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001. resume	[Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	02/00/1995	b(6)

COLLECTION:
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FOLDER TITLE:
February 26-28, 1995

2018-0662-S
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RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.
PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).
RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON

2/27/95

February 22, 1995 INFORMATION

95 FEB 23 A9:14

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

I am ready to go on with this —

FROM: Robert E. Rubin RER

SUBJECT: Selection of New World Bank President

Recommendation of a successor to World Bank President Lew Preston gives you the opportunity to shape the Bank's trajectory at a pivotal time both in its history and in our role as its largest shareholder.

This memorandum is intended to provide background for you in advance of considering specific candidates. We plan to provide recommendations for you shortly, based on a review conducted by Frank Newman, Erskine Bowles, Sandy Berger, Jack Quinn, Jan Piercy, Joan Spero and Leslie Maddin (Treasury's White House Liasion), with contributions from Warren Christopher, Mickey Kantor, as well as Robert McNamara, Lloyd Bentsen and others.

Your selection does not require Congressional confirmation, although we will consult informally with the Foreign Relations, Appropriations and Banking Committees. Separately, you would advise your G-7 counterparts of your choice. Jan Piercy would consult with her counterparts in the Bank, and then formally recommend the U.S. candidate to the Executive Board for a vote.

Background

Over the past 50 years the World Bank has loaned about $330 billion to reduce poverty in developing countries; annual new lending is about $20 billion. Its 177 member countries provide a capital base of $170 billion. About 6500 staff account for most of the $1.2 billion annual operating costs. With net annual income of about $1 billion, the Bank's finances are fundamentally sound; it has a Triple A rating and borrows on essentially the same terms as the U.S. government. However, in its capacity as an engine of economic development, the Bank is more than a financial institution; it also provides a wide variety of advisory and research services.

The Context

1. The United States relies heavily on the Bank as an instrument of foreign and economic policy. From the former Soviet Union, to sub-Saharan Africa, to the Middle East, we depend increasingly on the Bank to provide both financing and policy reforms which advance U.S. strategic, commercial, humanitarian, social and environmental objectives. Domestic budget pressures increase this reliance.

2. <u>The Bank faces unprecedented scrutiny and criticism</u> from its owners, from legislatures, and from the public. Partly as a result of frustration with failures, partly as a result of institutional arrogance, and partly as a result of budget stringency everywhere, the World Bank is vulnerable to funding cuts, especially here at home. This will add further to our arrears (now $370 million), undermine our influence, and reduce concessional lending at a time when bilateral funding is also declining.

3. <u>The Bank is now pursuing a fundamentally different approach to development</u> (due mainly to U.S. advocacy) that will, if sustained, remake the institution and redefine its basic role in economic development. Its emphasis is widening beyond infrastructure to a much more complex approach emphasizing social sector lending and integrating institution building, market-oriented reforms, borrower responsibility, environmental sustainability, and local participation.

4. <u>Global economic integration has dramatically altered the environment in which the Bank operates</u>, increasing both the risks and rewards of economic reform. Mexico is a dramatic, but far from isolated example. Looking ahead, it will be essential for the Bank to have a cohesive, integrated view of the development challenge in the changing global economy.

5. <u>The Presidency is effectively vacant.</u> In Preston's absence, the Bank is now being run by its veteran chief operating officer, Ernie Stern; however, Stern will be taking up a position with J.P. Morgan and has only agreed to stay on for an additional month. It would therefore be highly desirable, if possible, for the U.S. to recommend a successor before the end of February.

<u>Selection Criteria</u>

It is important for the U.S. to recommend a President who could serve at least two terms (10 years). There is broad agreement on the following additional criteria.

1. <u>Intellectual Leadership</u>

The next President must be able to provide strong, creative intellectual leadership on the basis of solid understanding of and experience with economic policy and development issues, as well as financial markets. This must include appreciation of the social dimension of development: education, health, population and other human capital needs.

2. Vigor

The President must have the stamina to sustain a demanding pace, including heavy international travel. The last three U.S. appointments were viewed as "career capstones." We now need an individual with the capacity to engage quickly and then serve effectively and energetically.

3. Ability to Articulate a Clear Vision

The President must be effective in broadening public, legislative and financial market support for the institution and for economic development globally. The ability to articulate a clear vision, drawing on intellectual rigor and experience, will also be essential to command internal respect and results.

4. Management Skill in a Large, Multicultural Environment

Substantial prior senior leadership experience in the private and public sectors is highly desirable. The President must understand and manage the diverse views of nearly 180 member countries and a highly educated multinational staff.

5. Rapid Effectiveness

Given the circumstances of this transition, it would be desirable for the new President to be able to hit the ground running; a long learning curve would risk institutional drift at a time of major internal and external changes and challenges.

COVER STORY

Communities seek to stem youth crime

'Look at who the offenders are — the juvenile numbers are going up'

By Deeann Glamser
USA TODAY

A1

SILVERTON, Ore. — After 10 burglaries at his scrap yard, owner Otto Stadeli was fed up by the time two 13-year-olds were arrested for one of the break-ins.

"Naturally, you'd like to wring their neck, although that is not the proper thing to do," says Stadeli.

But Stadeli — a city councilman and father of 11 — struck back in a different way, pushing through an ordinance here that holds parents responsible when their kids break the law.

Since Jan. 1, police in this city of 6,170 have cited seven adults. One will challenge the law in court this week.

Silverton's law has struck a chord in a nation struggling to contain a rising tide of juvenile crime. So far, more than 80 communities have asked for copies of the law, and it has set off a debate about the amount of control parents reasonably should be expected to have over their children.

"We're watching the Silverton ordinance very carefully," says Portland, Ore., Mayor Vera Katz. "Our crime rate is flat and violent crime is down. But look at who the offenders are — the juvenile numbers are going up. I'll look at whatever remedies I can."

Please see COVER STORY next page ▶

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1995 · USA TODAY

COVER STORY

'We want better parents'

Continued from 1A

Silverton's ordinance, which applies to kids under age 18, is only the nation's second such municipal law — and may be the most strictly enforced.

Most parental-duty laws have a narrow focus. Some communities order parents into court when a child repeatedly skips school or breaks local curfews. In 33 states, judges can require parents to pay restitution for their children's misdeeds.

A few jurisdictions go further.

A year-old Flint, Mich., law says parents must use "reasonable control and supervision." So far, three parents of repeat-curfew violators have been cited. Two were sent to parenting class; one case was dismissed.

Flint Police Capt. Thomas Peek says the impact was quick. "There was a noticeable drop in the number of kids out and about after curfew," he says.

A California law requires parents to "exercise reasonable care, supervision, protection and control" over their children. "It's sparingly used. A case has to be appropriate," says Sandi Gibbons of the Los Angeles County District Attorney's office.

"To a lot of parents, this is a surprise," says Marty Vranicar of the Los Angeles City Attorney's gang unit. Last year, the unit sent 1,000 parents to counseling or classes. Only two parents were cited under the state law — for failing to cooperate.

"We don't want parents prosecuted," says Vranicar. "We want better parents."

Such parental-responsibility laws make it "a lot cheaper for government if we can have parents deal with the wayward acts of children," says James Lack, president-elect of the National Conference of State Legislatures.

But he doesn't expect states to rush for broader authority over parents. "It's a tough area to legislate," Lack says.

This month, the National Association of Chiefs of Police's annual poll measures support for such laws — a first in eight years for the poll. "You can just see it coming. It's absolutely the best crime prevention available," says association executive director Gerald Arenberg.

If laws holding parents accountable are carefully written, "most juvenile court judges probably are in favor," says Judge Carmen Ferrante of Passaic County, N.J., president of the National Council of Juvenile and Family Law Judges.

But ordering parents into court raises many issues.

"What is a parent's real authority over a child?" asks Hunter Hurst of the National Center for Juvenile Justice. "We've been focusing on enfranchising youth — to choose who to live with, whether to go to drug treatment, whether to have abortions. As those rights progressed, the authority of parents eroded."

Besides, it's "unfair" and "unrealistic" to expect parents to control their teen-age children, says James Fox, Northeastern University's dean of criminal justice.

"Many parents are simply unable ... to control their children," Fox says. "Maybe we should hold the peer group responsible. They're certainly having more influence."

Still, Silverton parents are taking the law seriously, filling up parenting classes before police come knocking.

"We've had a huge upsurge in calls," says counselor Michael Hammond. "A number of parents were afraid their children would get cited."

Other parents are just angry.

Anita Beck will challenge Silverton's law in court this week after being cited when her son was arrested for shoplifting. "Where is the law, what is the rule, that you have to follow in being a good parent?" asks Beck's lawyer Jossi Davidson. "Like most parents, she feels she is doing the best she can in difficult times." Beck is not talking about the case.

Silverton City Attorney Rich Rodeman thinks the law will be upheld: "This ordinance isn't as radical as some people say."

Ramona Olson is upset about getting into trouble when she was "trying to do the right thing."

Olson, 48, was waiting to pick up her 11-year-old son after school when he slipped out a side door. He went to a drug store, where he was accused of shoplifting two wallets.

A court dismissed the charge against him; Olson's citation also was dropped. But Olson still worries. "That's sending him the wrong message," she says.

Silverton seems an unlikely place for this debate. The city has 22 churches and four taverns. The nearest big city is Salem, 15 miles away. Christmas trees are a major crop. The only movie theater is showing *Little Women*.

"Gangs? Mostly what we have are wanna-be situations," says crime prevention officer Lynn Jenks. The town has had a 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. curfew for minors since the 1960s.

An Oregon law giving juvenile judges authority to order parents into counseling wasn't enough for Silverton. "It's taking eight to 10 citations before a juvenile gets before a judge or hearing referee," says Police Chief Randy Lunsford.

So Lunsford enforces his town's parental-responsibility law after the first offense, even for youths who violate the state law against smoking cigarettes. Parents can be fined up to $1,000.

The seven citations against parents so far have come after their children were accused of shoplifting, carrying marijuana, drinking alcohol or smoking cigarettes.

Three of the cases against the adults were dismissed because it was the child's first offense; three are pending, and one father is attending parenting classes to wipe out his fine.

For Councilman Stadeli, the crackdown is just fine. "It's high time we have parents be responsible."

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
2.27.95

To B Galston
Fyi – interesting
BC

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
2/18/95

February 10, 1995

95 FEB 10 A11:05

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JODIE TORKELSON
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
FOR MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

Jodie Torkel

SUBJECT: Evaluation Report

I. ACTION FORCING EVENT

Air Force regulations require its officers to receive evaluation reports annually. Colonel Robert D. Barr's last evaluation was February 17, 1994.

II. ANALYSIS

Colonel Barr has served as the Presidential Pilot since January 20, 1989. In that capacity he has demonstrated outstanding abilities, sound judgment and tremendous potential. I feel very confident that Danny will continue to perform in this same manner.

III. RECOMMENDATION

Request your approval of the attached letter to General Ronald Fogleman, Air Force Chief of Staff, as the rater for Colonel Barr. In the past, you have personally signed these reports.

I will sign

IV. DECISION

✓ Approve ________ Disapprove

________ Approve as Amended ________ No Action

Attachment

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 27, 1995

General Ronald R. Fogleman, USAF
Chief of Staff
United States Air Force
1670 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20330-1670

Dear General Fogleman:

Once again I am pleased to report that Colonel Danny Barr has done an exceptional job commanding the Air Force One organization. In 1994, I flew nearly twice as much as my first year in office, travelling extensively in the United States and to twenty foreign nations. Colonel Barr and his crew rose to every challenge and delivered the same impeccable service, comfort, and safety I have come to expect.

I know such consistent achievement is no accident. Danny has exercised superior judgment and meticulous attention to every detail, and he has inspired his people to achieve success in every endeavor. In every facet of the Air Force One mission, from the superb appearance of the airplane, to the professional, courteous service of the flight attendants, his leadership is obvious. I am impressed with the results, and the Air Force can take pride in knowing it is represented so well.

Colonel Barr is an extraordinary officer. I admire his boundless abilities and reputable character. I encourage you to tap into Danny's limitless potential and make him a general officer as soon as possible. I know that you will come to rely on him, as I have, and everyone will benefit from the leadership he will bring to any command.

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

95 FEB 27 P 2: 27

DATE: 2/27/95

TO: Katie McGinty
Bob Bell
X George Frampton 208-4684

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

Please let me know what you think of this.

DRAFT

ITR Understanding

-- Air Force will resume and complete the Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) process, continuing the study of perhaps 4 additional alternatives

-- Two options would include the South ITR and no drop targets in the North ITR

-- Two other options would include the South ITR and no drop targets located outside the North ITR

-- Potential timelines for considering 2 or 4 options are attached; if possible, they will be shortened

-- DOI will participate fully in the Air Force SEIS process, but it will retain the option of identifying a different preferred alternative

-- Air Force will attempt to develop consensus with the State, Native Americans and environmental groups

-- DOI will assist also in this process

-- Air Force will consider retaining consultants to evaluate the desirability of using UTTR in lieu of the ITR

DRAFT

ITR Possible Timeline

4 Additional Options
(2 no drop targets within North ITR and 2 no drop targets outside North ITR)

Resume efforts on Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS)	February 15, 1995
Circulate internal review copy of the Draft SEIS	October
Receive agency comments	December
Revise Draft SEIS to reflect agency comments	January 1996
Conclude Security and Policy review	February
Publish Draft SEIS	**March 1996***
Public comment period ends	May
Circulate internal review copy of the Final SEIS	June
Receive agency comments	August
Revise Final SEIS to reflect agency comments	September
Conclude Security and Policy review	October
Publish Final SEIS	**November 1996**
Issue Record of Decision	December 1996
Land withdrawal (Act of Congress)	1997**

* If after an independent review UTTR is added as an alternative, it would delay this tentative publication date, perhaps in the range of 4 to 6 months.

