenbaum
White House	Nampeo McKenney
Commerce	Lucy Allen
CEA	Ken Link
Veterans	Larry Sobel
DOD	Diane Rowland
Outside Consultants	Mark Smith
	Richard Veloz
	Aaron Shirley

MENTAL HEALTH STAFFING

IX. MENTAL HEALTH

Chair: Dr. Bernie Arons — OVP: Mrs. Gore

Department	*Contact*
Veterans	TBD
DOD	Peter Brock
HHS	Alan Leshner
	Sharman Stephens
	Mike English
HUD	TBD
OVP	Charlotte Hayes
Media Afairs	Bob Boorstin
Mrs. Gore's Office	Skila Harris
NIMH/NIH	Darrel S. Regier
	Grayson Norquist
Human Services Collaborative	Sheila A. Pires

LONG-TERM CARE STAFFING

X. LONG-TERM CARE

Chair: Robyn Stone — HHS

A. Background

Department	*Contact*
HHS	Mary Harahan
	Nancy Miller
VA	Mary E. Smith
	Marsha Goodwin
Outside Consultant	Richard A. Veloz

LONG-TERM CARE STAFFING
Public

X. LONG-TERM CARE

Chair: Robyn Stone — HHS

B. Public

Department	*Contact*
HHS	Mary Harahan
	Jennie Harvell
	Peter Kemper
VA	Mary E. Smith
CEA	Debbie Lucas
Outside Consultants	Steve McConnell
	Josh Wiener

LONG-TERM CARE STAFFING
Private

X. LONG-TERM CARE

Chair: Robyn Stone — HHS

C. Private

Department	*Contact*
HHS	Peter Kemper
	Jennie Harvell
VA	Marsha Goodwin
	Mary E. Smith
CEA	Debbie Lucas
OMB	Mark Wasserman
Outside Consultants	Steve McConnell
	Josh Wiener

ECONOMIC IMPACTS STAFFING

XI. ECONOMIC IMPACTS

Chair: David Cutler — CEA

Department	*Contact*
CEA	Sherry Glied
Treasury	Bill Dinkelacker
OMB	Len Nichols
	Bob Anderson
Labor	Mark Wilson
HHS	Ken Thorpe
	Amy Taylor
Commerce	David Kass
Outside Consultants	Alan Kreuger

QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS STAFFING

XII. QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS

Chair: Ken Thorpe — HHS

Department	*Contact*
HHS	Office of Actuary
	AHCPR
	National Center for Health
	Jim Mays
	Gordy Trapnell
	Jonathan Witter
	John Moeller
	Dean Farley
	Holly Harvey
	Darrel S. Reiger
	Pat Doyle
	Karen Beauregard
	Donald Goldstone
CEA	David Cutler
	Sherry Glied
Treasury	Janet Holtzblatt
OMB	Ron Nichols
	Bob Anderson
	Randy Lutter
	Len Nichols
	Steve Bandeian
Labor	Richard Hinz
Commerce	David Kass
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	Rand
Congress	CBO — Chuck Seagrave, Nancy Gordon
	Paul Vanderwater
	Joint Tax — Louise Sheiner
VA	George Sheldon

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Burney, Ira
HHS
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Cooper, Barbara
HHS
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Cooper, David
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Demlo, Linda
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Diamond, Peter
MIT
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Doyle, Pat
HHS
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OMB
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HHS
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Fax: NA

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Goodwin, Marsha
Veterans
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Gore, Tipper
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HHS
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Fax: 202-535-7761

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CHRON

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 13, 1993

MEMORANDUM TO BRUCE LINDSEY
JOHN EMERSON
JANET BLANCHARD

FROM: JOHN PODESTA

RE: APPOINTMENTS TO BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

When the President has approved an appointment and you wish to go forward, will you please note on your memorandum that White House Counsel has reviewed and cleared.

I'll then have the Executive Clerk prepare the order or commission, as appropriate.

When it has been signed, the Executive Clerk's office will notify you so that you can provide the press office with an appropriate release or background information. At Janet's request, the Clerk's office will provide you with copies of signed orders. Since commissions are large documents, the Clerk will only provide telephonic notification that the commission has been signed.

There is one matter I'm not clear about. Do you want to circulate the appointment 24 or 48 hours in advance of its being made to the senior staff who are on the intention to nominate circulation list? This procedure seems to be working well on nominations and I would recommend adopting it for appointments as well.

cc: Executive Clerk

CHRON

[redacted]

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 3/13

TO: Sandy Berger, Leon Fuerth
George Tenant

FROM: JOHN D. PODESTA
Assistant to the President and
Staff Secretary

For the enterprising,
you can now download
an executable DES encryption
program from bulletin boards
on the Internet, both in
the U.S. + from Finland.

[redacted]

[redacted]

DES.DOC

Introduction:

This software implements the National Bureau of Standards Data Encryption Algorithm, in electronic codebook mode. It does not, strictly speaking, implement the Standard, as the Standard specifically excludes software implementations in general-purpose computers, but it is functionally equivalent.

This source code is dedicated to the memory of Alvin and Daphne Fernald, cryptographers, and is released to the public domain. Have fun.

This code is not known to contain any serious bugs, but the programmer disclaims all responsibility for lost data or other damage that may be caused by this code. The user accepts all responsibility for any damage, misuse, and bad effects in general.

In particular, if you forget your encryption key, you can forget about your data, unless you can persuade the National Security Agency to tell you how to break the DES. As their public position has always been that, although they helped to create it, they don't know how to break it, such persuasion is likely to be quite difficult. If you want to try, call (301) 688-6311, preferably from a phone booth.

Files:

DES.DOC	This file
DES_USER.C	C source for the user interface and I/O
DES_WORK.ASM	ASM source for the working functions
DES.COM	Executable DES encryption program
VALIDATE.C	C source for a validation program
VALIDATE.DAT	Data file containing the NBS validation triples
VALIDATE.COM	Executable DES validation program

DLC.BAT	Batch file for Datalight C 3.12
TC.BAT	Batch file for Turbo C 2.01

Note that the batch files make certain assumptions about where things are on your disk. These assumptions will probably be wrong, but it is trivial to change the batch files so that they find things in the right directories.

CIPHER.ASM ASM source for a fast, low-security, non-DES cipher
CIPHER.COM Executable fast cipher
Note that there is no connection between CIPHER and the DES files. If your security requirements are minimal, then CIPHER will probably be adequate, and it is much faster than DES. CIPHER is written in pure assembly language; there is no CIPHER.C file.

Languages:

This was written for Datalight C 3.12 and Microsoft MASM 4.00. Ports to other compilers will require changes to the segment names and subroutine linkage in the assembly code. See your compiler manual for details.

As of 12/19/89 it also works with Turbo C 2.01. The subroutine linkage has been moved to macros, so ports to other compilers should be easier.

Speed, in bytes/second:

25 MHz 80386: 10700 (all I/O to RAM disk)
8 MHz 80286: 4000 (all I/O to RAM disk)
4.77 MHz 8088: 350 (all I/O to floppies)

All of these are for files on the order of 100K bytes. Large files show better relative speed because the longer processing time swamps the constant initialization time.

The first two are listed as examples of maximum processing speed; the third is listed to warn the user that DES is probably not a good algorithm for a dual-floppy computer with limited memory.

If you need more speed than this, get an 80386 and recode the ASM functions to use it properly. Right now, it's out of registers (it uses BP and ES for scratch space at one point), but using the 32-bit registers on a '386 would probably yield very significant speed gains.

These speed tests are for code compiled with unoptimized Datalight C. Turbo C produces larger and slightly slower code, and all of my attempts to compile with TC in Tiny model and convert to .COM files have resulted in strange crashes. If you are more familiar than I with Turbo C, then you might want to try this.

Enciphered file format:

The enciphered file contains some integer number of 8-byte blocks of ciphertext, followed by one byte, from 1 to 8, which tells the deciphering program how many bytes of the last block were valid. The size of the ciphertext file can be calculated by rounding the size of the plaintext file up to the next multiple of 8 and adding 1. The ciphertext file does not contain any headers, signatures, filenames, program revisions, or similar information.

Usage:

des infile outfile direction keyword

Infile and outfile are the input and output file names.

Direction is either 'e' or 'd'. DES is not symmetric; enciphering twice is not a null operation.

The key may be specified as an 8-byte hex string, in the form

"0x0123456789ABCDEF". Keys specified in hex form must consist of the hex prefix "0x" followed by exactly sixteen valid hex digits.

The key may be specified as an ordinary ASCII string, which will be hashed to an 8-byte hex string for the DES algorithm. Keys specified in ASCII form must be at least eight bytes long. Case is significant. Note that the hashing function used here is NOT part of the DES specification, so an ASCII key fed into this program will be completely different from the same ASCII key given to some other program. If you want compatibility with other implementations of DES, specify your keys in hex, and make sure the file formats are identical.

Hex keys are probably more secure, as they are much more difficult to guess, but sufficiently obscure ASCII keys -- your first girlfriend's grandmother's street address, or something equally recondite -- are good enough for ordinary work. (So are many simpler encryption algorithms, but that's another argument.)

Either type of key may be included in the command line, found in the DOS environment, or read from the keyboard.

To tell DES to search the environment for the key, specify the key as "&name" where "name" is the name of the key string in the environment.

To tell DES to prompt the user for the key, specify the key as "?" (exactly one character, a question mark, no quotes).

Examples:

des taxes_89.wks taxes_89.des e Mandarin_Orange

Enciphers the spreadsheet file taxes_89.wks with the ASCII key "Mandarin_Orange". Note that "mandarin_orange" is completely different. The output file is taxes_89.des.

des taxes_89.des taxes_89.wks d Mandarin_Orange

Deciphers the enciphered file taxes_89.des with the ASCII key "Mandarin_Orange", producing the output file taxes_89.wks.

des taxes_89.des taxes_89.wks d mandarin_orange

Attempts to decipher taxes_89.des, but produces garbage because the user specified the wrong key. Case is significant. This is why it is not a good idea to include lines like "purge %1.des" in your batch files; don't destroy the input until you have verified the output.

des taxes_89.wks taxes_89.des e 0x3456789123456ABC

Enciphers taxes_89.wks with the hex key "3456789123456ABC".

des taxes_89.des taxes_89.wks d &keyword

Searches the environment for a key string named KEYWORD, then uses that key string to decipher taxes_89.des. Use the DOS SET command to store the key in the environment or to remove it:

C>SET KEYWORD=Mandarin_Orange

C>SET KEYWORD=

des taxes_89.wks taxes_89.des e ?

Asks the user for a key string, then uses that key string to encipher taxes_89.wks. If the user is not a careful typist, this is probably not a good idea. The advantage of this approach is that the key is not stored in the environment or kept around for instant recall by DOSEDIT or CED.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 13, 1993

MR. PRESIDENT:

Attached are the following letters regarding Charleston Mayor Joe Riley's concern over proposed base closures: a March 4 letter from Mayor Riley to you; Mack's response; and a March 11 letter from Secretary Riley asking that you meet with Mayor Riley and a small Charleston delegation to discuss the base closure, including its impact on the local African-American community.

Mayor Riley's request could be handled by (i) meeting with him and his group; (ii) calling him; (iii) sending a letter regretting that you cannot meet with him.

Mayor Riley has been a strong supporter and has gone out of his way not to criticize you, including in an appearance on the Today show. However, the obvious problem in meeting with him is that you set yourself up for many other requests from those upset by the base closing news.

I would recommend that you not meet with him, but call. Please advise how you want to handle.

Meet [ ]   Call [ ]   Letter [ ]

John Podesta

007526

March 11, 1993

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Several days ago I wrote to you concerning the proposed closure of the Charleston Navy Shipyard and related facilities. A small delegation of representatives from the Charleston area, most of whom you know, would like the opportunity to meet with you on this issue. The group will be led by Charleston Mayor Joe Riley and Senator McKinley Washington. A primary topic of concern will be the impact of closure on the African-American community in the Charleston area.

I hope that you will be able to meet with this delegation to discuss such a critical issue facing South Carolina.

Sincerely,

Dick Riley

RICHARD W. RILEY
Secretary

RWR:bws

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 11, 1993

The Honorable Joseph P. Riley, Jr.
Mayor
City of Charleston
P.O. Box 652
Charleston, South Carolina 29402

Dear Joe,

We have received your letter of March 4, 1993 addressed to President Clinton regarding base closures and realignments in the Charleston area.

As you well know, this is a very difficult issue - how do we cut the defense budget without throwing individual cities and communities into an even deeper recession than they are already experiencing? Joe, the President is aware of the situation affecting many communities. He recognizes that defense-dependent communities will need help to transition to a non-defense economy. His plan includes releasing $1.4 billion for defense conversion that Congress appropriated last year but which the previous administration refused to spend. There is also $600 million for employment services and job training. Obviously, money will not alleviate all the problems associated with base closures, but perhaps the situation will not be as formidable as expected.

Joe, it was good to hear from you although I know we both wish it could have been on a more pleasant topic. We'll keep plugging along here and I hope you'll keep in touch.

Personally,

Mack McLarty

MMcL:sj

bc: The President
Phil Lader

3/8/93
To: Mr. McLarty
Mack -
FYI - Joe actively supported the President and has been a political ally of Dick Riley's & mine. He asked me to pass this copy on to you. (He's the strongest contender to be SC's next Governor.)
Fritz Jabeck

Acknowledge BCC phone
Desk

City of Charleston

Joseph P. Riley, Jr.
Mayor

March 4, 1993

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Re: Base Realignment and Closure/Charleston Naval Base
Naval Shipyard and other Naval Facilities

Dear Mr. President:

It has come to our attention that the Navy in its list submitted to Secretary Aspin pursuant to the Base Realignment and Closure Law, has listed eight Naval facilities for closure or realignment, which would mean the loss of 35,656 jobs, a payroll of $1.1 Billion, and an economic impact of $2.6 Billion, amounting to the loss of 25% of our economy. This would produce the most severe economic depression in the Charleston area's history.

