

# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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| 001. memo                | [Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (21 pages) | 06/00/1998 | b(6)        |

### COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records  
Staff Secretary  
Caplan, Phil (Chron Files)  
OA/Box Number: 12801

### FOLDER TITLE:

Tuesday, July 14, 1998

2019-0803-S

rs3531

### 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]

Chron



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

June 23, 1998

copied  
Viola  
Bowles  
Rahm Emanuel

MEMORANDUM FOR KATHLEEN McGINTY

FROM: BETH VIOLA *BV*  
RE: EVENT POSSIBILITIES

Add: Lew  
Mathews  
7-14-98  
to All

JUNE

*yes*  
**Mid-Columbia HCP** - The long awaited Habitat Conservation Plan for the Mid-Columbia will be signed in a ceremony on Saturday June 27th in Wenatchee Washington. Senator Murray and Asst. Secretary Terry Garcia (DOC) are confirmed to participate. While this is a significant collaborative effort, the tribes are not yet confirmed to sign the HCP. We should seriously consider putting out a statement from the Vice President if the tribes do sign.

*good*  
**EPA/HHS Centers of Excellence for Children's Health** - EPA and HHS will grant six universities between \$1.5 - 2 million to study environmental impacts on children's health. In addition, EPA has prepared an accomplishments/resource guide on children's environmental health which will be ready for release in conjunction with the grants. The VP's office has expressed interest in having the VP make this announcement on Monday June 29th.

**Center for Environmental Information and Statistics** - EPA will unveil a one-stop source of data and information on environmental quality, status and trends to give the public access to information they need to protect their health and the environment.

JULY

*yes -  
Lew  
Mathews  
7-14-98*  
**American Heritage Rivers** - There is now discussion of announcing the designated rivers on July 17th or as late as July 30th. The options include going to the St. John's River in Florida or the Connecticut River in Vermont.

*yes -  
Lew  
Mathews  
7-14-98*  
**Land & Water Conservation Fund** - Senator Bingaman has expressed an interest in having an event with you and/or the Vice President at the Baca Ranch in New Mexico to call on the Congress to approve/release the 1998 list of LWCF purchases. We are currently talking with Cabinet Affairs about doing this the second week of July and having the Cabinet and sub-Cabinet members out at sites all over the country that week.

**Climate Change** - The VP is interested in doing a series of events during the month of July to focused on the impacts of climate change. In addition, many of our industry consultations will begin (aluminum, steel, forestry) and we should give serious consideration to having either the President or Vice President participate in these meetings to emphasize our commitment to this

issue.

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*Recycling Executive Order* - By early July, the final revisions to E.O. #12873 on recycling should be ready for the President's signature. (Other priorities have kept OMB from incorporating final comments.) Because of the inclusion of biobased products, Senator Harkin has expressed an interest in participating in any event we may have. Initial conversations with the VP's office indicated they would pass because of timing, but because of the delay, they may now be interested. If not, we will plan an event for you and Senator Harkin to announce this.

*Clean Water* - We are currently working with EPA to identify additional pieces of the Clean Water Action Plan that will be ready to announce during July. Congressman Pallone has expressed an interest in doing an event with you on the New Jersey shore.

*Sprawl Report* - Final comments are coming in on this report and we hope that it will be ready for release in July. This report will recommend steps the Federal government should take in our efforts to address sprawl.

## AUGUST

*Yellowstone - Gift to the Earth* - August will mark the two year anniversary of the President's announcement to stop mining outside Yellowstone National Park. An event at Yellowstone could also highlight the potential down listing of wolves and the purchase of a Bison Range with LWCF funds. The World Wildlife Fund is also looking for "Gifts to the Earth" as part of their *Countdown to the Next Century*, and Yellowstone would be a perfect "gift". The First Lady may also want to think about including this as part of her great places tour.

*Invasive Alien Species Executive Order* - Work is being done to complete an E.O. that will strengthen our efforts to minimize the impacts from invasive non-native species. You could do an event at one of the Great Lakes using zebra mussels as an example.

*Forest Policy for the 21st Century* - The President could do an event at any of our national forests to highlight our new forest policy. This could be done as we finalize the moratorium on roadless areas.

*NY/OR/WA CREP Announcements* - By early August, these Conservation Reserve Enhancement Programs will be ready for signature by Secretary Glickman and these Governors. These announcements are a win-win for the Feds, the states, and our clean water plan.

## SEPTEMBER

*President's Council on Sustainable Development* - This meeting will be hosted by the Heinz Family Foundation in Pittsburgh. This meeting would provide an excellent forum to highlight our climate change efforts.

*Railvolution Annual Conference* - This year Railvolution is hosting their meeting in Portland Oregon. This meeting would be a terrific forum to roll out our Sprawl Report if we chose to wait until after Labor Day.

Copied  
Lewis  
Begala  
Echaveste  
Emanuel  
Bowles

~~Rahm~~

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

June 24, 1998

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANN LEWIS  
PAUL BEGALA  
MARIA ECHAVESTE  
RAHM EMANUEL

7-14-98

THROUGH: ERSKINE BOWLES

SUBJECT: STRATEGIC PLANNING

This memo reports on initial planning by your policy and communications staff for the 60 days following your return from China, from July 7, your first public event, to September 8, the last day of the Congressional recess. It reflects three main strategic goals:

1. To highlight executive actions and significant policy announcements, taking maximum advantage of the opportunity to make news when Congress is out of session (July 6-13, August 10-14 and August 31-September 8).
2. To show continued action on your agenda of economic stewardship and concrete, real life issues -- including timely concerns such as food safety in July and back-to-school issues at the end of summer -- expressing this Administration's commitment to values, as we help families meet their responsibilities and protect their children.
3. Finally, with the election year calendar in mind, to build a case for the key choice voters will face this fall: between your agenda of progress on the issues Americans care about and the Republican leadership's focus on partisanship.

July 7-July 12:

During your first week back from China, Congress is on recess; this is a major opportunity for action. Your announcements could include:

- An Executive Order authorizing OPM to terminate FEHBP plans that don't comply with Kennedy-Kassebaum. This action could be the centerpiece of an agenda speech, citing how few days are left in the Congressional session.  
Announcements of grants to faith-based anti-crime groups combined with a new round of COPS grants. (This policy is still being vetted by DOJ.)
- Unveiling the ONDCP anti-drugs media campaign. This is now scheduled for July 9 in Atlanta.
- Unemployment numbers will be public July 10; this could be an opportunity for a

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Casper

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- statement on jobs and/or the Jobs-Training Bill.
- A food safety announcement or similar consumer news for the radio address.

### July 13 Onward

#### **On the Schedule**

For the next set of weeks the following announcements are currently on the schedule:

- July 13: Treasures.
- July 15: White House Empowerment Zone Conference.
- \* July 20: Speech to AFT in Louisiana.
- July 27: Social Security Conference in New Mexico.
- July 29: Speech to NEA/AFT International Congress on Education.
- August 5: Native American Economic Conference.
- Date TBD: Announce American Heritage Rivers: this could be combined with family recreation and parks message.

#### **Moving Forward**

We are now looking for other policy announcements and actions, such as:

- Economy: All opportunities to highlight your economic achievements including budget battles with Congress, unemployment and GDP releases.
- Education: Charter schools and other school reform measures.
- Consumer Safety: News -you-can-use, including food, drug and transportation safety measures.
- Fighting Fraud: Especially in programs such as Medicare, Medicaid and food stamps.
- Pensions: Possible regulatory action and useable information.
- Elder Fraud: Stiffer penalties for crimes against seniors.

#### **Recommended**

In addition, the policy shops have recommended the following specific announcements. We will continue to work with them to strengthen and add to these recommendations.

##### 1. Economy:

- ✓ Y2K Announcement: Aiming for mid-July.
- ✓ ✓ JDA: Announce support for Coats-Harkin bill.
- GDP: Numbers released August 31.

##### 2. Crime/Drugs/School Safety:

- ✓ Children and Guns: Announce support for Child Access Prevention Legislation. This could be combined with a meeting with representatives from communities impacted by recent shooting (such as Jonesboro, AR and Springfield, OR).
- ✓ COPS in Schools: This event could take place at the end of the summer, or be combined with school safety summit described above.

*Notes: Need  
to discuss  
of new govt  
efforts*

- Release the Youth Gun Crime Interdiction Study combined with asking Congress for budget (July or August - as ready).
- Federal Strike Force for Chicago combined with an announcement of an Anti Gang Ordinance.
- Announcement of drug court grants.
- Release of the Household survey in August (this will include tobacco for the first time).

### 3. Tobacco:

- Release of the Household survey in August.
- Release report on effects of price increases when House bill appears.
- Possible event on Medicare suit (we are currently awaiting policy process).

### 4. Environment:

- Announce Clean Water grants.

### 5. Education:

- Events already on calendar include speaking to AFT, and international AFT-NEA events. Additionally, the Vice President is speaking to NEA.
- Announce a back to school initiative with an emphasis on school modernization and class size and cooperation with House, Senate, NEA, and AFT for the week of September 8. All principals and members of the Cabinet will participate in this announcement.

### 5. Health Care:

- Children's Health Insurance will reach 25 states this summer. This announcement could be combined with rollout of outreach programs (such as America's Promise, #800 number and others) during back-to-school week in fall.
- People with Disabilities: An announcement on new policies to enable more people to stay at home combined with new uses of technology that allow disabled people to work.
- Announce new policy on long term health care, including a tax credit (we would need policy process to provide offset).

The attached memos from the policy councils include a more complete list of possible actions and announcements .

Copied  
Bowles  
Podesta  
Emanuel  
Reed  
Kagan  
Sperling  
Katzen

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

June 24, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Bruce Reed, Elena Kagan  
Gene Sperling, Sally Katzen

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN  
7-14-98

SUBJECT: Summer Announcements and Events

Listed below are ideas for announcements and events that you could do this summer. We have noted which of our offices has primary responsibility for each idea.

Health (DPC/NEC as noted below)

**Release New Executive Order Authorizing OPM to Terminate FEHBP Insurance Plans That Are Out of Compliance with Kennedy-Kassebaum Law.** This policy would strengthen enforcement of the Kennedy-Kassebaum law by allowing the Federal Employees' Health Benefits Plan (FEHBP) to take action against any insurer that discriminates against sicker patients -- including by terminating the insurance plan. Although we have not seen many reports of discrimination recently, advocates would characterize this action as reducing the likelihood of future abuses. We would announce the policy at an event including men and women who have suffered from these kinds of insurance practices. (DPC)

**Release New HHS Report on Long-Term Care and Announce Policy Initiative(s).** A new report from HHS shows that millions of American families care for chronically ill elderly relatives and friends, and that this care places a significant strain on families. The President could announce an initiative to encourage private long-term care insurance by offering it through the FEHBP and/or counseling Medicare beneficiaries to consider private insurance. In addition, if we are willing to consider proposals with budgetary effects, we could announce a new respite care tax credit, which we are in the preliminary stages of reviewing. (DPC/NEC)

**Approve the 25th State Children's Health Insurance Program.** As of today, HHS has approved the CHIP plans of 20 states, which should cover about 2.5 million children when fully implemented; we expect to reach the half-way mark by approving the 25th CHIP plan early next month. We could use this occasion to release another progress report and hold an event featuring families already helped by the program and a bipartisan group of governors. (DPC)

**Enhance Welfare-to-Work Commitment by Giving States Option to Maintain Health Insurance for Working Adults.** We may be able to issue a new HHS regulation that would allow more states to provide Medicaid coverage to more low-income two-parent families. (Current federal law, applicable in all states without pre-welfare law waivers on this subject,

EB/ Podesta/ Rahm  
We should do as  
much of what  
possible - see my  
note - we need to  
go over it prioritize

BC

Mike  
Reed  
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limits Medicaid to only those two-parent families in which the parents work less than 100 hours per month.) States believe that this regulation would enhance welfare-to-work efforts and encourage two-parent families. The regulation, however, has large cost implications (about \$800 million over five years), and we are currently discussing with OMB whether an offset for such a regulation is needed. (DPC)

**Announce Policies for People with Disabilities.** We have been working on administrative and legislative policies to enable people with disabilities to (1) reside in their communities, rather than institutions, and (2) return to work activities. For example, we are working on a legislative proposal to provide personal care assistance services to enable people with disabilities to return to work. We also are exploring ways to develop and spread new technologies that enable people with disabilities to live and work more easily. These proposals generally will have budget implications; we are currently working with OMB on finding appropriate offsets. We could announce these actions on July 26, the anniversary of the Americans with Disabilities Act. (DPC/NEC)

**Announce Outreach Effort for Low-Income Medicare Beneficiaries.** A new report, to be released by Families USA in early July, will show that about 3.9 million eligible Medicare beneficiaries -- nearly half of all eligible beneficiaries -- do not get premium assistance. We could release an executive directive to HCFA, SSA, and the Administration on Aging to implement new outreach and enrollment initiatives. (At the very least, such an action would inoculate us against the Families USA report, which is likely to receive a great deal of attention). (NEC)

**Education (DPC/NEC as noted below)**

**Announce New Legislation, With Offsets, to Reduce Class Size.** Senator Murray intends to introduce legislation with as many as 20 co-sponsors to implement your class size initiative. DPC and OMB are working with Murray's staff on potential offsets that she could use in making this announcement. We think you could participate in the announcement of this legislation (as you previously expressed interest in doing) without binding yourself to using the offsets for this (and only this) purpose. (DPC)

**Announce New Bilingual Education Plan.** You could transmit legislation to reform the federal bilingual program, including by requiring school districts to establish a goal of moving all Limited English Proficient (LEP) students into regular English language classes within three years. We are sending you a separate memo on the pros and cons of taking this action. Irrespective of whether you decide to transmit such legislation, you could take other actions to assist LEP students -- for example (1) propose ways to strengthen teaching for LEP students (e.g., by recruitment and training initiatives); (2) issue a directive to the Secretary of Education to report on best practices of teaching English to LEP students, as well as to conduct or support further research in this area; (3) support community-based initiatives that supplement school programs for LEP students; and (4) propose ways of strengthening foreign language education

for English-speaking students. Some of these proposals would have budgetary implications, but we do not yet have good cost estimates. (DPC)

**Announce First Grants of Comprehensive School Reform (Obey/Porter) Program.** The Education Department will soon be ready to announce grants under the new Comprehensive School Reform program. These grants will support proven school reforms in hundreds of schools. You or the Vice President could make this announcement. (DPC)

**Launch the Education Department's Summer Reading Initiative.** Seventy partnerships across the country will launch summer reading programs aimed at young children next month. You could help to kick off these programs, while calling on Congress again to enact America Reads (if it has not yet done so). (DPC)

**Announce Grant to DC Training Alliance.** You could announce a Labor Department pilot program that would give a \$1.2 million planning grant (the "metro-tech grant") to the DC, MD, and VA job-training systems to train workers to meet the demand in this area's high-tech industry. The pilot program will fund 100 workers. We expect the pilot to lead to a demonstration project serving 3,000 people at a cost of \$17 million. We can announce this grant anytime the near future. (NEC)

**Participate in School Construction and Smaller Class Size Day.** You, the Vice President, Mrs. Clinton, and Mrs. Gore all could participate in a back-to-school day that would focus on school construction and smaller class sizes. In advance of this day, you would ask parents, volunteers, Members of Congress, and community leaders to join together to help rebuild, renovate, and modernize local public schools. The event would provide a terrific visual and give Democrats in Congress a chance to highlight this important issue in the fall. (NEC)

**Report on Success of School-to-Work Program.** We expect a major study to be released soon on School-to-Work, one of the signature programs of your first year in office. If it is positive, we might use the release of this study to highlight the program, call for the business community's continued participation in it, and attack right-wing opposition. We are not sure of the timing of this report. One problem with this event is that our current budget scales back the school-to-work program (from \$400 million to \$250 million). (NEC)

### Crime and Drugs (DPC)

**Announce Support for Child Access Prevention Legislation, Issue Child-Proof Gun Challenge, and Issue Regulation on New Gun Signs.** You could (1) support child access prevention legislation (both Sen. Durbin and Rep. McCarthy have bills) that would hold adults liable if they give children easy access to guns; (2) challenge industry to get a child-proof gun (i.e., a gun that can be shot only by authorized adults) on the market by the year 2000; and/or (3) announce a Treasury Department regulation (responding to a directive you signed a few months ago) requiring gun dealers to post signs warning gun purchasers about their responsibility to keep

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guns away from children.

