THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 12, 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: TODD STERN TDS
PHIL CAPLAN PC

SUBJECT: Recent Information Items

We are forwarding the following recent information items:

We should higher prio - try to pass -

(A) **Tyson/Rivlin response to your question on debt collection.** We are moving forward aggressively on the debt collection front. In July, Treasury included several debt collection measures in their REGO II rollout. Rep. Carolyn Maloney (D-NY) and Rep. Steve Horn (R-CA) have introduced what is essentially our bill. Among other things the bill would recover debt by reducing what the government pays to beneficiaries and contractors who owe money; preliminary OMB scoring shows it would save $1 billion over five years.

Need bigger #s and more reporting cf. Buchanan speech as pivot counts

(B) **Emanuel memo on immigration.** Via Leon. Naturalization fact sheet you requested plus INS's July monthly statistical report. Total deportations are up 13% over June. INS is working on a new format for the report which will compare the numbers each month to the Bush Administration's numbers. Next week, there will be a press report on the figures from the five largest states; this will become a regular press announcement. Leon asks if you think there should be any more follow-up.

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(D) **Goldberg memo on distribution of budget documents.** Forwarded by Erskine. Per your note, the state-by-state analysis of Republican cuts and the Medicare briefing document are being widely distributed to additional sources.

95 AUG 11 A10:17

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

To benefit —
by following
how?

August 10, 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: RAHM EMANUEL R.E.

SUBJECT: IMMIGRATION

Attached is the information you requested on naturalization. Also attached please find the July monthly report. You should note that total deportations are up 13% over the previous month. INS is working on compiling a format for the report which makes comparisons to the Bush Administration so we are not competing against ourselves. There will be press statement on the five major states released next week, and this will become a regular press announcement.

NATURALIZATION FACT SHEET

August 10, 1995

A. Applications Filed and Completed

	Filed	% Change	Completed	% Change
FY 94	555,117	6	455,587 (highest ever)	18
FY 95 YTD (June 30)	747,630	84	398,186	12
FY 95 Projected	908,441	64	532,976	17
FY 96 Projected	809,483	-12	1,065,000	100

- The following cities have the highest number of applications filed this year, through June 30, making up over 2/3 of the national total:

Los Angeles	203,331
New York City	105,196
Miami	99,381
San Francisco	75,063
Chicago	65,091

B. Application Processing

- Reasonable processing time from application filing to interview is 4 months. That includes 2 months for the FBI to conduct a fingerprint check of each applicant, as well as other required records searches.
- The federal courts require another 2 months to conduct a swearing-in ceremony, for an overall case processing time of 6 months.
- Today, a new applicant in Los Angeles or Chicago would not be scheduled for an interview for almost 2 years. The wait would be about 18 months in New York City or San Francisco, and is reaching 3 years in Miami. There would be an additional wait for oath ceremonies. Each month, these waiting times are increasing by 3 to 4 months in these major cities.
- INS's goal is to be "current" by June 30, 1996, i.e. to interview naturalization applicants within 4 months of their application filing.
- To reach this goal, INS has developed plans to complete action on over 1 million applications next fiscal year. Thereafter, it will need to complete an average of 67,500 applications per month (810,000 annually) to stay even with projected filings.

C. Program Strategy

- In July, Congress approved a reprogramming request (which had been pending for many months). Using these funds, INS is now hiring additional staff at district offices and Service Centers.

- Along with continuing work efficiencies, these hires should be sufficient to reach currency in most cities by June.

- In addition, INS is launching a major initiative to eliminate the backlog in the five cities with the largest number of filings (Los Angeles, Miami, New York, Chicago and San Francisco). This includes hiring of temporary staff and contractors, and use of temporary facilities to process many more cases each day.

- Further, INS has developed a series of steps to re-engineer the naturalization process. These changes are intended to increase productivity and improve customer satisfaction, while maintaining the integrity of the process. INS is seeking NPR Lab status for the project. Key steps include re-design of the workflow, use of electronic filing and other new technologies, and pre-testing of applicants' required English/civics knowledge by qualified educational testing organizations. As they are tested and validated, these ideas will be employed in the backlog reduction project.

- The re-designed process includes a much greater partnership with community-based service provider agencies. These organizations will help applicants prepare and submit forms, prepare for their test, offer community settings sites for interviews, and assist in arranging oath ceremonies. INS is developing regulatory revisions which will enable these organizations to be largely self-supporting. These plans have been developed through much consultation with these community organizations across the country.

- INS is planning to announce this special backlog reduction initiative in each of the five target cities. The first public announcement is scheduled for the end of August in Los Angeles, with the others to follow during September.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Monthly Statistical Report June 1995

Prepared by the Office of Policy and Planning
July 31, 1995

Contacts: Press: 202-514-2648
Congressional: 202-514-5231
Other: 202-514-3242

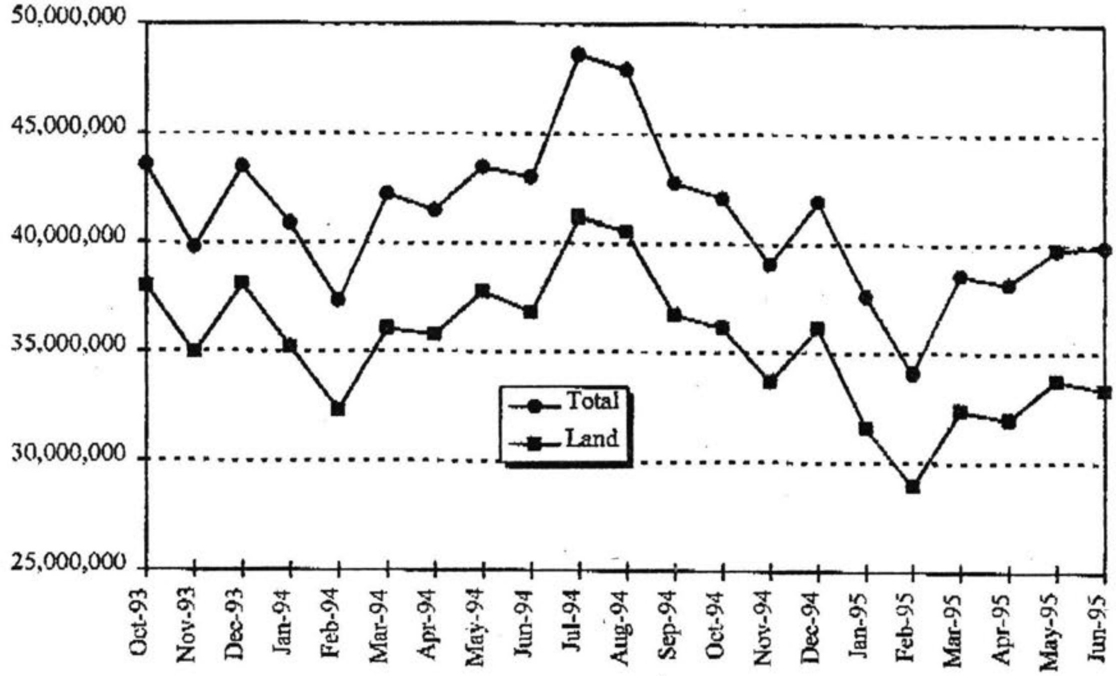
Table of Contents

INSPECTIONS

Inspections of citizens and aliens for entry to the United States decreased 7 percent in June 1995 compared to June 1994. Most of the decline resulted from a 9 percent drop in inspections at the land ports-of-entry. Air traffic increased 7 percent over the previous June, sustaining a 7 percent rise in airport inspections during FY 95 over the same period last year.

	Jun-95	Jun-94	%Change	FY 95 to Date	FY 94 to Date	%Change
Total Inspections	39,885,953	43,001,635	-7	351,007,944	375,224,024	-6
Air Admitted	5,401,345	5,033,935	7	43,018,701	40,137,625	7
Land Admitted	33,301,097	36,777,893	-9	297,603,506	324,730,381	-8

Total Inspections and Land Admissions



- The decrease in total inspections of aliens and citizens is partially explained by technical changes in methods of estimating land passenger traffic. INS uses a ratio for each port to estimate the number of passengers per vehicle. In FY 95, INS adjusted the ratio at several large ports to improve the estimates of passengers.