Also, the Federal Government's leadership in civil rights and affirmative action has meant that these facilities were among the very first opportunities that African-Americans had for good paying jobs with good benefits in our area. In our Naval Shipyard alone, the minority employment is almost 20%. If these facilities are lost, the impact on the African-American community will be devastating.

We know the Defense budget needs to be cut, but it must be done in an even-handed, reasonably across-the-board and fair manner.

CHARLESTON
All America City

P.O. Box 652, Charleston, South Carolina 29402
803-577-6970 Fax 803-720-3827

Please call or have your Chief of Staff call Secretary Aspin and ask him to please find a way to remove some of those facilities from the list so that we don't kill the economy of the region and devastate its minority workforce.

Most sincerely yours,

Joseph P. Riley, Jr.
Mayor, City of Charleston

JPR,jr./jmj

cc: Mr. Thomas F. McClarty, III

Ms. Regina Montoya

ROUTING SLIP

FROM: Mack McLarty
Chief of Staff

DATE: 3/12

TO:

The President	____	Vice President Gore	____
Rahm Emanuel	____	John Podesta	✓ *
Marcia Hale	____	Carol Rasco	____
Alexis Herman	____	Bob Rubin	____
Nancy Hernreich	____	Eli Segal	____
Anthony Lake	____	George Stephanopoulos	____
Bruce Lindsey	____	Christine Varney	____
Regina Montoya	____	David Watkins	____
Bernie Nussbaum	____	Maggie Williams	____
Howard Paster	____	OTHER	____

FOR YOUR:

Action ____ Information ____

See me ____

* For the President

007102

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 11, 1993

The Honorable Joseph P. Riley, Jr.
Mayor
City of Charleston
P.O. Box 652
Charleston, South Carolina 29402

Dear Joe,

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Phil Lader

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Pris Jaben

Acknowledge
Desk

Bcc Phil

City of Charleston

Joseph P. Riley, Jr.
Mayor

March 4, 1993

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

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P.O. Box 652, Charleston, South Carolina 29402
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Joseph P. Riley, Jr.
Mayor, City of Charleston

JPR,jr./jmj

cc: Mr. Thomas F. McClarty, III

Ms. Regina Montoya

CARON

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 3/13

TO: TONY LAKE

FROM: **JOHN D. PODESTA**
Assistant to the President and
Staff Secretary

ANY PROBLEM WITH
THIS?

JOHN

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

93 MAR 8 P5:22

March 8, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR DESIGNATED AGENCY HEADS
(SEE ATTACHED DISTRIBUTION LIST)

FROM: Robert G. Damus RGD
Acting General Counsel

SUBJECT: Proposed Executive Order Entitled "International Development Law Institute"

Attached is a proposed Executive order entitled "International Development Law Institute."

It was prepared by the Department of State, in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order No. 11030, as amended.

On behalf of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, I would appreciate receiving any comments you may have concerning this proposal. If you have any comments or objections, they should be received no later than close of business Tuesday, March 16, 1993. Please be advised that agencies that do not respond by the March 16, 1993 deadline will be recorded as not objecting to the proposal.

Comments or inquiries may be submitted by telephone to Mr. Mac Reed of this office (Phone: 395-3563; Fax: 395-7294).

Thank you.

Attachments - Distribution List
Proposed Executive Order

cc: John Angell
Martha Foley
Joe Minarik
Barry Toiv
Jim Murr

DISTRIBUTION LIST

Honorable Warren Christopher
Secretary
Department of State

Honorable Stuart M. Gerson
Acting United States Attorney General

Honorable R. James Woolsey
Director
Central Intelligence Agency

Honorable Bernard W. Nussbaum
Counsel to the President

Honorable John Podesta
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary

Honorable Roy Neel
Chief of Staff
Office of the Vice President

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT LAW INSTITUTE

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States, including Section 1 of the International Organizations Immunities Act (59 Stat. 669, 22 U.S.C. 288), and having found that the International Development Law Institute is a public international organization in which the United States participates within the meaning of the International Organizations Immunities Act, I hereby designate the International Development Law Institute as a public international organization entitled to enjoy the privileges, exemptions, and immunities conferred by the International Organizations Immunities Act. This designation is not intended to abridge in any respect privileges, exemptions or immunities which such organization may have acquired or may acquire by international agreements or by Congressional action.

CHRON

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 3/13

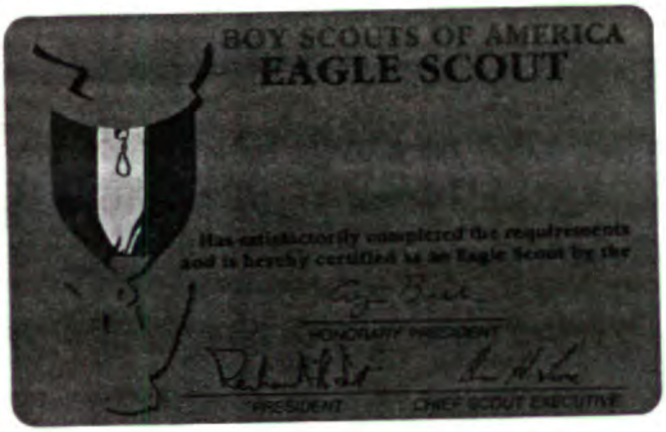
TO: MARSHA SCOTT

FROM: **JOHN D. PODESTA**
Assistant to the President and
Staff Secretary

Our favorite topic.
Please proceed
JOHN

ARTHUR BLANK & CO., INC.

PRINTED PLASTICS



02/01/93

Dear Marsha Scott,

Enclosed you will find a plastic Boy Scout card that our company has been doing for many years. With the incoming administration of President William J. Clinton, we are in need of getting his original signature so that we can reduce and position it on the above mentioned cards.

I have enclosed my card (I use the name Bob Allen for simplicity sake) so that you know who is making this request. I am sending this request via Federal Express to expedite this matter ASAP. You may return the original via Federal Express at our expense, using Fedx # 0021 0185 8.

On a more personal note I wish you all well. I know how busy things can get on a exchange of administrations. Personally, I attended the inauguration, and felt a ground swell, like never before that this administration can and will make a difference.

Sincerely,

Robert V Allienello

Robert Allienello a/k/a Bob Allen

ARTHUR BLANK & CO., INC.
225 Rivermoor Street • Boston, MA 02132
617-325-9600 • 800-776-7333 • FAX 617-327-1235
The Plasticad Line™
"Nobody Delivers Quality Faster"

a/k/a Bob Allen

78690

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 13, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JOHN PODESTA
TODD STERN

SUBJECT: SCHOOL CHOICE

Attached are memos from Secretary Riley and from Bill Galston concerning the school choice aspect of the education bill Riley has prepared. The bill -- now in the OMB clearance process -- also deals with goals, standards, and assessing performance.

In a nutshell, Galston thinks the draft bill does not go far enough in supporting public school choice -- especially in light of your record as Governor and presidential candidate.

Galston and Riley agree that increased public school choice should not be mandated, but disagree over whether the bill should include a demonstration program. Riley contends this would be too expensive and would arouse opposition on the Hill. Galston argues that a small, affordable program -- of the sort proposed in a bill recently introduced by Sen. Lieberman -- could give local education innovators a needed federal boost. He says we should at least test whether strong administration support for school choice could overcome congressional opposition.

Howard Paster favors Secretary Riley's approach. He also notes that he thinks the views of the NEA and AFT are important; NEA opposes school choice, while AFT is willing to listen.

George leans in Galston's direction, but believes that, before deciding against Riley, you should convene a meeting to hear him out.

This matter is time sensitive because Sen. Kennedy is eager to get going on your bill before the April recess and is waiting for it to be sent up.

Take Galston Approach __	Take Riley Approach __	Convene Meeting __	Discuss __

007131

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

THE SECRETARY

MEMORANDUM

TO: The President

FROM: Richard W. Riley
Secretary of Education

Richard W. Riley

SUBJECT: GOALS 2000: Educate America Act

DATE: March 11, 1993

I was so pleased to learn from Bill Galston that your name will be atop this bill when it is sent to Congress for introduction. Education reform has been your issue for so many years that it is indeed appropriate that this legislation should be known as the President's education reform bill.

There is one point in the bill I would like to bring to your attention. The bill authorizes, but does not require, states to use funds provided through this program to promote magnet schools, charter schools and other public school choice programs. States would be permitted to do this in the context of their development of a broader plan for systemic reform, which includes attention to setting challenging standards for all schools, improving the preparation and continuing development of teachers and school leaders, developing performance based accountability systems, promoting school restructuring, etc. States are given broad flexibility in how to develop the plan, and in its specific content.

Because choice was such a large factor in the education discussion during the campaign, I felt it important to make good on your campaign promise to promote public school choice in this first piece of education legislation.

In doing this we considered and rejected two alternative ways of promoting choice. One was to require states to include public school choice and charter schools in their plans. However, this would violate the spirit of the overall approach, which is to provide flexibility and encourage creativity at the state and local level, and to ensure that states and localities assume responsibility for their own plans.

006799

The second option was to include a public charter school demonstration provision in the bill. I rejected this because any significant demonstration program would consume the limited resources available for this bill. In addition, during our consultations with our supporters in the House and Senate and in the education reform community, concern was raised that the language we have in the bill at present is too explicit and goes too far. Despite this, it is my view that the language we have put in the bill is a good middle ground.

I hope this gives you more insight into the serious thinking that went into the drafting of the bill on this point. Needless to say, I want you to be happy with the bill and will discuss this further with you at any time you wish.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

93 MAR 12 P5:12

March 12, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Bill Galston

SUBJECT: GOALS 2000: Educate America Act

ACTION-FORCING EVENT: Secretary Riley is presenting a fast-track draft education reform bill for your approval and transmittal to the Congress.

KEY ISSUE: Does the current draft of the bill go far enough in encouraging public school choice, which you have strongly supported?

RECOMMENDATION: The draft bill should more strongly promote public school choice by incorporating a charter school demonstration program along the lines proposed by Senator Lieberman.

BACKGROUND/ANALYSIS: In recent years, discussion of education reform has revolved around two principal themes: tough, explicit national goals, and increased public school choice for students and their parents. As governor and as presidential candidate, you have been a leader in both these areas. Now you have an opportunity to translate your longstanding commitment into education reform legislation that sends a clear signal to the entire nation and provides new incentives for fundamental change.

As you know, Secretary Riley and senior members of his team have been working tirelessly to craft such legislation. The draft bill that they have created for your review does an outstanding job of breathing new life into the movement for meaningful goals and standards and for fair, effective assessment of students and schools. In my judgment, this bill unquestionably meets--and will be seen as meeting--the rigorous benchmark concerning goals, standards, and assessment you set during the campaign.

I am less persuaded, however, that the draft will be seen as fully measuring up along the second key dimension--empowering parents and students through increased public school choice.

007100

As Secretary Riley notes in his Memorandum of March 11, the states would be authorized but not required to use a (modest) portion of the funds provided through this bill to promote public school choice. More precisely, they would be authorized to use this portion for a very wide range of activities of which school choice is just one. In this context, it is questionable (at best) that most states would have adequate incentives to create or expand public school choice programs.

The overall strategy of the draft bill is to promote "systemic education reform" by working through existing state agencies and local school boards. The problem is that not all of these entities welcome genuine innovation at the level of individual schools. The draft bill will not really help local innovators overcome resistance from school boards or state lead agencies. This is especially true for local innovators in those 48 states (all except Minnesota and California) that have not passed charter school legislation.

The broad issue is whether public school reform can be adequately promoted through improved planning at the state and local school district level alone, or whether we need in addition the kinds of incentives for reform that increased competition and choice can provide. I believe that planning and choice are complementary strategies and that strengthening the choice sections of your reform bill would improve the chances that the plans' key goals would be realized.

While there is an argument for requiring increased public school choice as an element of the reform plans states would be asked to draft, on balance I agree with Secretary Riley that such a requirement could be seen as overly confining. I disagree, however, with the arguments against a charter school demonstration program.

A bill recently introduced by Senator Lieberman could serve as a model. One section of the Lieberman bill would allow individual schools from states without charter school laws or plans to apply directly to the Secretary of Education for start-up funds and for a charter that complies with the same terms and conditions that charter schools operating under state laws or plans must observe. In this way, local educational innovators could enlist the financial and regulatory support of the federal government as a counterweight to guardians of gridlock at other levels.

Secretary Riley offers two arguments against such a course. The first is that any significant demonstration program would consume vital resources needed to implement the rest of the bill. With careful planning, this need not be the case. A demonstration that sets aside only 5 percent of the $422 million annual appropriation requested for systemic reform could offer significant encouragement to public school choice without measurably impeding the bill's other objectives.

The second objection is that any emphasis on public school choice and charter schools beyond the modest language in the current draft would reduce support for the bill on the Hill. This is probably true, though not across the board (the relevant Senate committee is noticeably more supportive of public school choice than is its House counterpart).

Still, the fact of increased opposition is not necessarily decisive. It is hard to espouse fundamental change without arousing opposition, but that is not a knock-down argument against proposing it. I am not in a position to assess whether strong administration support for public school choice would be enough to overcome opposition, but I believe it would be worthwhile to make the case publicly and find out. Besides, the worst-case scenario is that the charter school demonstration would be stripped out during the congressional debate, leaving us with the bill as currently drafted.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 13, 1993

MR. PRESIDENT:

Attached is a decision memorandum from Secretary Bentsen recommending Roger Altman to be interim CEO of the RTC.

Bruce concurs with the recommendation.

I have checked with Counsel's office. They believe that this should be accomplished through Presidential Memorandum rather than through the proposed Executive Order which would establish the office of Deputy Secretary of Treasury as the interim Chair. I'll take care of that.