**Report on Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative and Press for Congress to Fund Our Budget Request.** The second anniversary of your gun tracing initiative falls in July, and we may have a report by then on the continued success of this program. (If not, the report will be ready later in the summer.) Our budget asked for \$28 million to expand this initiative, which the House appropriations subcommittee fully funded last week. An event could keep up the pressure for full funding of this initiative. We could combine the event with the actions on youth access to guns described above.

**Announce Federal Drug Strike Force for Chicago and Support for Chicago's Anti-Gang Ordinance.** DOJ is prepared to announce that it will dedicate some 300 federal agents and 20 prosecutors to form a drug strike force in Chicago. We have promised Mayor Daley that we will make this announcement soon. At the same time, we could comment on the brief we just filed in the Supreme Court supporting Chicago's anti-gang ordinance.

**Announce New Demonstration Project to Fund Faith-Based Anti-Crime Programs.** DOJ is now considering whether and how to put together a demonstration project to fund faith-based anti-crime programs, such as the one profiled recently in a Newsweek cover story. We will have to work through some constitutional concerns, but we could be ready to go on this new effort by mid-summer. Some of your advisors, however, have reservations about such a religiously-oriented grant program.

**Announce New COPS Grants.** We will have several opportunities this summer to announce new cop grants, including grants targeted to combating methamphetamine use and extensions of prior grants (i.e., a fourth year of funding) in small cities. We should try to time such an announcement to coincide with new crime statistics.

**COPS in Schools.** By the end of the summer, the Departments of Justice and Education should be ready to (1) offer recommendations to you for getting more police to work with schools (in response to your directive last week); (2) release COPS grants to provide additional law enforcement assistance in schools; (3) hold a conference on how law enforcement officers can help to keep schools safe; and (4) issue a report on the success of the Safe and Drug Free Schools Program.. We could try to package these announcements in a single event.

**Release Early Warning Guide for Schools; Follow Up With Annual Report on School Safety.** In compliance with your recent directive, the Departments of Justice and Education are scheduled to complete by the end of summer a guide for schools on how to identify and respond to early warning signs of troubled youth. We could combine release of this report with a White House meeting with officials of the cities that recently have suffered school shootings. A month or so later, in early October, the Justice Department will be ready to release the annual report on school safety that you ordered in the wake of the Paducah shooting. This document will compile all data on school crime, discuss successful strategies to reduce school violence, and include a

should  
be a part  
of the  
summer  
meeting  
on this

checklist for parents on school safety. You could use the release of this report as an opportunity to address hundreds of schools by satellite on school violence issues.

*good*  
**Launch Nationwide Phase of Our Anti-Drug Media Campaign.** You are currently scheduled to announce the national roll-out of the \$195 million media campaign in July. ONDCP will buy a "roadblock" on network TV that night, unveil new ads, and host local events in scores of participating cities.

*YK can I do at a summit drug court on drug to Florida*  
**Release Drug Court Grants.** You could announce the latest drug court grants from DOJ and highlight the success of this program, as you previously have indicated some interest in doing. (As you know, a recent study showed some very good results.) You could combine the release of these grants with the launch of the anti-drug media campaign discussed just above, or alternatively combine it with the release of new DUF/ADAM (Drug Use Forecasting/Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring) data, which will almost certainly show that most arrestees in our major cities test positive for drugs, and that more resources are needed to test, treat, and sanction these offenders.

**Release Results of Household Survey.** The Household Survey -- one of two major drug surveys on teen drug use -- should be out by August. Last year's survey was the first to indicate a dip in teenage drug use, and this year's is likely to show the same. The Survey also will contain new data on youth tobacco use.

**Release Stalking Report and Associated Policies.** DOJ is preparing a report showing that about eight million women in this country report having been stalked. We are working with DOJ on policy recommendations to go with this report, but have not yet determined their exact content.

### Tobacco (DPC)

*Think very good to do if we can get a good forum w/ nameable chairs w/ to get them out at once*  
**Bring Medicare Suits Against Tobacco Companies?** We and the Counsel's Office will advise you within the next couple of weeks on whether the federal government should bring suit against the tobacco companies for losses to the Medicare program caused by tobacco-related disease. If you choose to go ahead with these suits, you can direct the Attorney General to prepare the suit for filing. (There is little chance that the suit will actually be ready to file this summer.)

**Prevent Filmmakers from Using Federal Facilities for Films that Contain Youth Smoking.** We are exploring whether agencies that oversee federal facilities (e.g., DOD, the Forest Service) can require, as a condition of granting a permit to film a movie on those facilities, that the movie not show (or perhaps, not glamorize) youth smoking or drug use. Your advisors are very split on this idea -- some love it, some hate it -- and we are continuing to explore it.

**Release Report on Effects of Price Increases on Youth Smoking.** We are ready to release a Treasury Department report showing how price increases can dramatically reduce youth

 smoking. This report should be useful to show the absurdity of the House Republicans' "no-money" approach to this problem. When they release that bill, we will have Treasury (or commission an independent expert) to do a report on the likely effects of the bill on youth smoking.

**Release Results of Household Survey.** As discussed above.

**Welfare-to-Work (DPC/NEC as noted below)**

 **Release Report Showing the Increase in the Proportion of Welfare Recipients Going to Work.** Following on the GAO report last week, HHS is scheduled to report to Congress on the increase in work among welfare recipients. The report should have some new data, although it also will collate previously released figures. Sometime this summer, HHS also will receive information from the states on whether they are meeting the welfare law's work participation rates. This information should generate a fair bit of interest, but it is not yet clear whether the news will be good. (DPC)

 **Endorse Individual Development Account Bill.** You have indicated interest in doing an event to endorse and highlight the Coats-Harkin IDA legislation. This bill would establish a four-year, \$100 million demonstration program under which state, local, and nonprofit entities would match money deposited into IDAs by low-income families. One event idea is for you to go to a community development bank and help a welfare recipient open a bank account; we could use such an event to push for CDFI funding at the same time. Another, simpler idea is to do a Rose Garden event with the sponsors of the bill and welfare recipients. (DPC/NEC)

**Food Safety (DPC)**

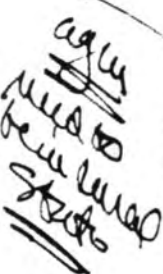
 **Call for Congress to Fund Our Food Safety Initiative and Pass Legislation Giving FDA and USDA More Enforcement Authority.** The relevant House and Senate subcommittees allocated almost no funds to our food safety initiative; at the same time, our proposals to give USDA additional recall authority and give FDA additional authority over imported foods are languishing. You could do an event with members of Congress and food safety advocates urging Congress to act on these measures. (Summer is the time when people think most about these issues.) We must ensure, however, that such an event is consistent with our overall strategy on the Agriculture Appropriations bill.

**Veterans (DPC)**

 **Announce Coordinated Effort to Assist Homeless Veterans.** We have been working with the Veterans' Administration on a plan to help the 250,000 homeless veterans in this country. The plan would involve outreach efforts, substance abuse treatment, and mental health care, in addition to housing assistance. The annual cost would be about \$30 million. Assuming we believe we can find this amount of money in next year's budget, you could direct the VA now to

come back to you with a plan on how to address this issue.

### Rural Issues (DPC/NEC)

 **Deliver Speech on Rural Issues.** DPC, NEC, and USDA have prepared a rural agenda for a speech sometime this summer. The agenda includes: (1) the use of new technologies, such as distance learning and telemedicine, to benefit rural areas; (2) the enforcement of antitrust laws in agricultural-related industries; (3) the expansion of programs that help farmers manage risk; (4) the promotion of free trade; (5) the expansion of agricultural cooperatives; and (6) the renewal of the ethanol subsidy. We also could announce all or part of this agenda through a radio press conference in which you, the Vice President, and Secretary Glickman could participate.

### Financial Services (DPC/NEC)

 **Announce Consumer Credit and Financial Services Bill of Rights.** DPC and NEC are developing an initiative -- including both administrative actions and a legislative proposal -- aimed at educating consumers about the use of credit and bank services, improving the information consumers receive, and targeting predatory practices. This initiative is still at an early stage of development, but we probably will be ready by near the end of the summer.

### Pensions (NEC)

 **Announce Pension Proposals.** Your advisors have reached consensus on two pension proposals (in addition to the proposals announced in January). The joint and two-thirds/three-quarters survivor annuity proposal would increase benefits for some surviving spouses of pension plan participants, while the other proposal, initially advanced by Rep. Price (D-NC), would allow workers to count FMLA time toward pension vesting requirements. This would ensure that those (relatively few) workers close to the 1,000-hour minimum requirement for vesting do not lose a year of vesting because of time taken off under FMLA. This can be billed as a women's pension item.

### Housing (NEC)

 **Announce HUD-NAR "One America" Agreement.** HUD and the National Association of Realtors (NAR) have reached a final agreement on the "One America Broker" program. Under the program, NAR will sponsor training for real estate professionals on how to better serve minority and immigrant home buyers. The training will address adherence to Fair Housing Act principles, as well as ways to expand the housing choices available to minorities and other underserved groups. Realtors who complete the course and commit to serving these groups would be able to use the "One America" logo in advertising and promotional materials, which could help them to attract additional clients. To be certified, realtors must be free of any Fair Housing Act violations. The agreement could be announced/highlighted by you or the Vice President at an event with a minority or immigrant new home buyer who previously experienced

discrimination and (possibly) a realtor with an outstanding record serving underserved groups.

### International Economics (NEC)

✓ **Announce Trade Adjustment Assistance Package.** We could do an event on helping everyone benefit from a global economy. This event could have four different components, focused on both worker and community adjustment:

- You could announce the consolidation and reform of the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) program and the NAFTA-TAA program. This would more than fulfill your promise to strengthen the TAA/NAFTA-TAA programs during the fast track debate.
- A possible Executive Order establishing a coordinating committee on community adjustment issues. This could be modeled after the Executive Order on defense adjustment programs.
- You could call on Congress to pass your EDA budget and NADBank budget, so that we can effectively deal with communities that have severe and sudden economic distress.
- Memorandum of Understanding between NADBank and EDA so that they work better together. This is important to Rep. Torres and the Hispanic Caucus. NADBank/CAIP and EDA have done a lot of work together, but it could be an important symbolic message to the Hispanic Caucus for the relationship between the two to be formalized.

✓ **Announce New Sanctions Policy.** You could announce the release of a Presidential Decision Directive on Sanctions which would establish a joint NEC/NSC interagency sanctions review group to monitor and coordinate broad United States government sanctions policy. The group would ensure that prior to sanctions being implemented the Administration would conduct a cost/benefit analysis. The group could also review existing sanctions in place to determine whether they are still serving an important purpose in fulfilling our policy objectives. The time could be ripe for such an announcement because of the keen awareness on the Hill and elsewhere about the proliferation of new sanctions regimes and their cost to the U.S. economy. An interagency process has been working on such a directive; work could be finalized in time for an announcement. Because the Glenn Amendment has crystallized opinion about the problems with unilateral sanctions, this can and should be done sooner rather than later (*i.e.*, over the next couple of weeks).

✓ **Give Major International Trade Speech.** You could articulate U.S. trade objectives for the year leading up to the 1999 WTO Ministerial Conference, which we are hosting. You could also announce the selection of the city for such an announcement. Over 20 cities have expressed interest; the conference will bring international attention and over 10,000 attendees from foreign government, business, press and NGOs. The policy initiative would be a refinement of the goals outlined at the May 1998 WTO Anniversary in Geneva.

*depends on State of Fed. Trade Policy in Cong.*

June 23, 1998

FROM: TODD STERN 

**SUBJECT:** Potential Climate Change Events/Announcements

Below are several ideas for climate change announcements and events for the President:

**Combined Heat and Power.** Pepco and a company called Trigen (CEO Tom Kasten has been very supportive on climate change) are ready to move forward on a fascinating project that would capture the wasted energy from a major Pepco power station and use it to heat much of the federal government. Work will need to be done by GSA and DOE to assess feasibility, but assuming we get a green light, a Presidential announcement that the federal government was going to be heated through recaptured energy would be a striking example of federal leadership in energy efficiency.

**Meet with CEOs of Industries Who Agree to Voluntary Reduction Goals and Action Plans.** Sectoral CEO meetings will be taking place at the White House during the summer. Meetings with aluminum (July 8), steel (July 16) and forest products (July 23) have been set, and discussions are underway with airlines, bulk chemicals, semi-conductors/electronics, glass, metal casting, and gas pipelines. Our aim is to get industries, by the fall, to (1) agree to inventory and monitor their emissions; (2) agree to do a bottoms-up review of their energy practices; (3) announce a stretch goal for reducing emissions; and (4) agree to develop an action plan for achieving their goal. Assuming we get a critical mass of industries prepared to do these things, a White House meeting with the President and Vice President announcing the agreements would be a powerful statement of government/business cooperation, both for the domestic and international audience.

**Announcement of Federal Energy Plan.** The federal government has a critical role to play both in setting an example of energy efficiency and in accelerating the introduction of new technologies that help reduce emissions. The President could announce a federal energy plan including the following elements: (1) a directive to promote greater use of Energy Savings Performance Contracts; (2) an executive order setting minimum standards for the federal purchase of renewable energy; (3) an executive order to encourage procurement of energy efficient products; (4) a campaign to promote the government's use of highly efficient compact fluorescent bulbs; (5) a similar campaign to promote the government's use of highly energy efficient windows; (6) electrifying the federal postal fleet; (7) completing DOD base-by-base energy audits by the end of FY 2000; (8) constructing all new government buildings after FY 2000 using sustainable design to achieve 30-50 percent energy savings; (9) a directive to require agencies to

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report annually to the President on the actions they have taken to reduce their emissions of greenhouse gases. We are also trying to work up an idea on saving emissions from the federal vehicle fleet. At least two or three elements should be ready to be rolled out at the time of the announcement.

*good to know  
by 26  
group*

**Release a Report, Prepared by EPA, Detailing What Business and Others Are Already Doing to Reduce Emissions, on a Sector-by-sector Basis.** There are significant success stories out there -- many that have resulted from EPA and DOE programs undertaken pursuant to our 1993 Climate Change Action Plan. This would be an opportunity to highlight the best practices of companies and that are already reducing greenhouse gas emission and to challenge others to get moving. Along with release of this report, in an effort to highlight the common-sense, cost-effective nature of these programs, the President could announce a new significant voluntary action, such as Coca-Cola's leadership in making vending machines 50% more energy efficient; or an EPA & DOE partnership with Sears to market Energy Star products; or the energy efficiency efforts at the Olympic village in Salt Lake City, Utah where the Mayor is constructing the village with sustainable building practices and installing Energy Star products.

**Announce a New Partnership with Local Governments to Combat Climate Change.** The President could recognize and encourage energy-saving efforts by cities and counties that reduce greenhouse gas emissions and save taxpayers money. A growing number of municipalities are adopting climate change plans that produce real savings by, for instance, switching to more efficient bulbs in traffic lights. By visiting one of these cities or inviting relevant mayors to the White House, the President would highlight concrete efforts being taken at local initiative to fight climate change. This would take the issue out of Washington, while sending a message back to Congress that local officials -- who will have to contend directly with extreme weather, heat-related illness, and other impacts of climate change -- take the issue seriously and are responding. We could facilitate these efforts by announcing a new program of technical assistance to local governments in drawing up and implementing these plans.

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PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION  
ON WHITE HOUSE FELLOWSHIPS  
THE WHITE HOUSE

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN  
7-14-98

June 23, 1998

Mr. President,

Mary Steenburgen asked me to send the enclosed to you. These are the "Memos to the President" written by some of the newly chosen White House Fellows. The one she specifically told you about, concerning the G.I. Bill, is tabbed for easy access. I think you'll find some good ideas among the other memos as well.

Thank you for reading these memos. Now that we know you do it, it means a lot to us and the Fellows.

Jackie Blumenthal

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- 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]

From <sup>with Helen</sup> ~~Boelhouwer~~ Fellow

CC: UP

PKW

Pieter Boelhouwer

(b)(6)

### 13. Memorandum For The President

What about Re:?

Mr. President:

Your five year Technology Literacy Challenge (TLC) proposal will help our nation's students become more technologically adept. Your plan, however, does not adequately address obstacles encountered by inner-city schools. The following proposal is intended to ensure that children at inner-city schools can cross the bridge to the Information Superhighway.

#### Current TLC Proposal

Integrating technology into the classroom will yield significant educational benefits to our nation's students. Studies have shown that multimedia instruction improves student performance by thirty to forty percent. To make multimedia instruction a reality, the TLC initiative will create a public-private partnership to:

- ¶ Provide schools with computers;
- ¶ Connect schools to the Internet;
- ¶ Train teachers to use the technology; and
- ¶ Provide a rich array of multimedia educational resources.