** If the lands were not exchanged but instead were withdrawn for military purposes, the Engle Act would require legislative approval which could be passed in 1997. In addition, the SEIS process (and publication dates) would likely be delayed while this new approach is coordinated with BLM.

DRAFT

ITR Possible Timeline

2 Additional Options
(No drop targets within North ITR)

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Circulate internal review copy of the Draft SEIS	May
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Revise Draft SEIS to reflect agency comments	August
Conclude Security and Policy review	September
Publish Draft SEIS	**October***
Public comment period ends	December
Circulate internal review copy of the Final SEIS	January 1996
Receive agency comments	March
Revise Final SEIS to reflect agency comments	April
Conclude Security and Policy review	May
Publish Final SEIS	**June 1996**
Issue Record of Decision	July 1996
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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 2/27/95

TO: Katie McGinty
Bob Bell
George Frampton

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

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DRAFT

ITR Possible Timeline

2 Additional Options
(No drop targets within North ITR)

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DEMOCRATIC ★ NATIONAL ★ COMMITTEE

Donald L. Fowler
National Chair

Christopher J. Dodd
General Chair

95 FEB 24 P1:21

MEMORANDUM TO JOHN PODESTA

FROM: Sara Ehrman

DATE: February 23, 1995

RE: Scheduling request from Stanley Chesley

John, POTUS should definitely do this. Stan Chesley is a good friend of POTUS and very supportive in every way. The event he proposes would draw a lot of top leadership from the Jewish community. I recommend that we schedule it.

Copies TO Billy Webster + Erskine – Tony Lake

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
2/21/95

Stanley M. Chesley
Attorney at Law
1513 Central Trust Tower
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202
Telephone: (513) 621-0267

Tony
cc Harold
Susan Thomases
Shld (or will?)
This is a good
idea, B

February 20, 1995

President William J. Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

It is with a great deal of pleasure that I advise you that the State of Israel wishes to bestow upon you the Isaiah Award for Distinguished World Leadership, for the incredible work you have done in the peace making process. Your accomplishments are the most important in over 40 years. This Award would be given in conjunction with the United Jewish Appeal and Keren Hayesod International Leadership Reunion, to be held in Washington from October 22-25, 1995. The evening of October 25, 1995 would be the ideal time for the presentation, and I am particularly pleased because Susan and I are the Chairpersons of this year's International Leadership Reunion. ILR represents the largest contributors of the United Jewish Appeal.

As you know, the United Jewish Appeal is by far the leading Jewish fundraising organization in America. The United Jewish Appeal/Federation Campaign occurs annually in hundreds of Jewish communities across America. This year, almost $750 Million will be raised. Approximately 50% is distributed through United Jewish Appeal for humanitarian needs in Israel and to sustain Jewish communities in Europe, Asia and the Middle East. The remaining 50% is used in America for local needs such as elder care, family counseling, recreational and vocational services and education. We serve thousands of Americans in need each day.

The International Leadership Reunion, which is part of the United Jewish Appeal's largest group of givers, will bring together approximately 250 women and men who represent the very top philanthropic givers of the Jewish people. Top community leaders from throughout North America will be in attendance. In addition, there will be approximately 50 other major donors representing Keren Hayesod which is the rest of the Jewish Diaspora which serves the same role in other countries as United Jewish Appeal does in America.

Mr. President, we would be honored if you and the First Lady were able to be with us to accept this Award for Distinguished World Leadership, from the State of Israel, for the work you have done in the peace process. We would be proud and privileged to recognize your outstanding leadership, and would hope to have a reception and/or dinner at which this Award could be presented to you, hopefully by Prime Minister Rabin.

Sincerely,

Stanley M. Chesley

SMC/cah

sent to
Kitty Higgins
2/27

TOM BEVILL
4th DISTRICT, ALABAMA
DEPUTY WHIP
COMMITTEE:
APPROPRIATIONS
SUBCOMMITTEES:
ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT
RANKING MEMBER
INTERIOR
WASHINGTON OFFICE:
2302 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-0104
TELEPHONE: 202 225-4876

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-0104

DISTRICT OFFICES:
ROOMS 102-104
THE FEDERAL BUILDING
CULLMAN, AL 35055
TELEPHONE: 205 734-6043

ROOM 107
THE FEDERAL BUILDING
GADSDEN, AL 35901
TELEPHONE: 205 546-0201

ROOM 247 FEDERAL BUILDING
1710 ALABAMA AVENUE
JASPER, AL 35501
TELEPHONE: 205 221-2310

February 22, 1995

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
2/27/95

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

Dear Mr. President:

As you know, North Alabama was hit by a devastating tornado in the early hours of Thursday, February 16. Four people lost their lives in the storm and over 100 were injured. Hundreds of homes were damaged and many businesses as well.

Mr. President, Alabama will pay more than $10 million this year for the natural disasters of last year. State and local forces acted immediately and worked effectively to contain the damage done by last week's tornado but they do not have sufficient resources in order to rebuild. In the coming weeks, this hard hit community will continue to clean up hazards and provide meals and shelter for their neighbors in need. Yet, the time will soon come to return to work and school and I am concerned about the lack of funds to make damaged structures safe.

North Alabama will always be at risk for these type of tragedies and most years we will be spared. These past two years have been devastating. To lose lives in the same manner and in the same area barely one year apart is truly a disaster. The citizens of North Alabama are proud and willing to do their share, but the burden is too great. We need federal assistance and I ask that you give every possible consideration to our request.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Tom

Tom Bevill, M. C.

TB/jfh

STATE OF ALABAMA
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
5898 COUNTY ROAD 41 • P. O. DRAWER 2160 • CLANTON, ALABAMA 35046-5160
(205) 280-2200 FAX # 280-2495

FOB JAMES, JR.
GOVERNOR
LEE HELMS
ACTING DIRECTOR

February 20, 1995

Mr. James Lee Witt, Director
Federal Emergency Management Agency
500 C Street, SW
Washington, DC 20472

Through: Ken Hutchison, Director
FEMA Region IV
1371 Peachtree Street, NE
Atlanta, GA 30309

Please include the additional support information as an addendum to Governor Fob James' request to President Clinton.

The small communities of Arab, Joppa, Asbury, and Geraldine of Marshall, Cullman and DeKalb counties have suffered a severe impact due to deaths, injuries, and continued health and safety problems due largely to destroyed poultry houses. The people of these communities understand disasters and disaster recovery programs. All three of these counties have been hit by tornadoes, flooding, and winter storms several times in the past four years. All three counties have been declared Presidential Disaster Areas in the last 2 years.

State, County and City budgets have been impacted by millions of dollars. In fiscal year 1994 State funding of ongoing disaster programs is projected to be greater than 10 million dollars.

I have discussed administrative cost saving measures with Ken Hutchison today. We will not need to open a DFO. We can utilize local EOCs for the infrastructure program. The IFG program can be run from the Dept. of Human Resources office in Montgomery. We will accommodate any additional office space you may require at the State EOC and local government facilities. We will open only one DAC and can staff with managers, registrars, etc. that are trained and experienced state employees.

Many immediate response efforts are being handled at local government expense. Thirty (30) chicken houses were damaged and local government has dedicated a large amount of resources to prevent a health hazard involving ground water contamination in the communities.

We are prepared to minimize administrative expenses for FEMA in a recovery program. The impact to state and local governments is severe. The impact on individuals and families is devastating. Together we can make a big difference toward a full recovery.

Today local engineers completed a more detailed assessment of public damages. Additional disaster related estimates of $794,882. include estimates of debris brought to right-of-way, more accurate figures related to protective measures, road damage that was not assessed, and more accurate estimates from utilities. Estimates also include two additional eligible applicants, Marshall-DeKalb Electric and Farmers Telephone Electric Cooperative.

Therefore, total estimated Infrastructure disaster related costs for repairs are **$2,028,362.**

Thank you for your excellent cooperation.

Sincerely,

Lee Helms
Acting Director

LH:SA:RS
Copy to: File

CITY OF ARAB

... TH MAIN STREET
... ALABAMA ...
205/586...

MAYOR
JOHNNY H. HART
205/586-8128

CITY CLERK
LAVON GARRETT
205/586-3544

February 21, 1995

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

Dear Mr. President:

At 5:05 a.m. on Thursday, February 16, 1995, a devastating tornado struck the Arab area. This tornado began in the Cullman County community of Joppa, and continued across Marshall County into DeKalb County. The tornado touched down in a bouncing type motion, leaving a continuing path of death and destruction. In the area affected, six lives were lost, five of which were from Arab, and approximately 100 persons were injured. Over 200 homes, a school, and numerous businesses were damaged by the tornado. In addition, many poultry houses were completely destroyed.

Alabama EMA officials arrived promptly in our community to coordinate relief efforts and begin assessing damages through the three county area. EMA officials stated that FEMA representatives would perform their damage assessment which would be reported directly to your office for a Federal Disaster Declaration.

I am writing this letter desperately seeking your support and help in approving this declaration. In a community of our size, it will take months, and even years, to rebuild. Those who have lost loved ones will never be able to completely restore their lives as they once were.

Mr. President, we need your help. If you have any further questions, or need additional information, please telephone me at (205) 586-8128.

Sincerely,

Johnny H. Hart

Johnny H. Hart, Mayor

JHH/bh

STATE OF ALABAMA

GOVERNORS OFFICE

MONTGOMERY 36130

FOB JAMES, JR
GOVERNOR

February 16, 1995

The Honorable Bill Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Through: Mr. Kenneth D. Hutchinson
FEMA Region IV
1371 Peachtree Street, NE
Atlanta, GA 30309

Dear Mr. President:

Under the provisions of Section 401 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93-288, as amended, and implemented by 44 CFR Part 206.36, I request that you declare a major disaster for the State of Alabama as a result of severe storms, flooding, and tornadoes beginning February 15 and continuing in Cullman, Dekalb, Marshall, Winston, and Marion Counties. Shelter Operations are ongoing.

In response to the situation, I have taken appropriate action under state law and directed the execution of the State Emergency Plan on February 16, 1995. A State of Emergency was declared on February 16, 1995.

I have determined this incident is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the state and the affected local governments and that supplementary Federal Assistance is necessary. I am specifically requesting Individual Assistance, Public Assistance, Disaster Unemployment Assistance, and Small Business Administration Disaster Loans.

State and local resources are being used to alleviate the conditions of this disaster. The National Guard, Public Safety (State Troopers), Department of Human Resources, Alabama Department of Environmental Management, Health Department, State Forestry Commission, Red Cross, other volunteer agencies, and other state agencies have been committed to the state response.

I intend to implement the Individual and Family Grant (IFG) Program. I certify for this major disaster, the state and local governments will assume all applicable non-Federal share of costs required by Public Law 93-288, as amended. I have designated Lee Helms as the State Coordinating Officer for this request. He will work with the Federal Emergency Management Agency in damage assessments and may provide further information or justification on my behalf.

Sincerely,

Fob James, Jr.
Governor

FJ/cg
Enclosures

JOHN A. KITZHABER
GOVERNOR

STATE OF OREGON 1859

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
2/27/95

February 21, 1995

Copy to Katie

The Honorable Bill Clinton
President of the United Stat
1600 Pennsylvania Ave
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I appreciated the opportunity to talk with you about Northwest forest issues during my stay at the White House. You ask that I forward suggestions for promoting forest health and increasing the short term timber supply in the Northwest. I believe it is both possible and essential to take steps soon which will both improve forest health and provide timber for Oregon's mills. My recommendations, all of which involve administrative actions on the part of your agencies, are as follows:

- Increase short-term timber supply by allowing harvest of timber sales which have already been sold.
- Give immediate attention to actions that improve forest conditions.
- Simplify implementation of the Northwest forest plan and apply it with maximum flexibility.
- Expedite the Endangered Species Act consultation process.

Increasing short-term supply

Your administration has several opportunities to increase federal timber supplies in the short term. Many of these are so-called "section 318" sales which were actually sold and some were awarded. I would support moving ahead with sales that have little or no impact on threatened or endangered species, and modifying those that might have such impacts so they can also be harvested.

... 97310-0370 (503) 378-3111 FAX (503) 378-4863 TDD (503) 378-4859

Immediate attention to actions that improve forest conditions

The Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management have been working hard over the last five years on long range planning, watershed analysis, biological evaluation, and National Environmental Policy Act documentation, yet the health of our forests has not improved. Millions of acres are seriously overstocked, leading to poor tree vigor and susceptibility to insects, disease, and wildfire.

In an immediate, short-term effort, these agencies need to focus their attention on the health of the forest. Many stand improvement efforts require little training and substantial progress toward forest health could be made within existing budgets. If federal forest managers would delay all but the most critical planning efforts for several months, they could complete thinning and underburning on thousands of acres outside of roadless areas. They would have the support of most Oregonians, and would find hundreds of people willing to donate their own time and money to the effort.

