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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

June 10, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

6-11-98

FROM: KATHLEEN A. MCGINTY

SUBJECT: OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF OIL & NATURAL GAS LEASING
MORATORIUM

Purpose

In preparation for the Oceans Conference that you and the Vice President will attend this week, we have reviewed the status of oil and natural gas leasing on the outer continental shelf (OCS) to consider whether any additional action is necessary. This memorandum sets out the current status of the issue as well as four possible options for the future.

Background

A significant portion of the federal waters are currently off limits to offshore oil and natural gas activity through the combination of a directive by President Bush, annual congressional enactments, and the Department of the Interior's five year plan. This combination of actions protects all of the affected areas through 2002. President Bush's directive, which expires in 2000, withdrew all lands not under lease in 1990 off the North Atlantic, California, Washington, Oregon, and southwest Florida coasts. Various annual congressional moratoria beginning in 1982 have placed off limits the areas listed above, as well as additional areas including New England, the Mid-Atlantic states, and southern Alaska (North Aleutian Basin). The Department of the Interior's five-year leasing program, effective from 1997-2002, in effect prohibits leasing in all areas covered by the Bush Directive and congressional moratoria as well as a few additional areas.

Today, the majority of new offshore leasing activity and production occurs in the Central and Western Gulf of Mexico. There also are existing leases off Alaska, and in the Atlantic and the eastern Gulf of Mexico, but no production at the current time. Bonuses, royalties and rent payments to the Treasury from these leases totaled \$5 billion in FY 97, some of which was directed to the Land and Water Conservation and Historic Preservation Funds. All of the Administration's budget submissions have assumed continuation of the existing statutory moratoria, as have budget receipt estimates through 2008. Extension of the moratoria beyond 2002 will not impact existing Administration budget planning.

Federal offshore production currently accounts for 20% of domestic oil production and 27% of domestic natural gas production. The Department of the Interior's Minerals Management Service estimates mean undiscovered resources in the OCS to be 45.6 billion barrels of oil and 268 trillion cubic feet of gas, although not all of this is believed to be economically recoverable at current prices. The relevant goals of the Comprehensive National Energy Strategy recently issued by the Department of Energy call for reversing the decline in domestic oil production by 2005, and for an increase of six trillion cubic feet of domestic natural gas production by 2010.

Options

Options for action, set out in more detail below, range from continuing to address this issue through the Department of Interior's five year planning processes to extending the existing moratoria for an additional period of time and withdrawing particularly sensitive areas permanently. You have broad discretion under section 12 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act to "... from time to time, withdraw from disposition any of the unleased lands of the Outer Continental Shelf." Such a withdrawal is a standing directive until reversed by the President or overturned by Congress. You do not have the authority to withdraw areas currently under lease. None of the agencies or policy advisors would recommend extending the existing moratoria to new areas.

(1) Continue Department of the Interior Planning and Efforts to Build Consensus

Under this option, consensus building efforts would continue, and existing moratoria would continue to apply. The Department of the Interior's management plan would protect areas currently withdrawn through 2002. Administration policy in this area has included a commitment to resolving conflicts, building consensus as to where new leasing and development should proceed, and making decisions based on sound science and environmental protection. The current 5-Year OCS Oil and Gas Leasing Program for years 1997 through 2002 is a reflection of that approach. Under this option, that planning process would continue and the development of the 2002-2007 plan would begin next year in accordance with those principles.

Pros:

- Continues a consensus-based approach to oil and gas development that does not preclude providing access to offshore areas when justified by good science and environmental protection.
- Lays the foundation for protecting state and environmental concerns without precluding potentially substantial additional energy and economic benefits from the OCS.
- Will be viewed by the oil industry as pursuing a non-partisan, science-based, balanced approach to OCS development rather than a return to what they viewed as an ad hoc moratorium process in the 1980s and early 1990s.
- Supports the goals of the Comprehensive National Energy Strategy.

Cons:

- Many environmental and state and local interests believe that offshore drilling is inappropriate in many areas, and will criticize the status quo as inadequately protective of the environment.