They also raise the point that the RTC statute permits an interim appointment on a one-time basis. Once Roger is appointed, he must serve until another appointee is confirmed. For that reason I asked Treasury to double check whether Roger's recusal agreement would interfere with his proper functioning in this position until a successor is confirmed. They assure me that this will not be a problem.

I recommend you approve the Secretary's recommendation.

John Podesta

007125

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON

March 12, 1993 93 MAR 12 P4:40

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Lloyd Bentsen LB

SUBJECT: Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") for the Resolution Trust Corporation ("RTC")

ACTION FORCING EVENT:

Albert V. Casey, the CEO of the RTC, has indicated his desire to return promptly to the private sector. As you previously authorized, I intend to accept Mr. Casey's resignation on your behalf. I expect the effective date of his resignation will be March 15, 1993.

An interim CEO of the RTC should be ready to assume responsibility at the time I accept Mr. Casey's resignation. When we find a permanent candidate for the position, all authority can then be redelegated to him or her.

The temporary CEO must be a Presidential appointee confirmed by the Senate. However, Presidential appointees to independent agencies, such as the Federal Reserve Board, are not eligible for this type of appointment.

I believe that Deputy Secretary Altman is the most logical choice for the interim CEO. That way, the Administration's efforts on RTC funding legislation will not be impeded.

RECOMMENDATION:

That you sign an appropriate executive order, in substantially the attached form, making the Deputy Secretary of the Department of the Treasury, Roger C. Altman, the temporary CEO of the RTC, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3347. The order would be effective the earlier of March 13, 1993, or on Mr. Casey's resignation.

Agree __________ Disagree __________

Executive Order __________ of March _____, 1993

Direction to the Deputy Secretary of the Department of the Treasury to perform, temporarily, the duties of Chief Executive Officer of the Resolution Trust Corporation.

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including the Vacancy Act (5 U.S.C. 3345 et seq.), it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. In the event of a vacancy in the Office of the Chief Executive Officer of the Resolution Trust Corporation, or during the absence or disability of such Chief Executive Officer, the Deputy Secretary of the Department of the Treasury shall perform the duties of the office of Chief Executive Officer of the Resolution Trust Corporation, subject to the limitations of 5 U.S.C. 3348.

Section 2. The President may at any time, pursuant to law but without regard to the foregoing provisions of this Order, direct that an officer specified by the President perform the duties of the Chief Executive Officer of the Resolution Trust Corporation.

THE WHITE HOUSE
March ____, 1993

G07112

Included in P's

93 MAR 12 P10:25

Schedule 3/13

MARCH 13, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JEFFREY WATSON

SUBJECT: SOUTH FLORIDA HURRICANE RELIEF EFFORTS

I. It has been approximately three weeks since Secretary Cisneros went to South Florida to asses our efforts and determine what was left for the federal government to do to complete its mission. Since then we have worked to put together a plan that would begin the long-term rebuilding efforts for the South Dade community. Today's interview will outline our efforts to begin that process and address the most important questions of the residents affected by the Hurricane Andrew.

II. Mr. President everything that we are recommending at this point regarding an agency action requires an equal legislative action(see attachment 1). The recommendations that the Secretary and I agreed on require reprogramming of funds to meet the current needs of South Florida. FEMA nor DOD satisfied my comfort level about **us** saying they were going to release the funds we wanted them to reprogram(as of 3/12 @ 9:30 p.m.) without legislative authority although I am encouraged by DOD's initial efforts to be helpful in view of today's announcement that Homestead AFB would be recommended for closure(see attachment 2). The only recommendation we can speak to that does not require any congressional action is the appointment of our **Rebuilding Czar**, Mr Otis Pitts Jr. You met Mr Pitts during the primary campaign, he was selected because he is known in the community as someone that gets things done, and someone that is respected throughout the community.

President's Announcement of Federal Response
To Hurricane Andrew in South Dade

Proposed Talking Points

Last August Hurricane Andrew devastated South Dade County. Approximately 180,000 homes were destroyed. Water, sewer, roads, electricity and communications were wiped out. Countless farms and businesses were lost. Homestead Air Force Base, which pumped $480 million and 3,000 jobs into the region, was leveled.

Although six months later water, electricity and sewage services have returned and a new season of crops have been planted, redevelopment progress is minimal. Neighborhood after neighborhood remains devastated. Some 5,000 to 7,000 men, women and children are without permanent homes. Social services are either closed or stretched to the limit. Homestead Air Force Base is in ruins. Government leaders and institutions are tired, frustrated, and in need of support and coordination.

Yet, amidst the wreckage, there is hope. Community leaders and residents are unified in their commitment to rebuild. Individuals whose own homes and lives were destroyed in the disaster work tirelessly to restore the larger community. They and I see the hurricane as the turning point that will spark a rebuilt community of quality housing, functioning neighborhoods, thriving tourism, agriculture and jobs.

The Federal government can and must help South Dade recover, a well as the victims of the other recent natural disasters in Louisiana, Hawaii, and Guam. We are providing funding for these areas and delivering the leadership and coordination which will help bring the South Dade effort together, the area hardest hit.

As a result of a recent visit to South Dade by Secretary Cisneros, my designee to oversee the Federal relief effort, and discussions with the community, I am now prepared to announce a seven-point plan to ensure that the remainder of Federal funds dedicated to the hurricane relief effort -- over $700 million -- will be used for the long-term rebuilding of South Dade.

1. The Federal Emergency Management Agency will stay on the job in South Florida for as long as it takes to help the residents of South Dade. FEMA will expedite the removal of debris that litters the streets, will keep its trailers in place as long as people need housing, and will continue to promptly reimburse owners and assist renters.

2. The physical and mental health of South Dade residents is a critical concern to me. The people of this community need help to cope with the problems that have loomed large in the last six months and that are still ahead. To this end, the Department of

Health and Human Services will accelerate efforts to inoculate residents against disease. Additionally, HHS will fund crisis and counseling centers for the many children and adults now experiencing severe emotional problems as a result of the traumatic experience.

3. Housing continues to be the single largest need in South Dade today. Thousands are homeless, many more are living in tents, trailers, with friends and relatives, and other temporary quarters. The Department of Housing and Urban Development will put several hundred million dollars in reprogrammed funds in the most flexible programs available, such as HOME and the Community Development Block Grant Program, to rebuild housing in South Dade. Additionally, HUD will open an office in South Dade with community development, public housing and fair housing capabilities to facilitate rebuilding efforts.

4. I have ordered the Department of Defense to release $76 million to help convert Homestead Air Force Base to joint military/civilian use.

5. Agriculture is a vital economic resource in South Florida. The Department of Agriculture will transfer several hundred million dollars to programs that will assist with emergency conservation, debris removal on farm lands,and housing for migrant farm workers.

6. Recognizing the need to provide assistance to property owners who must comply with the government's rebuilding requirements in flood areas, we have made this one of our highest priorities and are looking for ways to address this issue.

7. Finally, in order to effectively coordinate our efforts we need local leadership. As a result, we have selected Otis Pitts Jr., a highly respected, nonprofit developer of affordable housing in the Miami area, to coordinate our efforts in South Dade.

These actions are only the beginning of our long-term commitment to South Dade. Through the leadership of Secretary Cisneros and Otis Pitts and the coordinated efforts of the community, we will find resources, develop solutions and maintain spirits to ensure the economic, physical and social vitality of this important community.

HOMESTEAD AIR FORCE BASE

BACKGROUND

Homestead Air Force Base is about 25 miles south of Miami. The primary tenant was the 31st Tactical Fighter Wing with approximately 5,000 military and civilian jobs. The base also housed tenant activities of other DoD and Federal agencies. Presently, there are four Air Force units (560 active duty military and civilian, and 360 reserve positions) maintaining an Air Force presence.

Public Law 102-368, Dire Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, made available $10 million "to cover planning costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew to remain available until September 30, 1997." Another $66 million was appropriated for the limited purpose of restoring airfield operations to remain available until expended. The section also states ". . . Provided further, That none of these funds are available for construction of facilities to support the 31st Tactical Fighter Wing or any other active Air Force units or missions at Homestead Air Force Base, Florida, pending completion of the 1993 Base Closure process." There have not been any funds obligated under these appropriations.

The Air Force however, has expended $20.2 million in O&M funds for cleanup, demolition, weather-proofing and airfield restoration.

ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT

The Office of Economic Adjustment (OEA) would initiate an economic adjustment program immediately. The first step would be to establish, in coordination with the President's Task Force, a community organization to plan the reuse of the base. OEA would provide funds to staff and operate that organization. Preparation and processing a grant request could be accomplished in two weeks.

The reuse planning would be done in cooperation with the Economic Development Administration's (EDA) existing adjustment program. EDA has provided $139,000 to Dade County and $250,000 to Homestead, Florida City to develop disaster relief adjustment strategies; these are 75 percent complete. Additionally, EDA has invited applications for grant assistance totalling $44 million. These grants are aimed at rebuilding South Dade's employment base.

In coordination with establishment of the community organization, OEA will help the staff develop a grant request to prepare a reuse plan for the former base. This can be accomplished within two weeks.

The development of the reuse plan itself should take about 90 days. Included in the plan will be a strategy for acquiring and operating the facilities as well as a capital improvement program. The planning process should be completed within four months at which time implementation could begin.

The community base reuse plan would include a number of components such as aviaition, commercial, industrial, and possibly residential. The $76 million is available to the Air Force to rebuild the airfield and possibly could be used to implement the aviation component. Additional resources would be needed for the implementation of the non-aviation components of the community reuse plan.

Federal Emergency Management Agency

Washington, D.C. 20472

March 12, 1993

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has already obligated $1.315 million for Hurricane Andrew disaster relief assistance in the State of Florida, and estimates that an additional $600 million will be obligated in the next six months for the victims of Hurricane Andrew. A few of the programs that FEMA will be obligating funds for the benefit of victims of Hurricane Andrew in Florida are:

INDIVIDUAL AND FAMILY GRANTS This program provides grants of up to $11,900.00 per family to help meet disaster-related necessary expenses or serious needs for those disaster victims who are unable to meet such expenses through other programs or other means. These grants are designed to help low income families. $100 million

TEMPORARY HOUSING This program offers alternative housing for disaster victims whose home are uninhabitable. Home repair funds may be given to owner-occupants in lieu of other forms of temporary housing so that families can quickly return to their damaged homes. $40 million

CRISIS COUNSELING This programs refers disaster victims to appropriate mental health agencies to relieve disaster-caused mental health problems. $10 million

In addition, there will be funds for debris removal, mobile homes and repair or replacement of public buildings, public utilities and repair or restoration of recreational facilities and parks.

G07108

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 12, 1993

93 MAR 12 P10:00

Included in P.O. schedule of SAT. 3/13

MEMORANDUM FOR GENE SPERLING

FROM: Dorothy Robyn

SUBJECT: Florida's Defense Industry

Defense Spending and Employment

DoD spending in Florida in FY91 was nearly $11 billion; half went to defense contractors, and half to base operations. The defense industry employs more than 245,000 residents, directly and indirectly, making it the state's third largest industry.

DoD is also an important funding source for university R&D in Florida.

Florida is expected to lose 35,000 to 45,000 jobs as a result of defense cuts, many of them high-tech jobs. Additional demand for jobs will come from military retirees, who settle heavily in Florida. In August 1992, Florida had the seventh highest unemployment rate of any state.

Florida's defense industry is concentrated in eight counties; north and central Florida are particularly dependent on defense-related manufacturing. Small subtier suppliers will feel most of the impact of cuts in defense procurement.

Prospects

Florida has some significant obstacles to diversification: Its technology clusters tend to be focused on a few specialties and isolated from other expertise. Moreover, the state's civilian infrastructure and educational systems are weak. Florida ranks in the bottom quarter of the nation in numbers of scientists and engineers.

Florida's assets include nationally-recognized research and faculty resources in several key technologies: electro-optics (U. of Central Florida), biomedical engineering (U's of Miami and South Florida), and software (U's of Florida and Central Florida). The State has also become aggressive in going after federal R&D: North Florida State U. recently beat out MIT in the competition for a national magnet research center because it offered to provide a more generous match.

A survey of 200 Florida defense companies found that two-thirds of them report moderate-or-better potential to shift to non-defense production. The types of assistance they want includes finding civilian markets (63%), finding overseas markets (54%), and financing new equipment purchases (33%); retraining workers (22%) was a lower priority.

A report of the Governor's Defense Reinvestment Task Force (co-chaired by Rep. Bacchus) concludes that there is no silver bullet: "Technology transfer, diversification, high technology public works, spinoffs and dual-use technologies are all components of the solution." The report encourages the State to take an active role in encouraging conversion and promoting growth in high tech industries.

The report recommends many of the kinds of technology programs that are in President Clinton's conversion package: R&D in Florida's core technologies, technology commercialization, manufacturing outreach, and partnerships among primes, subs and vendors (Florida contractors buy only a third of their defense supplies from other Florida businesses; strengthening in-state linkages would keep that business at home).

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

93 MAR 12 P6:28

March 12, 1993

RECOMMENDED TELEPHONE CALL

TO: Ron Brown
(202) 482-4233

DATE: Friday, March 12, 1993, prior to your dinner with Senator Hollings. Call

RECOMMENDED BY: Christine A. Varney and Bruce Lindsey

PURPOSE: Secretary Brown has requested to speak with you briefly prior to your dinner with Senator Hollings. Senator Hollings chairs the relevant oversight committees for the Department of Commerce.

BACKGROUND: Secretary Brown would like to discuss with you the personnel issue he has pending as it relates to Senator Hollings. As you know, Senator Hollings recommended Henry Techlinberg for Under Secretary for Trade and Tourism at the Department of Commerce. Secretary Brown is prepared to make this recommendation after discussing it with you. In addition, Secretary Brown will be leaving for Mexico Monday. He would like to discuss his trip with you prior to his departure.