Proceeds from commercial thinning should be used to cover the costs of stand improvement efforts. They should also be used to fund riparian habitat restoration to offset any negative effects from the harvest.

Simplify plan implementation

We in the Northwest have been pleased at your personal investment in solving the federal forest crisis in the Northwest. However, while a plan has been adopted, very little has happened on the ground. That is because the process for implementing the plan is extremely complex and bureaucratic. It calls for numerous plans, analyses, evaluations, and consultations, prior to actions being taken. It also leaves a tangle of "no touch" riparian buffers that will make forest management extremely costly and inefficient. The scientists that developed this plan envisioned a watershed analysis process that would lead to more efficient and yet equally effective riparian protection. Somewhere in the process, however, that concept was lost. After a year of watershed analyses, forest managers have not proposed changes in riparian buffers, and most do not appear to be moving in that direction.

Implementation of the forest plan should be simplified. The plan should be applied with maximum flexibility and amended as needed. Watershed analyses should lead to changes in riparian reserves, while maintaining high levels of riparian protection.

Expedite Endangered Species Act consultation process

Proposed timber harvest activities are sent to the National Marine Fisheries Service and/or the Fish and Wildlife Service for consultation under the Endangered Species Act. Consultation may occur at the broadest level (such as the President's Forest Plan), the Forest or District plan level, and the project level. Agency personnel should be directed to expedite the consultation process and establish clear criteria by which activities can be exempted. This will require adequate funding.

Thank you for taking the time to engage in these critical issues. I look forward to providing support for federal activities aimed at improving the health of our forests. These activities will be good for the Northwest, good for Oregonians, and good for our federal forests.

Best regards,

John A. Kitzhaber

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THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
2/25/95

PHILIP E. CASSIDY
Executive Director

February 23, 1995

The Honorable Bill Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President,

Thank you so much for joining us last evening.

Should we send to Speech 2 from 1

Your commitment to engaging in an ongoing dialogue with the business community is greatly appreciated by the membership. Your presence always makes our program a success.

We look forward to working with you and the Congress to build a more competitive America.

Sincerely,

Ed Woolard

Edgar S. Woolard, Jr.

Doug K and call me John

ACTIVE MEMBERS

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Xerox Corporation

Robert E. Allen
AT&T Corporation

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Westinghouse Electric Corporation

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Union Carbide Corporation

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Air Products & Chemicals, Inc.

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R. R. Donnelly & Sons Company

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Douglas C. Yearley
Phelps Dodge Corporation

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
2/05/95

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Gov. Bayh called

Said Pastrich would
do a credible job
as DNC Finance
Chair when Terry
McAuliffe moves
over -

Copy letter
return original
to me
Tom

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
2/27/95

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

95 FEB 21 P6:46

February 22, 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

FROM: Craig T. Smith

RE: THE PRESIDENCY OF THE RED CROSS

It is expected that Elizabeth Dole will resign shortly as President of the American Red Cross.

This Red Cross is a federally chartered organization. Under its charter, it is controlled by a 50 member board. Thirty of the members are chosen by the state affiliates. Eight additional positions are filled by the President (seven are cabinet members, the eighth serves as chairman of the board). The remaining twelve spots are chosen by the previously listed thirty-eight. This board will choose Elizabeth Dole's replacement.

The current Chairman of the Board is Norm Augustine of Maryland, who was appointed by President Bush. His term expires in May and he is interested in being reappointed.

If you have a strong preference for who is going to replace Elizabeth Dole, we need to know that now. While the Board members will be deferential to the President, without a strongly stated opinion, they will make their own choice. Additionally, Elizabeth Dole is very popular among this group and is in a much stronger position to name the new President.

The bottom line is that if you want this, we will probably need to fight for it and it may be a fight that we cannot win.

James Lee Witt is interested in this position.

Let's see if we can win this — can we win?

CR/cc DBeer
Fyi

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
2/27

DEAR LORD BE GOOD TO ME THE SEA IS SO WIDE AND MY BOAT IS SO SMALL

Children's Defense Fund

February 20, 1995

President Bill Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington, DC 20500-2000

Dear Mr. President:

Thanks for your call. Attached are a few paragraphs of suggested language on the AFDC entitlement issue. Assuring a federal safety net to protect children is essential and consonant with greater state flexibility in a number of areas.

The key language on every crucial entitlement for children - AFDC, Food Stamps, Child Nutrition Programs, Medicaid, SSI, and Foster Care and Adoption Assistance - is: "We must and will maintain the federally guaranteed safety net for America's most vulnerable children."

As ever,

Marian Wright Edelman

25 E Street, NW
Washington, DC 20001
Telephone 202 628 8787
Fax 202 662 3510

AFDC LANGUAGE

As we work on fixing the broken welfare system, our goal must be to lift people up from dependence to independence, not just to punish them because they happen to be poor, young, or unmarried. Any welfare reform bill must pass a simple test. Does it reward work over welfare? Does it demand responsibility of both parents for the children they bring into this world? And does it do this without punishing children for their parents' past mistakes?

As currently written, the plan put forward by Republicans in the House of Representatives fails this test. I believe real welfare reform must be about a paycheck, not a welfare check. That means that welfare reform should include requirements that everyone who can work does work; but it also means that temporary supports like education, training and child care should also be provided. We won't have ended welfare as we know it until the central focus of the program is to move people off welfare and into a private sector job so that they can support themselves and their families.

Our current system must be changed into one that offers a hand up, not a handout. In this great country of ours, everyone is entitled to fair opportunity. But we cannot allow anyone to receive government benefits without doing something in return. We should maintain the lifeline for working families, abandoned mothers, and other Americans who hit a "bump in the road" and need some short-term help. Anyone who is willing to meet certain conditions, and move toward self-sufficiency, should be guaranteed temporary assistance.

Tough child support enforcement also must be a centerpiece of welfare reform. We're pleased that House Republicans intend to adopt many of our proposals for child support enforcement, which was a key agreement reached at the Working Session on Welfare Reform. If we're going to end welfare as we know it, we must make sure that all parents -- fathers and mothers alike -- take responsibility for the children they bring into this world.

Real welfare reform also means that these new standards should be demanded in a way that assures the well being of children and does not punish them for their parents' past mistakes. I cannot and will not support provisions in the latest Republican bill that would deny help to disabled children; reduce resources for states' already overextended child welfare system; or reduce child care assistance to families where single mothers are working and struggling to raise their children. **Above all, we must maintain the federally guaranteed safety net for America's most vulnerable children.**

OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

U.S. SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20416

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
2/27/95

95 FEB 21 P7:16

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: John T. Spotila

THROUGH: Philip Lader

DATE: February 21, 1995

SUBJECT: Regulatory Reform

~~Regulatory~~ Erskine >
Reform
Erskine
[illegible]
[redacted]

Your speech today was a positive step, but I do not believe it will yield the results you seek without serious, professional White House coordination. The discussion which follows summarizes the work we have been doing at SBA, my analysis of the current situation, and four suggestions.

BACKGROUND

1. Small Business Forum

In early 1994, SBA and OIRA initiated an unprecedented interagency effort to identify and implement regulatory reform of significance to small businesses. At a public forum at OEOB on March 17, EPA, IRS, FDA, and the Departments of Labor, Transportation and Justice pledged to work together to achieve meaningful results.

Over the next three months, interagency working groups examined the cumulative impact of federal regulations on five district industries: chemicals and metals, restaurants, food processing, trucking and environmental disposal/recycling services. IRS formed a sixth working group to focus on tax-related issues affecting all the industries. In an effort coordinated by SBA, under the leadership of Ron Matzner and myself, more than 150 small business people and 80 agency personnel participated in the process. On July 27, the working groups presented their findings and recommendations at a second public forum at OEOB. (See attached Report.)

SBA subsequently circulated a list of 140 Forum recommendations to the 6 agencies, requesting a response by October. To date, OSHA, EPA, FDA and DOT have replied. IRS has cooperated in other ways, but has sent no written response. DOJ has not responded at all.

2. **White House Conference on Small Business**

SBA also has been monitoring state meetings of the White House Conference on Small Business (45 have been held as of today). Regulatory reform has been one of two dominant themes (along with access to capital) in the comments from small business participants, with particular eliminating unjustified regulations. The National Conference will be held in Washington this June 11 - 15, and offers us an opportunity to show what we have really accomplished in this area as of that date.

3. **Briefings of the Vice-President**

I presented our small business briefing to the Vice-President three weeks ago, with support from Ron Matzner. The written materials (copy attached) give specific suggestions for reforms that we feel would be of particular benefit to small business, without compromising the public interest.

CURRENT SITUATION

We know a lot about this problem and have assembled good ideas from several of the agencies. A few agencies have even announced that they plan to implement particular changes. Overall, however, agency reactions have been too slow and too timid. Decisions are delayed. Implementation timetables drift out into 1996 and 1997. Publicity about reform efforts is not coordinated for maximum impact, and no one at the White House is focusing exclusively on producing accelerated results for you. We may have done 95% of the work, but it is the last 5% of effort that will produce most of the benefit for you.

WHAT IS NEEDED

Respectfully, I recommend that the following steps be taken immediately:

1. You should designate someone as an assistant, to work exclusively as your representative in this regulatory reform effort for at least the next 100 days (until June 1). Operating from the White House, with a small support team, your representative should help set individual objectives, identify timelines, coordinate efforts, measure daily progress, and help you hold people accountable. The focus here would be on persuasion, support, day-to-day coordination, and attention to detail. We need to make certain that the agencies shift resources to this effort and encourage them to accelerate their reform activities. The efforts of the Vice-President, NPR and OIRA in this regard would be supported and enhanced, not duplicated.

2. The Administration should give special attention to the enforcement area, since it offers the best potential for rapid, dramatic progress. We should follow up on your speech today by articulating a set of key principles (see attached) and then working one-on-one with each agency to effect change.

3. As problems are found, including obsolete regulations, they should be fixed as soon as possible. The White House could even maintain a chart for each agency to show what they've accomplished each day. Then on June 1st, it can demonstrate what we've accomplished and list what remains to be done.

4. The progress made should be packaged for maximum impact. Individual reforms should be publicized in context, as part of the Administration's overall effort to implement your reform imperative, rather than piecemeal (as they often are now).

STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES

To follow up on your speech today, we should issue a statement of key principles which should govern all regulation. A suggested substantive list follows:

1. Regulation should be a measure of last resort, used only when and to the extent necessary to achieve important policy objectives.

2. Regulation should reflect a cooperative effort by regulators and the regulated community to achieve regulatory objectives in a reasonable manner. Early and continuous participation in the rulemaking process by those most affected should be encouraged.

3. To the extent feasible, the costs of all regulations should be assessed and weighed against the benefits to be achieved (initially and on an ongoing basis). We should be sensitive to the law of diminishing returns, avoiding small incremental benefits at great additional cost. Existing regulations should be reexamined periodically to assess whether actual benefits and compliance costs differ from those predicted.

4. The regulated community should have easy, inexpensive access to all pertinent information on regulations (including current requirements, guidelines and forms).

5. Information reporting should be required only when and to the extent essential to achieve important policy objectives (with use of common forms wherever possible).

6. Regulators have a duty to assist with compliance. Standards should be clear; compliance assistance should be readily available; ample notice of problems should be given before penalties are assessed.

7. The regulated community is entitled to consistency in regulations and in enforcement. Regulators should coordinate among themselves; enforcement officials should operate with uniform standards and proper training.

8. Regulatory enforcement will be evaluated on the basis of achievement of regulatory goals (health, safety, etc.) rather than on the number of wrongdoers penalized or fines collected.

9. Members of the public should always have a person to talk to about problems or abuses - an ombudsman with access to senior management in each regulating agency.

February 1, 1995

SMALL BUSINESS ISSUES

AND

RECOMMENDED REGULATORY APPROACHES

AGENDA

INTRODUCTION

I. STREAMLINING SBA'S REGULATIONS AND PAPERWORK

II. IMPROVED REGULATORY APPROACHES

A. Invite Early Small Business Participation

1. Early identification
2. Small Business Panels
3. Pre-NPRM involvement

B. Exemptions and Tiering

C. Reduced Reporting and Recordkeeping

D. Facilitate Compliance

1. Plain language summaries and compliance guides
2. One-stop electronic capability
3. Ombudsmen

E. Notice of violations and a right to cure

F. Stay of Enforcement

III. STRATEGIC PRINCIPLES

IV. AN ILLUSTRATION

V. SUGGESTED CANDIDATES FOR SUBTRACTION

SMALL BUSINESS ISSUES
AND
RECOMMENDED REGULATORY APPROACHES

INTRODUCTION.

A. THE LESSONS OF OUTREACH.

This subgroup has considered government regulation from the perspective of small business owners, who comprise much of the regulated community. It has drawn upon the extensive information and recommendations supplied by hundreds of small business owners during the past year through the SBA/OIRA Small Business Regulatory Forum process, more than 35 state-level meetings of the White House Conference on Small Business, and other SBA outreach efforts.

Small business owners have portrayed for us their efforts to cope with what they view as an avalanche of regulatory, reporting and recordkeeping burdens. While accepting the need for sensible regulation and strong enforcement against persistent violators, many find themselves buried by the cumulative weight of burgeoning requirements. To them, the regulatory system appears totally out of control. They feel anxiety, fear and even hopelessness trying to cope with ever-increasing rules. More and more of them see regulators as Washington bureaucrats who arrogantly ignore their needs, exhaust their capital, and threaten their survival.