- Concerns will be raised that future Administrations will not continue the consensus based approach we have taken, and could open areas for leasing regardless of stakeholder views.

(2) Appoint a Presidential Commission to Investigate Need for Modifications to the Status Quo

Under this option, a Presidential Commission would be appointed to review existing scientific information and advise the President on future actions with respect to OCS leasing, including the need for permanent withdrawal of particular areas and any need for additional research. The status quo would continue in accordance with the Department's five year plan through 2002, and could be reinforced by a Presidential directive under Section 12.

OCS oil and gas activity in Federal waters has been underway for over 50 years. A great deal of scientific information has been gathered, but there never has been a comprehensive review on the issue of whether certain areas should be permanently off limits to oil and gas drilling from an environmental standpoint. A commission report could provide significant additional scientific support for future action.

Pros:

- Reinforces a process based on sound science for making these decisions, and establishes a process for resolving future issues quickly.
- Provides a clear recognition that there may be some OCS areas that may require permanent protection from offshore oil and gas activity.

Cons:

- Some environmental and state and local interests believe that additional information is unnecessary, and that more immediate and permanent action is warranted. They will criticize this as unnecessary delay.
- Issues to be addressed are not easy. Any advisory group may have trouble reaching consensus or providing unequivocal recommendations, or may provide advice ultimately inconsistent with the expertise and policy judgement of the Administration.

(3) Extend Existing Moratoria for Either Five or Ten Years

Under this option, the President would issue a Directive under Section 12 of the OCS Lands Act extending the moratoria in all areas currently withdrawn by statute for either an additional five or ten years beyond the protection provided by DOI's five year leasing

plan, through either 2007 or 2012. Any such directive should include an exception for national security purposes, as the Bush Directive did.

Pros:

- Extends the current patchwork of protections in a unified way for an additional period for all protected areas.
- Maintains the current levels of protection while allowing for continued research and informed dialogue on how best to resolve issues in the future.
- Provides a greater degree of protection to those areas where there is apprehension about offshore oil and gas activity without permanently foreclosing promising oil and gas resources.
- A five year extension is more consistent with the current Administration practice and planning process; a ten year extension is a bolder step still consistent with the planning approach while responsive to claims that significant and possibly permanent protection is warranted.
- Pegging the extension to the Department's planning period as opposed to the expiration of the Bush moratorium in 2000 is most consistent with the Administration's planning process, and emphasizes that the current most comprehensive protection is provided by this Administration's action, and not by the Bush directive.

Cons:

- Industry and certain members of Congress will criticize the Administration for putting areas off limits for additional periods of time without any new scientific basis, arguing that it is arbitrary and inconsistent with the Administration's five year planning process.
- Risks press criticism as a political, as opposed to substantive, act similar to the Bush Directive on the eve of the 1990 election.
- Those who believe permanent protection is warranted will argue that this does not go far enough. Those same stakeholders will argue that a five year extension is not bold enough, and that President Bush imposed a ten year moratorium and we should do no less.

(4) Extend All Existing Moratoria for Either Five or Ten Years and Withdraw Certain Sensitive Areas Permanently

Under this option, the President would issue a directive under Section 12 extending the

time period of all current moratoria as discussed above; and would also withdraw particularly sensitive areas permanently. Alternatively, the directive could simply issue the permanent withdrawal for selected areas and retain the status quo on the remainder of the moratoria, providing protection as a practical matter through 2002.

While some have suggested that all existing moratoria should be made permanent, it is hard to square this with the science and locality based reviews that have been Administration policy to date, or with the Administration's Comprehensive National Energy Strategy. However, it is possible to distinguish particular areas in which it is clear based on existing scientific information that oil and gas activity is incompatible with environmental values.