- The total number of immigrants, refugees, and returning resident aliens inspected in the first nine months of FY 95 is 59.1 million; More than 160 million nonimmigrants were inspected and admitted during the same period.

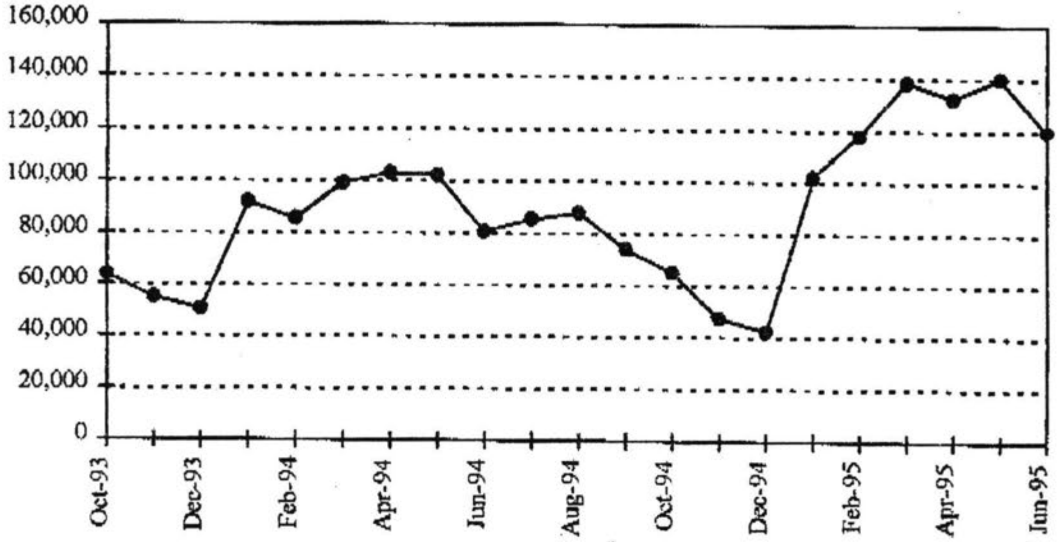
Devaluation of the Mexican peso of 40 percent may have reduced traffic across the southern border in 1995; traffic may also have declined along the northern border because of the decrease in Canadian tariffs, which decreased the economic incentive to cross into the United States for shopping.

SOUTHWEST BORDER APPREHENSIONS

The Border Patrol apprehended 119,895 illegal aliens at the Southwest border during June 1995, an increase of 49 percent compared to June 1994. Apprehensions for fiscal year 1995 through June increased by 24 percent compared to the same period last year. Voluntary returns, conducted by Border Patrol agents, rose at the same rate (24%) as the increase in apprehensions.

	Jun-95	Jun-94	% Change	FY 95 to Date	FY 94 to Date	% Change
Southwest Border Apprehensions	119,895	80,700	49	904,683	731,551	24
Southwest Border Voluntary Returns	117,836	78,896	49	885,579	715,286	24

Southwest Border Total Apprehensions



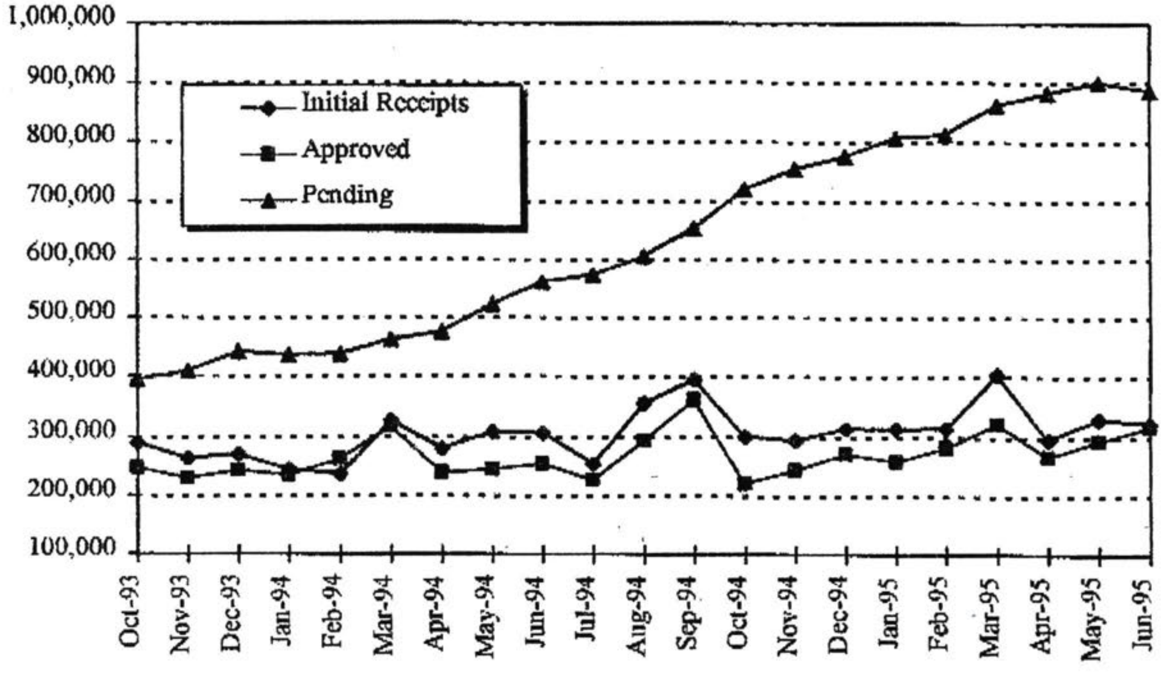
- Recent increases in apprehensions occurred primarily during January and February 1995, rising 33 percent between December and January, and 20 percent between January and February.
- Apprehensions in December 1994 (42,259) were the lowest monthly total since December 1988 (35,013).
- Apprehensions are typically highest during March, April, and May, decrease through the summer and fall, and reach a yearly low in December.

APPLICATIONS FOR IMMIGRATION BENEFITS

Applications and petitions for immigration benefits in June 1995 increased 6 percent over the number received in June 1994. Approvals in June were 25 percent higher than the previous year. Throughout the fiscal year, new applications and petitions outstripped approvals and denials, adding to the cumulative number of pending cases. These pending cases increased 58 percent through the first nine months of FY 95 compared to the same period last year.

	Jun-95	Jun-94	%Change	FY 95 to Date	FY 94 to Date	%Change
Initial Receipts	323,477	306,377	6	2,889,263	2,525,663	14
Approved	316,502	253,468	25	2,472,103	2,267,914	9
Denied	25,609	24,611	4	215,344	183,791	17
Pending	886,176	560,754	58	886,176	560,754	58

Applications for Benefits: Receipts, Approved, and Pending



- Pending cases were cut in June by 14,000 compared to May 1995 due to the reduction of backlogs in Green Card Replacement cases.

- Throughout FY 95, pending cases have increased by 233,000, including 130,000 I-485 permanent resident adjustment cases; and 64,000 I-130 relative petitions.