In our outreach efforts, we found surprising consensus among small business owners regarding the areas most in need of reform. Representatives from every business sector and every part of the country stressed that we should promote early participation in regulatory development, better access to regulatory information, and an emphasis on compliance assistance rather than harsh enforcement. The recommendations that follow reflect this emphasis.

B. CUMULATIVE BURDENS AND DISPROPORTIONATE EFFECTS.

By "small business", we often refer to an entity employing 500 people or less, the standard used by SBA for small manufacturing businesses and as a guide for establishing revenue standards for certain small service businesses. By this standard, small businesses employ 57% of the nation's work force and produce nearly 40% of our domestic national product. They are the largest source of new jobs in our economy, with the smallest (1-4 workers) being the most successful at creating new employment.

Clearly, not all of these businesses contribute to the risk being regulated to the same degree and not all are equally equipped to cope with regulation. Some have considerably more resources than others. A four-person machine shop normally will have more difficulty complying with extensive paperwork requirements than will a 400-person industrial facility. In most cases, it also will contribute less to the regulated risk. Both are "small", however. Both are likely to have more difficulty in complying with regulations and both will usually spend a much higher percentage of gross revenue on compliance than will large businesses faced with the same requirements.

When new regulations are imposed by Washington, small business owners often learn of them well after the rules take effect. If the rules are complex, they have to hire outside experts to tell them how to comply. Paperwork requirements tie up key personnel. If compliance requires substantial new investment, they have to find capital to cover the cost. Even if individual rules are reasonable, the cumulative burden of requirements becomes an enormous drain on scarce resources, making it harder to survive, grow, and create jobs. If small business owners are unlucky enough to be inspected, they may be fined or threatened with a shutdown, even if they had tried to comply in good faith or were only guilty of a paperwork violation. They fear that enforcement will be arbitrary, or that they will fall victim to some unknown rule. Worst of all, they worry about being forced out of business altogether, or driven into bankruptcy.

C. THE PERSPECTIVE OF SMALL BUSINESS OWNERS.

Certain characteristics are common to small businesses and must be understood to appreciate why government regulations become disproportionately burdensome. The most important of these are lean staffing and limited access to capital. Most small business owners must pay close attention to cash flow and focus sharply on short-term economic performance. They cannot afford full-time, in-house specialists to handle regulatory compliance. The expenditure of disproportionate time and dollar resources on regulatory compliance puts them at a competitive disadvantage and may enable large competitors to squeeze them out of the market.

Small business owners are independent by nature and intolerant of bureaucracy and waste. They regard government rules as intrusive and feel that regulation, like taxes, should be imposed sparingly and only when clearly justified by the public good. Regulatory requirements that are unnecessary or poorly conceived are as irritating to them as the wasting of tax dollars. They now overwhelmingly believe that government regulates too much and that it never throws anything out. Most will need dramatic proof of good faith before accepting the idea that Washington can be trusted to regulate wisely.

I. STREAMLINING SBA'S REGULATIONS AND PAPERWORK

During the past 18 months, SBA has made a concerted effort to serve its constituency better by subtraction. It has eliminated requirements that no longer made sense, reduced paperwork and forms that interfered with use of its credit programs, and streamlined internal procedures. Although SBA regulations are primarily designed to implement program delivery, rather than to regulate small business conduct, SBA's efforts have directly affected small business owners in vital areas, such as improved access to capital and business training. Some examples follow:

• Opinion Molder. Adopted in 1953, the opinion molder rule prevented small media concerns such as booksellers, radio stations and television production companies from eligibility for SBA loan assistance. Rather than tinker with the rule, SBA eliminated it entirely.

• Low Doc. The paperwork and red tape associated with small SBA-guaranteed loans used to be infamous. Today the Low Doc program features an easy, one-page SBA application and a rapid response, usually within two or three days, for loans up to $100,000.

• Small Loan Express. Small Loan Express will soon permit selected lenders (who share risks with SBA on a 50/50 basis) to approve and service loans up to $100,000, while using their own forms, documentation and procedures.

• Cosponsorship. SBA's cosponsorship program provides training and counseling for small businesses through joint activities with the private sector. SBA's standard operating procedures (SOP) were complex and inhibiting, micromanaging the process from central office and imposing considerable paperwork burdens upon cosponsors. SBA has thoroughly streamlined the SOP, reducing it from 76 pages to 26, increasing field office flexibility and responsibility, removing financial and paperwork constraints from private sector partners and slashing internal paperwork requirements by more than 75%.

The new Cosponsorship SOP is also the first document submitted for SBA's new plain language review.

• 504 Loan Closing Procedures. SBA's 504 program, which provides asset-based financing for growing small businesses, now requires cumbersome, resource-intensive review procedures. SBA has embarked upon a complete streamlining of the entire process from authorization to closing, to be completed by April. This month, SBA will institute the first phase, an expedited closing process in which SBA will rely upon its resource partners, Certified Development Companies, and their private counsel for document preparation and review. The time required for SBA counsel's involvement in the closing process will be trimmed by 80%.

SBA is conducting a review of its approach to size standards. Areas of focus include possible consolidation into a few broad size "bands" or categories and the streamlining of eligibility determination and review procedures.

Finally, under the direction of its Deputy Administrator and General Counsel, SBA soon will be commencing an intensive, concentrated review of every aspect of its programs in order to identify further opportunities for subtraction and improved customer service. As part of this priority effort, teams of attorneys from Washington and the field, working in concert with program officials, will examine all of the agency's regulations, SOPs and forms.

II. IMPROVED REGULATORY APPROACHES

A. INVITE EARLY SMALL BUSINESS PARTICIPATION

Small businesses hold the key to much of our economic growth. When they are adversely and disproportionately affected by government regulation, our economy suffers. In many cases, small businesses also contribute a very small proportion to the risk or problem being regulated.

Logically, regulators should always make decisions by balancing the cost of compliance with the benefit to be achieved. At some point, the law of diminishing returns suggests that further costs are not justified. In the case of small business, it is particularly important that regulatory and reporting requirements reflect a consideration of the anticipated benefits of the regulation and the disproportionate cost to small businesses at different exemption, tier or threshold levels.

Each regulating agency should involve small business participation in the development of significant rules as early as possible (before the agency's commitment of time, energy and resources has caused it to invest in one conclusion to the exclusion of other possible solutions). Such involvement should provide "a marketplace reality check", giving the agency information about the probable practical effects of potential regulatory alternatives. The agency should have maximum flexibility to obtain such involvement in the manner best suited to achieving its regulatory objectives, depending upon the complexity of the rule and the significance of the issue.

1. **Early Identification**

- Any early involvement plan should begin with an early assessment of the parties likely to be affected by a proposed set of regulations.

- The agency should specifically determine whether small businesses constitute a substantial portion of the total regulated community. Absent special circumstances, we recommend that a small business involvement plan be utilized for significant rules whenever small businesses comprise 25% of the total regulated entities. This determination should be made prior to the earliest pre-NPRM decisionmaking point in the agency's regulatory development process. At EPA, for example, it should come before approval of the Start Action Request (SAR).

• Having recognized a substantial small business presence, the agency should notify SBA of the significant action being considered and the industries or business sectors involved.

2. **Small Business Panels**

• With resource support from the regulating agencies, SBA could help maintain a data base of small business owners who have volunteered to lend their experience and insight as members of pre-NPRM small business panels. These volunteers can be a source of alternative ideas and will serve as important "reality checks" for the agency. They would supplement other small business contacts the regulating agencies may have developed on their own.

• At the request of an agency, SBA could help contact volunteers in the affected industries or business sectors. SBA and the agency could then select a cross-section of volunteers who respond to the notice.

• A cross-section of volunteers would then serve as a panel to assist the agency, with participation through meetings, videoconferencing or teleconferencing, as the agency deems approporiate. We recommend agencies consider using electronic technology as much as possible to facilitate participation and conserve agency resources.

3. **Pre-NPRM Involvement**

• For maximum benefit, the volunteer panels should assist the agency at each of several pre-NPRM decisionmaking points, along with representatives of other stakeholders and interest groups, where appropriate. (Using EPA as an example, decisionmaking points might be at approval of the Start Action Request (SAR), and at time of review by the branch chief, office director and assistant administrator.) The agency would, of course, have complete flexibility to use any formal or informal approach designed to improve the regulatory outcome by enhancing early stakeholder participation.

• Logically, panel volunteers should be asked to focus upon and evaluate the agency's current draft concepts, with consideration of potential alternatives. A summary of the discussions and all comments received, whether in writing or electronically, could be circulated among all interested parties.

• Each agency would monitor its own performance in securing small business participation, perhaps using a checklist approach. The NPRM should include a certification by a senior official that a small business involvement plan has been followed. We suggest that OIRA assess the agency's small business involvement efforts as part of its review of the NPRM. In the event OIRA determines that the agency has not satisfactorily observed the spirit and intent of the small business involvement plan, OIRA would return the NPRM to the agency with appropriate compliance instructions.

B. EXEMPTIONS AND TIERING

• We recommend that each significant rulemaking in which small businesses constitute 25% of the regulated community commence with the presumption that three categories of compliance will be established: exempt, basic and standard.

• Each agency should conduct an assessment of incremental costs and incremental risk reduction or other benefits for each significant regulatory alternative it considers. The establishment of exemption and tiering thresholds could be discussed with the small business volunteer panels. Upon adoption of a regulatory alternative, the agency should then utilize its analysis to establish three categories for compliance: exempt, basic and standard.

• **Exempt.** By comparing total contribution to the problem (risk) by all regulated entities to the contribution by small businesses, the agency would seek to determine a percentage of contribution (first threshold level) which it deems so small that the incremental benefit to be gained is not worth the increased burden upon the small businesses. All small businesses in the group contributing below that level would be exempt. The exempt threshold would vary depending upon the risk being regulated.

• **Basic.** The agency would also determine a second threshold level. All small businesses in the group contributing at a level between the first and second thresholds would be subject to less stringent standards, reduced coverage, or reduced reporting or paperwork requirements.

• The presumption of an exempt and/or basic category for a particular regulation could be rebutted by a risk analysis showing that the regulatory objective would be compromised. An exemption could be conditional, if the condition addressed the risk identified by the rebuttal and the condition was found to be cost-justified.

C. REDUCED REPORTING AND RECORDKEEPING

• We recommend that each significant rulemaking in which small businesses constitute 25% of the regulated community also commence with the presumption that three categories of reporting and recordkeeping requirements will be established: exempt, basic and standard.

• Reporting and recordkeeping requirements could be discussed with the small business panel and other stakeholders at the pre-NPRM stage. Utilizing its incremental cost/benefit analysis, the agency should then seek to establish exempt, basic and standard reporting and/or recordkeeping categories, as appropriate.

• Agencies should, of course, consider all possible methods for reducing the impact of paperwork on small businesses. These could include:

  - submission of partial information by completing only the most important portion of the form or providing fewer responses
  - reduced reporting frequency
  - alternative requirements
  - range reporting (check a category)
  - report on demand only
  - certification

D. UPON ISSUANCE OF REGULATIONS, AGENCIES SHOULD ESTABLISH COMMUNICATION AND ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS TO FACILITATE COMPLIANCE

1. **Plain Language Summary and Compliance Guide**

Agencies should provide a plain language summary and a compliance guide at the time of final publication. The summaries and compliance guidance should be reviewed by OIRA prior to clearance of the final rules.

Pro: obtains improved compliance by providing better customer service; better acceptance of rules by the regulated community (unless small business owners can understand the requirements which apply to them, they find it difficult to comply voluntarily; particularly important with performance standards, since small businesses will require interpretive guidance

Con: Resource burden; legal considerations (can be alleviated by appropriate disclaimers)

Current Use: DOT has often used this approach at the time of publication to help the regulated community understand a rulemaking. In response to the recommendations of the SBA/OIRA Forum, the IRS has decided to publish plain language summaries and compliance guides for all new regulations.

2. **"One-Stop" Electronic Capability**

We suggest that SBA be designated as an access point for a government-wide electronic business information network (EBIN), which could include a "one-stop" source of compliance information and assistance, including federal forms, compliance guides, self-assessment manuals, training programs, prevention strategies, general information on hazards, and best practices. EBIN should be interactive and user-friendly, with intelligent interfaces and search and retrieval tools affording logical and easy access to desired information.

Pro: Formation of an electronic network was one of the top three priorities expressed by small businesses in the Forum process and in the state-level White House Conference meetings. There was much sentiment on the part of small businesses and the regulating agencies for SBA to be a primary point of access. EBIN can be an important resource for small business owners, who often lack easy access to compliance assistance information.

Con: Hardware and software costs; staff resources to maintain current information

3. **Small Business Ombudsmen**

We recommend that a small business Ombudsman or other customer service mechanism be empowered in each agency to help small business owners respond to problems or disputes regarding inspections or violations. The Ombudsman should have the authority to require the agency to agree to binding arbitration or other ADR procedures, with all costs borne by the losing party.

Pro: An important determinant of an individual small business owner's attitude toward government is the perception of whether he or she received fair, impartial, courteous and respectful treatment during an inspection procedure; saves resources on both sides.

E. <u>NOTICE OF VIOLATIONS AND A RIGHT TO CURE</u>

Give small business owners notice of violations (along with compliance advice on how to cure) and a reasonable cure period before imposing fines or penalties (absent imminent health and safety concerns or other special circumstances).