Absent any specific scientific review dedicated to this issue, the choice of such areas could be controversial, with areas not selected arguing that they should have been included. This is avoided by limiting the permanent withdrawal to the federal waters not currently under lease within the existing marine sanctuaries. (Some sanctuaries include state-owned waters not subject to your withdrawal authority). These areas were specifically created to protect distinctive natural and cultural resources in the marine environment. They include the Florida Keys, Monterey Bay and Channel Islands in California, and the Olympic Coast in Washington State. A complete list of the sanctuaries is attached.

With some very minor exceptions, oil and gas drilling is currently precluded in these areas through either statutory prohibition or agency regulations, but permanent withdrawal would guarantee an additional measure of protection. In a very few areas leasing that predated the creation of the sanctuary permits some limited oil drilling to occur. Since you do not have the authority to unilaterally withdraw areas currently under lease, that leasing would continue.

Pros:

- In addition to those stated above for Option 3, this option addresses concerns about the need for some permanence with respect to moratoria, and minimizes claims that selection of the areas of permanent withdrawal is arbitrary or without scientific basis.
- Reduces the risk that a future Administration or Congress would revise existing protections for those areas.

Cons:

- In addition to those stated above for Option 3, this option may be perceived as unnecessary because oil and gas leasing is already prohibited in all areas through 2002 and by agency action in all marine sanctuaries.

- Some states without marine sanctuaries may react negatively to being excluded from permanent moratorium protection.

Recommendations

The Department of Energy and the Department of the Interior recommend Option 1. CEQ recommends Option 4 with a 10 year extension.

Decision

___ Option 1-- Retain status quo: current moratorium in place through 2002.

___ Option 2 -- Appoint Presidential Commission to provide scientific advice on future, including possible permanent, moratoria.

___ Include with Option 2 a Presidential Directive reinforcing existing moratoria through 2002.

___ Option 3 -- Issue Presidential Directive to extend existing moratoria for an additional time period.

___ Five year extension

___ Ten year extension

___ Option 4 -- Issue Presidential Directive permanently withdrawing marine sanctuaries from oil and gas leasing and extending existing moratoria.

___ Include five year extension of existing moratoria

___ Include ten year extension of existing moratoria

___ Permanent withdrawal of marine sanctuaries only. No other extension of existing moratoria.

NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARY PROGRAM

Designated Marine Sanctuaries and Date of Creation

California

Channel Islands (9/80)

*Cordell Bank (5/89)

Gulf of Farallones (1/81) (100% state-owned waters, so not subject to Presidential withdrawal)

*Monterey Bay (9/92)

Florida

*Florida Keys (11/90)

Georgia

Gray's Reef (1/81)

Hawaii

Hawaiian Islands Humpback Whale (11/92)

Massachusetts

Stellwagen Bank (11/92)

North Carolina

Monitor (1/75)

Texas

Flower Garden (1/92)

Washington

*Olympic Coast (7/94)

American Samoa

Fagatele Bay (4/86)

Authority

Title III of the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972, authorizes the designation of discrete areas of the marine environment as National marine Sanctuaries to protect distinctive natural and cultural resources whose protection and beneficial use requires comprehensive planning and management.

* These sanctuaries currently have oil and gas leasing prohibited by statute as well as agency regulation. All other sanctuaries have prohibitions by regulation only.



Melanne

THE PRESENTATION
6-11-98

I think these folks are going
to all this to be the honorary
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It's very aggressive -

By

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SPOLETO FESTIVAL USA 1998

FESTIVAL PROGRAM



SPOLETO FESTIVAL USA 1998

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June 10, 1998

6-11-98

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Mathews
Winston
Bowles

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: SYLVIA MATHEWS AND JUDITH WINSTON

SUBJECT: Your Initiative on Race

This purpose of this memorandum is to brief you on:

- I. PIR's actions this past year;
- II. PIR events and activities through the expiration of the Advisory Board's tenure in September;
- III. Your efforts on race throughout the rest of your term (including your report to the American people).

The year has not been without its challenges, controversies and difficulties. This is a difficult and complex issue. Where we worked to bring people together, the media searched for the spark of controversy. Where we strived to broaden the debate beyond the black-white paradigm, the deep history of America's past often overshadowed the face of America's future. In the beginning of the PIR, the Advisory Board was criticized for not being inclusive in its composition and meetings. We made a number of adjustments to remedy these problems (perceived and real).