In conjunction with the TLC, the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Teacher Volunteers and Tech Corps programs seek to help teachers and administrators integrate technology into the classroom. While these programs will prepare some schools and students for the next century, they are not sufficiently targeted and therefore will not adequately address the needs of inner-city schools and students.

#### Additional Recommended Steps

Inner-city students must overcome at least two serious barriers to reach the Information Superhighway. First, students in the inner-city have far less access to computers than the average student. Second, teachers in inner-city schools tend to be the least technologically advanced. To prevent children in the inner-city from being left behind, we need a program that provides students with access to computers and teachers with adequate training.

\* [ An educational technology initiative targeted at inner-cities should be financed under the auspices of the Americorps national service program. The Corporation for National Service should be allocated money from the TLC budget to actively fund grant proposals from nonprofit organizations, such as Tech Corps, that focus on integrating technology into the schools. Americorps volunteers could:

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- ¶ Help organize and run school technology integration programs;
- ¶ Teach students and teachers to effectively use the Internet and multimedia technologies;
- ¶ Tutor students and parents after school hours, using the schools' computers; and
- ¶ Help recruit, place and support volunteers to build community and corporate support.

Essentially, Americorps would help structure and channel resources towards technology initiatives in inner-city schools. By providing training and computer access to students, parents, and teachers, this program will build local community and school support -- the key drivers of continuing technology literacy.

This proposal shares and advances the spirit of your TLC initiative. It relies largely on public/private partnerships, using a small amount of federal money to leverage large amounts of local funds. The program has the additional benefit of providing the Americorps program with a high-profile initiative, thereby solidifying its support among the American public.

This proposal will ensure that students and teachers in the inner-city do not continue to be left behind. By providing training to students and teachers, and access to computers, we can ensure that every child -- regardless of wealth -- is technologically literate for the dawn of the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

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cc: Attorney  
W.H. Felt

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN  
7-14-98

Jean Callahan

(b)(6)

#13

# MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. President, I propose a national home care program for the elderly. Poor and lower income elderly people, who might otherwise be relegated to long term care institutional facilities, can be maintained in their homes with only a few hours per day of non medical personal care. Such a program is not only cost effective, but benefits both the elderly and the general population as well.

This national home care program could be modeled on the New York state home care program, in which the individual receives Medicaid-funded home care only if he meets the Medicaid financial eligibility criteria and the cost of care does not exceed 90% of what a nursing home would cost. With these simple guidelines, home care will always be less of a budgetary burden than institutional care.

As a lawyer representing the poor elderly of New York, I have witnessed the benefits such a program can bestow on both the elderly and the rest of the community. My client, Mr. S, a severely sight impaired man with a host of other medical problems, was unable to cook or clean his home and needed assistance with personal care. Without his home attendant he would certainly have been in a nursing home. Instead, however, with his home attendant assisting him for a few hours each day, Mr. S maintained a dignified presence in his neighborhood. "Pop," as he was called by the children in the apartment building, sat with his two dogs by the front door each day, greeting his neighbors. Bringing a bit of his rural Georgia upbringing to his New York front porch, Mr. S had the air of a village elder. Children in the building had a surrogate grandparent, and they learned respect for their elders. When he died this year, he did so peacefully -- in his home community.

A national home care program would benefit low and middle-income families as well as the poor. Under Medicaid eligibility rules, an individual or couple must "spend down" their income and assets in order to meet the income requirements for receiving benefits. These elderly individuals could spend their savings on home care with the knowledge that when their assets are depleted they will qualify to continue receiving home care rather than be institutionalized. Where Medicaid and Medicare would pay for institutional care, it is fiscally sound to provide less expensive home care.

The beneficiaries of a home care program are not limited to the elderly and federal taxpayers. In New York, many home care attendants have been able to move from the welfare rolls with these jobs. With minimal training, they are able to learn the skills they need to work as home attendants.

In conclusion, a national home care program will help build stronger communities by giving elderly citizens like Mr. S the opportunity to stay in their communities longer at less expense to the public while providing jobs for members of the community.

C. Jennings  
Ex-B

Stephen Patrick England, MD MPH  
Social Security # (b)(6)  
#13

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN  
7-14-98

**Memorandum for the President**

There are a number of specific pediatric health conditions that when treated early and well, provide children and their communities with years of productive life. However, when problems such as clubfeet and dislocated hips at birth are ignored, children walk poorly, or not at all. Inadequate care early in life can lead to chronic pain, decreased employment, and increased reliance on public programs. Economically disadvantaged and especially rural children, often lack access to the medical specialists who can treat these conditions and relieve the burden on the child, family, and community.

The National Health Service Corps (NHSC) Scholarship Program seeks to provide an adequate supply of primary care physicians in Health Professional Shortage Areas of the United States. More than 3,000 communities today benefit from the comprehensive primary care offered at facilities created and maintained through partnerships among consolidated health centers, the NHSC, and state and community organizations. However, only physicians planning to practice in family medicine, internal medicine, pediatrics, obstetrics and gynecology, and psychiatry are made available to residents of these underserved rural and urban areas. While primary care is the cornerstone of our health care delivery system, none of these professionals can provide the specialty services to prevent and treat crippling deformities.

✓ [ A simple alteration to the eligibility criteria for the NHSC Scholarship Program will improve health care access to children in need of specialty service. Extending the program to include orthopaedists and surgeons will provide specialists into the neediest communities. Moreover, when these specialists establish their professional practices in such areas, they are more likely to stay throughout their careers.

For children, care delayed is often care denied. Economically disadvantaged children from medically underserved areas often need special help to stand on their own two feet and walk from their homes into school and the working world. Extending the National Health Service Corp to include specialty care can make a lifelong difference to underserved children.

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## MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Allocating National Park Concessions Among Commercial and Non-Profit Outfitters

Issue & Policy Proposal: The conflict surrounding concessions to operate commercial trips within national parks is an important Presidential issue. Currently, national parks have a limited number of concessions that have been allocated to commercial users largely according to past use; there is growing pressure to open this system to financial auction. The Interior Department should delineate two distinct institutional groups that use national park land: (i) non-profit education outfitters that have significant environmentally-oriented curriculum and (ii) for-profit, commercial outfitters. Each park's concessions should then be divided among these groups; for-profit concessions should be auctioned and those identified for non-profit use should be granted outside of the auction process, based on the applicant's educational and resource protection processes. Both processes should be administered by Interior, through the NPS.

Significance: This issue highlights the tension between the paradigm of efficient economic resource allocation and the government's unique ability and duty to proactively preserve a scarce resource and support educational efforts.

Interests & Issues: This issue implicates two sets of interests: (i) responsible land use, minimum land impact, and education, and (ii) the free-market ideal, and the need to level the playing field for new players and avoid entrenchment based on historic arrangements.

Analysis: There is a significant distinction between non-profit schools like Outward Bound and the National Outdoor Leadership School (NOLS), and commercial, for-profit outfitters. The former have substantial elements of their curriculum focused on minimal impact skills and environmental education. NOLS, in partnership with the NPS, Forest Service, BLM, and Fish & Wildlife, developed and runs *Leave No Trace*, a national program approaching the scope of *Smokey the Bear*, but focused on teaching critical minimal-impact skills. In contrast, commercial outfitters, benefiting from a boon in interest in backcountry travel, have largely focused on the financial rewards of adventure tourism and not the environmental impact of their business.

Pure economic rational and recent momentum – illustrated by the FCC's cellular license auctions and failed efforts introduced on this subject in the 103<sup>rd</sup> and 104<sup>th</sup> Congress and recently, Senate Bill 1489 – indicate that scarce resources are most efficiently allocated through the auction system, whereby the strongest economic participants maximize the use of finite assets. This is usually true for resources that must be technologically processed with high capital costs, like cellular licenses, but not necessarily for the resource of land use whose intrinsic value may be largely tied to its preservation which may be threatened if an auction is the only process used to allocate concessions. In such a case, it is unlikely that certain non-profits could secure permits critical to their educational mission, and a protective mechanism for our lands would be lost.

Conclusion: Therefore, your Administration should open land use in national parks to commercial outfitters through auction, and to a select group of non-profit educational institutions on the basis of a review of their educational and resource protection processes. The NPS should administer implementation of this policy, and should require that the curriculum of both groups meet certain environmental education threshold criteria.

CC: USC What about this?

BC

11-14-98

Jeffrey Scott Glueck

SS# (b)(6)

Question Thirteen

W.H. Fulton

# Memorandum for the President

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**Agenda:** The following recommendations are designed to encourage a "bottom-up" peace process in the Middle East. While the traditional "top-down" approach (heads of state negotiating over borders) has stalled, a bottom-up process of private economic relationships has advanced--but *needs more support*. Although not a substitute for top-down efforts, joint ventures and hiring or training across borders will not only bring economic benefits, but also ameliorate the poverty and inequalities which feed resentment, and build incentives for maintaining peace.

**Specific Recommendation:** Pressure the European Union to allow free trade access with "diagonal cumulation" for countries in the peace process, beginning with Jordan and Israel.

**Background:** Following designation of Irbid in Jordan as a free trade "qualified industrial zone," Jordanian and Israeli businessmen established several joint ventures, which have been successfully growing exports and providing jobs. The US encouraged this, signing a 1997 treaty giving duty-free access to products made by Jordanian companies in which Israelis have equity stakes or which uses Israeli inputs.

*The European Union, a more nearby market, has refused to grant free trade access to such ventures. The EU has free trade with both Israel and Jordan, but the "rules of origin" criteria prohibit "diagonal cumulation"-- which effectively precludes joint ventures. For instance, Jordan can sew garments, but they lack quality cloth, buttons, and Israel's technological, design, and marketing know-how. Israel can make world-class cloth, but high Israeli wages make cutting and sewing uncompetitive. Separately, they are weak, but together very effective. Protectionists in Europe prefer to keep the separation. To fix this, the EU could sign an administrative arrangement to allow diagonal cumulation.*

An EU delegation will visit Jordan in February 1998 to discuss this, but the EU has been dragging its feet. With the UK assuming the EU presidency, the US should enjoy a sympathetic hearing. Some Palestinian advocates fear Jordan may "cannibalize" Israeli investment from PA areas, but it would be healthy for the PA to "compete" with Jordan in creating attractive investment climates.

## Other "bottom-up" policy measures:

- Pressure Israel to open the Karni "closure-proof" Palestinian industrial zone at the Gaza border on time in May 1998, and to ensure that goods flow quickly in and out of the zone.
- Study potential West Bank zone sites, although border definition is more problematic.
- Pressure Israel and Jordan to harmonize rules of origin (such as drawback clauses), to make diagonal cumulation possible.
- Continue long-running support for a Palestinian airport, seaport, safe passage, and an end to "collective punishment" closures, albeit with necessary security arrangements.

Of course, the "bottom-up" process is not a panacea. If the top-down process reverts to full hostility, business and personal ties across borders may become problematic. Professional unions in Jordan have (wrongly) claimed Irbid will cost jobs. If Irbid is successful, their critiques will be harder to sustain. Eventually, those businesspeople and workers benefiting from economic cooperation may form a powerful constituency in favor of preserving the peace, even while it traverses difficult times.

Selma M. Gomez

(b)(5)

Question #13

### Memorandum for the President

Technology has dramatically changed the way information is used and disseminated. We can no longer define literacy by the ability to comprehend words on a page; it must be broadened to include the ability to process, transform and use information creatively with an array of technologies. Today's citizens must have "information literacy" in addition to "reading literacy" to be able to cope with the challenges ahead. This administration has made outstanding strides in achieving "reading literacy" and has been a leader in bringing technology to our schools. We must now take the next step in combining these initiatives with the purpose of insuring that we will be prepared for the business environment of the new millennium.

The following initiative would encourage the development of information literacy among high school students: Starting in the year 2001, all graduating seniors will be required to pass an information literacy exam. The exam will assess technical competence in the basic tools of information literacy and the ability to use them in solving practical problems. We define these basic tools to include a word processing program; a spreadsheet program; a database program; the internet; and the world wide web.

We should convene a National Information Literacy Council consisting of business leaders, public sector employers, and leading educators to define information literacy for our country. The result should be a specific list of skills; a curriculum; an assessment of the required materials; an action plan for instituting the initiative; an estimated cost for the program; and potential sources of funding from both the public and private sectors.

Information literacy has become a de facto and informal part of the curriculum in many colleges. However, a large percentage of high school students who do not attend college enter the workforce "information illiterate." This puts them at a distinct disadvantage in obtaining a good job and puts their employers at a competitive disadvantage. Employers must invest in additional training, or in the case of some smaller businesses, miss the opportunity of having information literacy brought to their company by a new employee.

This policy proposal raises the issue of overlapping, ongoing initiatives and the ever present issue of funding. The initiative for "information literacy" should be seen as the culmination of the separate, existing initiatives in literacy and technology. Consequently, in developing an action plan and cost estimates, Council members must understand how best to leverage the existing efforts to avoid redundant spending. In addition, if current sentiment continues against the concept of mandatory federal competency exams, an alternative would be curriculum guidelines tied to the receipt of federal funds by high schools.

Increasingly, information skills and technical ability in the basic tools for processing information have become critical in the business environment and define a minimum level of competence required of employees. The proposed policy bridges two areas of great importance to you, literacy and technology. We believe it fundamentally supports your vision of a more competitive America and gives our students technology with a purpose.

7-14-98

## White House Fellowship Application

H. Beecher Hicks, III

(b)(6)

Part III, Question 13 – Memorandum for the President

To: President Clinton

From: H. B. Hicks

Date: December 15, 1997

Subject: Proposed "National Committee for Student Excellence"

The 1994 National Assessment of Educational Progress ("NAEP") suggested that more than 40% of children were not reading on grade level and the Third International Mathematics and Science Study ("TIMSS") further portends that 55% of 8<sup>th</sup> grade students score below the international average in math. These facts should trouble all Americans and for these reasons I encourage you to consider forming the National Committee for Student Excellence ("NCSE") as a part of your push for standardized national reading and math exams. 

As world economies become increasingly interwoven it has become clear that voluntary national standards for education are needed to help American students remain competitive. "Fourteen years after 'A Nation At Risk,' education reform remains a bedlam of 15,000 school districts independently striving yet unable to even decide what Algebra is, let alone test for it."<sup>1</sup>

I am aware that the Administration has received criticism related to the proposed exams.

- A study done by the Southern Regional Education Board ("SREB") found that more students reached the proficient level on state exams than on the NAEP exam, yet critics claim that states are already undertaking initiatives to evaluate the proficiency of their students.
- Others are concerned that national testing could shed negative light on the performance of certain groups of students.
- Still others worry that national exams open the door to further federal involvement in local education.

Reasonable people may disagree regarding the merit of these assertions, nevertheless the NCSE can be a helpful way to address these issues while designing and implementing national exams.

<sup>1</sup> William Moloney, "The Good News About Standards", The Washington Times, February 27, 1997.

## White House Fellowship Application

H. Beecher Hicks, III

(b)(5)

Part III, Question 13 – Memorandum for the President

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The NCSE should be made up of twelve to eighteen educators selected by state governors based on professional expertise in areas of particular concern for the committee and balanced regional representation. The Secretary of Education would join the NCSE as its chairperson.

Funded through a combination of federal, state and private sources, the NCSE would initially (1) work with the National Academy of Sciences and the National Assessment Governing Board to evaluate the applicability of existing exams to a national standard and (2) assure that the exams include assessments that utilize a range of learning styles (which tend to differ by ethnic and economic group). Thereafter, the NCSE would assist the states in the development of pre-test/re-test curricula that will help students improve the skills needed to succeed on the examinations and for who English is a second language. The NCSE would also prepare periodic reports on the success that the exams are having in meeting the needs of all of America's students.

"There is a crying need for minimum but ambitious national benchmarks against which any school and school district in America can be measured and held accountable."<sup>2</sup> Creating the NCSE can help to address the concerns of skeptics and simultaneously create a broad base of support for the exams.