TOPICS OF DISCUSSION:

1. Henry Techlinberg appointment.
2. Secretary Brown's trip to Mexico.

CONTACT PERSON AND
TELEPHONE NUMBER(S): Ron Brown - o: 482-4233 h: 362-3828
c: 288-3200
Personal Secretary - Barbara Schmitz: 482-1157
h: (301)890-3369

DATE OF SUBMISSION: March 12, 1993

ACTION: ______________________________

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 03/12/93

TO: THE VICE PRESIDENT
MACK MCLARTY
TONY LAKE
HOWARD PASTER

FROM: **JOHN D. PODESTA**
Assistant to the President and
Staff Secretary

The attached has been forwarded to the President.

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-6050

March 11, 1993

MEMORANDUM

TO: The President

FROM: Sam Nunn Sam

SUBJECT: **Initiatives regarding Russia - Consultation with the Senate**

Per your request during our March 8 phone conversation, I have given some thought to a mechanism for your consulting with the Senate on new initiatives toward Russia, in connection with preparations for your meeting with Yeltsin.

After you advise the Senate leadership (Senators Mitchell and Dole) of your intention, I believe a small working group should be formed to serve as a primary point of contact between the White House and the Senate on these matters. A similar House group should also be formed. I suggest two separate meetings, although they could be merged if time pressure requires.

For the Senate group, I'd suggest that the Democratic side include Senators Mitchell, Pell, Biden, Boren, Leahy, and myself. On the Republican side (I've discussed this privately with Dick Lugar), I'd suggest Senators Dole, Lugar, Stevens, Domenici, and Warner.

I'd like to suggest one other step in connection with the upcoming Summit. I think we're all agreed that the active participation of the U.S. private sector in the economic development of Russia and the other new countries is essential. An important symbolic gesture in this regard would be your convening a meeting of business leaders at the White House to tell them personally that private sector investment is squarely in U.S. national security interests and a top priority for you and your Administration.

Economic and business leaders -- such as New York Federal Reserve Bank official and former Yeltsin advisor Tom Corrigan, Dresser Industries CEO Jack Murphy, and Bob Strauss -- could work with Strobe Talbott and Ron Brown to put a representative group together.

While we don't want to create false hopes of rapid, massive U.S. investment, or of high-cost government assistance to our private sector, a carefully caveated gesture of this sort would send a positive signal to our private sector, as well as to the G-7 and to interested parties in the former Soviet Union. It would also help energize the various involved components of the Executive Branch, including EXIM, OPIC, the Trade Development Agency, Treasury, and Commerce.

I applaud your G-7 initiative. This is where the problem has been and where U.S. leadership is required. It is unacceptable for Japan to continue to remain passive because of the dispute over the northern islands.

I believe you are leading in the right direction on this matter, which must be our top national security priority.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 12, 1993

[redacted]

MR. PRESIDENT:

I've shared this with Bob and Tony.

John Podesta

[redacted]

[redacted]

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

THE CHAIRMAN

March 11, 1993

93 MAR 11 P6:58

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: LAURA D. TYSON

SUBJECT: Malpass Article on Adjustment in Latin America

David Malpass argues correctly that sound deficit reduction programs must be built on creating an environment for private sector growth. He also argues that deficit reduction cannot be pursued as an end in itself, and that deficit-reduction measures be fashioned to promote growth. Our approach is based on these arguments. Our adjustment package includes as many pro-investment measures as would appear fiscally and politically feasible at this time. The package encourages private sector growth directly through our stimulus measures, our targeted private-sector tax relief, and our supportive investment programs in technology, education and training, and infrastructure. The package will also encourage private sector growth indirectly through its beneficial effects on long-term interest rates.

Insofar as Mr. Malpass argues that fiscal adjustment measures should be designed to stimulate growth and investment, he is correct. But in his argument that such measures should take a backseat to growth promotion to reduce the deficit and inflation, he is fundamentally wrong. Chile endured years of fiscal discipline and high unemployment in the 1970s and 1980s before it controlled its inflationary pressures and emerged as one of Latin America's strongest economic performers. Mexico's adjustment program transformed its fiscal balance, excluding interest payments, from a 5 percent of GDP deficit in 1982 to an 8 percent surplus by the decade's end; this heroic effort makes our own program seem quite modest by comparison. In Argentina, repeated attempts to fix the exchange rate in order to suppress inflation ended in failure and in the hyperinflations of 1989 and early 1990. The fiscal tightening that took place subsequently was instrumental in giving Argentina's 1991 exchange rate program the credibility it needed to reduce inflation. In sum, stringent fiscal adjustment, even at the cost of short-term reductions in growth, was a key factor underlying the recent improvements in economic performance among various Latin American nations.

Successful Latin Economies Show the Gain Before the Pain

The Americas

By David Malpass

President Clinton, Lloyd Bentsen, Robert Reich et al. take note: Latin politicians who have raised gasoline and consumption taxes and cut government subsidies merely to reduce their budget deficits have failed both politically and economically. However, when Latin leaders unleash the growth potential of all levels of the economy through liberalized fiscal policies built on a solid currency, they get public support and achieve lasting change.

Like the incoming administration, Latin America is seeking a sweeping change in its political economy. In a very short period of time, Latin America adopted democracy as its preferred form of government, and market-based economics as its preferred economic system. In countries such as Mexico, Argentina, El Salvador and Chile, governments promoted policies that led to an almost-immediate improvement in the growth potential of the average citizen. However, in Venezuela, Ecuador, Brazil, Nicaragua and others, the consensus movement toward a market-oriented economy was slowed by leaders who focused on deficit reduction without first declaring a program designed to improve the people's economic situation.

Most of Latin America's unsuccessful attempts at economic change rely on austerity – the "no pain, no gain" recipe. In this recipe, "courageous" politicians use up their political capital getting their people to accept economic slowdown, tax increases and public sector layoffs. It's hard enough to sell that message in developed countries like the U.S., but in poor Latin countries – where mere survival is a challenge for most – it can be a political death sentence. Leaders who promote these policies are left with political instability, a deep recession and higher, not lower, deficits. Nevertheless, many economists laud this policy of impoverishment, and urge Latin politicians to "stay the course" as their popularity erodes and per capita incomes sink further.

The examples build a clear case that deficit reduction must be kept in the context of improved living standards. While deficits do impede growth and should be reduced, sound deficit reduction programs must be built on creating an environment for private sector growth. Deficit reduction cannot be pursued as an end in itself.

When President Carlos Salinas set about revolutionizing the Mexican economy, he first promised, and achieved, economic stability and the prospect of rapid growth. Taxes on production, capital formation, international trade and internal commerce were radically reduced. Almost immediately, the economy began to expand and tax revenues increased rapidly. This gave government the revenue it needed to pursue far-reaching efforts at modernizing Mexico's infrastructure and reaching out to the most impoverished (most notably through the multibillion-dollar Solidarity program).

The expanding economy and increased social spending gave President Salinas the popularity he needed to enter into a trade agreement with the U.S., embark on agricultural reform and sell off state enterprises. Only after the fruits of this growth strategy were harvested was significant revenue allocated to retire Mexico's internal and external debts. If Mexico's original policy objective had been merely deficit reduction, rather than improved living standards, these radical changes might never have occurred.

Similarly, Argentina's budget deficit has fallen sharply not because the government imposed deficit reduction and austerity on its people but because it imposed a sound currency and very rapid growth. Yet conventional wisdom increasingly attributes its success to deficit reduction. A report in the Financial Times earlier this month claimed that "virtual elimination of the budget deficit has already cut inflation to less than 20% a year." But Argentina's budget-balancing revenue surge began in April 1991, just after it embarked on its growth policy based on a sound, freely exchangeable currency combined with dramatic fiscal incentives for growth (income tax rates were lowered to 20% on incomes up to $60,000 with no tax on capital gains).

Argentina's treasury income rose from under $400 million monthly between January and March 1991 to $618 million in April and nearly $1 billion per month in 1992. Beginning in June 1991, the budget was practically in balance. In the meantime, Argentina's rapid growth began almost precisely in April 1991, the result of a stabilization program reliant on growth, not on economic contraction.

> *Sound deficit reduction programs must be built on creating an environment for private sector growth.*

In contrast, Brazil has spent nearly three years blindly pursuing deficit reduction while its economy continues to sink. Brazil's January 1992 standby arrangement with the IMF agreed on another vigorous attack on the deficit as the primary thrust of economic reform. The Economic Commission on Latin America noted in its September 1992 report that "Brazil's federal government cut back sharply on expenditure in response to a decrease in its revenues, and managed to generate a surplus as a result."

Of course, during this attack on the deficit, the government was printing so much money that inflation stayed above 20% a month. Yet the Jan. 6 editorial in the Financial Times claimed modestly that "although he may not realise it, fiscal reform should be [Brazil's new President Itamar] Franco's priority. Only through such reform will the budget deficit be closed, inflation subdued, interest rates lowered and confidence restored." No mention of the importance of monetary policy in fueling inflation or of reducing subsidized credit to farmers, states and state enterprises.

In Venezuela, Peru and Ecuador, government-led austerity programs – the blind pursuit of deficit reduction with little regard to growth – has brought falling political fortunes, economic hardships on the people, and a faltering desire to continue with economic change. Peru's real GDP may have fallen as much as 3% in 1992 with inflation still above 40% in spite of a "successful" deficit reduction effort.

Ecuador's new president entered office last August with 90% public approval. He immediately set bout fixating on his government's too-high deficit by increasing gasoline taxes and devaluing the currency. His popularity plummeted, much-needed economic reform plans were shelved, and growth remained stagnant.

Before the new U.S. administration turns the helm point blank at deficit reduction, it should tell the average American exactly what the benefit will be. Above all, countries end up with smaller deficits when their economies expand, not when they contract, so deficit reduction measures should promote growth.

Mr. Malpass was deputy assistant secretary of state for Latin America during the Bush Administration.

not Argentina

wrong!

To Laura T.
Bob Rubin
What's your comment on this?
BC

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

1/29/93

Pending

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

[redacted]

March 12, 1993

NOTE FOR MACK McLARTY

I've forwarded your note to the President. Will your staff follow up on "Miss Dorothy?"

John Podesta

[redacted]

[redacted]

1-25-93 Mike Beebe, Searcy, AR

Letter sent to MMcLarty on behalf of Mrs. Dorothy Moore, former receptionist/phone operator in office of Gov. Bill Clinton.

Request you consider having "Miss Dorothy" answer the phone at the White House for a day as a symbolic gesture for her many years with Gov. Bill Clinton and her patience with members of Arkansas State Senate.

Letter signed by all members of the Arkansas State Senate with one space vacant for you to sign.

Mack
Not a bad idea
great person in
Arkansas

Mack,
Not a bad idea.
great person in
Arkansas.

Mr. President —

I Believe we should do this — Dorothy is special and totally dedicated to you and Arkansas.

Mack

[redacted]

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 12, 1993

MR. PRESIDENT:

I have also sent copies of this to the Vice President, Mack, Tony, Howard and George.

John Podesta

[redacted]

[redacted]

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

93 MAR 12 A9:54

March 8, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Bernard Nussbaum and
Walter Dellinger

Re: Appeal by the United States in Meinhold

This is in response to your attached note on Meinhold.

The District Court in Meinhold held the military's ban on service by homosexuals unconstitutional. The District Court (1) rescinded the discharge of Keith Meinhold and (2) issued a nationwide order permanently enjoining the Department of Defense from discharging or denying enlistment to any person based on sexual orientation "in the absence of sexual conduct which interferes with the military mission of the armed forces. . . ."

On March 3, 1993, the Department of Justice filed a notice of appeal from the District Court's ruling in Meinhold and requested a stay of the District Court's order with respect to persons other than Meinhold. Meinhold himself remains on active duty pending the resolution of the appeal.

It was necessary to appeal and to seek a stay in order to permit compliance with the January 29, 1993 Presidential Directive which regulates treatment of homosexuals in the service between now and July 15, 1993. If Judge Hatter's order is not stayed, DOD and DOJ officials could be held in contempt for placing acknowledged homosexuals on standby reserve as required by the interim Presidential Directive.

The appeal and stay request do not commit the government to arguing that the military ban on homosexuals is constitutional. The government, in fact, suggests that the Court of Appeals hold the case in abeyance and delay the filing of briefs until after July 15, at which time the Department of Justice can file a brief consistent with policy at that time.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

93 MAR 8 P5:35

B Nussbaum

The last time we talked this decision hadn't been made — what's the deal?

U.S. Opposes Court Move to Reinstate Gay Sailor

By ERIC SCHMITT
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, March 4 — Five weeks after President Clinton hailed a judge's ruling that the Pentagon's ban on homosexuals in the military is unconstitutional, the Justice Department is trying to keep that ruling from taking effect.

Administration officials say in interviews and court papers that allowing the decision in the case of Petty Officer Keith Meinhold to take effect could upset a fragile compromise reached in January by Mr. Clinton and Congress to delay lifting the ban until July 15.

Mr. Clinton and senior aides count on using that interim period to persuade Congress to support his campaign pledge to lift the ban. In January, Mr. Clinton delayed issuing his promised executive order on the subject in the face of opposition from Republicans and some Democrats in the Senate.

The Administration's argument was rejected last month by a Federal district judge, Terry Hatter Jr., who in January ordered the Navy to reinstate Mr. Meinhold, a 30-year-old sailor who was discharged last year after proclaiming his homosexuality on national television. Judge Hatter had also permanently enjoined the Pentagon from discharging homosexuals "in the absence of sexual conduct which interferes with the military mission."

Ruling Is Appealed

The Justice Department on Wednesday filed an appeal of Judge Hatter's decision with the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit in San Francisco.

