

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	[Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (30 pages)	11/00/1996	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Staff Secretary
Todd Stern
OA/Box Number: 10304

FOLDER TITLE:

Chron Files: Thursday, July 24, 1997

2019-0774-S

rs3365

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 4, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR DISTRIBUTION

FROM: TODD STERN
PHIL CAPLAN

The attached memo(s) is from a notebook of "Memos to the President" on hypothetical policy initiatives from White House Fellow applicants. It was recently given to the President (not by our office) and he has made a number of comments which we are forwarding to the appropriate persons.



Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

7-23-97

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Fey

BZ

Copied

Read

CUS

John A. Sullivan

(b)(6)

Question 13

Wrt Follow

Memorandum for the President

TO: Office of the President

FROM: John A. Sullivan

DATE: November 15, 1996

RE: Requiring states to provide runaway preventative services to children in foster care.

It should be the policy of the federal government to require states to evaluate all children who enter foster care to determine those most at risk of running away and to provide necessary therapeutic services to avoid the behavior of running. The federal government should provide funding to states for both the child's initial assessment and for any prescribed preventative services. Such a policy is important for the sake of the children at risk and for the financial savings to local social service and law enforcement agencies always inherent in preventative services. A policy directed at reducing the number of children living on our streets could give a human face to a future legislative package aimed at a broader issue.

More than three thousand children run away from home each day in our country. Unable to provide for themselves, many runaways turn to prostitution or trade in illegal drugs in order to support themselves. They are children in constant danger from violence or illness, including HIV infection, which affects an estimated 5.3% of homeless and runaway adolescents.

An alarming number of runaways flee foster care placements. Children in foster care make up .007% of all children in the United States and yet account for 20% of the children living in homeless shelters nationwide, in both urban and rural areas.

Chronic runaways are far more likely than the general population to have their own children at an earlier age and to become dependent on public assistance. They are also more likely to land eventually in jail. Later "treatment" for these children, whether through social service channels or the criminal justice system, is far more costly than preventative services to children at risk.

The behavior of running away is avoidable. Children likely to flee their foster care placement often exhibit a pattern of behavior which can be diagnosed easily by a trained mental health professional. A standardized mental health assessment should be conducted within the first month a child is taken into placement. Children identified as being most at risk of running away could be identified, monitored and given the proper therapeutic preventative services.

John A. Sullivan

(b)(5)

Question 13 - page 2

Providing runaway preventative services to children in foster care could be made part of either health care legislation or a crime prevention initiative. In both instances, funds used for runaway prevention would be a very small percentage of the total package. Preventative services would not only have a direct impact on the children at risk but would be cost effective, a factor which would make such a policy palatable even to a Congress antagonistic to social service programs.

Because children in foster care are those most at risk of running away, and because running away is always dangerous and costly, the federal government should require and fund the provision of runaway preventative services to children in foster care.

GEWS

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
7-23-97

Copied
Spelling
COS

Does This Have Merit?

Stacey D. Steed

(b)(6)

Question 13

Wt Follows

Memorandum for the President

TO: President Clinton

FROM: Stacey Steed, White House Fellow

DATE: December 1, 1996

RE: Policy Proposal - Tax Deduction for Professional Volunteer Time to Non-Profits

Background: Many community-based non-profits are often led by well-intentioned yet inexperienced staff who lack the appropriate level of skill or ability to maximize the group's effectiveness. This creates frustration within the organization and within the community the group attempts to serve. Funders of these organizations who seek results and accountability are also frequently disappointed. This is particularly true when a group receives sufficient funding yet, because of its inability to manage resources effectively, squanders opportunities to create meaningful results. Non-profit organizations will continue to face tremendous challenges in fundraising and accessing scarce financial resources. However, it is critically important that non-profits appropriately manage these scant resources which requires a level of skill that the groups often lack. The most successful non-profits are those possessing shrewd, experienced leadership with the ability to attract and maximize needed resources. With the continued reduction of government spending on social programs, the non-profit community will be increasingly relied upon to provide needed services and community support. It is therefore imperative that we create more support for these vital organizations.