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<sup>2</sup> Bob Chase, Christian Science Monitor, April 18, 1997

cc: G. Sperling  
S. Berger (HRC)

"THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN"

7-14-98

This is worth reporting

Bruce McNamer

S.S.# (b)(6)

Question # 13

W. H. Felt

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#### Memorandum for the President

As you know, microlending has become a powerful tool for development within the past twenty years, both internationally and increasingly here in the U.S. The Grameen Bank in Bangladesh, the initial microlending program, continues to be the prime example of what such initiatives can accomplish. There in the late 70s, the Bank started lending small amounts of money (less than \$50) to groups of poor women who would otherwise have no access to credit for use in the smallest of enterprises (e.g., selling oranges or handicrafts). For any member of the group to be eligible for any future loans, the group had to repay the initial amount borrowed. This "peer lending" concept was remarkably successful, such that the Grameen Bank, and very many of the programs since instituted and modeled on Grameen, saw repayment rates in excess of 95%. The Bank now has over 2 million borrowers, is the largest bank in Bangladesh, and has made singular strides in lifting hundreds of thousands of Bangladeshi women, and by extension their families, out of poverty. The model has been emulated around the world. Various indigenous and several very successful international NGOs (e.g. Accion International, the Women's World Bank, FINCA) have played an instrumental role in establishing and administering these programs, and several have in the past several years achieved full self-sufficiency.

Despite such successes, these programs continue to be hampered by lack of funds. Commercial banks remain by-and-large unwilling to lend to them, and foreign governments in developing countries are too burdened by debt of their own to provide much assistance. A "Debt for Development" swap engineered by your administration could provide tremendous assistance to micro-lending organizations worldwide, and simultaneously assist developing countries struggling under such hard-currency debt obligations.

Specifically, you should empower the Treasury to begin now negotiating with developing countries in default on debt owed the U.S. to outline a program whereby these countries would "repurchase" from the U.S. some portion of that outstanding debt (at market rates - presumably a sizable discount as these are loans in default). However, instead of making payments to the U.S. in hard currency, these countries would pay the equivalent amount in local currency to capitalize new or existing micro-lending programs within their own countries. The repurchases would be scheduled out over several years, their continuity contingent on compliance with the conditions of the initial agreements we would negotiate. U.S. AID, or an already established NGO such as Accion International, could help monitor the programs to ensure such compliance. Similar such debt relief was successfully negotiated several years ago in the context of Debt for Nature swaps. The program would be relatively inexpensive for U.S. taxpayers, would grant much-needed debt relief to struggling third world countries, and would be a tremendous boost to microlending programs around the world - programs which, incidentally are very popular among both Republicans and Democrats as effective support for the "pull yourself up by your bootstraps" efforts of poor but hard-working entrepreneurs. I urge you to give it serious consideration.

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West about the

Kate Mehr

(b)(6)

Question #13

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7-14-98

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### Memorandum for the President

To: President Clinton  
From: Kate J. Mehr  
Re: Expansion of Afterschool Initiative  
Date: January 29, 1998

On January 7<sup>th</sup>, you announced an historic initiative to improve childcare for the nation's children. In this proposal, you also expanded afterschool care through an \$800 million increase in funding for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Community Learning Center Program. To increase the effectiveness of this afterschool component, *I recommend earmarking \$29.7 million to fund afterschool community service programs.* ))

#### Current Afterschool Proposal:

The current childcare initiative increases the supply of quality afterschool programs solely through the expansion of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Community Learning Center Program. This program provides start-up funds to school-community partnerships to establish before- and after-school programs for school-age children. The current initiative allocates \$200 million in FY 1999, for a total of \$1 billion over five years.

#### Recommendation:

\* I recommend that 15% (\$29.7 million) of the current request be earmarked for afterschool community service programs through the Corporation for National Service's Learn & Serve America program.

Learn & Serve America community-based programs involve participants between the ages of 5-17 (both students and out-of school-youth) in community service that addresses local community needs during non-school-time. These young people are building community gardens, staffing food pantries, tutoring and mentoring younger children. This "service learning" approach harnesses young peoples knowledge, skills, and ability as they improve the quality of life in their communities. Funded through the Corporation for National Service, these programs are administered by state commissions on national service.

In FY98, the CNS allocated only \$3.2 million for community-based afterschool programs through Learn & Serve America (compared to \$37.5 million for school-based programs). Earmarking \$29.7 million for Learn & Serve America will provide 50,000 young people the opportunity to grow, learn and serve in FY99.

**Cost:** Total cost is \$89.3 million.<sup>1</sup> Recommended federal share is \$29.5 million (33%).

**Revenue:** Earmark \$29.7 million of the \$200 million requested in FY99 to be matched by \$59.4 million in state and private funds.

**Benefits:**

1. **Taps the talents of our nation's youth.** While the current proposal focuses on academic enrichment and afterschool *care* for young people, it does not tap the ability of our young people to create change. This recommendation utilizes the talents of young people to strengthen communities while providing hands-on learning opportunities afterschool.
2. **Cost-effective.** This recommendation requires no new money. In addition, studies have shown that every dollar invested in service yield returns between \$2.40 and \$3.90.
3. **Integrates current priorities.** This recommendation builds upon of the administration's top priorities: childcare, national service, education, and race relations.
4. **Fulfills Commitments made at the President's Summit for America's Future.** In April of 1997, you committed to ensuring five fundamental resources for children and youth including "safe places and structured activities during non-school hours" and "an opportunity to give back through youth service." Post-summit press criticized the administration for the Summit's lack of substance and post-Summit visibility. This initiative would address two of the commitments made in April.

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<sup>1</sup> Based on \$1,786 per participant (average cost per participant in Massachusetts in 1997-1998).

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## MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

### Proposal: Reinvigorate the G.I. Bill

**Background:** One of the great success stories in government investment was the implementation of the G.I. Bill following World War Two. This educational funding brought an unprecedented level of social and economic mobility to our returning troops and significantly improved the educational background of the American work-force, increased the size and wealth of the middle class, and helped jump start the economy out of its post WW II recession.

Today's high-tech military requires smarter, more technically skilled and educated troops than ever before. However, this requirement exists at a time when the military's ability to attract quality recruits is most difficult. The lack of a credible threat, the perception of limited opportunities due to a draw down in troop strength, and the increasing availability of college to all high school students, have all reduced the quality of recruits in all the services. The current monetary benefit of the G.I. Bill, about \$15,000, is insufficient to fund four years of college and is an inadequate inducement to interest high quality recruits.

**Plan:** Reinvigorate the G.I. Bill by doubling the value of a four year enlistment from \$15,000 (\$1,200 from the servicemember) to \$30,000 (\$2,400 from the servicemember). This would provide a significant incentive to attract the quality recruits that the military needs. By increasing the member's monthly contribution of \$100 per month from 12 months to 24 months we also encourage the servicemembers to save more and invest in their own futures.

### Benefits:

- (1) The military will attract significantly more higher quality recruits.
- (2) Educational opportunities for lower and middle class high school graduates will increase when these students will see this program as an affordable way to attend college.
- (3) The quality of students entering college will improve. With four years of military experience and discipline, veterans have a documented higher college graduation rate.
- (4) The military services will achieve improved minority recruitment results.
- (5) Like its predecessor, the program will serve as an investment in our country's economic future; taking aggressive, over-achieving lower and middle class Americans, providing them with discipline and maturity, paying for their college education, and then releasing them into the work force.

**Costs:** Assuming a doubling of G.I. Bill full beneficiaries (50,000 per year) and an increase in cost to the government of \$15,000 per student, this program will cost 750 million per year. Funding can come from a number of sources: military recruitment programs, military personnel programs, or current educational scholarship programs (since this is basically an investment in our educational system as well).

Mr. President, an invigorated G.I. Bill will promote the greatest of American liberties, social and economic mobility. And in doing so, this program will be of interest to Democrats, Republicans and all those who recognize the value in investing in our educational system and in improving the quality of our military service recruits.

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VP  
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cc VP  
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THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN  
7-14-98

Michelle Anne Peluso

(b)(6)

Question #13

Wt. Peluso

Memorandum for the President

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**TO:** President William J. Clinton

**FROM:** Michelle Anne Peluso

**DATE:** February 1, 1998

**SUBJECT:** Establishment of a Presidential Taskforce to Recommend National Standards to Govern Scientific Progress

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Background

Recent progress in the genetic and biological sciences has been remarkable, and discussions about the technical feasibility of issues such as genetic engineering, cloning, and child-bearing options are prolific. Sorely lacking, however, is an equally hard and proactive examination of what is economically, legally, and socially desirable. America has neither national standards nor robust policy guidelines to respond to the second- and third-order economic, legal, and ethical implications of advances in science. For instance, although scientists may soon be able to genetically alter human traits, we do not have a national policy in place to ensure there will not be preferential access to better medical care if and when such treatment becomes feasible.

Proposal

Mr. President, you have the opportunity to set national standards on what is economically, legally, and socially acceptable in this time of scientific progress and to ensure that all of America's citizens receive equal access to leading-edge care. To elevate the level of public discourse, I recommend you form a Presidential task force composed of members from the science, business, legal, health care, regulatory, and religious communities to debate the implications of these advances and to formulate recommendations to you. The task force's responsibilities should include:

- Understanding the relevant issues raised by the progress in science and their implications, as well as the probability and likely timing of breakthroughs
- Determining potential positive and negative uses of scientific advances and their costs and benefits

Michelle Anne Peluso

(b)(6)

Question #13

- Recommending which emerging treatments should be covered by insurance programs as well as determining areas for public investment, funding mechanisms, greater regulation, monitoring systems, incentives and penalties, contingency plans, and roles and responsibilities

#### Pros

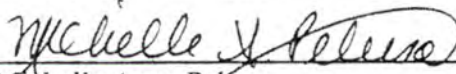
1. The creation of national standards would curtail potential discrimination against individuals based on their genetic composition or economic class.
2. Early attention coupled with a flexible policy roadmap would enable public investment in areas deemed economically, medically, and socially beneficial.
3. The United States would serve as the worldwide leader both in technical progress as well as in responsive social, legal, and economic policies.

#### Cons

1. There may be some overlap with the responsibilities of this taskforce and those of other organizations, like the National Bioethics Advisory Board. However, the issues are so compelling and important, that creating a high-level and visible group which speaks to the economic and legal as well as the ethical implications is warranted.
2. With rapid scientific progress, this taskforce could not anticipate every issue, but rather, would elevate public discourse and help lay the groundwork for responses to future developments.

#### Recommendation

The revolution currently underway in genetics raises fundamental and emotional issues. By defining national standards for which treatments will be permitted and funded by insurance, you will ensure that science does not dictate the social, economic, and legal reality of tomorrow. At this precipice of a revolution in the art of the possible, policy needs to help inform, guide, sometimes encourage, and sometimes even restrict the pathway forward.

  
Michelle Anne Peluso

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cc: UP (G. Sperry)  
for PR

7-14-98

Clara J. Shin

(b)(6)

Question 13

Wt Fuller

# Memorandum For the President

Our nation's children face alarming odds. One in five children lives in poverty. Nearly five million children lack access to after-school support. These children who remain unsupervised score lower on academic tests and have higher truancy rates. As it stands, a child drops out of school every nine seconds. This crisis requires a national solution.

We must boldly respond with an innovative strategy that engages the resources of our national community. I recommend a Presidential initiative where the government, private, and non-profit sectors are involved in transforming our public schools into Community Education Centers (CECs).

CECs will serve as webs of support, where children's needs are addressed, families are supported, and community members are engaged. First, CECs will serve students after the last bell rings. Community organizations and volunteers will engage children in structured after-school activities. These programs will supplement the school curriculum and provide necessary supervision. Second, CECs will serve the larger community. Pre-kindergarten initiatives, such as Head Start and child care, will be offered so that our most vulnerable children will develop the cognitive and social skills necessary for ongoing learning. To strengthen families, CECs will also provide evening classes for adults. Additionally, on weekends, CECs can function as "one-stop shops" for health and government services that are currently difficult to access. In many communities, these services are often scattered and are open during hours when people are working. By supporting families, CECs will better serve our children.

Critics will argue that we cannot afford CECs. Yet, according to a TIME/CNN poll, 73% of the public favored spending more tax dollars to help children. We will also engage the private sector as a source of funding and programmatic assistance. Programs serving children have, in

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fact, led to enormous savings in education, welfare, and penal costs. One study found the return on investment to be as high as \$7 for every \$1 spent. Opponents will also decry CECs as federally intrusive. A need this generalized, however, requires a national strategy. In response, we could establish community advisory boards to oversee the implementation of CECs.

I recommend the following next steps:

- Launch CECs as a Presidential Initiative and describe the program as the culmination of this Administration's efforts to improve the lives of children and families.
- Select high-need urban and rural pilot sites. These sites could overlap with the "Education Opportunity Zones" proposed in the White House education agenda.
- Earmark for CECs a portion of the funds proposed in the FY 1999 budget for building and modernizing schools.
- Provide tax credits to companies providing matching funds. Also, highlight the "Education Zones" provision of the 1997 Taxpayer Relief Act which provides tax credits to banks and insurance companies if they hold bonds designed to fund public school improvements.
- Form an inter-agency task force. To successfully implement the various features of CECs, we must collaborate with key agencies including HHS, Education, and Labor.

CECs will improve the lives of children and strengthen communities. Your leadership is critical.

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To VP/Brew

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

7-14-98

13.

John K. Tien, Jr.

(b)(6)

Memorandum for the President

any more?  
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to be recruited  
anymore? - Br

**Issue:** Americorps lacks national recognition and the national constituency needed to protect against congressional budget cuts.

**Recommendation:** I propose that we put Americorps in the forefront of this nation's conscience by co-locating their recruiting efforts with the US Armed Forces recruiting command.

**Costs:** There are 1,500 Armed Forces recruiting stations located throughout America. Putting an Americorps representative in each of these stations would cost some administrative overhead, but could be realized at little or no cost in terms of on-site representatives. Currently, local volunteer organizations do all of the Americorps recruiting. They could continue to do so, but we would now offer them a nationally known venue. Indeed, I believe local volunteer organizations will clamor to be the Americorps representative at the recruiting station once they see how the benefits of high profile exposure will outweigh the marginal costs of work hours.

**Benefits:** Americorps gains almost instant national recognition throughout the country. The Armed Forces have recruiting stations in over 1,400 US cities. In California alone, ninety different cities have them. On average, Americorps would gain a foothold in about 20 cities in each state. Americorps would have name-brand recognition with military candidates, their families, and an American public that still sees and understands where "Uncle Sam" works every day.

Moreover, for the military, they will gain access to a diverse and educated pool of applicants who would not normally walk through their doors. Many of the Americorps recruits are part of the 27% of college freshman who drop out annually. Indeed, 56% of Americorps recruits are women with some college education. The military's recruiting pool, however, is 80% men, of whom less than 10% are college-educated. For a military that looks to upgrade in technology and diversify in gender, some people drawn to Americorps may provide a new and valuable talent pool.

**Discussion:** Both Americorps and the military appeal to young people's sense of public service, but in different ways for different reasons. Consequently, I assert that Americorps and the military are not pure competitors, but rather complementary ones. Their risks are different and, therefore, their rewards are different. For example, the average benefits package for a military recruit is a \$5,000 bonus, annual salary of \$10,000, college benefits up to \$40,000, and health and housing subsistence. Americorps, on the other hand, offers \$4,725 per year with no subsistence pay and only up to \$5,000 for post-service educational benefits. Thus, this is not a question of competition, but rather is an answer of enlightenment. Enlightenment for those young Americans who are afraid of the military "label" because of ignorance, and who are ignorant of the Americorps mission because the program lacks visibility.

**Conclusion:** Combining Americorps and the Armed Services recruiting provides a united front to America's young people who are searching to serve, but are unsure of their desires. For America, our society begins a nationwide turn towards team spirit, community productivity, and a national sense of volunteer identity.

7-10-98

Felicia Wong

(b)(6)  
Question #13**Memorandum for the President**

Everyone wants good schools, so why aren't American schools better? Test scores have improved only marginally since "A Nation at Risk" warned 15 years ago of our imminent educational demise. Particularly troubling is the fact that the achievement gap between African American and white students is growing, not shrinking, as we near the end of the 20th century. What is still wrong?

We have worked hard for years on education reform, generating a wealth of new ideas from national standards to school vouchers. But a real problem for reformers is that we pigeonhole ideas almost as quickly as we develop them. We bicker. We have so many factional and ideological arguments about education that often we forget that we all want the same thing: good schools.

The problem is political. Many of our reform ideas are good ones; most of them would work in practice if they enjoyed consensual popular support. The administration needs to articulate a vision of schooling that can generate such political will.

✓ [ We need an agenda focusing on what I call "education for citizenship." We need to remind people that public education's job is to help develop citizens who can deliberate thoughtfully about the common good. My research shows that this will garner strong public support for all levels of government funding of public education, even in controversy-ridden urban districts.