Pro: Improved fairness (large businesses have the resources and the knowledge that small businesses do not have). This will change negative perceptions and encourage voluntary compliance by removing fear. This is especially important to small business because they are much more likely to have unknown violations.

Con: allows violations to continue; requires enforcement follow-up; may reduce voluntary compliance

Current Use: EPA § 507 CAA; in development for all other media.

F. <u>STAY OF ENFORCEMENT</u>

Small business owners, who identify a conflict between regulations of different federal agencies, should have a simple mechanism to follow to trigger a conflict resolution procedure. Pending resolution of the conflict, enforcement of both of the conflicting resolutions should be stayed. If the agencies themselves cannot resolve the conflict, the White House should involve itself as needed to correct the problem.

III. STRATEGIC PRINCIPLES

We should articulate a <u>philosophy</u> (analogous to the Middle Class Bill of Rights and Responsibilities) containing a statement of key rights and responsibilities which should govern all regulation. These principles should be linked to powerful, marketable imagery. Small business owners and other stakeholders need to know what we stand for so that they can see how new initiatives match the principles, and so that they differentiate between human failures (arrogant inspectors) and system failures (unjustified regulations).

IV. AN ILLUSTRATION

TRI reporting requirements provide an illustration of a potential area for application of some of these small business oriented regulatory approaches. We suggest that small business size and toxicity-based contribution to risk be combined to establish exempt and "basic" thresholds which would more precisely protect the public's right to know while at the same time defending small businesses from the disproportionate effects of the reporting requirements.

Revision of TRI reporting was a specific small business recommendation from the SBA/OIRA regulatory reform initiative. Small business urged the adoption by EPA of a small source reduction from the "standard" 9 page TRI report for releases and transfers of less than 5000 pounds per year. At the 5000 pound level, standard reports still would be received regarding 99.2% of all releases, but 50,000 of the 82,000 total TRI reports would be reduced to 2 page certifications, the "basic" reporting package.

We note that EPA promulgated a final rule in November 1994 allowing about 20,000 TRI reports to be submitted in the short (2 page) form. This still requires 99.95% of all releases to be reported on standard 9 page forms, reducing the number of 2 page certifications to about 20,000. The standard report takes some small business owners 80 hours to complete, compared to 2 hours for the basic certification.

Under our proposed approach, toxicity-based risk assessments would be utilized to differentiate among chemicals, instead of treating all risks as being equally important. A small number of chemicals may be so toxic that there should be no exemption or reduction in the public's right to know (rebutting the presumption of an exemption or reduction). For the vast majority of chemicals, an exempt threshold could reasonably be set at 100 pounds of releases and transfers (about 4 ounces per day), thereby eliminating entirely about 8,000 reports. A second threshold could be set at 5,000 pounds of releases and transfers, thereby maximizing the number of "basic" certifications at about 42,000 while retaining "standard" requirements for 31,000 reports regarding 99.2% of the releases and transfers. (The "basic" two-page certification also could be revised to include check boxes for recycling and energy recovery.) Small businesses would save over 2,600,000 reporting hours if such an approach were adopted, with very little impact on the adequacy of the information collected and the regulatory objective - the public's right to know.

V. SUGGESTED CANDIDATES FOR SUBTRACTION

(see Attachments A and B)

Attachment A

SUGGESTED CANDIDATES FOR SUBTRACTION
(substantial revision, reduction or elimination)

- (EPCRA), Section 313 - Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) (see discussion; also delisting of chemicals)
- Clean Air Act - Title V Operating Permits
- RCRA - Definition of Solid Waste
- RCRA - Hazardous Waste Identification Rule
- EPCRA - Sections 302-312 and 313 - consolidated reporting form
- Safe Drinking Water Act
- OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1200)
- DOT - Pre-Employment Alcohol Testing
- DOT - Identification of hypothetical alcohol testing locations (49 CFR 382.303(b)(2)
- OSHA - Training requirements for persons responding to releases and spills of hazardous materials which conflict with DOT regulations (29 CFR 1910.120-(6)(iii))
- DOT - Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard 108 (14 pages devoted to headlights)

Attachment B

PROPOSED REGULATIONS TO BE RECONSIDERED

- Clean Water Act - Storm Water Phases I and II
- Clean Air Act - Enhanced Monitoring
- TSCA - Chemical Use Inventory
- Safe Drinking Water Act - Radon
- OSHA's Indoor Air Quality Standard
- OSHA's Ergonomics Standard
- OSHA's planned Comprehensive Health Standard

Small Business Forum on Regulatory Reform

Findings & Recommendations of the Industry Working Groups

July 1994

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
2/27/95

Erskine

Need to discuss these Mon. am

B

Environmental Protection Agency

- **Milwaukee Reformulated Gasoline Issue:** Residents of Milwaukee raised a series of complaints over the last two weeks with the reformulated gasoline program introduced in the city on January 1 to fulfill requirements of the Clean Air act. Complaints range from headaches and other health problems to concern with vehicle performance and reduced gas mileage. Milwaukee's experience last year with contaminated water heightened the publics' fears. Talk radio has also amplified citizen complaints.

  EPA worked with the Department of Energy and the White house staff today, and announced a plan to address the Milwaukee concerns. Elements of the plan include:

  - Labeling pumps to help with consumer choice
  - Working with oil industry to provide an alternate choice of gasoline at some locations
  - CDC and local public health evaluation of complaints
  - investigations of reduced fuel efficiency
  - toll-free numbers to hear public concerns
  - sampling of fuel quality
  - Justice Department investigation of price increases

United States Department of Agriculture

- **Helping Native Americans**: According to data recently released by USDA, the program to purchase frozen ground beef for distribution to certain Native Americans on reservations has been a success. In FY94, over 475,000 pounds of beef worth about $800,000 was purchased. For FY95, USDA anticipates buying more than 1.2 million pounds of beef to distribute to Native Americans on reservations.

- **USDA Expects Record U.S. Exports In FY95**: On February 22, Acting Secretary ~~Rominger announced that~~ U.S. agricultural exports are expected to reach a record $48.5 ~~billion in FY95, up $3.5~~ billion from last November's forecast. Exports are expected to be bolstered by expanding foreign demand for U.S. ~~bulk~~ commodities, as well as meats, fruits, vegetables, and other high-value consumer foods.

Department of Justice

- **State Challenges To Motor Voter Law:** The trial on California's challenge to the National Voter Registration Act's constitutionality is scheduled for March 2, 1995. A ruling is expected in the South Carolina challenge after March 2, 1995.

- **Base Closure Act:** On February 8, the 3rd Circuit affirmed Greenwood v. Dalton (February 8, 1995), a Base Closure Act suit. During the first round of closures under the Act, a number of military R&D labs were selected for closure. In this case, local unions and politicians sued to enjoin the closure of a Navy lab in Pennsylvania, on the alternative theories that: (1) military labs are not covered by the Act's definition of "military installation"; and (2) another statutory provision created a separate and exclusive mechanism for closing military labs. The district and appellate courts rejected both theories.

- **Federal Employees Indicted In Cocaine Importation And Distribution Scheme:** In the Southern District of California, six individuals, including INS and Customs Inspectors, have been indicted for their role in the importation and distribution of more than six tons of cocaine from Mexico into the United States through the Calexico, California Port of Entry between November 1990 and June 1992. In addition to the conspiracy and drug charges, the indictment contains a forfeiture count demanding the forfeiture of more than $78 million, the wholesale value of the cocaine which actually entered the United States. Approximately 330 kilograms of cocaine were packed in the trunks of passenger vehicles. The inspectors let the vehicles pass through their lanes of inspection.

Department of Health And Human Services

- **Welfare Waivers:** On Monday, February 27, HHS will approve Nebraska's welfare waiver. Secretary Shalala will announce the waiver in a speech to the American Public Welfare Association on welfare reform and the Administration's record on state flexibility. In addition, the Department may approve welfare demonstrations for the states of Ohio and Oklahoma in the next week.

- **Department to Announce Approval of Massachusetts's Health Care Waiver:** Massachusetts and HHS have reached tentative agreement on all issues -- including budget neutrality -- for MassHealth, a statewide health care reform demonstration proposal. HHS expects to announce approval of the proposal in the next week.

- **Meeting on Somatic Cell and Gene Therapy:** On March 6, FDA sponsors a public meeting to discuss concerns related to somatic cell and gene therapy production. Somatic cell and gene therapy refer to certain new and highly specialized procedures used to diagnose, prevent, or treat disease. These procedures involve the administration to humans of manipulated or genetically altered cells. Recently, several sponsors of clinical investigations for somatic cell and gene therapy protocols have reported limited access to critical products needed for these treatments. Public meeting will provide a forum to explore approaches to overcome any barriers to the development of these novel therapies.

- **Medicare Hospital Outpatient Prospective Payment:** The Department will soon release a report to Congress on a proposal to replace Medicare's current cost-based payment system for hospital outpatient services with a prospective payment system. The Department expects press and beneficiary interest to focus on the growing financial coinsurance liability for Medicare beneficiaries under the current payment system. However, the report estimates that fixing this problem immediately will cost the Medicare program $26.8 billion over five years and $134.7 billion through FY 2005. The report details less costly options for incremental changes.

- **Revised Policy on OTC Home Specimen Collection Kits for HIV Testing:** On February 23, FDA published a notice that removes the restriction limiting home specimen collection kit systems for HIV-1 testing to professional use. In June 1994, FDA's Blood Products Advisory Committee found that the potential benefits of over-the-counter (OTC) home specimen collection kits outweighed the potential risks. FDA agrees and is revising its previous guidance for OTC products accordingly to allow the use of OTC home specimen collection kits for HIV testing. The notice also delineates the criteria that FDA will use in approving these kits.

- **Physicians Cited for Excessive Billing of Medicare Beneficiaries:** For the first time, HCFA has cited physicians for willfully and repeatedly overcharging Medicare beneficiaries for services. Physicians and suppliers cannot charge Medicare patients more than 115 percent of the Medicare fee schedule amount for an item or service. Those who do so knowingly and willfully "on a repeated basis" are subject to exclusion from the Medicare program or civil monetary penalties of up to $2,000 for each occurrence. Last week, HCFA notified several physicians that they have violated these provisions. These physicians now have an opportunity to show cause why sanctions should not be imposed for these violations. Medicare beneficiary advocacy groups (e.g. AARP, Public Citizen), who in the past have criticized HCFA for not vigorously enforcing this provision, will be very supportive of this action. We do not expect a negative reaction from organized medicine as HCFA proposes to sanction only a small number of physicians.

- **Criticisms of Vaccines for Children:** The Department expects that the GAO will release a report sometime in the next month which is critical of the Vaccines for Children (VFC) program. The criticisms and the Department's responses, which will be outlined in a letter from David Satcher, head of CDC, to the GAO, are indicated below. GAO will report that:

  1) Provider enrollment in VFC is lagging. The Department responds that considering that the enrollment of doctors is ongoing, the enrollment is impressive. To date, 7,270 public and 19,671 private provider sites are enrolled.

  2) CDC's accountability system is inadequate to assure that vaccines are given only to eligible children. The Department responds that accounting each dose would require an unacceptable amount of paperwork. Instead CDC requires states to submit accountability plans, provide technical support and determine optimal accounting methods.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

95 FEB 27 P5:04

OFFICE OF THE STAFF SECRETARY

Fax Transmittal Sheet

TO: Secretary Rubin

Fax Number: 622-0000 **Phone Number:**

FROM: John Podesta

SUBJECT: note from the President

DATE: 2/27/95

NUMBER OF PAGES (including cover sheet): 4

MESSAGE:

If all pages are not received, please call 202/456-2702

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON

2/27/95

February 22, 1995 INFORMATION

95 FEB 23 A 9: 14

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

I am ready to go on with this —

FROM: Robert E. Rubin REN

SUBJECT: Selection of New World Bank President

Recommendation of a successor to World Bank President Lew Preston gives you the opportunity to shape the Bank's trajectory at a pivotal time both in its history and in our role as its largest shareholder.

This memorandum is intended to provide background for you in advance of considering specific candidates. We plan to provide recommendations for you shortly, based on a review conducted by Frank Newman, Erskine Bowles, Sandy Berger, Jack Quinn, Jan Piercy, Joan Spero and Leslie Maddin (Treasury's White House Liasion), with contributions from Warren Christopher, Mickey Kantor, as well as Robert McNamara, Lloyd Bentsen and others.

Your selection does not require Congressional confirmation, although we will consult informally with the Foreign Relations, Appropriations and Banking Committees. Separately, you would advise your G-7 counterparts of your choice. Jan Piercy would consult with her counterparts in the Bank, and then formally recommend the U.S. candidate to the Executive Board for a vote.

Background

Over the past 50 years the World Bank has loaned about \$330 billion to reduce poverty in developing countries; annual new lending is about \$20 billion. Its 177 member countries provide a capital base of \$170 billion. About 6500 staff account for most of the \$1.2 billion annual operating costs. With net annual income of about \$1 billion, the Bank's finances are fundamentally sound; it has a Triple A rating and borrows on essentially the same terms as the U.S. government. However, in its capacity as an engine of economic development, the Bank is more than a financial institution; it also provides a wide variety of advisory and research services.