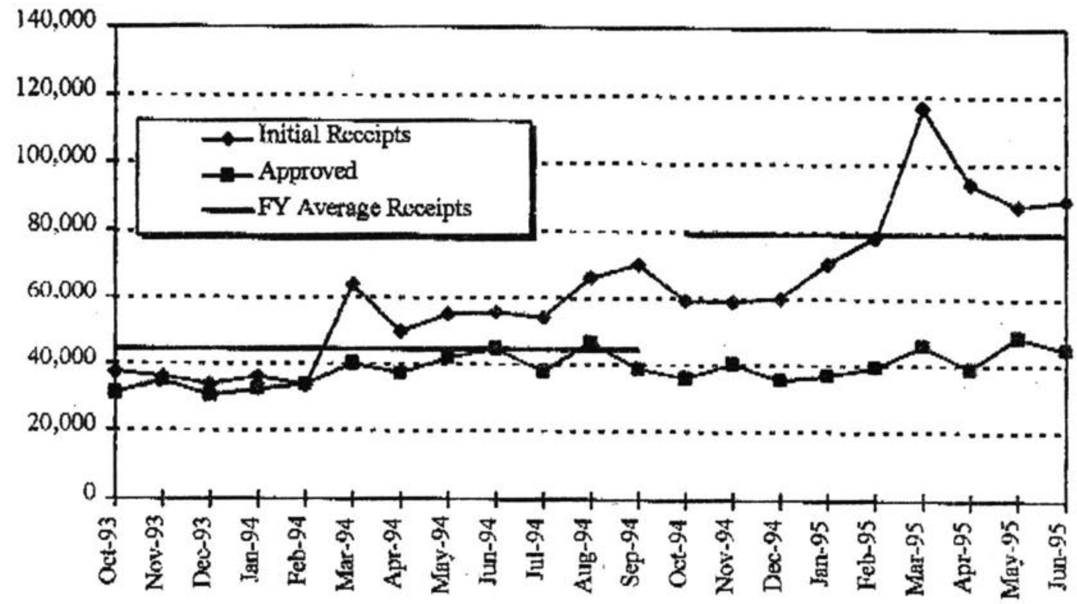
- FY 95 applications include: 636,000 I-765 employment authorizations; 484,000 I-130 relative petitions; 372,000 I-90 Green Card replacements; and 421,000 I-485 permanent resident adjustments.

NATURALIZATIONS

New applications for naturalization rose substantially by 61 percent during June 1995 compared to June 1994. June's applications sustained the 78 percent rise in applications during the first nine months of FY 95 over the same period the year before. Approvals also increased by 12 percent in FY 95. Nearly 364,000 immigrants became U.S. citizens in the last 9 months.

	Jun-95	Jun-94	%Change	FY 95 to Date	FY 94 to Date	%Change
Initial Receipts	89,502	55,567	61	714,377	400,485	78
Approved	44,641	44,382	1	363,821	324,496	12
Denied	3,190	3,312	-4	36,415	31,526	16
Pending	593,524	284,068	109	593,524	284,068	109

Naturalizations: Receipts, Approved, and Average Receipts



- Applications for naturalization began to increase slowly in March 1994 after INS set a new deadline for its Green Card replacement program. After a decline in the first 3 months of FY 95, new applications for naturalization surged higher with unprecedented increases in January, February and March due to the increasing perception on the part of Legal Permanent Residents that they may be denied social benefits unless they became citizens.

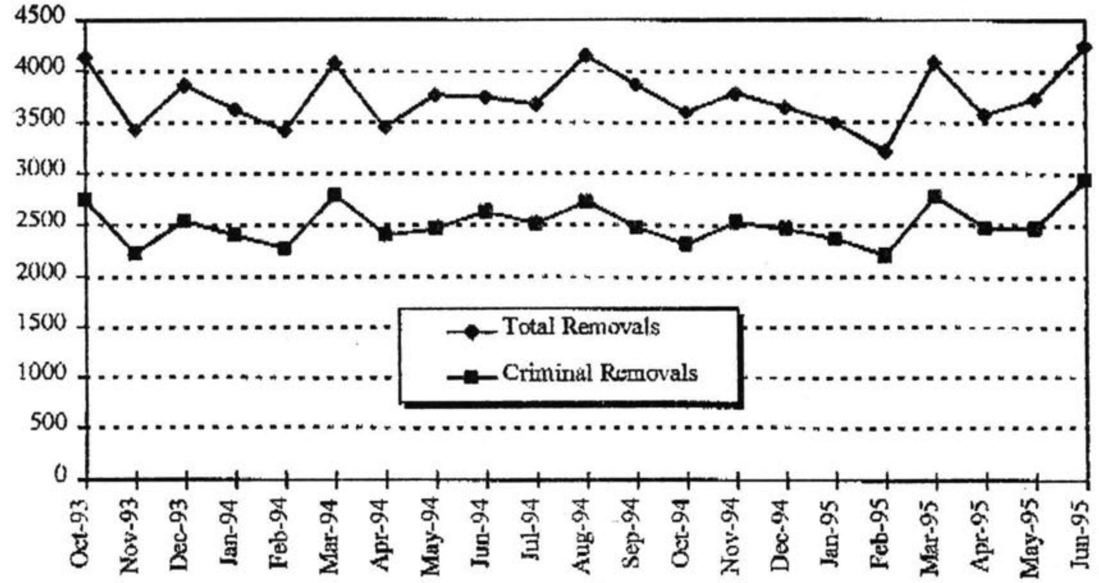
- The 38,000 additional receipts recorded last month from Chicago were removed from the figures this month because they had not been fully entered into the Naturalization Casework System. They will be included in subsequent months as they are processed.

REMOVALS

INS increased total removals by 13 percent in June 1995 over the same month a year before. During the first nine months of FY 95, INS removed 33,343 aliens from the United States, 22,451 of whom were criminals. INS currently projects total removals of 48,850 by the end of FY 95.

	Jun-95	Jun-94	%Change	FY 95 to Date	FY 94 to Date	%Change
Deportations	3,828	3,355	14	29,139	29,319	-1
Exclusions	415	388	7	4,204	4,169	1
Total Removals	4,243	3,743	13	33,343	33,488	0
Criminal Removals	2,941	2,625	12	22,541	22,468	0

Total and Criminal Removals



- The number of removals is closely tied to funding for detention and travel. Reprogramming actions from internal INS funds and Department of Justice sources are presently before Congress. With these new funds, INS will increase its illegal alien removals by the end of FY 95 above the current target of 48,850 to 55,050, an increase of 6,200 over current year projections.

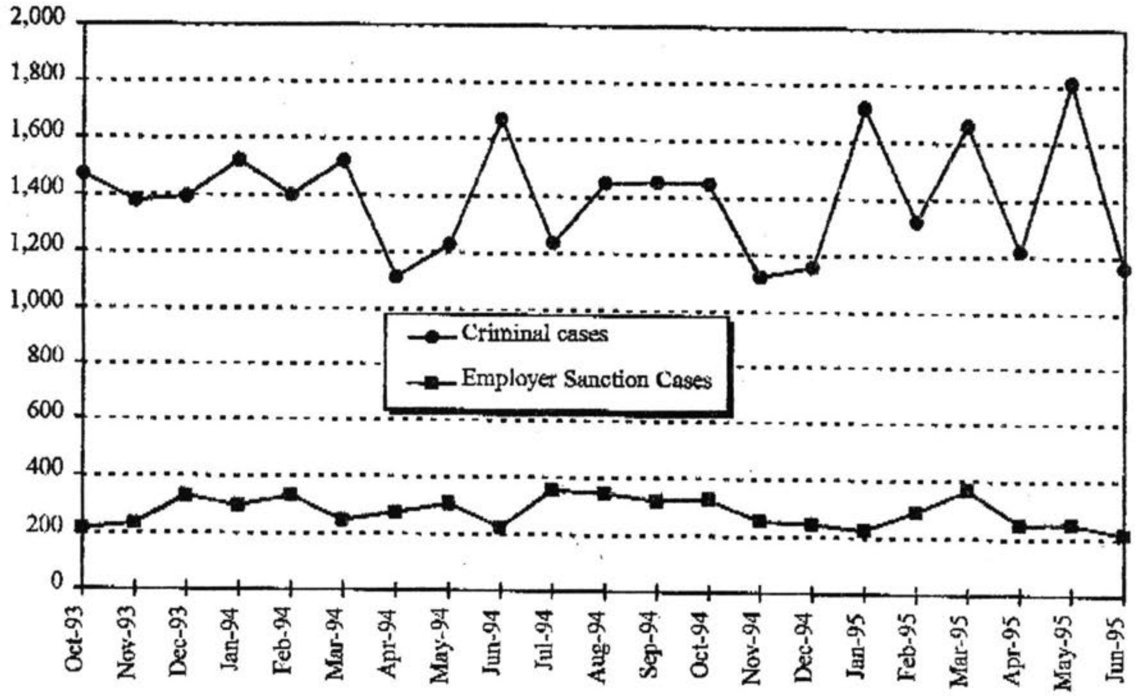
- This month's report continues the use of an improved definition of criminal alien introduced in the May 1995 report. Criminal cases include people with a criminal conviction who were removed by an immigration judge for reasons other than that conviction. This change modifies the counts of criminal aliens in earlier reports dating to October 1993. It has no effect on total removals.