"Education for citizenship" can be of special use in the usually difficult area of racial integration. In the past, integration has been stalled in large part because wealthier suburban residents have not seen any benefits from desegregation plans. My research suggests that if we remind people -- rich and poor, white and black -- that good public education benefits us all, then we will be able to overcome some serious political obstacles.

Pedagogically, "education for citizenship" will work in the classroom. Students, like the rest of us, want to be heard. Young people worry about the world they live in and want to feel that they can have a hand in shaping its future. Students' natural curiosity and desire to learn can be encouraged by adults who ask them what they think, who demand that they do think, about what they see in everyday life.

Many of the administration's educational goals could be achieved within an "education for citizenship" agenda. High academic standards, more teachers and smaller classes, students ready for a high-skills workplace: all these specifics are essential elements for preparing an articulate, self-governing citizenry. But most important, "education for citizenship" gives all people -- parents, students, teachers -- a reason to learn and to support learning. It provides the kind of broadly conceived, eloquent pro-education message we need if school reform is going to work.

# BAZAAR<sup>Harper's</sup>

STEPHANIE ALBERTSON  
Executive Assistant to the Editor-in-Chief

'98 JUL 13 PM 1:31

July 7, 1998

Ms. Jennifer Klein  
The White House  
Office of First Lady Correspondence  
Suite 200, East Wing  
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Jennifer:

I am sorry it's taken me a few days to get the details in hand before sending the enclosed materials to you.

I have spoken again with Liz Tilberis, v September declared National Ovarian Cancer grassroots ovarian cancer organization: have un-officially made this declaration were to change the month to March. He be officially declared, as opposed to a d create a large scale awareness of the disease awareness.

As you requested, I have enclosed the o naming March as the official month for free to use it as a reference.

If you have any further questions, please forward to hearing from you soon.

With best wishes,

*Stephanie Albertson*  
Stephanie Albertson

Phil,

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Do you know where we stand on this? Phil

# BAZAAR<sup>Harper's</sup>

STEPHANIE ALBERTSON  
Executive Assistant to the Editor-in-Chief

'98 JUL 13 PM 1:31

July 7, 1998

Ms. Jennifer Klein  
The White House  
Office of First Lady Correspondence  
Suite 200, East Wing  
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Jennifer:

I am sorry it's taken me a few days to get this information to you. I wanted to have all of the details in hand before sending the enclosed materials to you.

I have spoken again with Liz Tilberis, who would like very much to pursue having September declared National Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month. There are several smaller, grass roots ovarian cancer organizations who have been working on this effort, and who have un-officially made this declaration. Liz feels it would undermine their efforts if she were to change the month to March. Her hope is that the entire month of September could be officially declared, as opposed to a day or a week, as it will maximize its impact and create a large scale awareness of the disease, just as October has done for breast cancer awareness.

As you requested, I have enclosed the official declaration from the State of New York, naming March as the official month for ovarian cancer awareness in New York. Please feel free to use it as a reference.

If you have any further questions, please call me anytime at (212) 903-5461. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

With best wishes,

  
Stephanie Albertson



# State of New York

## Executive Chamber

### PROCLAMATION

**WHEREAS**, attendant to the many health concerns facing women today are the various forms of cancer that claim too many of our mothers, daughters, sisters and other loved ones; one of the prevalent types of cancer affecting women is ovarian cancer, which is the fourth leading cause of death among women, following lung, breast and colon cancer; and

**WHEREAS**, it is estimated that during 1998, approximately 2,000 women in New York State will be diagnosed with ovarian cancer and more than 1,000 of them will die from this disease; and

**WHEREAS**, when the disease of cervical cancer is detected early, women have an 80 to 90 percent chance of surviving; however, ovarian cancer has few signs and symptoms; therefore, women with this disease are not usually diagnosed until this aggressive malignancy has spread beyond the ovary; and

**WHEREAS**, the highest incidence of ovarian cancer occurs among women who are 50 years of age and above; the risk particularly increases among women who are over 60 years of age; a woman is also at increased risk if there is a family history of ovarian cancer; in addition, a woman who has had breast cancer or has never been pregnant is more likely to develop this disease; all women, regardless of age or risk, should have an annual pelvic examination; and

**WHEREAS**, in 1995, legislation was enacted to establish the Ovarian Cancer Information Program within the

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

June 24, 1998

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANN LEWIS  
PAUL BEGALA  
MARIA ECHAVESTE  
RAHM EMANUEL

7-14-98

THROUGH: ERSKINE BOWLES

SUBJECT: STRATEGIC PLANNING

This memo reports on initial planning by your policy and communications staff for the 60 days following your return from China, from July 7, your first public event, to September 8, the last day of the Congressional recess. It reflects three main strategic goals:

1. To highlight executive actions and significant policy announcements, taking maximum advantage of the opportunity to make news when Congress is out of session (July 6-13, August 10-14 and August 31-September 8).
2. To show continued action on your agenda of economic stewardship and concrete, real life issues -- including timely concerns such as food safety in July and back-to-school issues at the end of summer -- expressing this Administration's commitment to values, as we help families meet their responsibilities and protect their children.
3. Finally, with the election year calendar in mind, to build a case for the key choice voters will face this fall: between your agenda of progress on the issues Americans care about and the Republican leadership's focus on partisanship.

July 7-July 12:

During your first week back from China, Congress is on recess; this is a major opportunity for action. Your announcements could include:

- An Executive Order authorizing OPM to terminate FEHBP plans that don't comply with Kennedy-Kassebaum. This action could be the centerpiece of an agenda speech, citing how few days are left in the Congressional session.  
Announcements of grants to faith-based anti-crime groups combined with a new round of COPS grants. (This policy is still being vetted by DOJ.)
- Unveiling the ONDCP anti-drugs media campaign. This is now scheduled for July 9 in Atlanta.
- Unemployment numbers will be public July 10; this could be an opportunity for a

Post-Newsweek  
7-14-98  
Cover

7-14-98

- statement on jobs and/or the Jobs-Training Bill.
- A food safety announcement or similar consumer news for the radio address.

### July 13 Onward

#### **On the Schedule**

For the next set of weeks the following announcements are currently on the schedule:

July 13: Treasures.

July 15: White House Empowerment Zone Conference.

\* July 20: Speech to AFT in Louisiana.

→ July 27: Social Security Conference in New Mexico.

July 29: Speech to NEA/AFT International Congress on Education.

August 5: Native American Economic Conference.

Date TBD: Announce American Heritage Rivers: this could be combined with family recreation and parks message.

#### **Moving Forward**

We are now looking for other policy announcements and actions, such as:

- Economy: All opportunities to highlight your economic achievements including budget battles with Congress, unemployment and GDP releases.
- Education: Charter schools and other school reform measures.
- Consumer Safety: News -you-can-use, including food, drug and transportation safety measures.
- Fighting Fraud: Especially in programs such as Medicare, Medicaid and food stamps.
- Pensions: Possible regulatory action and useable information.
- Elder Fraud: Stiffer penalties for crimes against seniors.

#### **Recommended**

In addition, the policy shops have recommended the following specific announcements. We will continue to work with them to strengthen and add to these recommendations.

##### 1. Economy:

- ✓ Y2K Announcement: Aiming for mid-July.
- ✓ JDA: Announce support for Coats-Harkin bill.
- GDP: Numbers released August 31.

##### 2. Crime/Drugs/School Safety:

- ✓ Children and Guns: Announce support for Child Access Prevention Legislation. This could be combined with a meeting with representatives from communities impacted by recent shooting (such as Jonesboro, AR and Springfield, OR).
- ✓ COPS in Schools: This event could take place at the end of the summer, or be combined with school safety summit described above.

*Handwritten note:*  
Need more  
policy ideas  
of July 30  
and 31

7-14-98

- Release the Youth Gun Crime Interdiction Study combined with asking Congress for budget (July or August - as ready).
- Federal Strike Force for Chicago combined with an announcement of an Anti Gang Ordinance.
- Announcement of drug court grants.
- Release of the Household survey in August (this will include tobacco for the first time).

### 3. Tobacco:

- Release of the Household survey in August.
- Release report on effects of price increases when House bill appears.
- Possible event on Medicare suit (we are currently awaiting policy process).

### 4. Environment:

- Announce Clean Water grants.

### 5. Education:

- Events already on calendar include speaking to AFT, and international AFT-NEA events. Additionally, the Vice President is speaking to NEA.
- Announce a back to school initiative with an emphasis on school modernization and class size and cooperation with House, Senate, NEA, and AFT for the week of September 8. All principals and members of the Cabinet will participate in this announcement.

### 5. Health Care:

- Children's Health Insurance will reach 25 states this summer. This announcement could be combined with rollout of outreach programs (such as America's Promise, #800 number and others) during back-to-school week in fall.
- People with Disabilities: An announcement on new policies to enable more people to stay at home combined with new uses of technology that allow disabled people to work.
- Announce new policy on long term health care, including a tax credit (we would need policy process to provide offset).

The attached memos from the policy councils include a more complete list of possible actions and announcements .

1898 ~~XXXX~~ 1998  
WILLIAM MORRIS AGENCY,  
TALENT AND LITERARY AGENCY

NORMAN R. BROKAW  
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

July 7, 1998

President William Jefferson Clinton  
The White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

First, I wanted to let you know how very much I enjoyed meeting you and Mrs. Clinton again at Edie and Lew Wasserman's home for the incredible fundraiser on Saturday, June 13th; it was a most memorable evening. I add this to my fondest memories, as I also had the pleasure of meeting you a couple of years previously at the Democratic Senate Fundraiser at Marvin Davis' home.

Mr. President, I write you as Chairman of the Board of the William Morris Agency where I'm just completing my 55th year. While you and I have many good, mutual friends such as Edie and Lew Wasserman, David Geffen, Marvin Davis, Bill Cosby, etc., I wanted you to know a bit more about my particular areas of expertise. Throughout the years, my many clients have included Loretta Young, Barbara Stanwyck, Susan Hayward, Marilyn Monroe, Kim Novak, Bill Cosby, Brooke Shields, Natalie Wood, Clint Eastwood, Armand Hammer, President and Mrs. Gerald Ford, General Alexander Haig, Former Surgeon General C. Everett Koop, Marcia Clark, Christopher Darden, and numerous other political leaders. While the year 2000 might seem a distant date, it really isn't as time passes quickly. I would like for you to know that I think you have been an incredible President and Mrs. Clinton, an outstanding First Lady. I feel, with my background and what I have accomplished for over two decades for other Presidents and a First Lady (please see the attached New York Times article), that I would be able to lay out a plan for both of you which would provide the greatest security and lifestyle in all the years ahead.

I know where to go, how to do it and how to make it happen with total dignity and safety. In fact, I'm attaching a copy of a letter which is presently in the George Bush Presidential Library in Houston sent by President Ford. As you can see, President Ford said he placed a great deal of Betty's and his future in my hands and, without qualification, he stated it was and still is one of the best decisions he made.

President William Jefferson Clinton  
July 7, 1998  
Page 2

I'm the one person who knows how to represent with dignity, security and concern not only for you and Mrs. Clinton, but for the Office of the Presidency to which you and Mrs. Clinton have brought such incredible distinction.

While I have been a life-time Democratic supporter, as you can see, even the Republicans come to me! What I am suggesting is that, at some convenient point, I would like to visit you both, whether it be during the week or on a weekend. I think 20 or 30 minutes would be more than enough time for me to give you my thinking and to outline what you can look forward to upon leaving office. You and Mrs. Clinton have accomplished something so special and outstanding. What is important to me is to see that your extraordinary accomplishments are protected in the history of our country.

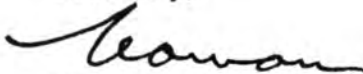
I know that Lew Wasserman who is one of my very favorite people and mentor, is among many who feel I would be ideal to represent both of your interests. David Geffen is another close friend, and Bill Cosby has been my friend and client for 38 years.

Please know that I feel confident in my ability to counsel and plan with you for the future.

In closing, I hope that we can make time to very quietly visit.

With my warmest wishes to both you and Mrs. Clinton, I remain,

Sincerely,



NORMAN R. BROKAW

NRB:lpv  
Attachments (2)

"Overnight Mail"

cc: Vice President  
Chief of Staff

7-14-98

efforts. To ensure that the key research gets done, however, it may be necessary to increase funding in future budgets and to spread more of the work to the civilian agencies. As the R&D priorities become clearer, we will present you with options for FY 00 and beyond.

✓ Regarding diplomatic efforts to deter BW development and use, the panel concluded that the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) Protocol now under negotiation in Geneva can help minimize the risk of terrorists or nation states acquiring biological weapons, but only if adequate on-site access provisions are included. In their view, the key elements of an effective BWC Protocol are annual declarations of all dual-use biological facilities that could be used for biological weapons purposes; short-notice, on-site visits to declared facilities to encourage accurate declarations and to deter countries from using declared facilities for illicit purposes; and short-notice, challenge inspections of any site believed to be in violation of the BWC.

✓ The panel emphasized that securing support for these elements will require leadership both at home -- to overcome the apprehensions of some elements of the pharmaceutical industry that the Protocol will compromise trade secrets -- and abroad, to defeat the efforts of a handful of countries to conclude a toothless BWC regime. We agree with this assessment, and are working closely with industry representatives and our key negotiating partners to try to secure support for the strongest possible Protocol.

#### Attachment

Tab A Report of the Genetic Engineering and Biological Weapons Roundtable



Frank E. Young  
*Executive Director*

Metro Washington

May 6, 1998

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton  
President, United States of America  
The White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue  
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

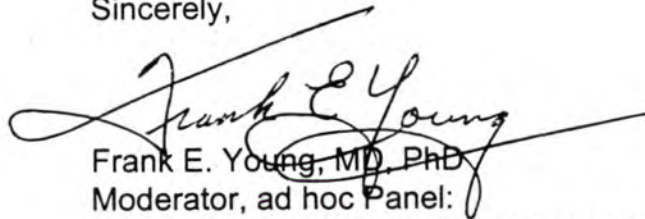
Thank you for the privilege of presenting to you our concerns about the threat of biological terrorism and our recommendations for overcoming this challenge.

Pursuant to your request we submit our report, focusing on two interrelated initiatives. One is the use of new techniques in genetic engineering to understand the basis of pathogenicity of microbes, to rapidly diagnose the presence of pathogens, and to expeditiously develop superior antibiotics and vaccines. The other is the development of a plan for reducing civilian casualties in the event of a deliberate release of a pathogen. Additionally we provide information on threat reduction through the Biologic Weapons Convention and other international measures in a separate paper. Both reports are unanimously endorsed by the ad hoc panel.

The program we recommend will not only strengthen our capacity to reduce the potential for a domestic attack and decrease its projected casualties, but it will also significantly enhance the ability to overcome emerging infections that are becoming an increasingly grave problem in our nation and throughout our world. The proposed budget accomplishes both goals. It augments the capacity of the civilian and military programs through a focus on essential research and necessary civilian defense measures. A critical recommendation is the establishment of an advisory committee to aid your administration in prioritizing the initiatives and in fostering interdepartmental cooperation.

We applaud your leadership at this critical moment of imbalance between offensive and defensive biological capabilities. Because the investment in this initiative will both reduce the consequences of terrorism and increase our capacity to overcome the emerging pathogens that are resistant to current modes of therapies, we urge your immediate implementation.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Frank E. Young", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Frank E. Young, MD, PhD  
Moderator, ad hoc Panel:

Jerome M. Hauer, M.Ph., Mayor's Office of Emergency  
Management for the City of New York

Joshua Lederberg, Ph.D., The Rockefeller University

Thomas Monath, MD, Vice President, OraVax

Barbara Rosenberg, Ph.D., State University of New York

Lucille Shapiro, Ph.D., Stanford University School of Medicine

J. Craig Venter, Ph.D., The Institute for Genomic Research

## **INTEGRATED PLAN FOR ADDRESSING THE DOMESTIC THREAT OF BIOLOGICAL TERRORISM**

### **Background:**

Throughout history there were times when the introduction of new weapons altered the balance of power between offense and defense. For instance, the invention of iron swords made bronze weapons obsolete. The use of gun powder rendered useless the body armor of medieval knights. The Nazi blitzkrieg readily bypassed the Maginot Line, and the development of atomic and hydrogen bombs led to arms proliferation and high technology warfare. Biologic weapons and the threat of terrorism have again altered the balance of power. The potential use of natural pathogens and the emerging techniques to enhance pathogenicity pose a significant threat. However, effective action can enable our nation to meet this challenge.