The Context

1. The United States relies heavily on the Bank as an instrument of foreign and economic policy. From the former Soviet Union, to sub-Saharan Africa, to the Middle East, we depend increasingly on the Bank to provide both financing and policy reforms which advance U.S. strategic, commercial, humanitarian, social and environmental objectives. Domestic budget pressures increase this reliance.

2. The Bank faces unprecedented scrutiny and criticism from its owners, from legislatures, and from the public. Partly as a result of frustration with failures, partly as a result of institutional arrogance, and partly as a result of budget stringency everywhere, the World Bank is vulnerable to funding cuts, especially here at home. This will add further to our arrears (now $370 million), undermine our influence, and reduce concessional lending at a time when bilateral funding is also declining.

3. The Bank is now pursuing a fundamentally different approach to development (due mainly to U.S. advocacy) that will, if sustained, remake the institution and redefine its basic role in economic development. Its emphasis is widening beyond infrastructure to a much more complex approach emphasizing social sector lending and integrating institution building, market-oriented reforms, borrower responsibility, environmental sustainability, and local participation.

4. Global economic integration has dramatically altered the environment in which the Bank operates, increasing both the risks and rewards of economic reform. Mexico is a dramatic, but far from isolated example. Looking ahead, it will be essential for the Bank to have a cohesive, integrated view of the development challenge in the changing global economy.

5. The Presidency is effectively vacant. In Preston's absence, the Bank is now being run by its veteran chief operating officer, Ernie Stern; however, Stern will be taking up a position with J.P. Morgan and has only agreed to stay on for an additional month. It would therefore be highly desirable, if possible, for the U.S. to recommend a successor before the end of February.

Selection Criteria

It is important for the U.S. to recommend a President who could serve at least two terms (10 years). There is broad agreement on the following additional criteria.

1. Intellectual Leadership

The next President must be able to provide strong, creative intellectual leadership on the basis of solid understanding of and experience with economic policy and development issues, as well as financial markets. This must include appreciation of the social dimension of development: education, health, population and other human capital needs.

2. Vigor

The President must have the stamina to sustain a demanding pace, including heavy international travel. The last three U.S. appointments were viewed as "career capstones." We now need an individual with the capacity to engage quickly and then serve effectively and energetically.

3. Ability to Articulate a Clear Vision

The President must be effective in broadening public, legislative and financial market support for the institution and for economic development globally. The ability to articulate a clear vision, drawing on intellectual rigor and experience, will also be essential to command internal respect and results.

4. Management Skill in a Large, Multicultural Environment

Substantial prior senior leadership experience in the private and public sectors is highly desirable. The President must understand and manage the diverse views of nearly 180 member countries and a highly educated multinational staff.

5. Rapid Effectiveness

Given the circumstances of this transition, it would be desirable for the new President to be able to hit the ground running; a long learning curve would risk institutional drift at a time of major internal and external changes and challenges.

622.0000

Mr. President: This is what Los Angeles is doing with their Empowerment Zone grant. After the early unhappiness, there is alot of excitement now

LOS ANGELES TIMES FEB 20 1995

Ambitious Bank Plan Would Aid Poor Areas

■ **Economics:** L.A. seeks federal and private funds for lending institution to help start or expand businesses in distressed neighborhoods.

By JEAN MERL
TIMES STAFF WRITER

B1

Say you run an industrial metal-treating company that employs 120 people. You want to expand your operations in one of Los Angeles' poorest neighborhoods. But you need to borrow $2 million for the plant and equipment, and the project doesn't pencil out if you have to pay the going interest rates.

Under a plan being developed at City Hall, you could turn to the Los Angeles Community Development Bank, a Clinton Administration-backed program that would combine federal grants and loan guarantees with private funds to form a potentially huge lending pool—half a billion dollars or more. The funds would be used to start new businesses and help existing ones expand, creating jobs and boosting the economies of the city's most depressed communities.

Mayor Richard Riordan, a successful venture capitalist who made business revitalization a big part of his campaign for office in 1993, said he views the proposed bank as "a powerful new tool of job creation and economic development" in distressed areas.

Rushing to meet a March 9 deadline to get a formal application to the U.S. Housing and Urban Development Department, city officials have been hammering out their proposal in workshops with finance and business representatives in the mayor's City Hall conference room. A public hearing on the development bank proposal is scheduled for 6 p.m. Wednesday at Manual Arts High School, 4131 S. Vermont Ave., in South-Central Los Angeles.

Many details have yet to be worked out,

Please see BANK, B6

but the proposal basically goes like this: The bank would provide loans—probably at least some at low interest rates—loan guarantees, investment capital, grants and technical assistance. The funds would be available to small and medium-sized businesses, community-based organizations and developers who want to locate or expand in a 20-square-mile zone stretching from Pacoima through Watts.

Other of the bank's funds also could be used in neighborhoods outside the zone that have poverty rates of 20% or higher. Interest on loans made by the bank would be put toward funding social services in the project areas, city officials working on the bank proposal said.

The bank would not take deposits, provide checking accounts or offer any other services that would require a state or federal charter, and would cooperate rather than compete with other financial institutions in the targeted communities. With the help of commercial lenders and smaller, nonprofit organizations, it would concentrate on amassing an unprecedented amount of funds in areas traditionally hard pressed for capital.

"There is no other such institution of this magnitude for providing venture and working capital," Deputy Mayor Mary Leslie, Riordan's chief economic adviser, told a City Council committee meeting last week. "It's in its own league."

The federal start-up money for the bank would come in part from the $100 million Economic Development Initiative grant the Clinton Administration promised Los Angeles as a "consolation prize" for leaving the city out of a more generous "empowerment zone" package of business tax breaks and social services grants. The bank would get another $100 million in federal loan guarantees for the neighborhoods included in the city's unsuccessful empowerment zone bid.

/ Henry

In addition, the city will seek yet another $200 million in loan guar antees that could be used in th zone or in other distressed commu nities. By teaming up with Lo Angeles County, which also re ceived a promise of grants an loans, the city could pump a total o $430 million in federal aid int economic development efforts.

City officials expect participatio from private lenders to leverag the bank's funds into a much large pool. Already, Riordan said las week, the proposed bank has com mitments from Bank of America First Interstate and Wells Fargo and he said officials of sever pension funds also are interested i joining the effort.

Community development bank have worked well in other area most notably in Chicago, where th South Shore Bank has been oper ating for more than two decades. I was cited by President Clinton as model when he shepherded federa legislation last year to encourag investment in the nation's crum bling urban cores. But the concep seems especially suited to th Riordan Administration, which clearly prefers economic develop ment to social services as the too of choice for revitalizing troubled neighborhoods.

Reaction to the developmen bank proposal has ranged from enthusiasm to concerns about it risks, where its investments would be made and the degree of benefi it could provide.

Most troubling to some counci members is the provision that the city use its future federal socia services block grants as collatera to guarantee the loans. The Community Development Block Grant is pumping $83.6 million into struggling neighborhoods this fiscal year, and that amount is expected to rise to almost $97 million for the coming annual budget cycle.

"We cannot afford to mortgage our future—it is bad public policy," said Councilman Mark Ridley-Thomas, whose 8th District includes South-Central Los Angeles.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
2/27/95

To Sec. Cisneros

This is good

but we need to

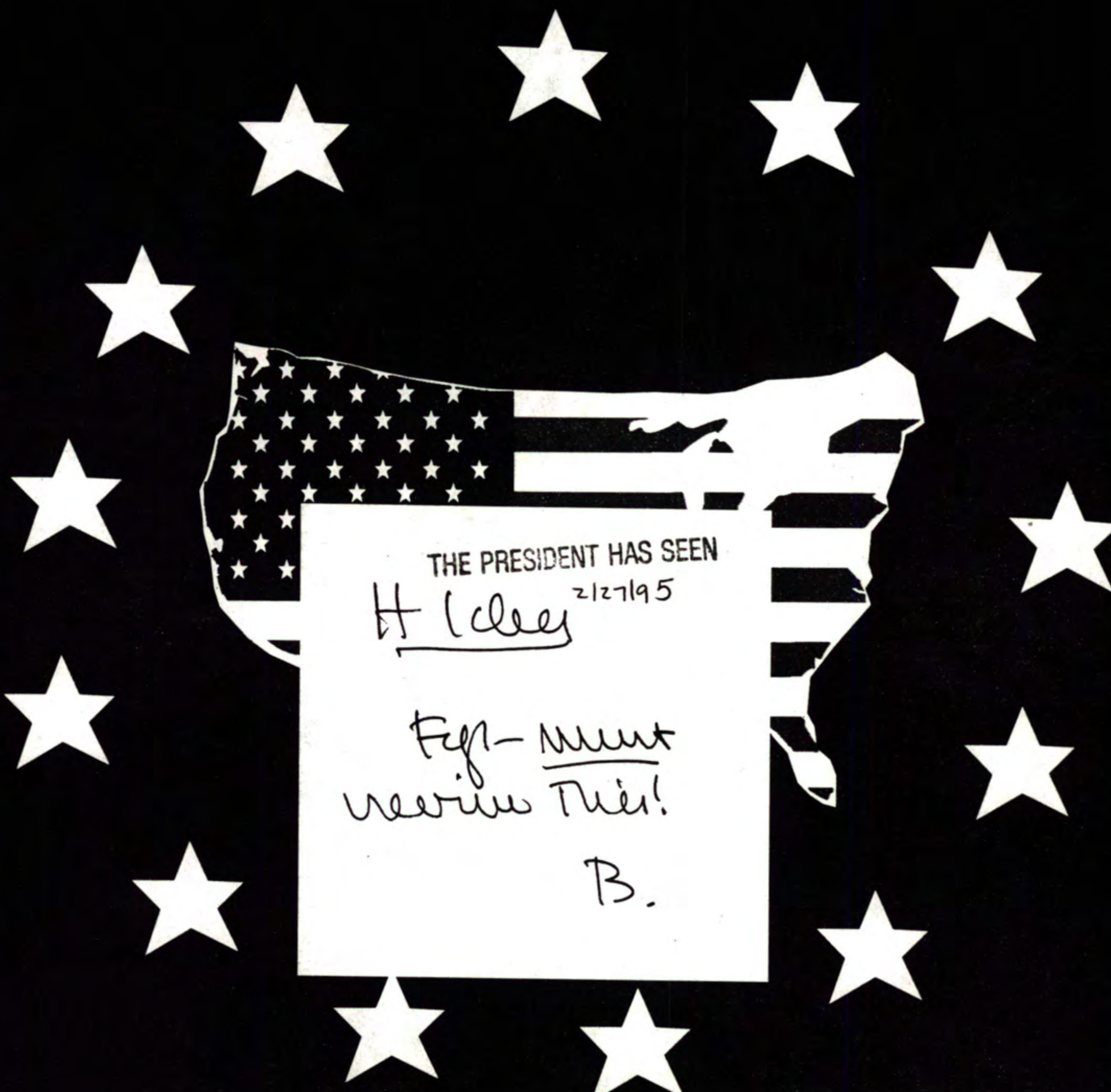
make sure it happens

& I'd like to be involved

in announcing ~~CBO~~

Pls keep me informed

B.



THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
2/27/95
H Ickes

Fyi— must review this!

B.

American Hellenic Friends of Clinton Organization

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

95 FEB 24 A 9 : 32

February 24, 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JOHN PODESTA
TODD STERN

SUBJECT: Glass-Steagall Reform

The attached is a decision memo from Bo Cutter laying out Treasury's approach to reforming Glass-Steagall. **Bob Rubin wants to announce our position in a February 27 speech, ahead of testimony the next day by Chairman Greenspan and other regulators. Consequently, Bo is seeking your approval as soon as possible.**

The argument for reform is that the separation between banking and other financial services mandated by Glass-Steagall is out of date in a world where banks, securities firms and insurance companies offer similar products and where firms outside the U.S. do not face such restrictions. The chief concern about reform is that allowing banks to engage in riskier activities like securities or insurance could subject the deposit insurance fund to added risk.

The Hill. There are two key bills. The **D'Amato bill** would basically let any company -- banks, commercial businesses, securities firms or insurance companies -- own any other. The bill would set up firewalls, particularly between banking and securities activities. Financial services within the corporate family would be "functionally regulated", with no consolidated regulation of the corporate family. The **Leach bill**, more protective of the deposit insurance fund, would allow only banks and securities firms to affiliate. It too uses firewalls and would have the Fed regulate the consolidated entity.

Treasury approach. Treasury adopts elements of both bills, allowing banks to affiliate with securities or insurance firms, but not commercial businesses. A National Financial Services Commission, chaired by the Secretary of the Treasury, would make important policy decisions, such as what activities are deemed "financial" and the standards for firewalls. Other members would be the heads of the Fed, FDIC, CFTC, SEC, OCC and OTS. The Fed would regulate bank holding companies, while affiliates would be regulated functionally.