INVESTIGATIONS

Antismuggling cases rose 28 percent in June 1995 compared to the same month the year before. The increase sustained a 12 percent growth rate for the first nine months of FY 95 over the comparable period in FY 94. The pace of other investigative work fluctuates monthly. Investigations of both criminal and employer cases decreased in June 1995 compared to a year before, even though they have remained stable throughout the fiscal year compared to the same period in FY 94.

Achieving Objective	Jun-95	Jun-94	%Change	FY 95 to Date	FY 94 to Date	%Change
Criminal Cases	1,162	1,666	-30	12,613	12,683	-1
Employer Sanction	213	222	-4	2,412	2,444	-1
Antismuggling cases	51	40	28	463	414	12

Criminal and Employer Sanctions Cases Achieving Objective



- The number of Employer Sanctions cases successfully completed remains stable despite a decrease in available investigators. Funding available in FY 95 will increase investigative staffs by the end of the fiscal year, and these enhancements should add to the number of Sanctions cases.

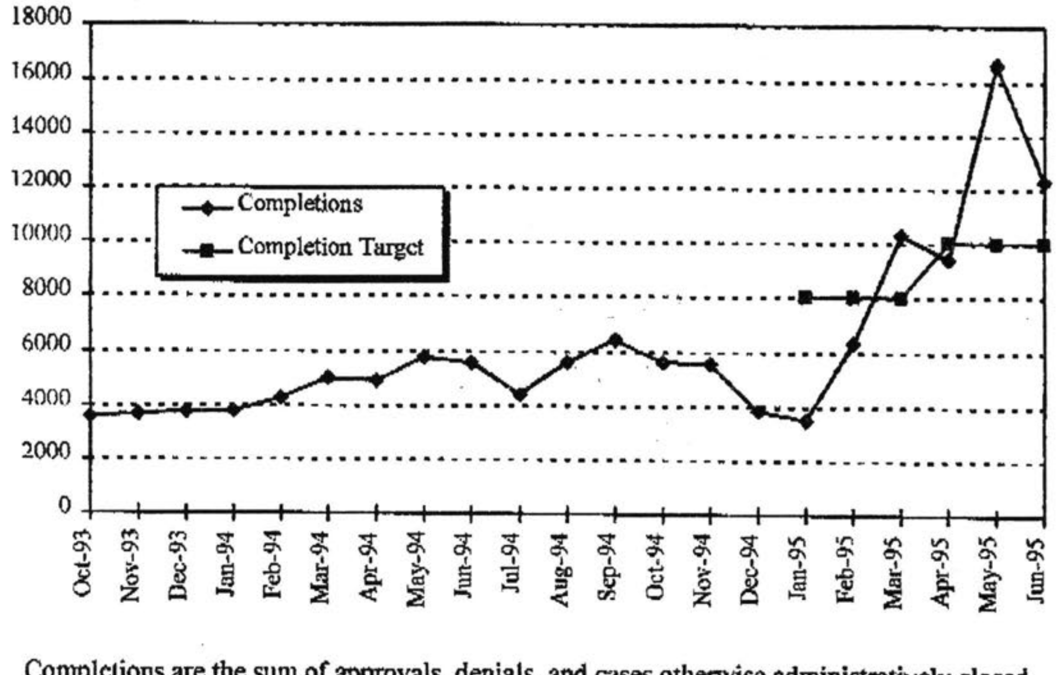
ASYLUM

New applications for asylum in June 1995 were 26 percent higher than the number filed in June 1994, due to the large number of claims from nationals of El Salvador. For the first 9 months of FY 1995, the number of applications declined by 2 percent compared to last year. The decline in cases filed began with the implementation of the asylum reform system in January 1995, which was designed to discourage frivolous claims and speed processing. The pending caseload continued to decline from its peak of nearly 460,000 in February 1995.

	Jun-95	Jun-94	%Change	FY 95 to Date	FY 94 to Date	%Change
Initial Receipts	12,592	10,021	26	105,094	107,742	-2
Approved	1,346	839	60	8,675	6,101	42
Denied	559	2,585	-78	13,358	22,391	-40
Referred to IJ	4,932	NA	NA	21,994	NA	NA
Pending	450,338	393,588	14	450,338	393,588	14

NA - Not applicable. IJ - Immigration Judges at the Executive Office for Immigration Review.

Asylum Completions and Target



- Completions are the sum of approvals, denials, and cases otherwise administratively closed.
- The number of cases that were administratively closed in June declined from the unusually high number recorded in May, but at 5,466, it was still 2.5 times higher than the comparable figure for June 1994. These increases result from a change in procedures for handling applicants who do not appear for their scheduled interviews.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 12, 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: TODD STERN TDS
PHIL CAPLAN PC

SUBJECT: Recent Information Items

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(A) **Tyson/Rivlin response to your question on debt collection.** We are moving forward aggressively on the debt collection front. In July, Treasury included several debt collection measures in their REGO II rollout. Rep. Carolyn Maloney (D-NY) and Rep. Steve Horn (R-CA) have introduced what is essentially our bill. Among other things the bill would recover debt by reducing what the government pays to beneficiaries and contractors who owe money; preliminary OMB scoring shows it would save $1 billion over five years.

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

95 AUG 11 P3:45

THE DIRECTOR

August 11, 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

From: Alice M. Rivlin AMR
Laura D. Tyson LDT

Subject: Debt Collection Initiative

You recently asked Laura Tyson what the Administration was doing in the debt collection area.

As you know, the *Washington Post* published the attached article on July 31, which reported that Representatives Carolyn Maloney (D-N.Y.) and Steve Horn (R-CA), Chairman of the Government Reform and Oversight Subcommittee on Government Management, Information and Technology, have co-sponsored what is essentially the Administration's initiative, the "Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1995." Representative Horn introduced the bill on August 4, 1995.

The Administration has moved aggressively on the question of debt owed to the government. The Administration included a series of debt collection initiatives in Treasury's REGO II rollout in July. Among other things, our bill (as introduced by Representative Horn) would significantly improve government-wide efforts to recover debt by reducing what the government pays to beneficiaries and contractors who owe money to the government. To avoid cases of hardship, our bill exempts from this practice those beneficiaries who receive less than $10,000 per year in Social Security benefits and excludes all veterans payments. This proposal was developed by the Federal Credit Policy Working Group and the President's Council on Integrity and Efficiency (the Inspectors General) and unanimously endorsed by the Chief Financial Officers Council.

All concerned believe that, as an excellent example of "good government," it should attract strong bipartisan support. Preliminary estimates suggest that our proposal would produce scorable savings of at least $1 billion over five years (OMB should soon have "final" numbers to transmit to Congress).

Treasury and OMB have led a team of Administration personnel to brief interested Senators and Representatives on the Government Affairs/Reform committees. The team has conducted several briefings and plans several others. Thus, far, the reaction has been highly favorable, as demonstrated by the willingness of Representatives Maloney and Horn to co-sponsor the legislation. Initially, both members wanted to add certain features to the bill that OMB and Treasury believed would complicate its chances of gaining bipartisan support; OMB talked them out of it, and they agreed to support our "clean" bill. Of course, this may not prevent Representative Horn and other Republicans from proposing amendments that would raise more money by, for example, lowering or eliminating the $10,000 exemption.