Issue: Currently, tax law allows for charitable deductions for financial donations to non-profit organizations. This provides incentives for financial giving, however, it does not address another significant need that non-profits face: accessing technical expertise. These tax provisions are limited in their ability to address the fundamental needs within the non-profit community and hinder certain groups' effectiveness in addressing social needs.

Solution: I propose an addition to current tax law that will allow a deduction for professional volunteer services donated to a non-profit - \$1000 for a minimum of 75 hours per year. These services can be in the areas of project consulting, staff training, financial consulting or other areas. The deduction will be based on the number of hours donated by a individual to a group, as certified by that group. This "volunteer" deduction will extend to any person who serves on the board of a non-profit or to anyone who donates their time and skills to a group.

This proposal will provide several benefits to the country: increased technical assistance and a transfer of skills to needy non-profits, improved community support for their efforts, and improved productivity within the non-profit community.

Revised/Gem
Egr
Bz

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
7-23-97

Michael J. Sorrell

(b)(6)

Question Number Thirteen

WJF

Copied
Emanuel
Sperling
COS

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Recommendation

I recommend that President Clinton implement the Inner City Public/Private Initiative ("ICPI"). ICPI provides incentives and opportunities for private sector companies to enter partnerships with public agencies to address problems plaguing the inner cities. Under the ICPI model, companies bid on contracts in various policy areas. This memorandum will apply the ICPI model to education.

Program Overview

ICPI programs are administered by state and local governments. In the education model, school districts and city councils review bids from companies and award contracts based on the attractiveness of the bids. Companies awarded contracts are assigned to one of the 15 lowest performing grammar schools in that city. Lowest performing schools are determined by the standardized test scores of the students. ICPI companies adopt the schools and provide financial and administrative support, as well as employees to the school. Company employees are used as instructors, mentors or consultants. As incentive to participate, companies receive tax credits and low interest loans.

Each contract is for three years. At the end of the term, the relationship between the school and the company is evaluated by a review board. The review board is comprised of parents, representatives of the company and the school district, school administrators and city council members. If the relationship is satisfactory, the contract is renewed for another three years. If the relationship is unsatisfactory, the contract is terminated and a new company is solicited.

Significance

ICPI is critical to the re-development of inner cities. It will induce businesses to return to the inner cities, thereby increasing the availability of jobs and tax base. ICPI will also improve the relationship between the private and public sectors. In the education model, ICPI allows businesses to take an active role in the education of our nation's children, creating a more efficient educational system without additional cost to taxpayers.

Critical Issues

Accountability, cost and perceived job loss are the primary issues raised by ICPI. Accountability is addressed through the creation of review boards for each school and city. At the federal level, ICPI will be overseen by the appropriate corresponding agency. For example, the Department of Education would be responsible for the education component of ICPI.

ICPI is funded by tax credits. Therefore, any potential loss of tax revenue is offset by low interest loans which are designed to attract businesses to the inner city, thereby increasing the number of entities taxable by the city.

Unions and local agencies may balk at ICPI fearing that the program will cause the loss of jobs. These fears can be assuaged by an aggressive publicity campaign and the inclusion of agency representatives on planning and review boards.

Conclusion

The President should support ICPI because it will garner bipartisan support, is administered by state and local governments and will attract businesses to inner cities. Moreover, ICPI represents a significant opportunity for the President to attack urban decay with bipartisan support, without alienating his supporters and without additional cost to taxpayers.