Bo notes that, while there is increasing consensus for reform, there are real obstacles ranging from differing views among the players and interests involved; to likely opposition from small banks and small insurance companies; regulatory jurisdiction as between the Fed and Treasury; and the possibility that poison amendments, like repeal of the CRA, might be attached. In light of these realities, Bo recommends walking a fine line, with Treasury in the lead -- articulating our position (but not introducing a bill), working to fashion good legislation but not becoming too invested in passage too early. **All NEC principals endorse the Treasury approach Bo has outlined. Leon and George concur.**

Concur ✓ Disagree____ Discuss____

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 21, 1995 95 FEB 21 P6: 59

MEMORANDUM FOR **PRESIDENT CLINTON**

FROM: **Bo Cutter** BC
Deputy Assistant to the President for Economic Policy

SUBJECT: **Need for Decision Concerning Treasury's Proposed Approach to Financial Services Modernization and Repeal of the Glass-Steagall Act**

ACTION FORCING EVENT

On March 1, Secretary Rubin will testify before the House Banking Committee on the Administration's position on pending legislation to modernize the United States' financial services system by repealing or modifying Depression Era laws, such as the Glass-Steagall Act. House Banking Committee Chairman Leach and Senate Banking Committee Chairman D'Amato have introduced substantially different modernization legislation. Richard Baker, an influential senior Republican member of the House Banking Committee, has introduced the D'Amato bill in the House.

Secretary Rubin's testimony will follow testimony, on February 28, by Alan Greenspan, Gene Ludwig, Ricki Tigert Helfer, and Jonathan Fiechter (Acting Director of the Office of Thrift Supervision). In order to position Secretary Rubin -- rather than any of the regulators -- as the Administration's chief spokesman on this issue, the Secretary intends to discuss the Administration's position at a speech which will be covered by the press in New York on February 27.

It is therefore necessary to have an agreed-upon Administration position by the end of the day on Friday, February 24. The NEC principals recommend that you approve the Treasury's proposal -- outlined below -- as the Administration position.

BACKGROUND

Historic: The Glass-Steagall Act was passed in 1933, and essentially separates commercial banking from investment banking and from commerce. The Act's supporters argued it was necessary to protect banks from failure, prevent abuses, and generally safeguard the financial system and the national economy.

The segmentation of financial markets and institutions envisioned by Glass-Steagall does not correspond to the realities of today's financial services system. In part as a result of changed technology, it has become increasingly difficult to distinguish between the products and services of commercial banks, investment banks and insurance companies. This renders their legal separation increasingly awkward and artificial and may reduce consumers' choices and convenience. In addition, international financial services firms, particularly in Europe, have long engaged in full service commercial and investment banking, and the separation of these functions in the United States has arguably placed our firms at a competitive disadvantage.

Economists differ about the extent of evidence that significant economies of scope are available as a result of financial services consolidation. However, even those who think there are few direct economic benefits tend to support substantial changes in current law because the existing system is replete with loopholes and circumventions, and new legislation will reduce transactions costs and improve safeguards.

Nevertheless, repealing Glass-Steagall raises the concern that, if companies engaging in activities not directly related to banking (such as securities dealing and insurance underwriting) are owned by or affiliated with a depository institution, the deposit insurance "safety net" will implicitly extend to those activities. The argument is that this will generate more risk for the system and that such risk either could not or would not be supported by sufficiently increased insurance premiums.

Current Proposals: Chairman D'Amato (and Mr. Baker) have introduced a bill that would permit any type of company (including commercial entities, securities firms and insurance companies) to become affiliated -- through a holding company -- with a well-capitalized commercial bank. The D'Amato bill would establish rules ("firewalls") to prevent the bank from being used to support, in particular, the securities activities of a related company. Under the D'Amato bill, financial services would be "functionally regulated," and there would be no consolidated regulation of the corporate family. If the lead bank in a consolidated entity were a national bank, it would continue to be regulated by the Comptroller of the Currency, not the Fed. A coordinating regulatory Commission -- chaired by the Secretary of the Treasury, and including the heads of the federal bank regulatory agencies, the Secretary of Commerce, the Attorney General and the Chairs of the SEC and CFTC -- would be created, but would have no authority to develop policy or regulations.

Chairman Leach has introduced a more narrow bill, which would allow affiliation of banks with securities firms only. The affiliation could (with limited exceptions) be accomplished only through a bank holding company structure, with the Federal Reserve Board regulating the consolidated entity. The Leach bill also contains numerous "firewalls." (A chart outlining the major provisions of the D'Amato and Leach bills, as well as of the Treasury proposal discussed below, is at Attachment A.)

TREASURY'S PROPOSAL

Treasury proposes that the Administration adopt a position that incorporates elements of both the D'Amato and Leach approaches, includes additional items that would both reduce any new risk generated by affiliation, and enhances the authority of a Treasury-chaired regulatory coordinating commission to enable it to adopt policies and procedures to reduce potential systemic risk in the enhanced financial services system.

Under Treasury's approach, well-capitalized and well-managed FDIC-insured depository institutions could affiliate with other firms engaged in financial activities, such as investment banks, and insurance companies. The choice of organizational structure would be left to the management of the organization, although insurance, securities and other financial activities could (with limited exceptions) be conducted only in a separately incorporated subsidiary or affiliate of a depository institution, not in the bank or thrift itself. A series of "firewalls" would restrict certain transactions between the depository institution and other members of the corporate family. An affiliate of an insured depository could have investments in nonfinancial firms, subject to limits, but commercial firms would not be allowed to own banks.

A newly established seven-member National Financial Services Commission, chaired by the Secretary of the Treasury, would be authorized to make decisions that include: determining what activities are financial; setting minimum standards for firewall restrictions and coordinated examinations; facilitating coordinated supervision; and determining whether to impose consolidated capital requirements on bank holding companies whose subsidiary insured depository institutions account for less than half the consolidated entity's total assets. The other members of the commission would be the heads of the Federal Reserve Board (who would serve as Vice Chairman), FDIC, CFTC, SEC, OCC, and OTS.

Under the Treasury proposal, the Federal Reserve would maintain its authority over bank holding companies, and would be authorized to impose consolidated capital regulations over holding companies (no matter what the nature of the parent company) in which insured depositories account for at least half of the holding company's total assets. Affiliates would be regulated functionally. The primary federal regulator of a bank or thrift (which could be any of the four federal regulators) would have the authority to ensure compliance with restrictions on transactions with affiliates, and ensure affiliates do not otherwise endanger the institution.

MAJOR ISSUES

The movement of Glass-Steagall reform on the Hill, and the development and unveiling of an Administration position forces consideration of two major issues, which have been briefly touched upon above. In addition, one smaller issue -- the manner in which insurance regulation is dealt with -- potentially raises difficult federal/state issues. These issues are:

- To what extent can limiting the extent of permissible affiliation, establishment of firewalls, and regulation of both individual members of a corporate family and the total corporate entity moderate any risk to the deposit insurance system and the broader financial system that affiliation would entail while simultaneously retaining the attractiveness of affiliation for companies that can operate more efficiently and competitively in such a structure?

  The NEC principals believe Treasury's proposal strikes an effective balance in this respect, although not without some concern that the details of both legislation and regulation will tilt the balance toward greater risk. The Administration will need to emphasize its intention to hold tight to strict capital standards for both affiliating depository institutions and other affiliated financial institutions in order to place the least possible reliance on "firewalls," whose effectiveness in a crisis is not at all certain.

- How can the Administration ensure that financial services restructuring does not also lead to an effective neutering of the Administration's policy influence on the financial services system through the regulatory system?

  The NEC principals support Treasury's proposed combination of primacy of the traditional lead federal financial regulator for affiliated depository institutions, Fed jurisdiction over the most bank-intensive holding companies, and creation of a coordinating commission -- chaired by Treasury -- with some real policy responsibilities. The fact that the coordinating regulator would not have supervisory responsibilities concerning individual institutions should make this structure more palatable to Republicans and Democrats alike. However, this issue of Administration influence will be an extremely difficult one throughout the debate.

- o How can insurance companies be safely integrated into the consolidated system when they are regulated entirely at the state level, and the states differ widely in the manner and effectiveness of their regulation?

  The assumption in the Treasury proposal (as in the D'Amato bill) is that state insurance regulation, plus the regulatory requirements on the depository institutions and the firewalls would prevent an insurance firm failure from harming the depository institution. The NEC principals would, in theory, prefer to limit insurance company affiliates to those with **federal** charters, but such a charter does not now exist and the political difficulty of creating one would be great. The principals recommend you approve the Treasury's handling of this issue.

POLITICAL ISSUES

Notwithstanding the increasing consensus that the time is right for some form of Glass-Steagall repeal, accomplishing the task -- particularly in a manner the Administration believes is sound -- will not be easy. Given the proposals on the Hill, the Administration must have a position, and the Treasury position is substantively sound and politically careful. However, the personalities involved, multiple agendas, suspicion of the Administration's motives concerning bank regulation, likely opposition to any proposal in this area from small banks and small insurance companies, and honest disagreement about what should be done could result in this issue eventually being positioned in a bill that your advisors would recommend your vetoing (such as a bill containing a repeal of the Community Reinvestment Act).

It is therefore critical that the Administration not get too invested in passage of Glass-Steagall reform too early, while simultaneously using our support of reform to strengthen our position with those who would attempt to extract unacceptable terms. (This is one reason we recommend that Treasury's proposal be put forth in detailed testimony, not in proposed legislation.) With Treasury leading, the Administration walked this fine line last year in getting both community development financial institutions and interstate banking legislation passed. Even with the changes on the Hill, we believe we can do it again.

RECOMMENDATION

That you approve the Treasury's proposal as the Administration's approach to financial services modernization.

____________Agree ____________Disagree ____________Let's discuss

SUMMARY OF KEY PROVISIONS OF FINANCIAL MODERNIZATION APPROACHES

	Treasury Proposal	Leach Bill (H.R. 18)	D'Amato/Baker (S.334/H.R. 884)
Permissible Affiliations	FDIC-insured depository institutions ("banks") and companies engaged in "financial activities", including securities and insurance firms, may affiliate Separation of banking and commerce maintained, with limited exceptions	Banks and companies engaged in securities activities may affiliate within a bank holding company structure Separation of banking and commerce maintained	Banks may affiliate with any company in a financial services holding company ("FSHC") structure Separation of banking and commerce eliminated
Required Structure for Activities	Financial affiliates may be either subsidiaries of the bank ("operating subsidiaries") or nonbank subsidiaries of a holding company	Securities affiliates must be nonbank subsidiaries of a bank holding company	Most securities, insurance and real estate activities must be conducted by the FSHC, by nonbank affiliates of the FSHC, or by an operating subsidiary of a bank
Firewalls	Combination of rules and directives to regulators (similar to the Leach bill firewalls, but somewhat more flexible)	Comprehensive firewall provisions generally prohibiting extensions of credit to a securities affiliate and credit enhancement, purchase of assets of a securities affiliate, excessive interlocks, financing purchase of securities underwritten, and requiring disclosures. Bill provides numerous exceptions to firewalls and gives the Federal Reserve Board broad discretion to modify restrictions	Principal firewalls prohibiting credit support by a bank to a securities affiliate maintained. Federal Reserve Board and federal banking regulators given broad power to exempt transactions from prohibitions on affiliate transactions

ATTACHMENT A

	Treasury Proposal	Leach Bill (H.R. 18)	D'Amato/Baker (S.334/H.R. 884)
Functional Regulation	Securities affiliates subject to SEC regulation as broker/dealers	Same as Treasury proposal	Same as Treasury proposal
	Requires banks and thrifts to register their own securities with the SEC rather than with their federal banking regulator	No provision	No provision
	Curtails banks' current exemption from SEC broker/dealer registration and eliminates banks' current exemption from investment advisor registration	Same as Treasury proposal	No provision
National Financial Services Commission	Establishes a 7 member National Financial Services Commission consisting of Treasury (chair), Federal Reserve Board, (vice chair), FDIC, OCC, OTS, SEC, and CFTC	No provision	Establishes 9 member National Financial Services Oversight Committee consisting of Treasury (chair), Federal Reserve Board, FDIC, OTS, OCC, Commerce, Attorney General, SEC, and CFTC
	Commission determines which activities are financial, sets minimum standards for firewall restrictions, coordinated examinations, and facilitates coordinated supervision	No provision	Committee, as is practicable, establishes uniform principles and standards for the examination and supervision of financial institutions and other providers of financial services
	Commission also studies and makes recommendations for: improving supervision of banks, overseeing relationships between affiliates, and monitoring and controlling risk in the financial system	No provision	Committee makes recommendations for uniformity in other supervisory matters and may make recommendations to Congress on additional firewalls and FDIC insurance coverage
			Requires Committee to submit to Congress within one year of enactment proposed legislative or regulatory actions to improve the examination process to permit better oversight of all banks

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
2/27/95

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 21, 1995

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Billy Webster BW

SUBJECT: Bernie Schwartz

At the DNC Managing Trustees Dinner tonight, you will see Bernie Schwartz. As you might recall, he invited you to speak at the Washington Center for Internships and Academic Seminars' 1995 Honor Roll event.

It appears unlikely that we will do this event. We have been holding late March for the Economic Conference and your return to Arkansas. I was going to call Mr. Schwartz later this month.

It is likely that Mr. Schwartz will raise this with you tonight.

Ck again, I wish

He's a real friend

though -

THE WASHINGTON CENTER

For Internships and Academic Seminars

The Washington Center for Internships and Academic Seminars is an independent, non-profit, educational organization founded in 1975. Its mission is to utilize the resources of the nation's capital to provide participatory learning experiences in order to enhance students' academic, civic, and professional development. In this way, The Washington Center seeks to promote future leadership for the public, private, and non-profit sectors of our society.