In the weeks ahead, we plan to work with key Senators to gain as favorable a reaction as we have received thus far in the House. In addition, as you can see by the *Washington Post* article, we are also trying to educate the press about the Administration's actions with regard to this issue. We will continue to do so, as the legislation hopefully moves along on Capitol Hill.

THE FEDERAL PAGE

Lawmakers Pursue Money Owed to U.S.

Two Representatives Draft Bill to Ease Budget Pressure by Reclaiming $50 Billion Past Due

By Kenneth J. Cooper
Washington Post Staff Writer

Lawmakers have begun to explore another way to ease pressure on the federal budget besides cutting popular programs and raising taxes: collecting more of the money owed to the government.

And a lot is owed, not counting overdue taxes, to a U.S. government well-known as the world's biggest borrower. Deadbeats ranging from former college students and military veterans to foreign governments and domestic shipbuilders lag behind on payments totaling between $50 billion and $55 billion, according to a survey of 100 federal agencies conducted earlier this year by Rep. Carolyn B. Maloney (D-N.Y.).

"I believe we certainly could collect a good deal more and improve the management of these agencies," Maloney said.

The more than $50 billion in overdue debts, largely defaulted loans, compares with $67 billion in delinquent back taxes owed to the government.

Maloney and Rep. Steve Horn (R-Calif.), working from proposals by the Clinton administration based on its reinventing government plan, are drafting legislation that would upgrade collection procedures and give agencies stronger financial incentives to round up money they are due.

Horn plans to hold hearings in September on debt collection as chairman of the Government Reform and Oversight subcommittee on government management, information and technology. He also believes agencies can recover a larger amount of past-due payments.

Administration officials calculate that debt at $49 billion and estimate less than one-fifth can be collected

> *"I believe we certainly could collect a good deal more."*
> — Rep. Carolyn B. Maloney (D-N.Y.)

using current procedures. Because $35 billion has been overdue more than one year, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) assumes only 5 percent of that amount, or $1.7 billion, will be paid, OMB spokesman Lawrence Haas said. OMB considers half the remaining $14 billion likely to be paid, bringing the total collectible up to $8.7 billion.

Some sources of delinquent debt are well-known—defaulted student loans and $2.6 billion in Medicare overpayments to health care providers, for example. The Education Department, due $20.5 billion, nearly all for college student loans, is owed more than any other agency.

The Agriculture Department ranks second with outstanding bills of $12.3 billion. About half is owed for farm loans, and another $2.6 billion is overdue for defaulted loans on agricultural trade deals. Less than $1 billion is owed in food stamps, the massive welfare program that serves one of 10 Americans.

Other overdue debts are more exotic. The Energy Department holds some of the oldest debts: $2.5 billion in penalties and interest that about 50 oil concerns owe for violating price controls during the 1970s. By now, interest charges account for most of the outstanding sum.

Military veterans who defaulted on low-interest home mortgages owe the Department of Veterans Affairs about $1.6 billion. Foreign governments and overseas firms have fallen behind in repaying $1.5 billion in loans from the Export-Import Bank.

Shipbuilders have defaulted on $300 million in loans made by the Maritime Administration. Transportation Department officials estimate that little ultimately can be recovered despite extensive ongoing litigation.

The Interior Department has $165 million in outstanding rents and royalties from private companies for extracting oil, gas, coal and hard-rock minerals from federal lands.

Maloney, now in her second term, would like to duplicate tactics she employed in the late 1980s as a member of the New York City Council. When she attempted a similar debt survey of New York agencies, many were slow to identify the totals overdue. Later, she summoned embarrassed agency officials before a city council committee to explain why they were not doing a better job of making deadbeats pay.

Given conservative Republican resistance to expanding powers of federal law enforcement agencies, one tactic that former New York mayor David Dinkins (D) adopted in 1990 is unlikely to win congressional approval at the federal level. The city's sheriff sent armed deputies to demand immediate payments, seize cash register receipts and padlock businesses that did not comply, aggressive practices that increased collections but became controversial.

The Horn-Maloney bill would deduct overdue funds from tax refunds and other federal payments to debtors, expand the use of private collection firms, allow federal agencies to keep a portion of what they collect and ease regulations that hamper collection efforts.

OMB officials estimated that such changes could help recover $1 billion that the administration now considers uncollectible over five years.

"We're very interested in helping the administration collect some of the debt owed the federal government," a Horn aide said. "I think this is something where the Republican Congress and Democratic administration could work together."

Maloney said she undertook the survey because she wants minority House Democrats to offer "positive ways to improve government" and find alternative ways to fund national service, nutrition, preschool and other people-helping programs that the party has long favored.

"I know these numbers look boring, but if we manage [debt collection] better, it could be very exciting," she said. "I think it's very liberal. If you run your government better, you have more money for AmeriCorps, for school lunches."

CABINET AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES OWED THE MOST IN OVERDUE PAYMENTS

Debt in Billions of Dollars
Major sources in italics

	Agency	Debt
1	**Education** *Student loans*	$20.5
2	**Agriculture** *Farm, agriculture trade loans*	12.3
3	**Health and Human Services** *Medicare overpayments*	3.3
4	**Housing and Urban Development** *Housing loans*	3.3
5	**Veterans Affairs** *Housing loans*	3.1
6	**Energy** *Oil pricing penalties*	2.9
7	**Defense** *Loans to foreign countries*	2.3
8	**Small Business Administration** *Small business loans*	1.9
9	**Export-Import Bank** *Loans to foreign countries*	1.5
10	**Environmental Protection Agency** *Waste cleanup penalties*	.5

SOURCE: Agency Responses to 1995 Survey of Rep. Carolyn B. Maloney (D-N.Y.)