Under the compromise Mr. Clinton and Congress reached, in a six-month interim period military personnel who reveal their homosexuality cannot be discharged but may be placed on standby reserve without pay or benefits. If Judge Hatter's decision is allowed to stand, Administration officials fear that individuals placed on standby reserve might sue the Government, challenging the basis of the proceedings against them or claiming that the limbo status would effectively discharge them.

The Government has filed briefs in four or five other cases involving service members who are trying to block their administrative discharge hearings pending completion of the gay-policy review, an Administration official said. In each case, the official said, the Government has opposed the litigation as interfering with its long-term goal of lifting the ban.

An effort to preserve a fragile compromise.

On Jan. 29, when Mr. Clinton reached his agreement with Senate leaders, led by Sam Nunn, the Georgia Democrat who is chairman of the Armed Forces Committee, he praised Judge Hatter's ruling, which he said had strengthened his hand in the negotiations. "It makes the practical point I have been making all along," Mr. Clinton said.

But in the talks the previous night that produced the compromise with Congress, Mr. Clinton had agreed to seek delays in court proceedings for those discharged for being homosexuals.

Legal briefs filed by the Justice Department pointedly do not argue the merits of Judge Hatter's decision, and do not object to granting relief to Mr. Meinhold. But the Administration argued that Judge Hatter had overstepped his authority.

"The order is clearly overbroad, restricts the authority of the President in consultation with Congress to make rules governing the armed forces, and should be stayed pending appeal to the extent applicable to persons other than Meinhold," the Government argued.

During the time Mr. Clinton and Congress work out an acceptable policy, "the judiciary should refrain from pre-empting that process by imposing its own policy," the Government said.

In a telephone interview from his lawyer's offices in Los Angeles, Mr. Meinhold said, "Wouldn't this be nice and convenient to trample all over the constitutional rights of American service members just to make a politically expedient compromise that even the President didn't like."

Chai Feldblum, legal director of the Campaign for Military Service, a Washington-based lobbying organization that opposes the current policy, said, "The President and the Department of Justice are caught between a rock and a hard place, and they're trying to make their best efforts."

"They don't like the ban and think it's unconstitutional, but they are hamstrung by a compromise that they voluntarily entered into to keep policy in place for six months," said Ms. Feldblum. "In the long run, though, that six months will allow us to convince Congress to support lifting the ban."

"The main point here is that the Government's appeal shows how weak an interim measure the compromise is," said William Rubenstein, director of the American Civil Liberties Union's Lesbian and Gay Rights Project in Manhattan.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1993

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 12, 1993

MR. PRESIDENT:

For your information, this is the final set of base closing materials that the NEC sent to members of the cabinet this afternoon. **You have reviewed most of this material already.** It includes a final version of materials that we forwarded to you this morning through Bruce Lindsey together with background on the actual bases closed. This material has also been circulated to senior White House staff.

Todd Stern

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

93 MAR 12 P5:06

March 12, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR CABINET MEMBERS

FROM: GENE SPERLING

THROUGH: CHRISTINE VARNEY
ROBERT E. RUBIN

SUBJECT: Base Closing Materials

The attached materials were prepared overnight with the considerable efforts of Sylvia Mathews, Tom Kalil, David Lane, Sheryll Cashin, Peter Yu and Bonnie Deane. We also received significant contributions from Dorothy Robyn, Steven Jones (NSC), Don Gessaman, Tom Stanners, and Melinda Drage (OMB).

Attached are the following materials regarding base closings:

1. General Investment Talking Points for Phone Calls – talking points include details on how our investment applies to base closings

2. Base Closing Process Memo

3. Base Closing Q&As

4. California Base Closing Talking Points

5. Base Closing Conversion Success Stories

6. Specific Base Closing Background

Attachments

TALKING POINTS ON INVESTMENT PLAN FOR PHONE CALLS: HOW THE CLINTON ADMINISTRATION WILL RESPOND TO BASE CLOSINGS

PURPOSE OF CALLS:

– to show that the President is keeping his commitment to take every step possible as soon as possible to strengthen the economy, create jobs and ensure that we do not turn a cold shoulder to those who won the cold war

– to articulate our proactive approach to help communities with base closings: even though the President by statute has no role in the base closure selection until July 1, he wants to take immediate action to ensure that every community is provided with a comprehensive and active plan to diversify and strengthen their local economies even in the face of defense cutbacks

– to listen, hear each community's concerns and show we care

– to explain the base closure process (see attached memo)

– to underscore that there is a process for each community to plan for their future, and that we have a bold investment plan that –– if passed –– can help bring economic renewal, growth, and help their community.

- <u>The Clinton Administration will take an active approach to handling base closures.</u>

– <u>coordination team</u> – The Office of Economic Adjustment will work with every community where there is a base closing. The OEA will help that region or community plan for economic diversification. There will be a team to assist the community to make sure that these communities have the knowledge and access to federal programs that will help them both plan for the economic diversification for their community.

– <u>planning grants</u> – Affected communities can apply to the OEA for planning grants that can be used to identify ways to diversify the community's economy and make use of the existing base. These grants average $300,000 to $500,000. ($66 million over 5 years). That money will help you coordinate your plan and identify other federal programs that will help your community. For example, the FAA provides planning funds to convert military airfields to civilian use. In recent years these grants have averaged about $100 – $250,000.

• <u>implementing change</u> – Once communities have a plan to diversify the economy and redirect the facility, they can apply for funds from the Economic Development Administration (EDA) in the Commerce Department. These funds include grants and revolving loan funds for business development, technical assistance, public works, or almost any other activity that addresses economic adjustment problems identified in the community's economic adjustment plan. ($ 96 million over five years)

ENVIRONMENTAL STREAMLINING

The Clinton Administration is committed to expedite agency approvals in an environmentally responsible manner so that we can speed environmental clean-up on closed bases to ensure that they can quickly be put to commercial use or turned over to the local government for public purposes. This will ensure a minimum loss of economic activity.

THERE IS FUNDING IN THE CLINTON STIMULUS PACKAGE AND LONG-TERM INVESTMENT PLAN THAT MAY HELP COMMUNITIES AFFECTED BASE CLOSURES.

A strong economy -- and an investment plan that allows communities the opportunity for diversification -- are the most important things that the Clinton Administration can provide for communities faced with base closures. The President's overall economic plan has already begun to strengthen the national economy. Different aspects of the President's investment will be particularly helpful for different regions and areas of the country affected by base closing. The following are some specific areas of investment provided for in the economic plan that will positively impact the economic health and job creation of many of the local communities.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT -- The stimulus and investment packages in the plan increase funds for **community development block grants** by $2.5 billion in 1993 alone. These funds can be for valuable public projects that create jobs and improve the community.

- **Mass Transit Formula Capital Grants** -- Urban communities including those with base closures can receive these funds to upgrade their rail facilities and replace ancient buses, vans and rail cars. Such investments both create jobs and upgrade infrastructure to attract new businesses. ($1.2 billion over 5 years.)

- **Rural Community and Business Assistance** -- This initiative will provide $1.2 billion over five years in federal assistance to rural communities, businesses and individuals by leveraging federal investment to allow rural areas to help themselves. For example, rural communities with base closures can apply for loans for community facilities such as health care clinics, fire stations and other vital facilities.

State Discretion to Invest In Communities affected by Base Closing: The following programs provide $10 billion in new investments that states have the discretion to invest in communities affected by base closing.

o The President's plan fully funds the highway portion of ISTEA and includes over $5 billion in federal highway aid over five years.

o **The New Drinking Water State Revolving Fund** can be used by municipalities for construction projects to address drinking water quality. ($4.6 billion over 5 years)

o **The Waste Water State Revolving Fund** component of the stimulus package will provide $845 million in capitalization grants for the construction of sewage treatment facilities and to most other wastewater needs.

JOB TRAINING

The long-term investment plan includes over $2 billion a year in funding for dislocated worker assistance. In addition, the plan provides for one-stop career shopping, which will make it easier for dislocated workers seeking to change jobs or careers or upgrade their skills to access federal programs and services. This new investment initiative will be an essential tool in assisting those workers who experience dislocations caused by a base closing.

PRIVATE SECTOR INVESTMENT INCENTIVES

The President's economic plan includes several tax incentives for private sector investment. These incentives include a targeted capital gains exclusion and a small business investment tax credit to encourage businesses to invest and create jobs.

The plan also takes steps to increase availability of capital. Small business loan guarantees are increased by almost $3 billion over five years. And the President has announced a series of regulatory changes to alleviate "the credit crunch."

ASSISTANCE TO HIGH-TECH COMMUNITIES

The Clinton Administration's technology policy will help communities such as Northern California, who are affected by base closings and defense cut-backs, but have the potential to create jobs in the industries of the 21st century such as software, semiconductors, and telecommunications equipment. The Administration will:

Provide matching funds for communities that build on local strengths through "regional technology alliances";

Help small and medium-sized suppliers to defense contractors compete effectively in civilian markets by providing technical assistance through a national network of manufacturing extension centers; and

Expand market opportunities for defense contractors by investing in the infrastructure of the 21st century, such as advanced communications networks and "smart highways."

1993 DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The defense base closure process was established by Congress (Public Law 101–510) three years ago to facilitate the difficult but necessary drawdown of our military facilities to match our post–cold war military force levels. It features a non–partisan Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission that conducts an independent review of DoD recommendations.

KEY 1993 BASE CLOSURE DATES

January 8	President Bush, in consultation with Congress, nominated 8 Commissioners (President Clinton did not recommend changes to the list of nominees)
February 22	Military Services made their 1993 base closure and realignment recommendations to Secretary Aspin
March 4	Senate confirmed 8 Commissioners (Jim Courter is Chairman, as in 1991)
March 15 (Planned release Mar 12th)	Secretary of Defense must forward a list of recommended base closures to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission (also published in Federal Register and sent to Congressional Defense Committees)
March – June	The eight member Commission holds hearings around the country, visits the bases, and makes an independent and open review of the DoD recommendations (evaluates any deviation from the selection criteria)
Apr 15	GAO Report due to Commission on the DoD base closure recommendations and selection process
June 1	Any possible additions by the Commission to the Secretary of Defense's list must be published in the Federal Register
July 1	The Commission must recommend bases for closing or realignment to President Clinton
July 15	The President must either approve the Commission's recommendations and forward them to Congress or return them to the Commission with his reasons for disapproval

Sep 1	Final opportunity for President to approve Commission's recommendations and forward them to Congress
45 days	Congress then has 45 legislative days in which to pass a motion of disapproval in both houses, or the Commission's recommendations become law.

There are eight criteria governing the base closure process, as listed below. Military value receives priority consideration. Other important criteria address return on investment as well as the impact that closures or realignments might have on a local economy, its environment and infrastructure.

SUMMARY OF SELECTION CRITERIA

MILITARY VALUE

1. Current and future mission requirements and the impact operational readiness of the Department of Defense's total force.
2. Availability and condition of land, facilities, and associated airspace at both the existing and potential receiving locations.
3. The ability to accomodate contingency, mobilization, and future total force requirements at both the existing and potential receiving locations.
4. The cost and manpower implications.

RETURN ON INVESTMENT

5. The extent and timing of potential costs and savings, including the number of years, beginning with the date of completion of closure or realignment, for the savings to exceed costs.

LOCAL ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

6. The economic impact on local communities
7. The ability of both the existing and potential receiving communities' infrastructures to support forces, missions and personnel.
8. The environmental impact.

BASE CLOSING Q&A

Q. What is the base closing process?

A. Three years ago, Congress established an impartial process to select which bases would be closed as part of the Nation's adjustment to the post-Cold War era. Congress set up this process because special interest pressure had presented insurmountable obstacles to closing bases that were no longer needed for national security.

The process Congress established to remedy this situation had several important steps:

- The military services make recommendations to the Secretary of Defense based on defined criteria. The recommendations are reviewed by the Joint Chiefs of Staffs to ensure that the closings will not have negative military impacts.

- The Secretary of Defense reviews the list and then sends it to the independent Base Closure commission. THAT IS THE STEP THAT IS TAKING PLACE TODAY.

- The Base Closure Commission holds hearings around the country and receives an evaluation of the selections from the GAO.

- The Commission makes recommendations to the President on July 1. This is the first moment that the President is brought into the process under the base closure law.

- The President must either approve the Commission's recommendations and forward them to Congress or return them to the Commission with his reasons for disapproval.

Q. Why hasn't the President reviewed this list and taken some action to cushion the blow in hard hit economic areas like CA?

A. The entire purpose of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 is to achieve a fair, impartial and independent selection process for making base closure recommendations. The evaluation and recommendation process has only just begun and will not present final recommendations to the President until July 1. If the President intervenes before recommendations are even made it will compromise and politicize the process.

Q. Why doesn't the President just initiate a new law so that he could intervene to make the closings fairer?

A. Before this process was established in 1990, it was virtually impossible to close bases even when they'd outlived their usefulness due to political obstacles. Now that the Cold War is over we know that we must downsize the military and cut the deficit--that means reducing the number of military facilities we operate. This base closure process has worked in the past. However, it is important to underscore that these selections are only preliminary and will undergo several rounds of scrutiny before they become final. The President will have his opportunity in July to weigh in if he thinks the choices are unfair.

Q. Why didn't the President select new members to the Commission instead of letting Bush representatives stay on?

A. The Commission is a highly qualified, bi-partisan panel of leaders from business, the military and government. It would be unfair to judge them at such an early stage of the process. I can assure you that if I detect any unfairness or bias in the process, I will exercise my prerogatives as President when I see their final recommendations in July. Between now and then the Commission will have to hold hearings across the nation and hear each community present their case.

Q. Can the Commission itself take into account economic hardship?

A. Yes. It is one of eight criteria that is to be taken into the account in making recommendations for base closures. There will be extensive hearings in which communities have a chance to make themselves heard before the Commission.