TO: Billy Webster
Scheduler

FROM: Sandy Butler Whyte Sandy
Vice President for External Affairs

DATE: January 23, 1995

RE: Honor Roll Awards and 20th Anniversary Event

COPY TO: Donald Dunn, Office of Political Affairs
David Leavy, Assistant to the Press Secretary
Winston Allen, Presidential Personnel

This letter is to request your help.

There is a request in for an opportunity to interview President Clinton for the 20th anniversary video which we plan to premier at the March 28th event. The Washington Center is working with Video Action and a team of Spring interns who will be assigned as a production unit from their arrival on January 23rd through their internship. I feel certain that President Clinton would be favorably predisposed to meeting with the student film crew and perhaps even the larger group of interns. I realize this is a big request but trust you will agree that it is an appropriate and important task to accomplish.

Attached, please find a copy of the invitation letter, for The Washington Center's 20th Anniversary and Honor Roll event, from Bernard Schwartz, CEO of LORAL Corporation, sent to President and Mrs. Clinton on our behalf. Bill Burke and I would greatly appreciate your help in advocating support of the invitation.

The Washington Center is a non-profit, educational organization that provides full-time internships and short-term academic seminars for college students from over 750 colleges and universities in the U.S. and abroad. Since its founding in 1975, over 20,000 students have participated in its programs. The Washington Center is the largest full-time internship program in the nation's capitol. It also sponsors the only national academic programs at the Democratic and Republican National Conventions.

We enjoy a particularly warm relationship with the administration, with a number of our alumni working throughout the White House. In addition, each semester we place several students at internships in The White House. Press Secretary Mike McCurry has spoken to our students many times in the past.

Because we are on such a tight time schedule any assistance you can provide in facilitating this request is greatly appreciated. I look forward to hearing from you.

cc: Bill Burke, Barbara Boggs Association, Inc., Video Action

LORAL
Corporation

600 Third Avenue
New York, NY 10016
(212) 697-1105
Telex: 644018

Bernard L. Schwartz
Chairman of the Board
Chief Executive Officer

December 27, 1994

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
The President of the United States
Executive Offices of the President
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Change is the most constant fact of life. My invitation letter of November 30, 1994 to you regarding The Washington Center for Internships and Academic Seminars' 1995 Honor Roll Award event prompts this note. The Washington Center learned late last week of a conflict with another organization which, in all likelihood, would impact both organization's invitations to you and Mrs. Clinton.

As the Chair of The Washington Center's event and a part of the 20th Anniversary and third decade activities, I share the desire of the Board of Directors and the founders, Bill and Sheila Burke, to hold the event on a date as free of advance schedule conflicts as possible so to be able to recognize you and Mrs. Clinton at the event. The date identified is Tuesday, March 28, 1995 in Washington, D.C.

The Washington Center has a legacy of dedicated service to the students, colleges and universities around the United States and is truly a national resource. The presence of the President and the First Lady on Tuesday, March 28 will add to the evening's significance. I look forward to the opportunity to discuss the plans for the evening with you.

Sincerely,

Bernard L. Schwartz
Chairman of the Board
Chief Executive Officer

BLS:sc
122794

HOUSE COMMCENTER THU 23 FEB 95 17:50 PG.02

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THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
2/27/95

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

95 FEB 23 P12:23

February 23, 1995

I called her
had good talk
BC

RECOMMENDED TELEPHONE CALL

TO: Myrlie Evers-Williams
503/388 8336

DATE: The Family suggested that a call from the President could be made (2 AM EST) at 11 a.m. (PST) today.

RECOMMENDED BY: Alexis Herman/AH

PURPOSE: Walter Williams, Myrlie's husband, died yesterday of prostate cancer.

BACKGROUND: Myrlie Evers-Williams was recently elected as the new Chair of the NAACP. The President called to congratulate her at the convention in New York on Saturday, February 18. She was able to fly back to Bend, Oregon, where Mr. Williams passed away in her arms. Mr. Williams wanted her to run for (NAACP) office.

DISCUSSION: To offer condolences from the President and Mrs. Clinton to Myrlie and family.

CONTACT PERSON AND TELEPHONE NUMBER: Ruby G. Moy (x66455)

DATE OF SUBMISSION: February 23, 1995

COMMENTS: Funeral arrangements will be in Los Angeles on Monday or Tuesday. Will advise with further details.

Condolence letter should be sent to

64770 Kelly Court
Bend, Oregon 97701

ACTION: ______

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 27, 1995

W. Russell Meeks, III
Post Office Box 34193
Little Rock, Arkansas 72203

Dear Russ:

I received your letter expressing your interest in serving as a United States District Court Judge for the Eastern District of Arkansas. I want you to know I carefully read your letter and I appreciate your willingness to serve. I've shared your letter with Abner Mikva and asked him to look into it. Many thanks.

Sincerely,

Bill

Russ—
As you know, the Senators must make recommendations on this — I'll visit with them
Bill

cc: VICKI BADT

Anne —
do we all support ~~[illegible]~~
Vicki Ford! —
I think Stadler
make decision

MEEKS & JERNIGAN, P.A.
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

W. RUSSELL MEEKS, III
GEORGE O. JERNIGAN, JR.

404 SUPERIOR FEDERAL BUILDING
CAPITOL AND BROADWAY
P.O. BOX 34193
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72203

501-376-4660
FAX 501-376-3203

February 14, 1995

Ms. Nancy Hernreich
Assistant to the President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500-2000

Dear Nancy:

I have written President Clinton the enclosed letter, with my personal biographical summary enclosed for his consideration. I wonder if it might be possible for you to be sure that he has an opportunity to see this letter, to then be processed in whatever might be the usual course.

Thank you for your courtesy and kindness in this respect. I trust and hope that you are doing well.

Yours very truly,

MEEKS & JERNIGAN, P.A.

W. Russell Meeks, III

WRM:jt

Enclosure

MEEKS & JERNIGAN, P.A.
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

W. RUSSELL MEEKS, III
GEORGE O. JERNIGAN, JR.

404 SUPERIOR FEDERAL BUILDING
CAPITOL AND BROADWAY
P.O. BOX 34193
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72203

501-376-4660
FAX 501-376-3203

February 14, 1995

President Bill Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500-2000

Dear Mr. President:

In August of this past summer, Judge Henry Woods mentioned to me that he might take senior status in the spring of 1995.

After that conversation, I continued to think, and pray, about what Judge Woods said, and I thoughtfully deliberated as to what decision, if any, I needed to be making.

In December, I met with both Senators and discussed with them my interest in service as a United States District Court Judge for the Eastern District of Arkansas should a vacancy occur. I humbly and respectfully asked each Senator for consideration and support to fill any future vacancy.

Judge Woods has now publicly announced that he will take senior status in a month or so. Should our United States Senators submit my name to you for consideration for this position, then I would ask for your favorable consideration.

I have enclosed a copy of a biographical information sheet containing more information on my personal and professional background and my professional activities, though I believe what you know about me is of more significance to my ability to serve our country in this capacity.

Yours very truly,

MEEKS & JERNIGAN, P.A.

W. Russell Meeks, III

WRM:jt

Enclosure

WILLIAM RUSSELL (RUSS) MEEKS, III

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

EDUCATION:

* Little Rock Public Schools
* Little Rock Hall High School, 1967
* University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, BSBA, Cum Laude, 1971
* University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, School of Law, JD, 1974

ATTORNEY LICENSE:

* State of Arkansas, admitted 1974
* U.S. District Court, Eastern District of Arkansas, admitted 1974
* United States Court of Appeals, 8th Circuit, admitted 1976
* United States Supreme Court, admitted 1978

EMPLOYMENT BACKGROUND:

* United States Army, First Lieutenant, AGC, Fort Benjamin Harrison; Honorable Discharge
* Barber, McCaskill, Amsler & Jones; Associate, 1974-1979
* Deputy Attorney General, Division Chief, Trial Division, State of Arkansas, 1979-1980
* Private Practice established 1980-present Active General Trial Practice/primary emphasis is Civil Litigation - Trials in State and Federal Courts, State and Federal Appellate Practice (all Courts).
* Meeks & Jernigan, P.A.

PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS:

* Pulaski County Bar Association
* Arkansas Bar Association
* Arkansas Bar Foundation, Fellow
* American Bar Association
* Arkansas Trial Lawyers Association
* National Health Lawyers Association
* Sports Lawyers Association

LOCAL BAR ASSOCIATION (PULASKI COUNTY):

* Member, 1974-present
* Board of Directors, Member, 1979-1984
* Board of Directors, Member, 1992-1994
* Vice President, 1981-1982
* President, 1982-1983
* Continuing Legal Education Committee, Chair, 1984-1985
* Courthouse Facilities and Use Committee, Chair, 1991-1993
* Membership Committee, Chair, 1992-1994
* Recipient of President's Lawyer Award, 1981 and 1984
* Gridiron Committee, Co-Chair, 1988
* Served various years on Nominations Committee, Awards Committee, Gridiron Cast, Social Committee and Law Day Committee.

ARKANSAS BAR ASSOCIATION POSITIONS HELD:

* Member, 1974-present
* House of Delegates, Member, 1977-1984
* House of Delegates, Member, 1986-1989
* House of Delegates, Member, Tenure Delegate, 1989-present
* Executive Council, Member 1979-1980
* Executive Council, Member 1984-1987
* Executive Council, Chair, 1993-1994
* Committee on Specialization and Advertising, Member, 1975-1979
* Committee on Specialization and Advertising, Vice Chair, 1976-1977
* Committee on Specialization and Advertising, Chair, 1977-1979
* Committee on Mandatory CLE, Chair, 1984-1990
* Executive Committee, Young Lawyers Section, Member, 1976-1977
* Executive Committee, Young Lawyers Section, Chair, 1977-1978
* Young Lawyers Section, Section Chair 1979-1980
* Legal Education Committee, Member, 1986-1989
* Board of Directors, Arkansas Institute for Continuing Legal Education, Member 1979-1980
* Jurisprudence and Law Reform Committee, Member, 1992-present
* Jurisprudence and Law Reform Committee, Vice Chair, 1993-1994
* Task Force on Committees and Sections, Member, 1991-1994
* Task Force on Committees and Sections, Chair, 1993-1994
* Charles L. Carpenter Memorial Award Committee, Member, 1992-1994
* Long Range Planning Committee, Chair, 1993-1994
* Judicial Nominations Committee, Member, 1993-present
* Recipient, Golden Gavel Award, 1979, as Chair of Specialization and Advertising Committee
* Recipient Golden Gavel Award, 1986, as Chair of Mandatory CLE Committee
* Sustaining Member, present

ARKANSAS BAR FOUNDATION OFFICES HELD:

* Fellow, Arkansas Bar Foundation
* Secretary-Treasurer, present
* Board of Directors, 1988-1991
* Scholarship and Memorials Committee, Chair, 1989-present
* Trust Committee, 1992-present
* Long Range Planning Committee, present

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION:

* Member; Litigation Section of the American Bar Association

ARKANSAS SUPREME COURT APPOINTMENTS:

* Arkansas Supreme Court Continuing Legal Education Board, Member, 1989-1991
* Arkansas Supreme Court Continuing Legal Education Board, Chair, 1989-1991
* Special Associate Justice, Arkansas Supreme Court, 1989

LAW SCHOOLS/RELATED SERVICE AND ACTIVITIES:

* University of Arkansas School of Law Annual Fund, Fayetteville, Chair, 1983-1987
* University of Arkansas School of Law at Little Rock, Friend of the Law School Award Recipient, 1983

COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES:

* Arkansas Travelers Baseball Club, Inc., Board of Directors; Executive Committee, Member; Vice President, present
* Political Animals Club, Member; Chair, 1990-present
* Greater Little Rock Chamber of Commerce, Current Member
* Greater Little Rock Chamber of Commerce, Past Member of Metropolitan Council
* Francis A. Allen School for Exceptional Children, Board of Directors, 1976-1984; President 1980-1983
* Woodlawn Therapeutic Children's Center, Board of Directors, 1979-1981
* Pulaski County Board of Health, 1975-1980, President, 1975-1977
* The Little Rock Club, Board of Directors, President, 1988-1989
* Have participated in Fund Drives for: Arkansas Children's Hospital, Arkansas Easter Seals, Francis A. Allen School for Exceptional Children, National Multiple Sclerosis Society, American Heart Association, Boy's Club, United Way, Woodlawn Therapeutic Children's Center and others

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker
Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. resume	[Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	02/00/1995	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Staff Secretary
John Podesta (Chron Files)
OA/Box Number: 5951

FOLDER TITLE:

February 26-28, 1995

2018-0662-S
rs3119

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.
PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).
RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

PERSONAL:

* William Russell Meeks, III (Russ)
* Born: [redacted] (b)(6)
* Age: 45
* Educated in Little Rock Public Schools
* Lifelong Resident, Little Rock, Arkansas
* Immanuel Baptist Church, Little Rock, Arkansas, Member
  Stewardship Committee, present
  Adult Sunday School Department Director, present
  Faith For the Future Steering Committee, present
* Married to Brenda R. Meeks; Rusty (age 6), John Russell (age 13), Melissa (age 16)
* Residence: 11228 Shenandoah Valley Drive
  Little Rock, Arkansas 72212
  Telephone: (501) 225-0121
* Office: Meeks & Jernigan, P.A.
  404 Superior Federal Building
  Capitol and Broadway
  P. O. Box 34193
  Little Rock, Arkansas 72203
  Telephone: (501) 376-4660
  Fax: (501) 376-3203