BY JOHN FOSTER JR—THE WASHINGTON POST

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

DATE: August 14, 1995

TO: Kitty Higgins

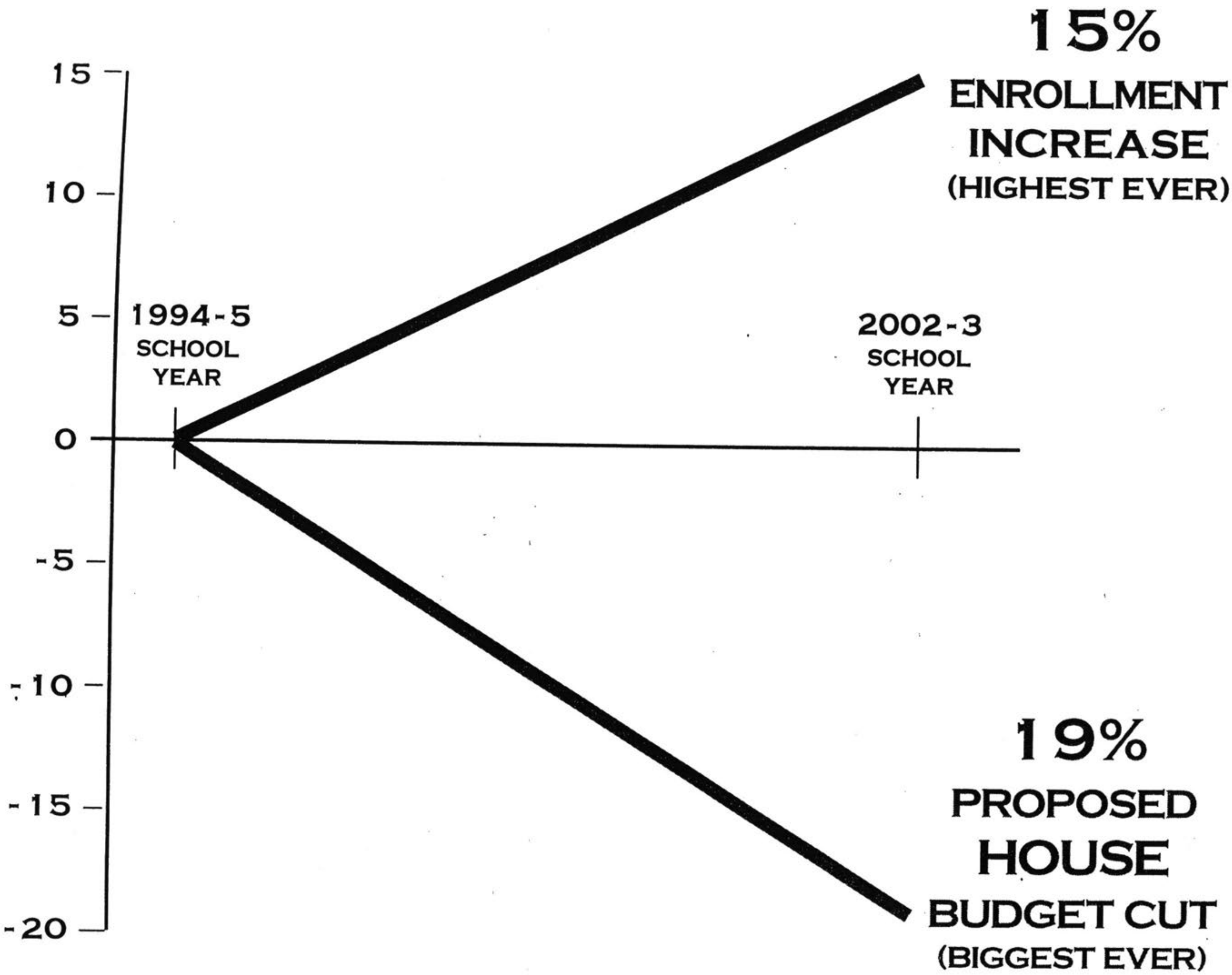
FROM: **Staff Secretary**

Someone at the Department of Education seems to be sending stuff straight to Nancy Hernreich.

Pls send to
Cab. Affairs - Kitty -
w/ note that
someone at DoEd.
seems to be
sending stuff
straight to NH
T

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA


15%
ENROLLMENT
INCREASE
(HIGHEST EVER)
15
10
5
0
-5
-10
-15
-20
1994-5
SCHOOL
YEAR
2002-3
SCHOOL
YEAR
19%
PROPOSED
HOUSE
BUDGET CUT
(BIGGEST EVER)

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August 12, 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: TODD STERN TDS
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SUBJECT: Recent Political Information Items

We have received the following recent political information items:

(A) **Newsletter from Dr. Jude Wanniski.** Forwarded by Leon. Wanniski,a prominent supply side economist who has worked with Jack Kemp, says you should be favored for re-election and are in a winning groove. He claims you started out with FDR as a role model, misinterpreting your 43% mandate, briefly shifted to Harry Truman after the mid-terms, until realizing that a sharp partisan edge wouldn't work against Gingrich (the likes of whom HST didn't face in 1946), and have now adopted a "checks and balances" model, as head of state, chief executive and commander-in-chief, while Gingrich is the effective head of government. Wanninski says Dole can't be "sold to the national electorate as a power partner with Gingrich," that their combined "hard edges" present an "unacceptable risk" to Democrats and independents, and that the "Comeback Kid may do it again."

(B) **Don Fowler memo on June 26 meeting with Steven Spielberg.** Forwarded by Harold. Spielberg has a lot of ideas about your re-election campaign. E.g.: that your campaign should be about the next four years -- preparing for the 21st century -- rather than defending the last four; that you should talk of a "Contract with America's Children" in contrast to various Republican cuts; that you should use lots of tv spots rather than a few, etc. His most recurring theme was that your policies are "geared to the future, the 21st century." Spielberg is eager to assist the campaign and wants to be included in the conceptual planning.

Ickes [illegible]

(C) **Ickes memo on CityVote.** This project, organized by Larry Agran, former Mayor of Irvine, is designed to encourage cities holding municipal elections in November 1995 to include a non-partisan, non-binding Presidential preference vote on the ballot so as to force Presidential candidates to focus on urban issues. Fifteen cities have agreed to participate including Minneapolis, St. Paul, Boston and

DEMOCRATIC ★ NATIONAL ★ COMMITTEE

Donald L. Fowler
National Chair

Christopher J. Dodd
General Chair

DETERMINED TO BE AN ADMINISTRATIVE
MARKING INITIALS: DB DATE: 7/2/19

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMO TO: Harold Ickes

FROM: Donald Fowler DF

RE: Meeting with Steven Spielberg on Monday, June 26th

DATE: June 29, 1995

On Monday, June 26, 1995, I had a meeting with Steven Spielberg in his office at the Amblin Corporation, located on the grounds of Universal Studios in Los Angeles. Andy Spahn, Bruce Cohen, and Katie Buckland also attended the meeting. Spielberg had suggested to me on the evening of the Presidential Dinner at his home in March that he would like to have the opportunity to provide some suggestions on how the President could sell his programs and himself to the American people. This was the subject of the conversation.

Spielberg is very anxious to participate in a continuing effort on his own or in conjunction with an appropriate group of other people to fashion concepts and media to sell both the President as a modern leader and the President's message.

In terms of the President's message, we talked about six important areas of public policy that are substantially different from those offered by the Republicans:

* education
* welfare reform
* taxes
* job creation
* crime
* environment (reinventing government)

We are sending Spielberg information on these issues for him to review in an effort to come up with a concept or a message that capsulates what the President is trying to convey to the American people. In our conversation several thoughts, or themes, recurred -- one of which was that the President's policies are geared to the future, the 21st century. These are moderate, middle-of-the-road proposals that are designed to establish a clear path toward a balanced budget and fiscal responsibility. The President's proposals also involve innovative programs that accomplish a great deal with limited financial resources. Spielberg thinks that he can do something with this complex of issues in developing an overall theme.

Second, we talked about several ideas related to projecting the image of the President as an individual. Almost instinctively, Spielberg said, "This is the first modern President. He is a person with more than one image, more than one goal and task, more than one issue. He is a President who is suited for the 21st century, i.e. the first modern President." That's not a bad theme in and of itself. And it has the same connotation that characterized our discussion on the issues mentioned above.

Other ideas in no particular order or pattern that came from this conversation include the following:

* He said he believes the President should run this campaign as if it were his first campaign for President, and not a run for reelection. His focus should be on the agenda for the next four years, in preparing the country for the 21st century, not a campaign in which he explains and justifies what did or did not happen during the first four years.

* He believes that there is a tremendous opportunity to do more with children. He spoke of a "Contract with America's Children," and the assault that the Republicans are waging on the safety, health, and education of America's children. He said "The President should exploit the public's willingness to protect our children."

* Spielberg talked of a new agenda that would put us on the offensive rather than dealing with public issues on the grounds established by the Republicans. He said we should attack the problem, not our opponents, i.e. attack the problem of undereducated children and undercared-for elderly, and an unprotected environment -- attack these problems. Propose solutions -- don't condemn the opposition.

* He suggested that we have many television spots rather than few, and that they be rotated in a fashion that would prevent Republican response. They should be harmonized and synchronized in a fashion that would convey the same message and the same themes. Spielberg also indicated that he believes we should be more creative in placing the spots so as to neutralize Republican messages and take advantage of our own.

* He said that people frequently confuse modern and rich, i.e. modern equates to rich. The President should be a modern president, but not one who appears by style or issue-position to be rich. We should be inclusive, and explain how the modern initiatives of the Clinton Administration will benefit everybody, and not just rich people.

* He strongly believes that we should capitalize more on the Foster nomination - or failed nomination. He believes that there is lots of advantage to be gained by using this issue.

* Back to children one more time. He used the expression: "Children cannot vote for Bill Clinton, but he can vote for America's children."

* Finally, we talked about how affirmative action could be treated favorably in the popular media, and, by doing so, neutralize some of the negative impressions and opinions that exist. While he supports affirmative action, or at least the concept, he indicated that he is not conversant with the details of that issue, but would be happy to get up to speed and think about how this might be done in both the popular print and electronic media.