The rapid advances in genetics of microbes both enhance the threat and also provide new opportunities for overcoming the use of these agents by terrorists. This proposal combines the use of new genetic engineering and infectious disease technology with an integrated consequence management plan to enhance the ability of our nation to combat biologic terrorism.

### **Advances in genetic engineering that change the playing field:**

Biologic warfare is the purposeful use of bacteria, fungal, or viral pathogens to disable humans, livestock, or crops. This is not a new or modern concept. However, the playing field has changed because:

- The genomic revolution provides the capacity to genetically engineer pathogens to evade vaccine mediated immunizations, to develop strains of bacteria resistant to known antibiotics, to survive in aerosols, to reassort genes in viruses, introducing pathogenic traits from one virus into another, and to insert toxin genes into different organisms.
- The virulence and transmissibility of viruses or bacteria as infectious agents can be modified. It would be relatively straightforward, for example, to develop a strain of an influenza virus that spread efficiently by the respiratory route, but was capable of producing a highly lethal disease affecting the brain or liver.
- The ease with which genetic structure of pathogens can be changed, both in nature through excessive use of antibiotics, and purposefully in the laboratory, raises new problems. Thus weapons for terrorism

can be developed with modest cost by well trained microbiologists. Our capability to rapidly sequence genomes of bacteria and viruses can reveal sequences that encode pathogenic capability and thus provide information both for good and evil.

**Problems identified in the application of biotechnology to defense against biowarfare/biological terrorism**

Research aimed at blunting the threat of bioengineered organisms has inherent difficulties, which, however, can be addressed by measures suggested in the Recommendations described on page 3. These difficulties include:

- Many of the experimental procedures required to study the potential of bioengineered organisms and to develop defensive strategies would not be permitted by recombinant DNA review boards and biosafety regulations in the United States.
- Research in these areas, if published or declared, may raise alarm on the part of other nations (as did the Russian report on anthrax resistant to vaccine in the United States), or provide "recipes" to others interested in using genetic engineering for nefarious purposes.
- Inadequate coordination of research efforts among governmental departments and the private sector, including identification of research priorities, hampers the design and implementation of a comprehensive research and development program.

**Problems identified with the current state of preparedness to manage the consequences of biologic terrorism:**

In contrast to the management of chemical weapons that can be detected quite readily and neutralized by hazardous materials teams, all levels of government are woefully unprepared to meet the challenge of biologic agents. The major problems include:

- The inability to rapidly detect a release. Current technology may necessitate at least a 24 - 48 hour delay in the identification of the organism.
- The infected people will migrate naturally from the site of exposure resulting in many states being involved in the outbreak.
- Few localities have developed strategies for managing an incident, including protection of first responders.

- There is no comprehensive plan that integrates national, state, and local governments. In the absence of such a plan there will be an excessive loss of life, panic, and distrust of government.
- Procedures for rapid sharing of classified intelligence are suboptimal. Additionally, the balance between criminal investigations and public health measures needs to be clarified.
- There are insufficient stockpiles of antibiotics and vaccines. Because prompt treatment will reduce the death and illness 10 to 100 fold, this is a critical deficiency.
- The Public Health infrastructure is inadequate for prompt identification of organisms and containment of the released organisms.
- The medical profession is not trained to meet the threat of unusual organisms.
- Training and exercise programs are insufficient. Furthermore, limited tests of the system conducted to date revealed major gaps in coordination that are anticipated to lead to mass confusion and a media frenzy.
- Research efforts at the Federal level are not optimally coordinated.
- The incentives and the regulatory system for industry to rapidly commercialize the new defensive technologies are inadequate.

### **International Agreements:**

For the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) protocol now under negotiation to deter the development and use of biological weapons and to minimize the risk that terrorists may acquire sophisticated bioweapons, adequate on site assessment must be assured. A number of impediments to successful United States leadership in negotiations have been identified.

- Apprehension concerning trade secret protection by some elements of the pharmaceutical industry.
- The desire of some nations to adopt a "toothless" verification regime.
- The difficulty of distinguishing between medical uses and prohibited uses of the technology (dual use of facilities and equipment).
- Lack of agreement on inspection strategies.
- Current major limitations in global monitoring systems for emerging infectious diseases.

The accompanying paper addresses these issues.

**Recommended solutions to the enhanced threat to both civilian and military personnel:**

Effective national response to both biologic weapons and natural infectious diseases stands on two pillars: research in genomics and its practical application to carefully planned countermeasures.

1) **Research initiatives to blunt the effectiveness of biologic weapons**

The proposed program is designed to fill gaps in the current research programs sponsored by the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) and the Department of Defense (DOD). It should focus on augmenting existing and ongoing programs that do not adequately meet the threat of biological terrorism. This research should give high priority to the specific threat agents that are currently being worked on in only a few specialized laboratories and by a few academic groups in the United States

- Initiate in-depth research into the basic mechanisms of the pathogenic process, taking full advantage of the existing and expanding rapid sequencing capabilities to obtain the complete genetic sequence of selected bacterial and viral pathogens. Particular emphasis should be given to the definition of bacterial and viral virulence factors at the sequence level and clarification of the attendant pathogenic phenotypes of genetically altered organisms.
- Use genetic engineering to design new antibiotics and antiviral drugs that target microbial genes, that disarm drug resistance mechanisms and that kill invading organisms.
- Design and produce vaccines with multiple targets to organisms that are perceived to be a threat. For example, the protocols for the combined use of antibiotics and existing vaccine in the treatment of anthrax needs further investigation.
- Accelerate the use of genetic engineering to design probes and biosensors for detection and identification of natural or man-made pathogens.
- To permit defensive research on bioengineered organisms which would not otherwise be approvable under current regulations, an objective review board, composed of civilian scientists and public health specialists, should provide oversight and approval of planned experiments and programs conducted or sponsored by DOD.
- Fund, through DHHS, expanded research capabilities on BW pathogens. Research on these agents is severely constrained by current lack of research funds and facilities for appropriate biocontainment.

2) Coordination of research and development efforts

- It is essential that the United States launch a coordinated research effort using the highest levels of government to bring together the efforts of DOD, DHHS, academia, the biotechnology industry, the pharmaceutical companies and relevant aspects of the intelligence and law enforcement communities to establish a working plan for deterrence, detection, containment, and treatment (including decontamination) of disease mediated by either purposeful or natural intervention with biological pathogens.
- Accelerate the development cycle of biotechnology products by enhancing existing mechanisms such as the Small Business Innovative Grant System, the Orphan Product laws, and improving the regulatory evaluation processes so that they respond more effectively to national need.
- Develop cost effective civilian protective physical barriers such as masks for protection against repeated attacks.
- Develop procedures for ensuring the sharing of intelligence and the establishment of the appropriate balance of criminal site investigation and public health protection.
- Establish a national and global network to coordinate pathogen identification to track disease outbreaks. Particular emphasis should be given to strengthening the linkage between the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, primary care providers, state and local health departments, and international organizations such as the World Health Organization (WHO).

3) Minimizing the current threat through improved consequence management

- A national strategy for civilian defense against biological terrorism should be developed, under the aegis of the Secretary of DHHS with the support of the Attorney General and the Secretary of Defense, that would address the issues that the Federal, state and local government and private sector would face in the aftermath of a biological incident. This consequence management plan should ensure the cooperation of all relevant Departments and Agencies and should integrate seamlessly with the crisis management plans.
- A template for guidance should be developed that can be modified by a state or city government to assist them in developing a comprehensive system for recognizing and responding to a biological terrorist incident. The template should

provide details on the management of the logistic issues that local jurisdictions will encounter during an incident including: identification of the organism; mechanism for delivering antibiotics and vaccines; procedures for treating large numbers of victims; processes for quarantine and isolation of large populations; disinfection of contaminated environment; disposal of large amounts of infected material and infected corpses; procedures for communication with the public, media and medical practitioners; and management of public panic as people attempt to flee the site.

- Attention must be directed to identifying the organism rapidly to effect proper treatment thereby reducing disease and death.
- The public health system forms a key part of any response to a health emergency. It is especially critical for detecting a possible biological terrorist event, as the initial exposure may be unrecognized until the public health surveillance detects an unusual increase in disease in the area. Therefore a rapid, integrated public health system linking Federal, State and local governments and hospitals is critical to a timely response.
- To promptly treat people and reduce the loss of life, a national stockpile of vaccines and antibiotics sufficient to treat 6 million people should be assembled and predeployed throughout the country. The stockpiles should be rotated to ensure potency. Surge capacity should be coordinated with industry and DOD.
- DHHS should initiate training programs and exercises for an integrated response with particular emphasis on training programs for primary care physicians, emergency room personnel, poison control centers, public health personnel and first responders. The training and education must be integrated into the normal health care delivery system. Manuals should be prepared on the management of organisms that present the greatest threat.
- The National Consequence Plan should be coordinated with crisis management plans of the Department of Justice, the Department of State, and the National Security Council to ensure that other nations are fully informed about the management of the incident and that medicines can be obtained internationally.

4) Prevention through international initiatives

- Emphasis should be given to negotiation of an effective BWC protocol.
- Develop a global disease monitoring program to stimulate involvement of all nations in outbreak identification.
- Explore multinational agreements to mobilize antibiotics and vaccines to reduce the consequences of a global spread of infectious agents.
- Initiate discussions of biological terrorism in military (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) as well as civilian (Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development and WHO) international agencies.
- Find peaceful collaborative projects to employ former Soviet Union biological weapons scientists to minimize their employment by proliferators.

### Comprehensive Budget (in Millions) \*

The proposed budget is not designed to be all-inclusive but instead to fill gaps and shortfalls in various programs that particularly relate to the biologic agents that are likely to be used in biological terrorism. Additionally, the comprehensive budget categories are designed for all of the Departments and Agencies that would need to be included as participants. Thus, for example, in Laboratory Support equal amounts were included for DHHS and DOD. The stockpile needs are calculated on the need to provide treatment and prophylaxis for at least 6 million people and for 40 million doses of smallpox vaccine. The multidisciplinary private and public sector Advisory Committee should assist the Federal government in identifying research gaps, evaluating the stockpile program and reviewing the adequacy of the proposed National Consequence Management Plan.

| Category                           | Year 1     | Year 2     | Year 3     | Year 4     | Year 5     | Total       |
|------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| <u>Research &amp; Development</u>  |            |            |            |            |            |             |
| • Diagnostic probes                | 10         | 10         | 5          | 2          | 1          | 28          |
| • Genomics and pathogenicity       | 45         | 45         | 45         | 40         | 30         | 205         |
| • Antibiotics                      | 20         | 25         | 25         | 20         | 15         | 233         |
| • Antivirals                       | 20         | 25         | 25         | 25         | 25         | 120         |
| • Vaccines                         | 70         | 65         | 60         | 40         | 40         | 275         |
| <u>Response Capability</u>         |            |            |            |            |            |             |
| • MMST**                           | 50         | 50         | 45         | 40         | 30         | 215         |
| • Stockpiles                       | 200        | 180        | 20         | 10         | 10         | 420         |
| • Training & Exercises             | 23         | 20         | 20         | 20         | 20         | 103         |
| • National Response Capability***  | 8          | 8          | 8          | 8          | 8          | 40          |
| • Laboratory Support               | 8          | 8          | 8          | 8          | 8          | 40          |
| • Communications                   | 5          | 3          | 3          | 2          | 2          | 15          |
| • Planning/Evaluation              | 3          | 2          | 2          | 2          | 2          | 11          |
| • Public Health Infrastructure**** | 30         | 35         | 35         | 35         | 35         | 170         |
| • Regulatory Reform                | 2          | 2          | 2          | 2          | 2          | 10          |
| • Physical Protection              | 2          | 5          | 4          | 3          | 2          | 16          |
| <u>Advisory Committee</u>          | 0.5        | 0.5        | 0.5        | 0.5        | 0.5        | 2.5         |
| <b>Total</b>                       | <b>496</b> | <b>483</b> | <b>307</b> | <b>257</b> | <b>230</b> | <b>1901</b> |

\*Assumptions:

- These federal investments must be matched by the involvement of local communities in coordinating their emergency response and public health systems.
- The building of a concrete management plan may uncover further deficiencies and shortfalls in the R&D and operational base.
- We are assuming substantial industrial participation. Bringing a single antibiotic to market can easily incur costs in excess of \$100,000,000.

\*\*Metropolitan Medical Strike Teams to ensure adequate first response. Funds include vaccine and antibiotics for first responders.

\*\*\*Funds required for staffing primarily in civilian agencies and for coordination within DOD for support of the National Guard.

\*\*\*\*The monies are proposed to strengthen the public health infrastructure through rapid identification of outbreaks of infectious diseases and also includes funds for global monitoring of infectious agents at 5 million per year beginning year 2.

## INTERNATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES TO DETER THE DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

### I. A Protocol to Strengthen the Biological Weapons Convention

*In order for the Biological Weapons Convention protocol now under negotiation to deter the development and use of biological weapons and minimize the risk that terrorists may acquire sophisticated biological weapons, adequate on-site access must be assured. Without it, the protocol would do great harm by signaling a lack of political will to enforce the Convention. Access is key to the protocol's effectiveness. Although US policy has made a good start, certain critical aspects of the provisions for on-site visits to declared sites and challenge inspections to any site--the twin pillars of biological verification--hang in the balance. To reach consensus on these and related issues will take strong leadership at the highest level, both at home and abroad.*

*Prevention.* While we have to be prepared to mitigate a biological attack, should one occur, prevention would clearly be preferable. Because the serious biological threat comes from States and State-sponsored terrorists, we must act to deter governments that might develop, supply or use biological weapons. The US cannot do this alone these days. Multilateral action is essential.

*The Importance of On-site Access.* The current negotiations to strengthen the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) provide an exceptional opportunity--which is already beginning to wane and must be grasped quickly--to deter other countries from going the way of Iraq. On-site access enabled UNSCOM to uncover information in Iraq which was not known before the Gulf War. As in Iraq, adequate (although less intrusive) access is key to an effective BWC verification regime, and it is unlikely to be achieved without your leadership.

*Rogue States.* True, there are rogue states that will not accede to a verification protocol. But the rogue states are already in the spotlight and they pay a price. Others, including members of the BWC about which we have some doubts--China, Russia, Iran, for example--will feel pressure to join the protocol lest they appear to have something to hide. If the protocol makes it difficult enough to carry on a biological weapons program while maintaining a veil of compliance, would-be proliferators will be dissuaded and the number of rogue states will not increase. But if the protocol is inadequate, confidence in the BWC will continue to erode and some states may acquire biological weapons out of fear that their neighbors may have them. Increased proliferation would weaken the moral restraint on biological weapons and amplify the risk that sophisticated biological

weapons may fall into the hands of terrorists, or escape accidentally to find a permanent niche as a new and particularly nasty disease.

*The Dual-use Problem and Confidential Information:* The fact that almost all materials, equipment and activities related to biological weapons also have a potential peaceful purpose makes verification both more difficult and more critical. Because of the dual-use problem, a (limited) degree of transparency in legitimate activities is necessary. Transparency does not have to be total. Studies and trial inspections have shown that access to confidential information will not often be necessary for verification purposes. When confidential information is needed, there are multiple technical and legal means for protecting it.

During negotiation of the Chemical Weapons Convention the chemical industry played an important role in developing measures to protect confidential information without weakening verification. Bioindustry does have a special concern beyond those of the chemical industry, namely, the extremely valuable proprietary strains of microorganisms that are sometimes used in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals. Most pharmaceutical manufacture is carried out chemically, however, and, depending on scale, is subject to the Chemical Weapons Convention. For the BWC protocol, the UK has been working in collaboration with British branches of international pharmaceutical companies to test declaration, inspection and visit procedures. Canada, The Netherlands and Brazil have also carried out trials. These governments, and the industries involved, have concluded that confidential information can be successfully protected.

Relatively new technologies have made special procedures available for protecting proprietary microorganisms if they should have to be analyzed (by any technique) during an inspection; and new techniques are in the pipelines that would target analysis only on non-proprietary properties of microorganisms, which are the only ones of concern for treaty purposes.

*The US Pharmaceutical Industry.* For political reasons, a small element of mid-level officials within the pharmaceutical industry (but not the more vulnerable biotech industry!) is trying to exploit a lingering distrust of the US government that springs from the ill-starred Trilateral Agreement. Concluded by the Bush administration without consulting industry, the Agreement traded off Russian inspections of US industry for access to certain suspected former Soviet Union biological weapons facilities. Early in the Clinton administration, Russia exacerbated the situation for its own purposes by choosing to inspect two sites belonging to the same, very reluctant company.