Q: Won't the base closings in California have a very negative effect on their economy at a time when they have such high unemployment?

A: All bases that are ultimately slated for closing will feel some effects in the transition period. However, most bases will not be actually closed for 3-5 years so that adequate provisions can be made to address the economic impact in their communities.

Historically, some converted bases have become assets for local economic growth with effective community mobilization and planning. In the President's economic package there are many forms of assistance to help bases and their communities to take maximum advantage of the opportunity to move into a peacetime, private sector economy.

Q. Who can influence the process, if not the President?

A. It is essential that each community voices its views and explains their particular case. There will be extensive hearings in which communities have a chance to make themselves heard before the Commission. If the hardship on a community or region is deemed overwhelming, that can help to make a case for keeping a base open. Of course, if the President takes issue with the fairness of the process or the final recommendations, he can reject the list and force the Commission to reassess it in July.

Q. Can the President slow down the process to give communities time to figure out what they should do?

A. In fact, most of the bases will not be closing for 3-5 years after the decision is reached. In the meantime the President's stimulus and investment package provide funds for communities with base closures to plan a transition and to invest in conversion to a productive, peacetime, private sector led economy.

Q. Did the Secretary of Defense participate in the base closing selection list? How could your Secretary of Defense do this to CA?

A. The list announced today does not represent a list of bases that will close. The Secretary has overseen a standard process that involves eight criteria applied in a weighted ranking to identify bases for evaluation. This process is documented in the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 and is designed to provide a non-political, impartial process for realignment of military resources. The process has only begun and will undergo several additional steps of review. The President will have a chance to take action in July.

Q. Is the President willing to reject the list and recommend a second review by the commission if the number of closings in CA is not reduced before July?

A. The recommendations given today are just one early step in the process. There will be serious hearing and review before the President will be given the recommendations. At that time, he will closely review all of the relevant factors and makes his best judgment.

What he will be doing, however, is making clear to any community that might be affected by a base closing understand that this Administration will take an active, integrated and comprehensive investment strategy to help every community affected by a base closing make the transition to economic diversification and revitalization.

Q. How will the President deal with the devastation caused by removing so many bases from American communities on top of the current recession?

A. The disruption and hardship caused by the closings are unfortunate but would be truly tragic if the President did not respond with assistance to help make the transition. The President will actively respond to the impacted communities with funds and expertise to maximize the value of bases to their communities. Many bases have been transformed into industrial parks, colleges, airports and other valuable private sector uses.

Most of the bases will not be closing for 3–5 years after the decision is reached. This provides an opportunity for an administration to actively assist communities and businesses to make the transition to internationally competitive, private sector production.

Q. Isn't this going to hurt California immediately and wipe out the effects of stimulus? Isn't this a shell game?

A. No, this is investing in the future and taking charge of the transition to increasing America's competitiveness. As mentioned above, most of the bases will not be closing for 3–5 years after the decision is reached. This provides an opportunity for an administration to actively assist communities and businesses to make the transition to internationally competitive, private sector production.

TALKING POINTS FOR CALIFORNIA BASE CLOSINGS

* I know California has already been hit hard by defense cut backs and base closings. And I know how hard it will be for California -- with an unemployment of 9.8 percent -- to deal with any more base closings.

* But I want you to know that you are not in this alone. America will not enjoy a genuine economic recovery until the California economy is thriving -- and I will not rest until Californians are back to work.

* Many of the elements of my economic plan will help communities, firms and workers that may be hurt by the base-closings make the transition to a peace-time economy:

  - Funding the Defense Department's Office of Economic Adjustment at $30 million in FY93 will help communities use bases as industrial parks or schools. Historically, communities that have successfully reused bases have actually gained employment.

  - My budget also includes $80 million for revolving-loan programs and grants through the Commerce Department to target the communities hardest hid by defense cut-backs.

  - My economic plan would increase investments in infrastructure -- and give Governors the flexibility to target those investments to the communities that need it the most.

  - My commitment to maintain America's leadership in industries like aerospace and electronics will help California's industries create new high-wage jobs. For example, one California business leader estimates that investing in "smart highways" could create 20,000 high-tech jobs.

  - I will also help small and medium-sized suppliers to defense contractors compete effectively in civilian markets by providing technical assistance through a national network of manufacturing extension centers.

  - With the end of the Cold War, my Administration will ensure that National Labs located in California such as Lawrence Livermore and Lawrence Berkeley have a new mission -- working with companies in California to create high-wage jobs.

SUCCESS STORIES

Pease Air Force Base

Pease Air Force Base is located in coastal New Hampshire, approximately 55 miles north of Boston in Portsmouth (population 26,000). It was announced for closure in December 1988 and closed in March 1991. The base was the second largest employer in the area with 3,600 military and 1,100 civilian jobs.

The State immediately created the Pease Redevelopment Commission, a state/local entity, to plan for civilian conversion. Later, the Pease Development Authority (PDA), a State agency, was created to acquire, redevelop, and manage the property and operate a public airport.

The Office of Economic Adjustment has provided $860,000 for base reuse planning. FAA has provided $750,000 for aviation planning and noise impact studies. State and local governments contributed $1,108,000 to planning activities.

Major portions of the 4,200 acre base have been taken over by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (1,100 acres) for a refuge and the PDA (1,700 acres for a public airport). The golf course and remaining acerage will be bought by the PDA or through public auction.

There are about 1,000 new jobs at the Pease International Tradeport. Major new employers are the U.S. Passport and Visa Processing Center, and Business Express (Delta Airlines affiliate) maintenance facility. Business Express commuter service has begun between Pease and Boston. Two other commuter airlines are seeking service connections to Providence, New York and Washington. Deutsch Airbus has an option to establish its North American aircraft maintenance and overhaul facility at Pease, and a British biotechnology manufacturing facility is expected to be constructed soon. PDA has 80 staff for administration, airfield and golf course operations.

The EDA has awarded $3.2 million for access road improvements, building demolition, and infrastructure improvements that are tied to new State highway interchange construction at the main entrance. Nearly $15 million in construction contracts have developed for Tradeport redevelopment projects.

ALEXANDRIA, LOUISIANA

The Former England Air Force Base

England Air Force Base is located in Central Louisiana. It was announced for closure in April 1991 and closed in December 1992. England was the largest employer in the area with the loss of 3,000 military and 700 civilian jobs. The former base is in the city of Alexandria in Rapides Parish.

Following the closure announcement, community officials joined together to attempt to "save the base." At the same time the cities, parish, and businesses organized as a Development Authority to plan for the reuse of the base in the event the base closed. The "England Economic and Industrial Development District" was established by the State of Louisiana; it is commonly referred to as the "England Authority."

As of March 1993, the Office of Economic Adjustment has provided more than $800,000 for base reuse planning and staff support to the Authority. The state has committed $500,000 and Federal Aviation Administration has contributed $150,000. Care and custody of the base is the responsibility of the Authority, with a $2.4 million payroll funded by the Air Force.

The England Authority has aggressively pursued and successfully attracted many potential tenants for the base. A major accomplishment was the signing of the first lease with the J. B. Hunt Trucking Company in September, 1992. It meant the immediate creation of a new truck driver training school with future plans to add a central terminal for the trucking company. The schools trains 200 students each month and provide 30 permanent jobs--estimate annual income to the community is $2 million. Following this, the Authority competed successfully for the contract to serve as the Intermediate Staging Base of the Joint Readiness Training Center stationed at Fort Polk. This effort will assist in developing the airport and create over 100 jobs. Approximately 60,000 soldiers will rotate through the community annually; annual payroll is $4 million.

Success appears certain--over 150 prospects have indicated interest in base facilities, and the Authority is presently awaiting leases for tenants that will provide another 700 jobs.

BLYTHEVILLE, ARKANSAS

Eaker Air Force Base

Eaker Air Force Base is located in Northeast Arkansas approximately 70 miles north of Memphis. It was announced for closure in April 1991 and closed in December 1992. Eaker was the largest employer in the area with 2,700 military and 800 civilians. The base is in the city of Blytheville--population 23,000. Adjacent to the base is city of Gosnell which has a population of approximately 3,000.

Community officials responded to the announcement by attempting to keep the base open. A group of public and private sector officials from the cities, county, and state made their case to the Congressional delegation, senior DoD officials, and members of the Base Closure Commission. At the same time, this group, the Eaker Committee, initiated planning for the eventual closing of the base. The Eaker Committee has evolved as the Regional Aviation Authority that is responsible for the acquisition and operations of the base. Task forces of about 100 volunteers remain actively involved in the reuse planning process.

The Office of Economic Adjustment has provided more than $900,000 for base reuse planning and staff support to the Aviation Authority. The state has contributed $300,000 and FAA has committed $250,000 to the reuse effort. Care and custody of the base is the responsibility of the Authority, with a payroll of $2.4 million funded by the Air Force.

Presently, there are 45 employees performing the care and custody functions and 45 contracted positions for services such as fire protection, security, and maintenance. The Authority employs seven people. For ten days in December the base served as a U.S. Postal Service hub for Christmas mail. During that time, 185 people were working on the base--there were 52 flight operations that required the handling of 160,000 gallons of fuel.

The community is enthusiastic about the potential for new economic, educational, and quality of life opportunities at the former base. Negotiations are ongoing with several prospects that could result in the creation of many new jobs.

BEEVILLE, TEXAS

NAS Chase Field

The 1991 Base Realignment and Closure Commission recommended that Naval Air Station Chase Field be closed. The action will result in the loss of 733 military and 914 civilian positions. The base consists of 9,900 acres. Land use includes airfield runways; taxiways and aprons; and industrial, commercial, residential, and recreational spaces.

The Office of Economic Adjustment involvement began with a request from local officials from both the City of Beeville and Bee County. To date, the Office of Economic Adjustment has provided approximately $533,000 to the local community for base reuse planning and staff support for the reuse organization. Additional federal support includes $154,000 through the Federal Aviation Administration to undertake an airport master plan, and $1,800,000 from the Department of Labor for worker adjustment assistance.

The Texas Department of Criminal Justice, will, by year's end create approximately 1200 jobs at the former base. These positions will have comparable wage rates to those that were lost, and this one tenant alone will replace approximately two-thirds of the previous payroll. Manufacturing leases to date include Prostar Aircraft, Inc., which manufactures small planes for crop dusting and recreational use. They currently have 10 jobs and by fall, 1993 once all their equipment is in-place, will have 50 jobs. Forty additional jobs will be created by a building products manufacturer who will start operations in June, 1993.

Four hundred housing units have been acquired by the redevelopment authority for housing for the new prison employees and other new employees on the former military installation. Ninety one families have moved in to date, and it is anticipated that all units will be filled by fall, 1993.

1993 List of Military Installations
Inside the United States
for Closure or Realignment

Part I: Major Base Closures

Army

Ft McClellan, Alabama
Vint Hill Farms, Virginia

Navy

Naval Station Mobile, Alabama
Mare Island Naval Shipyard, Vallejo, California
Marine Corps Air Station El Toro, California
Naval Air Station Alameda, California
Naval Aviation Depot Alameda, California
Naval Hospital Oakland, California
Naval Station Treasure Island, San Francisco, California
Naval Supply Center Oakland, California
Naval Training Center San Diego, California
Naval Air Station Cecil Field, Florida
Naval Aviation Depot Pensacola, Florida
Naval Training Center Orlando, Florida
Naval Air Station Barbers Point, Hawaii
Naval Air Station Glenview, Illinois
Naval Electronic Systems Engineering Center, St. Inigoes, Maryland
Naval Air Station Meridian, Mississippi
Naval Air Station South Weymouth, Massachusetts
Naval Station Staten Island, New York
Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Charleston Naval Shipyard, South Carolina
Naval Station Charleston, South Carolina
Naval Air Station Dallas, Texas
Naval Aviation Depot Norfolk, Virginia

Air Force

Homestead Air Force Base, Florida
K.I. Sawyer Air Force Base, Michigan
Newark Air Force Base, Ohio
O'Hare Int'l. Airport Air Force Reserve Station, Chicago Illinois

Defense Logistics Agency

Defense Electronics Supply Center, Dayton, Ohio
Defense Personnel Support Center, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

ANNISTON, ALABAMA
FORT GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN (ARMY)

DoD Recommendation: Partial closing

- Home of Army Chemical School, Army Military Police School, DoD Polygraph Institute.
- Army live-agent training capability to be retained.
- Justification: Consolidation of specialty schools of various services.

I. LEADERSHIP:

Gov. Guy Hunt (R) (205-261-2500)
Rep. Glen Browder (D) (225-3261)
Mayor Bill Robinson (205-236-3422)

II. DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC FACTS:

City population:	26,623	(1990 unemployment: 11.9%)
MSA population:	116,034	
Base population:	5,500 active duty 4,600 family 1,400 civilian	

Directly affected population:	-6,000 military -1,300 civilian
Projected employment loss (direct & indirect):	20 percent of Anniston MSA
Annual savings:	$31 million

III. ADJUSTMENT AND ADJUSTMENT-RELATED INITIATIVES:

The President's Economic Plan includes substantial assistance to Alabama, including:

- $38 million in new CDBG funding in 1993;
- $47 million in increased federal highway monies;
- $2.4 million in increased urban transit monies;
- $21 million in increased Clean Water and Drinking Water Funds.

IV. NOTES:

In 1991 DoD recommended complete closing; Commission disapproved.

Warrenton, Virginia
Vint Hill Farms Station (Army)

DoD Recommendation: Close

- Home to Intelligence Material Management Center and Center for Signal Warfare.
- Justification: Army's efforts to consolidate research and development activities.