We are putting together the necessary data and information to get to Spielberg for his consideration. He suggested that since he will spend most of the summer in the Hamptons on Long Island and will be up and down the East Coast, we should plan to get together again toward the end of July.

Spielberg is very anxious to be of assistance, and he is willing to devote some time and attention to his role. But he wants to be included in the general conceptual planning of the broad outlines of the campaign so that his contributions will be in harmony with what the more political people are doing. I think that he would like a more formal opportunity (perhaps after the July meeting) to meet on a systematic or regular basis with others who are planning and assisting the President in developing his message and projecting his image.

DLF/rao

cc
President Clinton
Mark Gearan

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 11, 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR MIKE MCCURRY

THRU: TODD STERN

FROM: JIM DORSKIND

SUBJECT: INDIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY, 1995

Attached is the President's message for INDIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY, 1995, which you may want to release to the media. This observance is Tuesday, August 15, 1995.

Thank you.

Todd- OK

Dorskind says this has been cleared by NSC. Looks ok to me Phil

CC: JIM DORSKIND

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

INDIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY, 1995

Greetings to all those celebrating Indian Independence Day.

Our two nations share a commitment to democracy and a reverence for freedom that has nurtured our warm friendship. India's ongoing economic transformation offers the people of India great hope for fulfilling their aspirations, and we stand beside them in this period of transition. The United States looks forward to realizing a full range of new personal, political, and economic ties with India in the future.

Please accept my best wishes for a joyous celebration and for peace, prosperity, and the continued blessings of liberty in the future.

Bill Clinton

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

INDIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY, 1995

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Please accept my best wishes for a joyous celebration and for peace, prosperity, and the continued blessings of liberty in the future.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

# # #

C:
Put ~~note~~ on
that we're having
reply prepared.
And forward to
Jocelyn for action.
T.

Reply being
Prepared

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

95 AUG 14 A10:26

August 10, 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: PATRICK GRIFFIN PG
OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS

SUBJECT: CONGRESSIONAL CORRESPONDENCE

Attached for your review is a letter from Sen. Patrick Leahy (D-VT) regarding telecommunications legislation and his support for your position.

C: Put ~~note~~ on that we're having reply prepared. And forward to Jocelyn for action. T.

United States Senate
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
WASHINGTON, DC 20510–6275

August 1, 1995

The Honorable William J. Clinton
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I commend you for the strong stand that you are taking on the telecommunications legislation being considered by the House. You are right to be looking out for the best interests of the public and trying to ensure the benefits of competition. If there is any more that I can do to support you and the Vice President in these important efforts, please do not hesitate to contact me.

I enjoyed our time together in Vermont yesterday. Thanks for the ride back to Washington.

Sincerely,

PATRICK J. LEAHY
United States Senator

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
8-14-95

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

95 AUG 13 P3:42

August 12, 1995

Looks good

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ERSKINE BOWLES
LAURA TYSON

SUBJECT: Update on Budget Working Group Activities

Appropriations Update

- The Senate passed the Treasury/Postal Appropriations bill on Saturday, August 5 (voice vote). The key amendments include: 1) an amendment by Hatch/Biden to restore funding for the White House National Drug Control Office; 2) Finegold/McCain amendment to limit political appointees; 3) an amendment that would restrict payment for abortions in Federal Employee Health Benefit program, expect under specified circumstances.

- The Interior Appropriations bill passed on Wednesday, August 9 (92-6). Key amendments included a moratorium on grazing fee regulations; 2) an amendment to restore Indian programs was defeated; 3) an amendment to increase funding for the National Endowment of the Arts was adopted; 4) an amendment to oppose a patent moratorium for hard rock mining was defeated.

- The Transportation Appropriations bill passed on Thursday, August 10 (98-1). An amendment to remove FAA procurement and personnel reform was defeated; an amendment to extend the ISTEA legislation until 1997 was adopted.

- The Senate will resume consideration of the Defense Appropriations bill on September 5.

Cabinet Activity

Each Agency has been assigned targeted Congressional Districts/media markets to focus regional media emphasizing the extreme GOP cuts during the recess. Attached is a grid indicating the assignments.

Rahm or Bruce - can [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]? BC

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
8-14-

Weld ltr. mod [illegible] JAD

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

The Honorable William F. Weld
Governor of Massachusetts
Boston, Massachusetts 02133

Dear Bill:

I know you share my strong belief in moving ahead with welfare reform that promotes work, responsibility, and family. That is why Secretary Shalala approved Massachusetts' Welfare Reform '95, which gives the green light for tough, fair, sweeping measures that will reform welfare in your state.

The Massachusetts waiver enables you to impose tough work requirements and tight time limits while strengthening incentives to work and providing necessary child care. Seventeen other states have launched efforts to impose time limits on welfare, some of them every bit as far-reaching as yours -- including, most recently, Governor George Allen's statewide reforms in Virginia. All 17 of those states -- with Republican and Democratic governors alike -- have agreed on two basic principles: People who refuse to comply with work requirements should be denied assistance; but people who are willing to work, make every effort to get work, and through no fault of their own cannot find jobs should receive transitional assistance while being subject to stringent work and work search requirements.

I would hope you agree with your fellow governors in both parties that the goal of welfare reform is work requirements and time limits that succeed in moving people from welfare to work, not just in cutting people off the rolls.

Over the last two years, my Administration has given 33 states the approval for welfare reform experiments. I look forward to the progress we can make together on welfare reform as you move ahead with your program in Massachusetts.

Sincerely,

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
STATE HOUSE • BOSTON 02133
(617) 727-3600

WILLIAM F. WELD
GOVERNOR

ARGEO PAUL CELLUCCI
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR

August 9, 1995

Staff Secy
Pres. has not seen NB

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

Dear Mr. President:

It should be no surprise that the discussions between our administrations related to our pending welfare reform waivers have been challenging, since no state has ever implemented a reform of this breadth.

I am writing to ask that you reconsider the Administration's decision to close negotiations with the Commonwealth. It would be a shame if such a key reform is held up over a single issue. We are pushing the envelope some. You permitted Wisconsin to experiment in two counties with a straightforward time limit; our statute calls for a statewide demonstration -- but a time limit only for able-bodied individuals and in the state with the highest per capita commitment to child care.

You joined with Oregon in cutting new ground in approving their rationing model in Medicaid. In that spirit, I am asking you and Secretary Shalala to move back from the view she enunciated in her recent letter that exceptions approved in other states should fit Massachusetts as well. It just doesn't mesh with our statute.

It is not unreasonable for the federal government to share with a state the business of defining the safety net -- especially if the state has demonstrated the kind of strong commitment to assisting the poor that has been true for so long in Massachusetts.

If our statute is approved, you will have our commitment to make this program work through a careful and sensitive implementation.

Thank you, in advance, for your consideration.

Respectfully,

Bill

William F. Weld

M. Hale

125226
WE

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

STATE HOUSE • BOSTON 02133

(617) 727-3600

WILLIAM F. WELD
GOVERNOR

ARGEO PAUL CELLUCCI
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR

VIA FAX -- COPY BY SURFACE MAIL

August 2, 1995

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

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing to follow up on our brief conversation in Vermont on Monday concerning the Commonwealth's pending welfare reform waivers and also to respond to Secretary Shalala's letter to me of July 29th.

As you pointed out in your April 11th letter to one of our mutual constituents in Lynn, Massachusetts, "Welfare should be a transitional program". I agree and for that reason feel unable to accept a reform which does not hold to that straightforward principle.

As you know, Massachusetts has always had one of the nation's strongest commitments to assisting at-risk populations. Our AFDC benefit is among the highest in America, our Medicaid investment is near the top and, on a per capita basis, we invest more in subsidized child care than any other state. We have no intention of moving back from our willingness to assist our citizens in search of self-sufficiency.