The ensuing distrust, more significant than any technical objections, has stood in the way of more productive industry-government cooperation on BWC protocol matters. High-level reassurance directed to industry leaders is the antidote, and a start has already been made by National Security Advisor Sandy Berger. At the April 10 Roundtable discussion, Tom Monath, Vice-President of OraVax, saw no substantive obstacle to industry participation in the development of an effective protocol. Since the basic issue is government-industry relations, it can be dealt with primarily in US implementing legislation rather than in the protocol itself.

*An Effective BWC Protocol.* Some BWC States Parties, and factions in the US, would be content to adopt a toothless protocol for public relations purposes. But an inadequate protocol, which would signal lack of political will to enforce the BWC, would be worse than none at all. Once adopted, a poor protocol would stand in the way of further efforts to strengthen the BWC regime for a long time to come.

The position you announced in your recent State of the Union address was an important step forward. The United States is now on record, with the countries of Europe (both West and East, excluding Russia), our other allies and many others, in support of the three essential principles for an effective compliance regime in the protocol: annual declarations, visits to declared sites, and challenge inspections. But the as-yet-undecided details will determine the success or failure of the regime.

1. *Annual Declarations.* To provide transparency, dual-use capabilities that would cause suspicion if hidden should be declared. For most sites, the information required is minimal, and declaration will not be a burden. Most relevant US sites are already on record for regulatory purposes at government agencies and could be readily located through them or through industry organizations. Computerized reporting and analysis of information declared under the protocol would make the data useful even if there were a large number of declared sites.

Provision will be required for consultations to clarify uncertainties or possible omissions in declarations, with followup on-site visits if necessary. The long advance notice of such visits would negate the deterrent effect they would otherwise have, however.

2. *Visits to Declared Sites.* As an incentive for complete and accurate declaration and a deterrent to treaty violation, each declared site should be continuously subject to the possibility of a (friendly, non-accusatory) on-site

visit, with enough advance notice to install previously-planned "managed access" safeguards for confidential information, but not enough notice to remove the pressure of time. Observers need to be at the gate, if not inside, within 24 hours, to give reasonable assurance against coverup and removal activities. Because biological facilities can often be cleaned up rapidly, oversights or fresh evidence of coverup are often the best clues to suspicious activity. When unresolved suspicions arise during a visit, the challenge mechanism can be called upon to investigate them. The probability of receiving a visit of this kind in a given year does not have to be high to make it risky to try to hide a biological weapons program in a declared, ostensibly legitimate facility--provided that the visits are mandatory with no right of refusal. However, the new US position proposes only "voluntary" visits (in addition to those for clarifying declarations) and does not elaborate their nature or purpose.

3. *Readily-initiated Short-notice Challenge Inspections at Any Site.* The possibility of a challenge inspection, based on reasonable evidence suggesting treaty violation, would make it risky to conduct a biological weapons program at an undeclared site, given the many difficulties of maintaining the secrecy of a clandestine program.

However, the new US position, advocating a majority vote of the protocol's Executive Council to permit a challenge inspection, subtracts considerably from the risk by lowering the probability of inspection. Analysis of UN voting patterns indicates that abstentions play an important role in votes that stigmatize specific countries. With a majority vote requirement based on the entire Executive Council, many challenges the US would like to see go forward would probably not fly because of abstentions. Alternatively, requiring approval of a specified percentage of those actually voting would provide an incentive for Council members to vote and would still protect against frivolous challenges.

*The Value of a Strong Compliance Regime.* Douglas MacEachin, former CIA Deputy Director for Intelligence in your administration, points out<sup>1</sup> that, alone, each of the three measures above would have only marginal utility. The choice of using a declared or an undeclared site for illicit purposes would depend on which was not liable to a mandatory, short-notice on-site procedure. Together, however, the three measures, if properly elaborated, would:

- test and extend national intelligence;
- contribute strongly to deterrence; and
- provide a basis for international actions on suspicions or violations.

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<sup>1</sup> D.J. MacEachin, "Routine and Challenge: Two Pillars of Verification," *The CBW Conventions Bulletin* March 1998.

The lack of such a regime made it impossible to act on US intelligence regarding a Soviet BWC violation in 1979, when anthrax escaped from a biological weapons facility in Sverdlovsk.

The existence of highly suspicious evidence accumulated on-site by UNSCOM has made it possible to keep sanctions on Iraq.

Also, the lack of a treaty requirement for national legislation criminalizing chemical and biological weapons development kept the Japanese police from investigating evidence of Aum Shinrikyo activities and preventing their Tokyo subway attack.

*The Goal of Inspections and Visits.* In a BWC compliance regime, inspections and visits are not about smoking guns. The rules of the game are unlikely to make smoking guns accessible, and even if they were, the inspected party would surely stonewall the inspection. Rather, inspections and visits will:

- Provide on-site background information to check against national intelligence;
- Uncover cause for suspicion, in which case the site can be kept under surveillance, making it harder to hide illicit activities; or
- Demonstrate compliance, thereby increasing confidence.

*Leadership Challenges.* To achieve an effective protocol, US leadership and commitment at the highest level are essential:

- To gain the support of the handful of countries that are seeking weak measures, and to convince the others that they need not compromise strong positions to achieve a protocol;
- To gain the confidence of the US pharmaceutical industry and work with them, not as adversaries but in harmony, to devise on-site measures that protect industry without compromising the measures necessary for national security. US government and industry have not tried this yet, but others have found it can be done.

## **II. Global Monitoring of Emerging Infectious Diseases**

There is no global surveillance system for emerging diseases, or even for many of the well-known serious diseases. Even in the US, development of emerging disease surveillance is in its early stages. But with the rapid pace of travel and commerce today, early warning can be critical for preventing a new outbreak from becoming a global pandemic. In the case of an outbreak caused by the testing, accidental escape or intentional use of a biological weapon, timely investigation is likely to be crucial to identifying the cause and tracking the perpetrator, as well as limiting the number of victims. Global monitoring for

early warning, and for establishing regional disease baselines against which abnormal events can be more readily discerned, would serve as an important factor in deterring biological weapons attacks.

Because of its importance for both public health and biological weapons control, global monitoring of emerging diseases is of particular interest to the States Parties to the BWC. For many developing countries, the chief attraction of the BWC is its provision for peaceful cooperation in the biological realm, in particular "for the prevention of disease."

Peaceful cooperation is one of the areas to be strengthened in the protocol under development, and it is widely recognized that a concrete incentive will have to be offered in order to ensure adoption of a compliance regime.

A group of NGOs has worked with WHO to develop a proposal for a cooperative program on global surveillance which the States Parties to the BWC protocol could undertake to support. WHO will present the proposal to the negotiators at their next session. The proposed Special Program, under WHO but independently funded and administered, would address the widespread lack of good clinical/epidemiological/ diagnostic facilities in the developing world at which outbreak data could be collected for reporting<sup>2</sup>. A network of regional centers would be organized and strengthened to act as emerging disease sentinels and to provide assistance in coping with the heavy burden of disease in many regions. Although such a program is desperately needed, it will only come about if it is funded by the BWC States Parties in fulfillment of their obligation for biological cooperation.

The proposed cooperative program would fulfill treaty requirements while benefiting all countries and serving as an incentive for adoption and participation in the verification regime. It would be of special interest to developing countries, but would not endanger intellectual property. This need is addressed in the budget of the Integrated Plan for Addressing the domestic Threat of Biological Terrorism. If the US supports it, the proposal is likely to be adopted.

Important as global monitoring is, finding financial support for it is difficult because it overlaps the interests of many government departments: health, foreign aid, the military, and arms control, to name a few. Furthermore, programs that need to be coordinated globally are not amenable to bilateral funding. The US Emerging Infectious Disease Task Force has brought

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<sup>2</sup> WHO is revising the International Health Regulations to require national reporting of occurrences of five syndromes, which include those caused by all the pathogens of potential biological weapons use.

together many Agencies to draw up comprehensive plans, but to carry out US plans for global monitoring with coordination and adequate funding will take a leader with vision and clout. You could start by finding funds for the new proposal, which would contribute simultaneously to global monitoring, public health and biological weapons control.

### **III. Finding Peaceful Employment for Former Soviet Union Biological Weapons Scientists**

Expertise is the limiting factor in biological weapons proliferation, and these scientists are a prime source. The situation is urgent. This is not a high-cost item, but the Nunn-Lugar funds so far devoted to it are insufficient. A short-term, all-out effort is needed as a critical national security measure.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

July 14, 1998

MR. PRESIDENT: ~~THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN~~  
1-14-98

John Podesta would like to discuss  
these Ambassadorial appointments  
with you at some point.

Phil Caplan

→ sorry this  
week

copied  
Podesta  
COS

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN  
7-14-98

June 30, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT  
THE SECRETARY OF STATE

FROM: MACK MCLARTY *mmf*  
SUBJECT: AMBASSADOR APPOINTMENTS FOR BRAZIL AND ARGENTINA

As I prepare to wind up my tenure as Special Envoy, I wanted to give you my best thinking concerning the appointment of Ambassadors to two critical countries in the hemisphere, Brazil and Argentina, an important and unresolved matter.

My recommendations reflect conversations with NSC, State, and White House personnel, who agree that the decision by Lee Godfrey not to go forward to Brasilia and the ongoing 18-month gap in Buenos Aires leave large openings which should be filled as a top priority. In my view, the appointment of qualified candidates to both countries would send a strong signal of support for a policy of sustained engagement following your recent 12-month focus on the Americas, particularly given the impending departure of Jeff Davidow to Mexico and my own to the private sector. But regardless of the final nominees, prompt attention to this matter is the main concern.

***Brazil***

As you know from your travel there last October and your recent lengthy meetings with President Cardoso, our hemispheric policy is in part anchored on a vital partnership with Brazil. Given its economic weight (half of Latin American GDP), population, geographic size, and emerging political confidence, Brazil can make our lives easier or much more difficult in the region. Ambassador Levitsky retires in July, and seamless diplomatic representation is a must.

✓ Ambassador Richard Brown: Head of the Summit of the Americas office at State, career foreign service officer Rich Brown guided our efforts from before the Miami Summit through Santiago, at times virtually single-handedly keeping together hemispheric Summit implementation and planning. He has the necessary standing and proven experience, having served as Ambassador to Uruguay; with two tours in Brazil, he speaks Portuguese and understands the Brazilian mindset. More importantly, perhaps, he has been the model of true dependability and support in our hemispheric efforts. His loyalty and professionalism make him an excellent choice for Brasilia.

cc: The Vice President  
Mr. Bowles  
Mr. Berger  
Mr. Nash  
Ms. Scott

Ambassador Donna Hrinak: I have been similarly impressed with our current Ambassador to Bolivia, Donna Hrinak. Donna is also a career foreign service officer. She is one of our best, also with proven experience (before Bolivia, Donna served as Ambassador in the Dominican Republic, and as Deputy Assistant Secretary of State). She knows and understands the Summit process, having worked on the Miami Summit. She is smart, savvy, responsive, and effective. On the down side, pulling her out of La Paz early, where we have important counternarcotics and other interests, would open a new Ambassadorial position which would then need to be filled.

Ron Scheman: Ron just completed an outstanding tenure as US Executive Director at the IDB, and has now moved on to a position with Greenberg Traurig here in town. Ron is a skilled lawyer and diplomat, with a deep commitment to the region. It is my understanding he has lived and worked in Brazil; knows the people, and is very interested in the Ambassador position. He is also a creative and energetic personality, is loyal to you, as you know, and would bring a certain panache which would be beneficial in terms of outreach and representation of US interests.

### ***Argentina***

Argentina is perhaps our closest ally in Latin America. Under President Menem, the country has strongly supported US efforts literally across the globe, while successfully reforming a basket-case economy and modernizing its politics. Problems remain, of course, but progress has been such that we named the country a Major Non-NATO Ally last autumn as a show of gratitude and support on world-wide peacekeeping initiatives. Still, we have not had a US Ambassador there since December 1996, a negative signal to send a friend and unfailing ally, although our efforts were admittedly set back a bit with the unfair complications regarding Ambassador Jim Dobbins, who would have made an outstanding envoy to Argentina, and both Mayor Bob Lanier's and Governor Bob Miller's decision not to favorably consider the post.

Secretary John Dalton: Navy Secretary John Dalton is a proven performer with Ambassadorial skills including presence, energy, intellect, and standing. Of course, he is also a strong supporter of the Administration. With his wife Margaret, a strong partner, and given his national security and economics background (MBA from Wharton and private sector banking experience), his background and experience would make him an excellent choice.

Mayor Jerry Abramson: Louisville Mayor Jerry Abramson has also done a great job in his current position, particularly with regard to economic development in the Ohio Valley. As the outgoing president of the US Conference of Mayors, he is highly regarded and has been helpful to the Administration, for example on the crime bill. I'm unaware of any specific tie to Latin America, but his political gravitas would play well within the Buenos Aires community.

Both Marife Hernandez and Hassan Nemazee are capable candidates in their own right, but in my view either Secretary Dalton or Mayor Abramson would be a stronger choice for the important position of Ambassador to Argentina.

Given my ongoing interest in the region, ensuring the presence of good people in place in Latin America and the Caribbean will continue to be a priority for me. I hope and trust these thoughts are helpful to you as you come to a timely decision on these matters.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 23, 1998

7-14-98

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: TODD STERN

SUBJECT: Potential Climate Change Events/Announcements

Below are several ideas for climate change announcements and events for the President:

**Combined Heat and Power.** Pepco and a company called Trigen (CEO Tom Kasten has been very supportive on climate change) are ready to move forward on a fascinating project that would capture the wasted energy from a major Pepco power station and use it to heat much of the federal government. Work will need to be done by GSA and DOE to assess feasibility, but assuming we get a green light, a Presidential announcement that the federal government was going to be heated through recaptured energy would be a striking example of federal leadership in energy efficiency.

**Meet with CEOs of Industries Who Agree to Voluntary Reduction Goals and Action Plans.** Sectoral CEO meetings will be taking place at the White House during the summer. Meetings with aluminum (July 8), steel (July 16) and forest products (July 23) have been set, and discussions are underway with airlines, bulk chemicals, semi-conductors/electronics, glass, metal casting, and gas pipelines. Our aim is to get industries, by the fall, to (1) agree to inventory and monitor their emissions; (2) agree to do a bottoms-up review of their energy practices; (3) announce a stretch goal for reducing emissions; and (4) agree to develop an action plan for achieving their goal. Assuming we get a critical mass of industries prepared to do these things, a White House meeting with the President and Vice President announcing the agreements would be a powerful statement of government/business cooperation, both for the domestic and international audience.

**Announcement of Federal Energy Plan.** The federal government has a critical role to play both in setting an example of energy efficiency and in accelerating the introduction of new technologies that help reduce emissions. The President could announce a federal energy plan including the following elements: (1) a directive to promote greater use of Energy Savings Performance Contracts; (2) an executive order setting minimum standards for the federal purchase of renewable energy; (3) an executive order to encourage procurement of energy efficient products; (4) a campaign to promote the government's use of highly efficient compact fluorescent bulbs; (5) a similar campaign to promote the government's use of highly energy efficient windows; (6) electrifying the federal postal fleet; (7) completing DOD base-by-base energy audits by the end of FY 2000; (8) constructing all new government buildings after FY 2000 using sustainable design to achieve 30-50 percent energy savings; (9) a directive to require agencies to

7-14-98

report annually to the President on the actions they have taken to reduce their emissions of greenhouse gases. We are also trying to work up an idea on saving emissions from the federal vehicle fleet. At least two or three elements should be ready to be rolled out at the time of the announcement.

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**Release a Report, Prepared by EPA, Detailing What Business and Others Are Already Doing to Reduce Emissions, on a Sector-by-sector Basis.** There are significant success stories out there -- many that have resulted from EPA and DOE programs undertaken pursuant to our 1993 Climate Change Action Plan. This would be an opportunity to highlight the best practices of companies and that are already reducing greenhouse gas emission and to challenge others to get moving. Along with release of this report, in an effort to highlight the common-sense, cost-effective nature of these programs, the President could announce a new significant voluntary action, such as Coca-Cola's leadership in making vending machines 50% more energy efficient; or an EPA & DOE partnership with Sears to market Energy Star products; or the energy efficiency efforts at the Olympic village in Salt Lake City, Utah where the Mayor is constructing the village with sustainable building practices and installing Energy Star products.