I. THE PAST YEAR OF THE PIR: June 14, 1997 through June 14, 1998

At the initiation of the your Initiative on Race (PIR) last year in San Diego, we set out to:

- (a) develop national policy initiatives to help close the opportunity gap;
- (b) recruit leaders and encourage efforts aimed at bridging racial divides in local communities across the country (i.e. promising practices) so that there is an infrastructure to continue working on this issue; and
- (c) place the issue of race on the national agenda.

A. POLICY ACTIONS

Over the past year, we have undertaken numerous, significant policy actions aimed at closing the opportunity gap, by improving access to quality education, and providing better health care and housing. These actions build on the policy foundation (e.g. EITC, CRA, and CDFI) of Clinton I.

Examples of Major Policy Announcements (See attachment for more)

- Providing New Civil Rights Enforcement (\$86 Million Increase)
- Recruiting 35,000 Good Teachers Into Underserved Areas (\$350 Million Program)
- Launching Hispanic Education Action Plan (\$600 Million Program)
- Providing High Hopes Scholarships (\$140 Million Plan)
- Decreasing Health Disparities Among Minorities

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Has Crime
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Just

We are hopeful that we will be able to announce two more policy initiatives this summer: efforts to serve the unbanked and a Native American initiative.

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B. COMMUNITY LEVEL ACTIVITIES AND PROMISING PRACTICES

To complement the policy initiatives, one of the main PIR elements is the construction of a "living infrastructure" that will continue the important work of the initiative. Recruiting leaders committed to action and identifying efforts that are successful at bridging racial divides in local communities across the country (i.e., promising practices) are the pillars of this effort. Reaching the goal of One America will come only with the help of a broad range of local and national leaders willing to take the lead in addressing racial reconciliation and energizing changes in values and perceptions.

Promising Practices: The promising practices effort shines a spotlight on the existing work that is being done to bring people of different races together. To date, the PIR has identified more than 150 promising practices from a total of 39 states and D.C. They reflect the PIR's core priorities: community building (55); education (29); youth (16); economic development (12); multimedia, arts and sports (12); government (11); national resource (8); and religious efforts (7). As Chris Edley noted, these efforts are researchable and teachable, and therefore we are working to initiate *new efforts* from these existing efforts.

- For example, Boston-based Team Harmony has been replicated in Washington (where the First Lady joined more than 3,000 students and teachers from Virginia, Maryland, Washington, D.C. at the first Team Harmony event held outside of Boston) and it will start in Chicago next year. (See attached list for more Promising Practices.)

Leaders: Working with educators, the religious community, and corporate business we have involved nearly 3000 leaders, who have provided insights into how to recruit and engage other potential leaders. These leaders will be an important part of the infrastructure which will continue the work of achieving One America.

- Through our corporate forums, we engaged a total of 700 corporate leaders. In these meetings, business leaders made the case for diversity based on corporate self-interest, identified promising practices in the workplace, and provided networking opportunities between majority-owned and minority-owned companies. For example, the PIR sparked a commitment undertaken by Bell Atlantic to launch conversations on race and diversity at every level of the corporation.
- We engaged approximately 350 religious leaders through the Religious Leaders Forums in New Orleans and Louisville. They focused on the changing demographics of the faith community, promising practices, and ways to further engage the faith community. In Louisville, a diverse group (Jewish, Bahai, Protestant) of religious leaders agreed to focus the work of their local interfaith council on racial reconciliation.

C. RACE ON THE NATIONAL AGENDA

You have placed the issue of race on the national agenda through the Initiative. Your efforts and the Advisory Board and PIR staff's activities, have been a catalyst for dialogues across the country. These conversations have helped educate the American public about the facts surrounding race and move people to action. As Chris Edley's memo points out, we need to ensure that the dialogue has a purpose and that it continues beyond the initiative. To this end, the PIR and DOJ's Community Relations Service (CRS) created a guide for model conversation. The guide was used for One America Conversations, Campus Week of Dialogue and Statewide Days of Dialogue and is available on the PIR website which averages 1000 hits a week. Ensuring that dialogue continues and is related to solutions is something we

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must focus on in your report. The following reflects the extensiveness of the dialogue and the concrete actions that have resulted from it.