I. Leadership:

Gov. Douglas Wilder (D) (804-786-2211)
Rep. Frank Wolf (R) (225-5136)
Mayor J. W. Lineweaver (703-347-1101)

II. Demographic and Economic Facts:

County population:	48,741	(1990 unemployment 3.3%)
Base population:	800 active duty 100 civilian	
Directly affected population:		-400 military -1,500 civilian
Projected employment loss (direct & indirect):		13 percent of Fauquier Co. MSA
Annual savings:		$19 million

III. Adjustment and Adjustment-Related Initiatives:

The President's Economic Plan includes substantial assistance to Virginia, including:

- $41 million in new CDBG funding in 1993;
- $56 million in increased federal highway monies;
- $3.5 million in increased urban transit monies;
- $37 million in increased Clean Water and Drinking Water Funds.

MOBILE, ALABAMA
MOBILE NAVAL STATION (NAVY)

DoD Recommendation: Close

- Home to USS Antrim, USS Flatley, USS Jesse Brown.
- Justification: Restructuring and reorganization of Atlantic Fleet.

I. LEADERSHIP:

Gov. Guy Hunt (R) (205-261-2500)
Rep. H.L. (Sonny) Callahan (R) (225-4931)
Mayor Michael Dow (205-434-7777)

II. DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC FACTS:

City population:	196,278	(1990 unemployment 7.1%)
SMA population:	476,923	(1990 unemployment 6.9%)

Base population: 800 active duty
100 civilian

Directly affected population: -500 military
-125 civilian

Projected employment loss (direct & indirect): 0.6 percent of Mobile MSA

Annual savings: $15.1 million

III. ADJUSTMENT AND ADJUSTMENT-RELATED INITIATIVES:

The President's Economic Plan includes substantial assistance to Alabama, including:

- $38 million in new CDBG funding in 1993;
- $47 million in increased federal highway monies;
- $2.4 million in increased urban transit monies;
- $21 million in increased Clean Water and Drinking Water Funds.

VALLEJO, CALIFORNIA
MARE ISLAND NAVAL SHIPYARD (NAVY)

DoD Recommendation: Close

- Home to Combat Systems Technical Schools Command; Marine Corps Security Force Battalion, Pacific.

- Justification: Restructuring and reorganization of Pacific Fleet.

I. LEADERSHIP:

Gov. Pete Wilson (R) (916-445-2841)
Rep. George Miller (D) (225-2095)
Mayor Anthony Intintoli (707-648-4575)

II. DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC FACTS:

City population:	109,199	(1990 unemployment 4.3%)
SMA population:	451,186	(1990 unemployment 5.3%)
County:		(Dec 1992 unemployment 5.9%)

Base population: 3,000 active duty
4,000 family
6,000 civilian

Directly affected population: -2,000 military
-7,600 civilian

Projected employment loss (direct & indirect): 11.7 percent of Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa MSA

Annual savings: $148.9 million

III. ADJUSTMENT AND ADJUSTMENT-RELATED INITIATIVES:

The President's Economic Plan includes substantial assistance to California, including:

- $273 million in new CDBG funding in 1993;

- $261 million in increased federal highway monies;

- more than $60 million in increased urban transit monies;

- $130 million in increased Clean Water and Drinking Water Funds.

IV. NOTES:
Adjacent Oakland projected employment loss 4.9 percent of MSA.

El Toro, California
Marine Corps Air Station

DoD Recommendation: Close

- Home to 3d Marine Aircraft Wing; Marine Corps, Air Bases West; Marine Air Group 11.
- Environmental concern: Planes conduct exercises over private property.
- Justification: Reorganization of Pacific Fleet support.
- Comment: Navy will sell land and facilities to defray cost of closing.

I. Leadership:

Gov. Pete Wilson (R) (916-445-2841)
Rep. C. Christopher Cox (R) (225-5611)

II. Demographic and Economic Facts:

Base population:	5,100 active duty 500 family 2,000 civilian
Directly affected population:	-5,700 military -1,000 civilian
Projected employment loss (direct & indirect):	0.9 percent of Anaheim-Santa Ana MSA
Annual savings:	$173.9 million

III. Adjustment and Adjustment-Related Initiatives:

The President's Economic Plan includes substantial assistance to California, including:

- $270 million in new CDBG funding in 1993;
- $261 million in increased federal highway monies;
- more than $60 million in increased urban transit monies;
- $130 million in increased Clean Water and Drinking Water Funds.

ALAMEDA, CALIFORNIA
NAVAL AIR STATION & NAVAL AVIATION DEPOT

DoD Recommendation: Close

- Home port to aircraft carrier, two cruisers.
- Justification: Restructuring and reorganization of Pacific Fleet support.

I. LEADERSHIP:

Gov. Pete Wilson (R) (916-445-2841)
Rep. Ron Dellums (D) (225-2661)
Mayor W. Winthrow (415-522-4100)

II. DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC FACTS:

City population:	76,459	(1990 unemployment 2.9%)
SMA population:	2.082 million	(1990 unemployment 4.2%)
County:		(Dec 1992 unemployment 5.9%)

Base population: 12,000 active duty
3,000 family
5,000 civilian

Directly affected population: -11,000 military
-3,200 civilian

Projected employment loss (direct & indirect): 3.7 percent of Oakland MSA

Annual savings: $120.0 million

III. ADJUSTMENT AND ADJUSTMENT-RELATED INITIATIVES:

The President's Economic Plan includes substantial assistance to California, including:

- $270 million in new CDBG funding in 1993;
- $261 million in increased federal highway monies;
- more than $60 million in increased urban transit monies;
- $130 million in increased Clean Water and Drinking Water Funds.

IV. NOTES:

Including other closings and readjustments, Oakland projected employment loss totals 4.9 percent of MSA.

Oakland, California
Naval Hospital

DoD Recommendation: Close

- 200-bed hospital.
- Justification: With various closings, hospital is no longer needed.

I. Leadership:

Gov. Pete Wilson (R) (916-445-2841)
Rep. Ron Dellums (D) (225-2661)
Mayor Ellihu Harris (415-238-3141)

II. Demographic and Economic Facts:

City population:	372,242	(1990 unemployment 5.8%)
County:		(Dec 1992 unemployment 5.9%)
Base population:	2,000 active duty 2,000 family 700 civilian	

Directly affected population: -1,500 military
-800 civilian

Projected employment loss (direct & indirect): 0.4 percent of Oakland MSA

Annual savings: $41.4 million

III. Adjustment and Adjustment-Related Initiatives:

The President's Economic Plan includes substantial assistance to California, including:

- $270 million in new CDBG funding in 1993;
- $261 million in increased federal highway monies;
- more than $60 million in increased urban transit monies;
- $130 million in increased Clean Water and Drinking Water Funds.

IV. Notes:

Including other closings and readjustments, Oakland projected employment loss totals 4.9 percent of MSA.

San Francisco, California
Naval Station Treasure Island

DoD Recommendation: Close

- Home to Naval Technical Training Center.
- Justification: Decrease in naval station capacity called for in DoD Force Structure Plan.

I. Leadership:

Gov. Pete Wilson (R) (916-445-2841)
Rep. Nancy Pelosi (D) (225-4965)
Mayor Frank Jordan (415-554-6141)

II. Demographic and Economic Facts:

City population:	723,959	(1990 unemployment 4.0%)
County:		(Dec 1992 unemployment 6.4%)
Base population:	3,000 active duty 3,000 family 1,000 civilian	

Directly affected population:	-600 military -500 civilian
Projected employment loss (direct & indirect):	0.2 percent of San Francisco MSA
Annual savings:	$43.1 million

III. Adjustment and Adjustment-Related Initiatives:

The President's Economic Plan includes substantial assistance to California, including:

- $270 million in new CDBG funding in 1993;
- $261 million in increased federal highway monies;
- more than $60 million in increased urban transit monies;
- $130 million in increased Clean Water and Drinking Water Funds.

IV. Notes:

Including other closings and readjustments, San Francisco projected employment loss totals 1.1 percent of MSA.

Oakland, California
Naval Supply Center

DoD Recommendation: Close

- Supplies Naval Aviation Depot, Alameda; Mare Island Naval Shipyard; Oakland Naval Hospital; Naval Station Treasure Island.
- Justification: With closing of bases, no longer necessary.

I. Leadership:

Gov. Pete Wilson (R) (916-445-2841)
Rep. Ron Dellums (D) (225-2661)
Mayor Lionel Wilson (415-273-3301)

II. Demographic and Economic Facts:

City population:	372,242	(1990 unemployment rate 5.8%)
Base population:	n.a.	

Directly affected population:	-2,300 military -1,000 civilian
Projected employment loss (direct & indirect):	0.5 percent of Oakland MSA
Annual savings:	$45.4 million

III. Adjustment and Adjustment-Related Initiatives:

The President's Economic Plan includes substantial assistance to California, including:

- $270 million in new CDBG funding in 1993;
- $261 million in increased federal highway monies;
- more than $60 million in increased urban transit monies;
- $130 million in increased Clean Water and Drinking Water Funds.

IV. Notes:

Including other closings and readjustments, Oakland projected employment loss totals 4.9 percent of MSA.

San Diego, California
Naval Training Center

DoD Recommendation: Close

- Training center for region.
- Justification: With closing of bases and reductions in manpower, training center no longer necessary.

I. Leadership:

Gov. Pete Wilson (R) (916–445–2841)
Rep. Schenk
Mayor Susan Golding (619–236–6330)

II. Demographic and Economic Facts:

City population:	1.110 million	(1990 unemployment 4.5%)
Base population:	n.a.	

Directly affected population:	–5,000 military –400 civilian
Projected employment loss (direct & indirect):	0.7 percent of San Diego MSA (see below)
Annual savings:	$69.0 million

III. Adjustment and Adjustment-Related Initiatives:

The President's Economic Plan includes substantial assistance to California, including:

- $270 million in new CDBG funding in 1993;
- $261 million in increased federal highway monies;
- more than $60 million in increased urban transit monies;
- $130 million in increased Clean Water and Drinking Water Funds.

IV. Notes:

Because of other adjustments, there will be a net *increase* in employment of 1.2 percent of MSA.

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA
NAVAL AIR STATION CECIL FIELD

DoD Recommendation: Close

- Home to Marine Corps Security Force Company, Aviation Intermediate Maintenance, Air Maintenance Training Group Detachment.
- Justification: Carrier air wings reduced consistent with fleet reductions; site selected as best to allow for consolidation of forces.

I. LEADERSHIP:

Gov. Lawton Chiles (D) (904-488-4441)
Rep. Brown
Mayor Ed Austin (904-630-1776)

II. DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC FACTS:

MSA population:	906,727	(1990 unemployment 5.5%)
Base population:	8,500 active duty 20,500 family 7,000 civilian	
Directly affected population:		-6,800 military -1,000 civilian
Projected employment loss (direct & indirect):		3.0 percent of Jacksonville MSA
Annual savings:		$56.7 million

III. ADJUSTMENT AND ADJUSTMENT-RELATED INITIATIVES:

The President's Economic Plan includes substantial assistance to Florida, including:

- $102 million in new CDBG funding in 1993;
- $101 million in increased federal highway monies;
- more than $19 million in increased urban transit monies;
- $61 million in increased Clean Water and Drinking Water Funds.

PENSACOLA, FLORIDA
NAVAL AVIATION DEPOT

DoD Recommendation: Close

- Attached to Pensacola Naval Air Station (home of Blue Angels), which will remain open.
- Justification: Reductions in fleet render depot unnecessary.

I. LEADERSHIP:

Gov. Lawton Chiles (D) (904-488-4441)
Rep. Earl Hutto (D) (225-4136)
Mayor Jerry Maygarden (904-435-1603)

II. DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC FACTS:

City population:	344,406	(1990 unemployment 6.0%)
Base population:	10,000 active duty 5,000 family 9,300 civilian	

Directly affected population:	-300 military -3,100 civilian
Projected employment loss (direct & indirect):	6.1 percent of Pensacola MSA (see below)
Annual savings:	$51.1 million

III. ADJUSTMENT AND ADJUSTMENT-RELATED INITIATIVES:

The President's Economic Plan includes substantial assistance to Florida, including:

- $102 million in new CDBG funding in 1993;
- $101 million in increased federal highway monies;
- more than $19 million in increased urban transit monies;
- $61 million in increased Clean Water and Drinking Water Funds.

IV. NOTES:

Because of other adjustments, there will be a net *increase* in employment of 4.3 percent of the Pensacola MSA.

Orlando, Florida
Naval Training Center

DoD Recommendation: Close

- Home to Recruit Training Command, Service School Command, Naval Hospital, Naval Nuclear Power School.
- Nuclear Power School to be relocated to New London.
- Justification: With closing of bases and reductions in manpower, training center no longer necessary.

I. Leadership:

Gov. Lawton Chiles (D) (904-488-4441)
Rep. C.W. (Bill) Young (R) (225-5961)
Mayor Glenda Hood (407-246-2221)

II. Demographic and Economic Facts:

MSA population:	1.072 million	(1990 unemployment 5.3%)
Base population:	12,000 active duty 5,000 family 3,000 civilian	

Directly affected population:	-8,700 military -700 civilian
Projected employment loss (direct & indirect):	2.1 percent of Orlando MSA
Annual savings:	$69.0 million

III. Adjustment and Adjustment-Related Initiatives:

The President's Economic Plan includes substantial assistance to Florida, including:

- $102 million in new CDBG funding in 1993;
- $101 million in increased federal highway monies;
- more than $19 million in increased urban transit monies;
- $61 million in increased Clean Water and Drinking Water Funds.

Barbers Point, Hawaii
Naval Air Station

DoD Recommendation: Close

- Home to Naval Helicopter Squadron, Coast Guard Air Station.
- Justification: reorganization of Pacific Fleet support.
- Navy will sell land and facilities to defray cost of closing.