**Announce a New Partnership with Local Governments to Combat Climate Change.** The President could recognize and encourage energy-saving efforts by cities and counties that reduce greenhouse gas emissions and save taxpayers money. A growing number of municipalities are adopting climate change plans that produce real savings by, for instance, switching to more efficient bulbs in traffic lights. By visiting one of these cities or inviting relevant mayors to the White House, the President would highlight concrete efforts being taken at local initiative to fight climate change. This would take the issue out of Washington, while sending a message back to Congress that local officials -- who will have to contend directly with extreme weather, heat-related illness, and other impacts of climate change -- take the issue seriously and are responding. We could facilitate these efforts by announcing a new program of technical assistance to local governments in drawing up and implementing these plans.

ALAN L. WURTZEL  
2134 R STREET, N.W.  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20008

WURTZEL  
REET, N.W.  
N, D.C. 20008

*WASH / ce B Reed*  
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*to their suggestions*  
*This is important to me -*

|||||  
The Honorable

7-14-98

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton  
 The White House  
 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.  
 Washington, D.C. 20500

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7-14-98

July 13, 1998

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton  
The White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Enclosed is a schedule showing four vacancies at the National Skills Standards Board (NSSB) to be filled by the President.

After a slow start, the NSSB is on the verge of achieving its objectives in several key segments of the economy: manufacturing and retail. At least four other segments are actively working to create voluntary partnerships, and more are expected to follow. We enjoy bipartisan support in Congress but need to enhance our image, especially in the business community.

The work of the Board would be greatly enhanced by the appointment of several high profile individuals dedicated to the work of the Board. Unfortunately, many of the congressional appointments appear to reflect parochial interest.

On behalf of our Chairman, Jamie Houghton, retired CEO of Corning, as well as other key Board members including Marc Tucker and myself, we would propose that you appoint the following:

Ray Marshall, Professor of Labor Economics at the University of Texas at Austin. He would replace John K. Smith of the Steelworkers Union. While not a union official, Ray's status as Secretary of Labor under President Carter should enable him to meet the statutory test as a "representative of organized labor selected from among individuals

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton  
July 13, 1998  
Page Two

recommended by recognized national labor federations". I assume your staff can arrange the necessary recommendations. Ray will serve if asked.

William Brock, former Senator, Special Trade Representative, and Secretary of Labor under Presidents Reagan and Bush.

Ray and Bill, as you know, co-chaired the Commission that produced "America's Choice: High Skills or Low Wages," which recommended the creation of a national skills standard board. Their appointment would be important both substantively and symbolically.

Tom Usher, CEO of USX (formerly U.S. Steel). Ray Marshall sits on the USX Board and has confirmed that Mr. Usher is qualified and will serve if asked. There may be other qualified CEO's of Fortune 100 companies who would serve, but we have yet to identify one. It is critical to the success of the Board that we attract a sitting CEO of a major U.S. corporation.

Wade Henderson, Executive Director, Leadership Conference on Civil Rights. Mr. Henderson is a well known civil rights advocate. He would replace Hugh Price, President of the National Urban League, who has indicated a desire to resign from the Board.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'ALW', written over a horizontal line.

Alan L. Wurtzel

enclosure

## National Skill Standards Board (NSSB) Members

(APPOINTED BY PRESIDENT)

| Board Member        | Title                                  | Affiliation                             | Appointed By | Business | Labor | Education / Public Interest | Appointment Status        |
|---------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|--------------|----------|-------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Houghton, James R.  | Retired CEO                            | Corning Incorporated                    | President    | X        |       |                             | Re-appointed              |
| Verville, Ann-Lee   | Vice President of IBM                  | IBM                                     | President    | X        |       |                             | Re-appointed              |
| Wurtzel, Alan       | Retired CEO                            | Circuit City                            | President    | X        |       |                             | Re-appointed              |
| VACANT <sup>1</sup> |                                        |                                         | President    | X        |       |                             |                           |
| Cole, Paul          | Vice President                         | American Federation of Teachers         | President    |          | X     |                             | Re-appointed              |
| Craney, Terrance    | President                              | Wisconsin Education Association Council | President    |          | X     |                             | Re-appointed              |
| Herrera, Yvette     | Adm. Asst. to the President/Dir of Ed. | Communications Workers of America       | President    |          | X     |                             | Re-appointed              |
| VACANT <sup>2</sup> |                                        |                                         | President    |          | X     |                             |                           |
| Greenberger, Marcia | Founder & Co-Pres.                     | National Women's Law Canter             | President    |          |       | X                           | Re-appointed              |
| VACANT <sup>3</sup> |                                        |                                         | President    |          |       | X                           |                           |
| Price, Hugh         | President & CEO                        | National Urban League, Inc.             | President    |          |       | X                           | Would like to be Replaced |
| Tucker, Marc        | President                              | NCEE                                    | President    |          |       | X                           | Re-appointed              |

<sup>1</sup> Propose TOM USHER CEO USX Corporation

<sup>2</sup> Propose RAY MARSHALL former Secretary of Labor

<sup>3</sup> Propose WILLIAM BROCK former Secretary of Labor

<sup>4</sup> Propose WAYNE HENDERSON Council on Civil Rights

## National Skill Standards Board (NSSB) Members

(APPOINTED BY SENATE)

| Board Member     | Title              | Affiliation                                          | Appointed By      | Business | Labor | Education Public Interest | Appointment Status |
|------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|----------|-------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Flynn, Tim C.    | President          | LodgeNet Entertainment<br>Sioux Falls, SD            | Senate Democrat   | X        |       |                           | Newly Appointed    |
| Tunheim, Jerald  | President          | Dakota State University                              | Senate Democrat   |          |       | X                         | Newly Appointed    |
| Robinson, Ronald | President          | International Longshoremen Association               | Senate Republican |          | X     |                           | Newly Appointed    |
| Ashley, Earline  | Executive Director | Rankin County, Mississippi<br>Human Resources Agency | Senate Republican |          |       | X                         | Newly Appointed    |
| Reeves, Jon A.   | Partner            | Reeves & Williams Builders<br>Southaven, MS          | Senate Republican | X        |       |                           | Newly Appointed    |

(APPOINTED BY HOUSE)

| Board Member        | Title                                       | Affiliation                                                                                                                | Appointed By     | Business | Labor | Education Public Interest | Appointment Status                   |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|----------|-------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Warner, Carolyn     | President                                   | Corporate Ed. Consulting, Inc.                                                                                             | House Democrat   | X        |       |                           | Exp. Term<br>Not yet<br>Re-appointed |
| Bliss, George       | Director of Training                        | United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry of the United States and Canada | House Democrat   |          | X     |                           | Exp. Term<br>Not yet<br>Re-appointed |
| Edwards, Kenneth    | Director of Research and Technical Services | International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers                                                                            | House Republican |          | X     |                           | Re-appointed                         |
| Grover, Herbert     | Professor of Education                      | University of Wisconsin                                                                                                    | House Republican |          |       | X                         | Exp. Term<br>Not yet<br>Re-appointed |
| Weisgerber, William | Former State Director                       | Michigan Dept. of Ed.'s<br>Office of Career & Tech. Ed.                                                                    | House Republican |          |       | X                         | Exp. Term<br>Not yet<br>Re-appointed |
| Burge, James        | Retired Vice President                      | Motorola Inc.                                                                                                              | House Republican | X        |       |                           | Re-appointed                         |

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

'98 JUL 14 PM 12:36

July 13, 1998

7-14-98

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT  
FROM RAHM EMANUEL  
SUBJECT ROLL CALL STORY

We have agreed that our message for the upcoming appropriations fight as we head into the fall election is one of "progress over partisanship". Attached is a piece from today's *Frontrunner* that describes how Republicans are going to take hardline positions on the 1999 appropriations. I thought you would find it interesting.

copied  
Emanuel  
xawles

7-14-98

before the Watergate scandal drove him from office in 1973." Lott also said Congress "has accomplished much this year, even though...Clinton was a frequent flier to foreign destinations. Referring to Clinton's recent trip to China and his upcoming trip to Russia, Lott said: "Now look, presidents do have to go overseas, but this president has already been out of the country over 70 days this year. It's hard to know exactly when he's going to be here and how we can work with him."

USA (7/13, A7, Washington) reported Lott also appeared on CBS yesterday, and he "tempered" his "criticism" of Clinton, "with some faint praise for the President." Lott said: "When he has been here, and when [the Administration has] gotten engaged on the issues people really do care about, we've made some progress." USA added that presidential adviser Rahm Emanuel appeared on CBS also, noting "he was 'not going to make an apology for this President representing America overseas and America's interests."

The AP (7/13) described Emanuel's comments, saying that "he said Clinton has pushed actively for his priorities on fighting drugs, keeping guns out of the hands of children, improving schools and protecting health care and Social Security, but Republicans 'have chosen partisanship over progress."

CBS (7/12, 263 words, Attkisson) reported last night that presidential adviser Paul Begala "blamed...Lott for the lack of action" in Congress, saying: "Senator Lott has decided to preside over not so much a do-nothing Congress, as a kill-everything Congress." CBS said Lott "was quick to fire back." Lott was shown, saying: "People in Washington want to gauge everything by how many bills you pass, how much more Federal Government did you put on the American people? As Republicans, that's not our approach." CBS added, "By the White House count, there are about 34 days left before this session of Congress adjourns. Republicans insist it's more like 50. Either way, the 'to do' list is lengthy. Both parties are pushing similar goals: Tax cuts, education and crime-fighting initiatives, a so-called patients' bill of rights, and tobacco legislation. Of course, the devil is in the details, and while the White House puts saving Social Security at the top of its priority list, Republicans top theirs with tax cuts and a fairer tax code." Added CBS: "Compromise is elusive," but "both parties agree there will probably be action to improve education, and help keep kids from smoking, using drugs, and committing crimes."

On CBS's "Face the Nation" show (7/12), Lott said, "This President has already been out of the country over 70 days this year. He's been to like 26 countries -

you know, South America and then it was China, and Russia is coming up next. You add to that official trips with, you know, a couple of fundraisers thrown in every time he takes an official trip. It's hard to know exactly when he's going to be here and how we can work with him."

On ABC's "This Week" show (7/12), Cokie Roberts asked historian Michael Beschloss, "Putting back on your historical hat, Michael, is this a particularly do-nothing Congress, or is [the Democratic criticism] just an old chant?" Responded Beschloss: "I think it is an old chant, and we have heard this before." Added Bill Kristol: "This Congress will be able to go home and say 'We balanced the budget, a budget surplus, tax cuts, IRS reform, and I think they will have handled health care. Once they've done that, there is no great demand out there for an activist Congress.'" Commented Sam Donaldson, "The President's position on all this, I think, is very interesting. Because it is true he has not put forward specific bills and legislation. Let's take tobacco as an example. He'll say here are the broad guidelines, now you guys work it out." Added Cokie Roberts, "And he didn't really lobby on that bill."

Roll Call (7/13, A1, Brenahan, VandeHei) reported congressional GOP leaders are "fearing an 'October surprise' from President Clinton," so Republicans "are crafting a strategy to prevent Clinton from daring Republicans to shut down the government on the eve of this year's congressional elections," according to "Republican sources." Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott "plans a public relations blitz to combat Democratic attempts to label" the GOP-led 105th Congress as "do-nothing." Lott "is already using some of that language," while House Speaker Newt Gingrich "and his leadership team plan to devise an end-game strategy starting as early as this week." A "top budget adviser to a House GOP leader" told Roll Call: "We are privately worried that, because of the President's personal scandals, he will do everything he can to create distractions by trying to close the government and blame it on us." Added Roll Call: "Republicans are saying privately that Democrats will adopt hardline positions on the fiscal 1999 appropriations bills and refuse to negotiate. Under this scenario, Republicans would either have to cave into Democratic demands on the spending bill or be faced with a government shutdown. Either way, Democratic congressional leaders -- backed by Clinton -- could claim victories in fighting for their legislative priorities or paint Republicans as failing to govern responsibly."

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

'98 JUL 13 PM9:09

July 13, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT



7-14-98

FROM: Jacob J. Lew  
Sally Katzen

SUBJECT: Regulatory Reform Legislation

This memo provides an update on developments regarding regulatory reform. In March, the Administration offered its views on S. 981, the Levin/Thompson bill, in a letter from Frank Raines. In a letter to Jack Lew of July 1st, Senators Levin and Thompson responded to our concerns. They offered to make the changes we requested, "with the understanding that the Administration would then support [S. 981]." Since our March letter, Senator Levin has made significant efforts to address our concerns. As it now stands, the bill essentially codifies your Executive Order 12866, and is substantively acceptable. We believe that it is now appropriate to tell Senator Levin that if a bill is presented to you that is fully consistent with the one on which we have reached agreement, you would find it acceptable and sign it. [Note: this is distinct from "supporting" the bill, which would suggest active efforts in securing its passage.]

**Substantive Issues Resolved**

Through protracted discussions, we have managed to reach a point where all of our serious substantive concerns have been addressed.

- **Judicial Review:** We were concerned that judicial review provisions would have promoted tactical litigation over errors that had little to do with the outcome of the rulemaking. The bill now contains no judicial review apart from that currently available under the Administrative Procedure Act.
- **Supermandate:** We were concerned that the bill could have been construed to narrow the range of discretion available to agencies under their existing statutory mandates. The language of the bill now expressly preserves substantive standards of other laws.
- **Lookback:** The previous provisions requiring burdensome reviews of existing regulations, "lookbacks," have been eliminated.
- **Risk Assessment:** The bill contained a variety of troublesome procedural requirements - such as expanding risk assessments beyond major rules - which were either eliminated or fixed to our satisfaction.

- **Peer Review:** The bill would have required unnecessary and time consuming peer review requirements. These have been modified, for example, to reduce the cost/benefit analyses subject to peer review to perhaps a few each year; and to permit current advisory bodies, such as EPA's Science Advisory Board, to perform the peer review functions.

## Context

Environmental organizations, unions, and consumer advocates strongly object to the bill. They oppose any comprehensive reg reform bill, and argue that we have successfully beaten back reg reform before and can do it again. They believe that this bill has no support beyond the business community. They further believe that our agreement to sign it will revive prospects for passage of the bill and disagree that the changes fully address the issues we raised. Also, they say that the bill will inevitably get worse as it moves through the Congress, and that by supporting it now we will lose our ability to veto a bill to which seemingly inconsequential -- but substantively important -- changes have been made. We will likely be criticized by these groups and a number of Democratic members (including Senators Durbin and Lieberman and Representative Waxman) for supporting this bill.

We disagree with their conclusions. In our discussions with Senator Levin, we said we were setting a "high bar" substantively, but one that he could meet -- and he has met it. A number of important CEOs and the business community are familiar with the discussions. Finally, this is as moderate a reg reform bill as we are likely ever to see, and it will strengthen our position in opposing more objectionable bills in the future. We agree with critics of our position that drawing a line on changes is very important, and **we will therefore recommend that you not sign a bill that contains any objectionable amendments.** Moreover, we are not extremely optimistic that a bill will move.

Senator Levin is extremely anxious to hear from us. We are working on an appropriate roll-out for interested parties, but feel it is important to respond this Tuesday. The Vice President will be calling Senator Daschle this Tuesday morning. Other calls to Democratic members, environmental organizations, unions, and the business community will be made Tuesday afternoon.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

July 13, 1998

INFORMATION

7-14-98

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: SAMUEL BERGER   
GENE SPERLING 

SUBJECT: Talking Points for Use in Telephone Call with  
Prime Minister Hashimoto

Prime Minister Hashimoto requested to call you to explain personally his cancellation of his July 22 Official Visit to the United States and to describe briefly the process to select a new Prime Minister. At Attachment A are the Talking Points for your use with Prime Minister Hashimoto.

Attachment  
Tab A Talking Points

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cc: Vice President  
Chief of Staff

7-14-98

POINTS TO BE MADE WITH  
PRIME MINISTER RYUTARO HASHIMOTO

- Understand your decision to step down; under circumstances fully understand that you are unable to make the planned state visit.
- While you were Prime Minister and my partner, we were able to accomplish a great deal for U.S.-Japan relations and for the world. Your leadership of the Kyoto Climate Change Conference will be a lasting legacy that should give you great pride. Our work on the new Defense Guidelines will make the Asia-Pacific Region safer, more stable and provide the peaceful environment necessary for the region to prosper. I was extremely grateful to you for your support on Iraq and Bosnia.
- I will continue to work closely with the new Prime Minister on these and other issues, particularly efforts to strengthen Japan's banking system and economy to the benefit of Japan, Asia and the world.
- I want you to know that I value our friendship and hope it will continue.

- [ • Hillary joins me in wishing you and Kumiko best wishes for the future.

in comm to US—