CNN/USA/Gallup Poll: According to a recent USA Today/CNN/ Gallup Poll (6/10/98), your efforts to help race relations have made some headway:

- Asked whether they approve of how you are handling race relations. 67% of adults polled say yes. That's up from 54% in February 1997.
- 33% of Americans think that relations between blacks and whites in this country have improved in the past year. 52% believe black and white relations have remained the same, while 15% believe relations have become worse over the past year.
- 5% of Americans think President Clinton's initiative on race will be very effective at improving race relations in this country. 43% think the initiative will be somewhat effective. 31% think the initiative will not be very effective on improving race relations. 14% think the initiative will have no effect whatsoever and 7% had no opinion.

get my sister
Wall Street Journal - Front page coverage this week of the fact that in Gastonia, NC a white school and black school combined their 40 year reunion.

Campus Week of Dialogue: Through the Campus Week of Dialogue, we engaged 600 campuses across all 50 states in dialogues and other activities (e.g., small group discussions, town hall, service projects) related to race. This effort touched approximately 50,000 students, faculty, and staff.

Statewide Days of Dialogue: The Governors of 39 states and 100 YWCA's partnered with the initiative to host community dialogues and town meetings as part of the initiative's Statewide Days of Dialogue.

One America Conversations: Approximately 16,000 people participated in One America Conversations in 39 states and 89 cities. Conversations were hosted by Federal officials and members of local communities. As a result of these initial conversations, many participants decided to hold more ongoing and in depth conversations to build bridges across racial lines.

II. THE NEXT MONTHS OF THE PIR: June 15, 1998 through September 30, 1998

While continuing to build our cadre of leaders and collecting and disseminating promising practices, we will also pursue a number of other actions:

- **Congressional Working Luncheon:** Tomorrow's congressional meeting. (See briefing.)
- **Immigration Commencement:** The values that make us One America.
- **Weekend of Prayer:** This weekend, several religious leaders will mark the anniversary of the announcement of your race initiative by offering a prayer and/or sermon on racial reconciliation.

- **PBS President's Conversation:** The July 8 PBS discussion, led by Jim Lehrer will be a round table discussion with experts and thinkers on what is the single most important action that the President can do to improve race relations.
- **Final Advisory Board Meeting (September):** The Board will present to you.
- **Education Leaders Event:** September meeting with national education community who will: 1) announce their commitment to educate the public on the importance of diversity; 2) share best practices for achieving that diversity; and 3) promote pipeline solutions.
- **Corporate and Religious Leaders Event(s):** Culminating event(s) with expression of commitments.
- **National Research Conference:** Through 32 academic papers the National Research Council will examine past and current trends among racial and ethnic groups in key areas such as health, education, employment and the administration of justice. It will also identify key gaps in research and data that are needed to promote a clearer understanding of race-related issues.

III. EFFORTS ON RACE THROUGHOUT THE REST OF THE TERM

The President's Report on Race: We are working with Chris Edley to develop an outline for the report and the appropriate process for getting the work done. Chris cites the Affirmative Action review as a model of the type of process that might be successful. Such a process would require an investment in substantive discussions structured around principles, values and policy choices. We hope that the report will be a users manual and we are exploring some "big ideas" of different types to announce around the report (e.g.):

- ✓ **Conference of leaders for report announcement** - (Edley idea);
- **One America Community Partnerships** - formal recognition and encouragement of leaders from various fields that join together in their community to improve race relations through service or dialogue;
- **On Line Racial Dialogue** - Key players in the cyber world (AOL, MSNBC) would commit to maintain a virtual race dialogue;
- **President's Council on One America** - Like the Council on Physical Fitness;
- ✓ **Race Jam** - Concert on the mall focused on race with all types of music;
- **Slavery Memorial/Museum;**
- ✓ **Jackson's Trillion Dollar Project** - Sperling is investigating.