I. Leadership:

Gov. John Waihee (D) (808-548-5420)
Rep. Patsy Mink (D) (225-4906)
Mayor Frank Fasi (808-523-4385)

II. Demographic and Economic Facts:

MSA population:	836,231	(1990 unemployment 2.6%)
Base population:	4,000 active duty 6,700 family 1,200 civilian	

Directly affected population:	-3,500 military -600 civilian
Projected employment loss (direct & indirect):	1.9 percent of Honolulu MSA
Annual savings:	$173.9 million

III. Adjustment and Adjustment-Related Initiatives:

The President's Economic Plan includes substantial assistance to Hawaii, including:

- $11 million in new CDBG funding in 1993;
- $47 million in increased federal highway monies;
- $3.6 million in increased urban transit monies;
- $9 million in increased Clean Water and Drinking Water Funds.

GLENVIEW, ILLINOIS
NAVAL AIR STATION

DoD Recommendation: Close

- Home to Coast Guard Air Station Chicago, reserve units.
- Family housing located at Glenview will be retained to meet Naval Training Center (Great Lakes) need.
- Justification: Reorganization of fleet and fleet resources.

I. LEADERSHIP:

Gov. Jim Edgar (R) (217-782-6830)
Rep. John Porter (R) (225-4835)
Mayor James Smirles (708-724-1700)

II. DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC FACTS:

MSA population:	6.069 million	(1990 unemployment 5.9%)
Base population:	1,500 active duty 1,200 family 200 civilian	

Directly affected population:	-1,800 military -400 civilian
Projected employment loss (direct & indirect):	0.1 percent of Chicago MSA
Annual savings:	$31 million

III. ADJUSTMENT AND ADJUSTMENT-RELATED INITIATIVES:

The President's Economic Plan includes substantial assistance to Illinois, including:

- $134 million in new CDBG funding in 1993;
- $110 million in increased federal highway monies;
- $35 million in increased urban transit monies;
- $82 million in increased Clean Water and Drinking Water Funds.

St. Inigoes, Maryland
Naval Electronic Systems Engineering Center

DoD Recommendation: Partial Closing

- Home to Electronic Systems Engineering Center.
- Retain ATC/ACLS facility and Aegis Radio Room.
- Justification: Consolidation of engineering centers.

I. Leadership:

Gov. William Donald Schaefer (D) (301-974-3901)
Rep. Steny Hoyer (D) (225-4131)

II. Demographic and Economic Facts:

County population:	75,974	(1990 unemployment rate 4.6%)
Base population:	n.a.	

Directly affected population:	-30 military -2,800 civilian
Projected employment loss (direct & indirect):	11.9 percent of St. Mary's Co. (see below)
Annual savings:	$32.3 million

III. Adjustment and Adjustment-Related Initiatives:

The President's Economic Plan includes substantial assistance to Maryland, including:

- $38 million in new CDBG funding in 1993;
- $45 million in increased federal highway monies;
- $5.1 million in increased urban transit monies;
- $44 million in increased Clean Water and Drinking Water Funds.

IV. Notes:

Due to relocations, net projected employment loss is 1.8 percent. In 1991, DoD recommended closing; Commission disapproved.

MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI
NAVAL AIR STATION (NAVY)

DoD Recommendation: Close

- Description: Aviation training
- Justification: Defense Department has twice as much capacity for aviation training as it needs. Closure results in centralized aviation training.

I. LEADERSHIP:

Senators Lott (R), and Cochran (D)
Rep. Montgomery (D)
Mayor J. W. Kemp (601-485-1929)

II. DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC FACTS:

County population:	75,555	(1990 unemployment 6.4%) (Dec 1992 unemployment 4.9%)
Base population:	1,700 active duty 1,200 family members 1,300 civilians	

Directly affected population:	-2,000 military -1,000 civilian
Projected employment loss (direct & indirect):	12.8 percent of Lauderdale Co.
Annual savings:	$82.2 million

III. ADJUSTMENT AND ADJUSTMENT-RELATED INITIATIVES:

The President's Economic Plan includes substantial assistance to Mississippi, including:

- $27 million in new CDBG funding in 1993;
- $32 million in increased federal highway monies;
- $0.7 million in increased urban transit monies;
- $16 million in increased Clean Water and Drinking Water Funds.

South Weymouth, Massachusetts
Naval Air Station (Navy)

DoD Recommendation: Close reserve base

- Justification: DoD has excess capacity in reserve air station. Reserve aviation support needs to be located on active operating air bases whenever possible.

I. Leadership:

Gov. William Weld (617-727-9173)
Senators Kennedy (D) and Kerry (D)
Rep. Studds (D)

II. Demographic and Economic Facts:

SMA population:	3.783 million	(1990 unemployment 5.5%)
Base population:	600 active duty 250 civilian	

Directly affected population:	-700 military -400 civilian
Projected employment loss (direct & indirect):	0.1 percent of Boston-Lawrence-Salem-Lowell MSA
Annual savings:	$25.9 million

III. Adjustment and Adjustment-Related Initiatives:

The President's Economic Plan includes substantial assistance to Massachusetts, including:

- $72 million in new CDBG funding in 1993;
- $185 million in increased federal highway monies;
- $16 million in increased urban transit monies;
- $62 million in increased Clean Water and Drinking Water Funds.

Staten Island, New York
Naval Station Staten Island (Navy)

DoD Recommendation: Close homeport

- Justification: Berthing capacity of Naval Station no longer needed.

I. Leadership:

Gov. Kirk Fordice (601-359-3150)
Senators D'Amato (R), Moynihan (D)
Rep. Molinari (D)
Mayor David Dinkins (212-788-3000)

II. Demographic and Economic Facts:

Richmond County, NY: Dec. 1992 unemployment: 9.6%

Directly affected population:	-1,800 military -1,000 civilian
Projected employment loss (direct & indirect):	0.1 percent of New York MSA
Annual savings:	$58.5 million

III. Adjustment and Adjustment-Related Initiatives:

The President's Economic Plan includes substantial assistance to New York, including:

- $250 million in new CDBG funding in 1993;
- $164 million in increased federal highway monies;
- more than $100 million in increased urban transit monies;
- $200 million in increased Clean Water and Drinking Water Funds.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Aviation Supply Office (Navy)

DoD Recommendation: Close -- move to Mechanicsburg (PA)

- Justification: Navy is consolidating inventory control points.

I. Leadership:

Gov. Mario Cuomo (212-417-2180)
Senators Specter and Wofford
Representatives Borski (D) and Margolies-Mezvinsky (D)
Mayor Edward Rendell (215-686-2181)

II. Demographic and Economic Facts:

City population:	1.585 million	(1990 unemployment 6.0%)
Base population:	n.a.	
Directly affected population:		-2,500 civilian
Projected employment loss (direct & indirect):		0.2 percent of Philadelphia MSA
Annual savings:		$20.5 million

III. Adjustment and Adjustment-Related Initiatives:

The President's Economic Plan includes substantial assistance to Pennsylvania, including:

- $159 million in new CDBG funding in 1993;
- $122 million in increased federal highway monies;
- $25 million in increased urban transit monies;
- $72 million in increased Clean Water and Drinking Water Funds.

CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
NAVAL STATION, NAVAL SHIPYARD, NAVAL HOSPITAL (NAVY)

DoD Recommendation: Close naval station, shipyard, supply center, and hospital, but retain ordnance station and Air Force Base

- Justification: Reduces excess capacity in naval shipyard capacity and pier and maintenance capacity

I. LEADERSHIP:

Senators Thurmond (R) and Hollings (D)
Representatives Ravenel (R) and Clyburn (D)
Major Joseph Riley (803-577-6970)

II. DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC FACTS:

City population:	80,414	(1990 unemployment 3.4%) (Dec 1992 unemployment 4.8%)
Base population:	26,000 active duty 63,000 family members 13,500 civilian	

Directly affected population:	-9,300 military -9,300 civilian
Projected employment loss (direct & indirect):	15 percent of Charleston MSA
Annual savings:	$105.2 million

III. ADJUSTMENT AND ADJUSTMENT-RELATED INITIATIVES:

The President's Economic Plan includes substantial assistance to South Carolina, including:

- $27 million in new CDBG funding in 1993;
- $41 million in increased federal highway monies;
- $1.7 million in increased urban transit monies;
- $18 million in increased Clean Water and Drinking Water Funds.

DALLAS, TEXAS
DALLAS NAVAL AIR STATION (NAVY)

DoD Recommendation: Close

- Justification: Reduce excess capacity in reserve air station category.

I. LEADERSHIP:

Senators Gramm (R), Krueger (D)
Representatives Frost (D), and Johnston (D)
Mayor Steve Bartlett (214-670-4054)

II. DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC FACTS:

City population: 1.006 million (1990 unemployment 6.0%)
Base population: 2,000 active duty
3,500 family members

Directly affected population: -1,400 military
[Net Texas change is +900 military, +800 civilian]

Projected employment loss
(direct & indirect): 0.5 percent of Dallas MSA

Annual savings: $5.2 million

III. ADJUSTMENT AND ADJUSTMENT-RELATED INITIATIVES:

The President's Economic Plan includes substantial assistance to Texas, including:

- $169 million in new CDBG funding in 1993;
- $181 million in increased federal highway monies;
- more than $20 million in increased urban transit monies;
- $83 million in increased Clean Water and Drinking Water Funds.

Norfolk, Virginia
Naval Aviation Depot (Navy)

DoD Recommendation: Close

- Justification: Navy must cut its aviation depot capacity in half.

I. Leadership:

Senators Warner (R) and Robb (D)
Rep. Pickett (D)
Mayor Mason Andrews (804-441-2000)

II. Demographic and Economic Facts:

City population:	261,229	(1990 unemployment 4.8%)
Base population:	n.a.	

Directly affected population: -100 military
-4,300 civilian

Projected employment loss (direct & indirect): 1.9 percent of Virginia Beach–Newport News MSA (see below)

Annual savings: $108.2 million

III. Adjustment and Adjustment-Related Initiatives:

The President's Economic Plan includes substantial assistance to Virginia, including:

- $41 million in new CDBG funding in 1993;
- $56 million in increased federal highway monies;
- $3.5 million in increased urban transit monies;
- $37 million in increased Clean Water and Drinking Water Funds.

IV. Notes:

Because of other realignments, there will be a net *increase* of 0.7 percent in this MSA

<u>HOMESTEAD, FLORIDA</u>
<u>HOMESTEAD AIR FORCE BASE</u>

DoD Recommendation: Close

- Devastated by Hurriance Andrew.
- Environmental condition of base very poor.
- Home to 31st Fighter Wing; 301st Rescue Squadron.
- Justification: Overall restructuring of forces; excessive rebuilding costs.

I. <u>LEADERSHIP:</u>

Rep. Miller (D)
Mayor J. W. Demilly (305-247-1801)

II. <u>DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC FACTS:</u>

County:		(Dec 1992 unemployment 7.4%)
Base population:	8,500 active duty 20,500 family 7,000 civilian	
Directly affected population:	-3,900 military -900 civilian	
Projected employment loss (direct & indirect):	1.0 percent of Miami MSA	
Annual savings:	$75.4 million	

III. <u>ADJUSTMENT AND ADJUSTMENT-RELATED INITIATIVES:</u>

The President's Economic Plan includes substantial assistance to Florida, including:

- $102 million in new CDBG funding in 1993;
- $101 million in increased federal highway monies;
- more than $19 million in increased urban transit monies;
- $61 million in increased Clean Water and Drinking Water Funds.

GWINN, MICHIGAN
K.I. SAWYER, AIR FORCE BASE

DoD Recommendation: Close

- Home to older B-52s.
- Justification: Less expensive to maintain bomber/missile base than bomber-only base (like K.I. Sawyer).

I. LEADERSHIP:

Rep. Miller (D)

II. DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC FACTS:

County population:	70,877	(1990 unemployment 8.5%) (Dec 1992 unemployment 7.4%)
Base population:	10,000 active duty 5,000 family 9,300 civilian	
Directly affected population:		-2,400 military -800 civilian
Projected employment loss (direct & indirect):		14 percent of Marquette Co. MSA
Annual savings:		$62.4 million

III. ADJUSTMENT AND ADJUSTMENT-RELATED INITIATIVES:

The President's Economic Plan includes substantial assistance to Michigan, including:

- $100 million in new CDBG funding in 1993;
- $75 million in increased federal highway monies;
- more than $9 million in increased urban transit monies;
- $78 million in increased Clean Water and Drinking Water Funds.

NEWARK, OHIO
NEWARK AIR FORCE BASE

DoD Recommendation: Close

- Depot maintenance activity planned to be privatized on site.

I. LEADERSHIP:

Rep. Miller (D)
Mayor Frank Stare (614-349-6600)

II. DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC FACTS:

County population:	128,300	(1990 unemployment 6.4%) (Dec 1992 unemployment 6.2%)
Base population:	12,000 active duty 5,000 family 3,000 civilian	
Directly affected population:		-100 military -1,800 civilian
Projected employment loss (direct & indirect):		4.6 percent of Licking Co. MSA
Annual savings:		$3.8 million

III. ADJUSTMENT AND ADJUSTMENT-RELATED INITIATIVES:

The President's Economic Plan includes substantial assistance to Ohio, including:

- $117 million in new CDBG funding in 1993;
- $99 million in increased federal highway monies;
- more than $13 million in increased urban transit monies;
- $102 million in increased Clean Water and Drinking Water Funds.

Prepared by the Executive Clerk: 3/12/93

CHRON

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

NOMINATION/CONFIRMATION COMPARISON

As of Friday Noon: March 12

	CLINTON 1993	BUSH 1989	REAGAN 1981	CARTER 1977
Nominated:	38	29	58	74
Confirmed:	29	18	37	41

To: Mack
Bruce
George
Ricki
Deebee

CHRON

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

[redacted]

MARSHA:

WILL YOU TAKE CARE OF THE GREETING, send the memo copy to Roberta + send memos to the President through me.

[redacted]

JOHN PODESTA

[redacted]