As you suggested in your remarks in Burlington, the apparent major stumbling block in the waiver negotiations has been the question of conditions under which recipients are permitted to continue in the program.

It is worth noting that under our plan, a first time mother who joins the AFDC rolls during her third trimester will be eligible for 48 to 50 months of benefits prior to the expiration of her time limit, because under our plan the 24-month clock does not begin running until the youngest child is two years of age. For an able bodied individual who is capable of work, four years on welfare ought to be enough. I suspect you agree that as policy makers we should put in place, now, a program that does call for the end of benefits at some point.

As you may or may not have been advised, during our negotiations we have agreed to a provision that will result in extensions being given to recipients in counties where extended unemployment at 10% or more makes successful job searches more challenging.

Further, we have agreed to special provisions under which extensions can be given where recipients "demonstrate circumstances that temporarily prevent the individual from being competitive for employment opportunities" or where individuals have "encountered unique personal life disruptions that make a required immediate entrance to the job market unreasonable".

Finally, our plan authorizes the Commissioner to grant extensions in any other instance where significant hardship is apparent.

We all share your concern about the need for appropriate supports for families, but at the same time I cannot shake the feeling that as we reform the welfare system, we must remove the perverse incentives that trap generation after generation in a terrible situation.

Our statute -- which, as you know, passed with overwhelming bipartisan support -- 31 to 3 in our Senate and 133 to 21 in our House -- does not provide for (nor should it) another layer of bureaucratic paternalism at a time when we should be stressing straightforward, unambiguous, personal responsibility. We have not expected enough of welfare recipients in the past. The consequence is a system that I believe you and I both want to end.

Individuals who know they will have to work will be motivated in a very different way than individuals who will have access to indefinite extensions by indicating that a job is not available or is just out of reach.

I was pleased that you have moved waiver approval to a 30-day process in your Administration and I hope, now, that our waiver -- which has been at HHS for more than four months -- will be expeditiously approved.

The Commonwealth is anxious to go forward with the nation's broadest reform to date, and I look forward to this partnership with you in authorizing its implementation.

Respectfully,

Bill

William F. Weld
Governor

won — we have to decide how, whether, when to

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 8-14-95

REINVENTING AMERICA'S FOREIGN AFFAIRS INSTITUTIONS

reorganize — let's get our VP to do that BC

IMBEDS KEY STRATEGIC PRINCIPLES IN ORGANIZATION

- Forces coordination between U.S. foreign policy and the resources used to carry it out
- Establishes an "America Desk" in Secretary of State's office
- Upgrades export promotion activities
- Ensures that non-proliferation, security, and public diplomacy issues are top priorities in policy development
- Strengthens ability of American ambassadors to coordinate multi-agency U.S. presence
- Harnesses assistance programs to advance U.S. policy and security interests

ELIMINATES AND CONSOLIDATES THREE EXISTING AGENCIES

- **Abolishes** major agencies and places functions under strengthened Department of State
  - ***United States Information Agency***: most functions would be placed under the new Under Secretary for Public Diplomacy;
  - ***Agency for International Development***: Secretary of State would be charged with the responsibility to carry out U.S. foreign assistance programs;
  - ***Arms Control and Disarmament Agency***: most ACDA functions would be included in the expanded responsibilities of the Under Secretary for International Security;

- **Savings: CBO** estimates at least $3.66 billion in savings over a four-year period for consolidation alone.

- Reduces overlapping geographic and functional bureaus by ***two-thirds***

- Eliminates ***over twenty-five senior-level bureaucratic positions***, an approximate 40% reduction

- Eliminates over 10,000 personnel by the end of fiscal year 1999 by requiring a:
  1) USIA reduced staff by 25%
  2) AID reduced staff by 50%
  3) ACDA reduced staff by 8%
  4) Department of State reduced staff by 9% in FY96 & 97, 3% in FY98, and 2% in FY99

- Consolidates ***three separate Foreign Services*** (State, AID, USIA) to one unified service to staff the Department of State

- Consolidates numerous ***overlapping and redundant functions***, for example:
  - 3 inspector generals reduced to 1
  - 4 legislative affairs operations to 1

- Requires a study to consolidate export promotion activities of **14 federal agencies that spend $3.46 billion in U.S. funds**

- Requires policy review and coordination of over 100 international exchange programs administered by over **28 federal agencies at a cost of $1.67 billion annually**

Rasco/Bruce – Pls give me a memo on Dole latest changes – BC

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 8-14-95

Dole Offers Concessions on Welfare Plan

Some of Colleagues Still Not Persuaded

By Judith Havemann
Washington Post Staff Writer

BY RAY LUSTIG—THE WASHINGTON POST
Senate Majority Leader Dole, right, and Sen. Gramm at news conference.

Senate Majority Leader Robert J. Dole (R-Kan.) offered critics of his stalled welfare overhaul plan 26 new concessions before lawmakers left town yesterday, but they were not enough to satisfy a handful of Republicans who have refused to back his compromise.

"We're very close to having the votes we need for a good complete overhaul of this system that has obviously failed," Dole said on the Senate floor, but his bill appeared to fall short of winning enough of the 54 Republican votes needed to pass.

A single Democrat, Sen. Max Baucus (D-Mont.), expressed qualified support for the Republican leader's compromise Thursday, but 30 other Democrats are unified behind a rival proposal of Minority Leader Thomas A. Daschle (D-S.D.).

After postponing action on the issue earlier this week, Dole said he would take it up again Sept. 6, the day after Congress returns from its August recess. If the issue does not pass within a few days, he said, it could be included in the huge catchall "reconciliation" measure the Senate will consider in September.

Dole's measure would turn welfare programs over to the states in block grants, or lump sum payments, with strict requirements that states put half their recipients to work and cut off benefits after five years.

The 26 modifications Dole introduced yesterday included concessions to conservatives and moderates. He proposed to cut off aid to noncitizens in an effort to win support of Sen. Phil Gramm (R-Tex.), his rival for the Republican presidential nomination. And to appease moderates, he offered concessions on child care for infants of mothers required to work, and required that states "maintain their effort" to support the poor with state funds.

Earlier in the week, Dole also had offered to include new sanctions against welfare recipients who slack off on the job— to meet some of Gramm's and other conservatives' objections. Gramm spokesman Larry Neal said Gramm had four major issues he still wanted to see in the Republican's plan. "We are effectively in agreement on two of them," he said—strengthening sanctions against recipients who refuse to work and cutting off aid to aliens.

But Gramm remained dissatisfied on two others: using the bill to reduce illegitimacy and eliminating bureaucrats at the Department of Health and Human Services whose programs would be trimmed back or eliminated under Dole's proposal.

"We are where we want to be on the first two, and far apart on the others," Neal said. Dole has said he will have a "jump ball" over these issues on the floor, and whoever wins, wins.

Dole's efforts to reach out to other Republican critics of his bill also may have fallen short. Sen. John H. Chafee (R-R.I.), one of the moderates, said he was concerned about states failing to "maintain their effort" to help the poor, as well as the new child care provision. Dole proposed a modification that would allow states to exempt families with a child under age 1 from the work participation rates unless child care was provided.

Chafee said, "You've got a mother with a 2-year-old, she's uneducated, she's untrained and she's going to be able to get a job that will pay for her rent and food and $60 a week for child care?" he asked. "I don't see how it's going to work out." Chafee also questioned whether states should be allowed to end "maintenance of effort" requirement after two years.

Other moderates also have doubts about the new child care and state payment requirements, their aides said. The provisions have the support of the nation's Republican governors.

"The Republicans are now on their third attempt to relaunch this bill," said White House senior advisor Rahm Emmanuel. "This bill is now stalled three months, and every time he seeks the approval of the extremists the bill looks more and more like a package put together by Monte Hall," he said, referring to the game show host.

"They've got a bill they can't pass," he said, "and you would think that after three months of trying to appease the extremists, they could come on back and work in the center to pass a strong welfare reform bill that is based on work, family and responsibility."