Just as the formal creation of the Advisory Board did not begin the Clinton Administration's efforts on race, so will its end not finish the efforts. We plan to keep the Administration and the nation focused on this issue through the following resources:

- **White House** - 1-3 staff, housed in the Chief of Staff's office, who focus solely on race;
- **Administration wide** - Each Department has appointed a liaison on this issue who would continue their work, including the weekly report on race we receive in the White House;
- **Infrastructure outside** - Leaders and promising practices described above.

Attachments: Examples of Dialogue
Principal Events
Advisory Board Events
Cabinet Events

EXAMPLES OF DIALOGUE

Campus Week of Dialogue

- For example, Governor Kean and Secretary Riley hosted a meeting at Drew University (four subsequent meetings among students to discuss issues of race). Also, at Columbia University, over 1,000 students, faculty and staff held a rally to announce their volunteer service projects to be conducted in the Harlem community and plan to make this an annual event.
- Additionally, the Association of American Colleges and Universities (AACU) has obtained private funding to support 35-40 selected campuses who will work with local surrounding communities to build partnerships on issues of race.

Statewide Days of Dialogue

- Governor O'Bannon of Indiana visited four (4) cities throughout the state to participate in local Statewide Day of Dialogue activities. The following day the Governor participated in an additional larger event in Indianapolis.
- Governor Almond of Rhode Island hosted a Youth Town Hall meeting at the statehouse at which approximately 50 young people participated. Governor Underwood of West Virginia is holding a series of "One West Virginia Conversations on Race."

One America Conversations

- After President Clinton's December town hall meeting on race in Tampa Bay, Dr. Roy Kaplan began a One America conversation with twenty high school students in the media center of the Richard Sanders School for Exceptional Education. The dialogue heated up as students showed few inhibitions in discussing race. As a result of this initial conversation, Dr. Kaplan returned several times to work with the teachers at the school.

PSAs

- The PIR has initiated a number of Public Service Announcements (PSA's) that have played a key role in reaching out to the nation. Over the course of the last five months, the PSA has received significant exposure with the 30 second spot running 82 times in December increasing to 1,586 times in April 1998. The "ideas and feedback" toll free number featured in the PSA has received 96 calls in December 1997 and 1,731 calls in May 1998. In January, your Superbowl PSA, which urged Americans to work together like a team to build One America, aired prior to kick-off to an estimated audience of 140 million people.

PRINCIPALS EVENTS

PRESIDENT

June 14	Race Initiative	Announcement	San Diego, CA
July 17	Education	Teacher Recruitment	Pittsburgh, PA
September 24	Education	Central High 40th Anniv.	Little Rock, AS
September 30	Housing	Enforc. Actions	Washington, DC
November 10	Crime/Justice	WH Conf on Hate Crimes	Washington, DC
November 29	Service	73 "Day On" Grants	Washington, DC
November 28	Youth	Leaders Letter	Nationwide
December 3	Youth	Race Town Meeting	Akron, Ohio
December 4	Education	Amistad Premier	Washington, DC
December 19	Outreach	Conservative Thinkers	Washington, DC
January 12	Civil Rights	Leaders Forum	Washington, DC
January 15	Economic	Wall Street Project	New York, NY
January 15	Service	Medal of Honor Ceremony	Washington, DC
January 19	Service	MLK "Day On" Cardozo	Washington, DC
January 25	Sports	Superbowl PSA	Nationwide
January 27	Civil Rights	SOTU Section on EEOC	Washington, DC
January 30	Economic	Comm Emp Fund	Washington, DC
January 30	Crime/Justice	Comm Prosecutors	Washington, DC
February 4	Education	School Partnership	Washington, DC
February 5	Religious	Prayer Breakfast	Washington, DC
February 7	Sports	NBA All-Star	Washington, DC
February 11	Economic	Ron Brown Awards	Washington, DC
February 21	Health Care	Disparities Radio Address	Washington, DC
March 13	Outreach	LCCR Meeting	Washington, DC
April 14	Outreach	ESPN Town Meeting	Houston, TX
April 30	Outreach	Asian Pacific Caucus	Washington, DC
May 7	Outreach	Arab American Institute	Washington, DC
June 3	Youth/Service	City Year	Cleveland, OH
June 13	Immigration	University of Portland	Portland, OR

VICE PRESIDENT

December 1	Youth	Media Briefing	Washington, DC
December 19	Outreach	Conservative Thinkers	Washington, DC
January 12	Civil Rights	Leaders Meeting w/POTUS	Washington, DC
January 19	Civil Rights	Enforcement Announcement	Atlanta, GA
February 2	Education	Hispanic Ed Initiative	Washington, DC
February 10	Economic	SBA Credit Event	Washington, DC
February 18	Economic	SBA Announcement	Washington, DC
February 19	Economic	Big 3 Auto Announcement	Washington, DC
April 2	Outreach	BET Town Hall	Washington, DC
April 3	Economic	Hubzones	Washington, DC
June 5	Economic	Mentoring Initiative	Washington, DC

FIRST LADY

October 30	Education	History Ourselves	Chicago, IL
December 9	Youth	Team Harmony	Boston, MA
January 21	Education	Speech at Goucher State	Baltimore, MD
May 28	Youth	Team Harmony	Washington, DC

ADVISORY BOARD EVENTS

The Advisory Board has held eight meetings nationwide (in six states and DC). Approximately 3,000 people have attended the Advisory Board Meetings. The meetings focused on a select number of issues where board members listened to experts and community views. This was followed by letters that you received from Chairman Franklin, which outlined the individual meetings and offered recommendations. Their next meeting is scheduled for June during which the Advisory Board will hold brainstorming sessions (by subcommittee). These sessions will prepare to advise you in your final meeting in September.

Also, beyond the monthly board meetings, the Advisory Board Members, Judy and the PIR staff have reached out to thousands of people across the country by holding town meetings, attending community forums, holding conversations, searching for promising practices and other PIR activities. Individually, the Advisory Board and PIR staff have canvassed 35 states and DC in over 300 events.

MEETINGS / COMMUNITY FORUMS

<u>Date</u>	<u>Issue</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Cities</u>
July 14	Organizational	Meeting	Washington, DC
September 30	Education	Demographics/Attitudes	Washington, DC
November 19	Education	Higher Ed	Washington, DC
December 16-17	Education	K-12 Education	Fairfax, VA
January 13-14	Employment	Employment Issues	Phoenix, AZ
February 10-11	Economic	Poverty and Race	San Jose, CA
March 24-25	Education	Race and Stereotyping	Denver, CO
April 23	Housing	Fair Housing	Newark, NJ
May 19	Crime/Justice	Administration of Justice	Washington, DC
June 18	Year-End Review	Brainstorming	Washington, DC
September	Wrap Up	Advise the President	Washington, DC

OTHER PIR ADVISORY BOARD EVENTS

January 1	Economic	Corporate Round table	Miami, FL
January 10	Economic	Corporate Round table	Los Angeles, CA
January 21	Economic	Corporate Round table	Phoenix, AZ
July 15	Economic	Corporate Round table	Phoenix, AZ
May 21	Religious	Religious Leaders Forum	New Orleans, LA
May 1	Religious	Religious Leaders Forum	Louisville, KY

CABINET EVENTS

In the last year, the Cabinet departments and agencies have also taken an active role in the PIR. Cabinet principals have participated in approximately 161 events in 24 states. These events range from policy announcements to round table discussions. The issues ranged from Native American concerns to fair housing enforcement.

- For example, in November, eight members of the Cabinet participated in the White House Conference on Hate Crimes. In addition, five Cabinet members participated in meetings throughout the country with the PIR Advisory Board.
- Another example of active Cabinet involvement is the Federal Agency Task Force on Race and the Youth Advisory Task Force on Race, which were created to develop and implement ideas for the various departments and agencies. One example of this is VA's Youth Task Force. The Task Force conducted educational forums on diversity in Washington area schools during the month of April to facilitate a discussion with young people on the subject of race.

BETWEEN THE LINES

100,000 tutoring? not a bad idea

LONG AFTER THE TRUMPETS

A year after the Philadelphia summit, we're only beginning to make good on the hype

BY JONATHAN ALTER

WHEN WE LOOK BACK AT 1998 a few years from now, it's a good bet we'll think of it as lost time. The surging Viagra

Economy should be giving the United States the luxury to work on long-range problems. Alas, it isn't, at least not as intently as necessary. And in the department of squandered opportunities, President Clinton and Congress have plenty of company—us. One year ago last week, Clinton traveled to Philadelphia with Colin Powell and the former presidents and proclaimed that while the era of big government is over, the “era of Big Citizen” is just beginning. He wasn't entirely wrong. A movement is struggling to be born, with more progress than the public knows. But it hasn't gone far enough.

The Philadelphia summit remains misunderstood by the press. It was dubbed the Volunteer Summit, because no one could figure out something else snappy to call it. When a vast army of fresh recruits failed to materialize afterward, skeptics wrote the whole thing off as a public-relations gesture. But volunteerism wasn't the real purpose of the summit and of America's Promise (Powell's Alexandria, Va.-based follow-up umbrella group). “To say that this movement is meant to increase volunteerism is like saying the early civil-rights movement was aimed at increasing ‘protestism’,” says Harris Wofford, the director of AmeriCorps and a veteran of civil-rights struggles. “The civil-rights protests were merely means to achieving two goals—voting rights and ending public segregation.” Volunteerism, he says, is merely a means to achieving the five goals of the summit—connecting at-risk kids with caring adults; safe places to go after school; health care for uninsured kids; education in a marketable skill, and enrollment in service, so that young people can give something back.

The appeal of America's Promise lies in the clear lines of accountability and coordination it offers to the hodgepodge of thousands of different youth programs. The idea is to get corporations, nonprofits and governments to make specific commitments of time and money to help America's 15 million at-risk kids, then forge local partnerships to fulfill them. Last week all of the 350 companies and groups making national commitments in Philadelphia reported back on their progress. Many of the updates were underwhelming, a mere repackaging of familiar corporate charitable commitments that are not even close to keeping pace with stock-price increases.



Follow up, boys: Powell and the former presidents are staying on message—and the results could redeem a squandered year

unknown: will the local press consistently cover how the public and private institutions in their areas are meeting their pledges?

On the one-year anniversary last week, Powell, describing himself as a kind of Johnny Appleseed, was in Chicago addressing an America's Promise meeting of 70 mayors. Afterward, he mused aloud about the future of his organization, which he insists will not become another fund-raising bureaucracy. “How do we get the message down without visiting every village in America?” Scaling up is the tough part. If the movement is wildly successful, it will still leave more than 10 million at-risk kids untouched.

Slowly, Powell is coming around to the view that government, too, must do more, not in—God forbid—running programs but in helping to fund the nonprofits we already know work. While avoiding the usual Washington scramble for money, he admits that the pending \$200 billion-plus transportation bill got him thinking. Youth development programs are “as good a place to invest as highways in Kansas,” he says. So why not more public investment?

Last year Clinton's budget essentially achieved goal three of the summit—health care for needy kids, though the implementation has been slow. But he and Congress could do more. For instance, 1 million college students get federal ~~work-study~~ ^{work-study} positions, which were originally designed for service. The higher-ed lobby wants those students washing dishes and otherwise easing campus labor costs. But with their endowments more than doubling in the bull market, the colleges' poor-mouthing is increasingly unconvincing. If a million students worked off their loans through tutoring and other service, the “scaling up” would be much easier. That's the sort of seemingly small but significant change that could fulfill the promise of the Philadelphia summit, and salvage some of 1998.

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