Ralun
Fyl- BC

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
7-23-97

Clifford A. Skelton

(b)(6)

Question #13

W. H. Feltner

Copied
Emanuel
COS

Memorandum for the President

Subject: Establishment of a national MILCORPS (Military corps) Program

Concerns for this country's future are at the forefront of discussion in homes throughout America. Lack of family values, lack of hope for the future and endemic criminality among many portions of our nation's youth are often cited in these less than optimistic discussions as causes for a perceived societal decline. Related to these ills is a lack of empathy for other races and cultures. While our government cannot legislate morality and family values, we can provide leadership in helping to instill discipline and a work ethic necessary for a continued contribution to tomorrow's society.

The problem: Young men and women in poor rural or urban America are ill-equipped to break out of their environment and establish a necessary work ethic or empathy for other cultures or peoples within America.

The objective: Take a disadvantaged group of young men and women, allow them to join military life for an abbreviated period of time as members of a military corps (MILCORPS) program. The program would endeavor to reach and sustain the following objectives using the military as a vehicle for leadership and skills training:

- exposure to diverse groups of individuals
- discipline and punctuality
- opportunity
- pride in community and country
- a potential skill or trade
- work ethic

The military would incorporate targeted individuals into mainstream military life. Targeted groups would either stay and make the military a career or take newly established skills back to their community or town.

Methodology: The program would be funded through already budgeted military funds allocated to the recruiting effort. Each year, the entering group of military inductees would consist of a combination of MILCORPS members and standard contract enlistees. The program would establish the following criteria:

- two years of uninterrupted, contract military service (minimum) followed by eligibility for normal military contracts. Normal military pay and allowances.
- 23 years of age or less.
- be a member of a community designated by the military as "government assisted" (government housing or assistance programs) or prove a family income below the poverty line.

Clifford A. Skelton

(b)(6)

Question #13

--no felony criminal record.
--reading and writing competency (high school diploma/equivalency exam not required).

Our nation's military is not a social reform agency. It has strict principles that mandate conformity and establish discipline and routine. The routinization flows well beyond job or assignment; it is a 24 hour a day process. It is a *color blind* organization and does not regard creed or culture when establishing merit; therefore it establishes a sense of empathy. Qualities obtained while serving in military tend to remain well beyond service. A national MILCORPS program is designed not to reform but to form a sense of structure. It targets groups of young men and women not previously held to high standards of excellence, achievement and behavior.



GENS THE PRESIDENT'S FEB
7-23-97
Would this work?
could we do it for schools at least?
BC

Lois A. Scott

(b)(6)

W. H. Feltow

Question 13

13. Memorandum for the President

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Spelling
COS

Recommended Action

The President should immediately propose the creation of a National Infrastructure Investment program. The program would encourage private investment in public infrastructure throughout the nation while strengthening the finances of public and private pension plans. The program would not require additional investment by the federal government.

Issues

- (1) *Infrastructure* requires immense investment nationwide. Over the next 20 years, experts estimate that \$3.3 trillion will be needed to repair or replace our aging infrastructure. The federal highway system alone will require \$800 billion; public schools over \$112 billion. Federal policies must encourage both public and private investment to remove this cloud from our nation's future.
- (2) *Pension funds* represent the single greatest source of accumulated assets and investment potential in the nation. Total assets are in excess of \$5 trillion. State and local government employee pension plans were estimated at \$1.3 trillion in 1995. However, pension plans make virtually no investments in national infrastructure projects. As fiduciary organizations, they must look at the rate of return on each investment. Tax exempt bonds issued to fund infrastructure projects by governmental entities offer yields too low to attract the greatest source of investment capital in the nation – our pension funds.

Solution

Under the NII program, the federal government would simply substitute the current practice of tax-exempt bond financing with tax credits for infrastructure projects, creating a win-win situation: no cost to the federal government while fostering the nation's greater good.

Step 1: Units of state and local government would issue *taxable* securities, presumably at higher interest rates, similar to the rates paid by corporations, to fund infrastructure projects.

Step 2: The federal government would provide the borrowing government a designated amount of federal *tax credits* for each dollar of taxable bonds sold to pension systems (taxable investors).

Step 3: That government would be permitted to sell the tax credits to taxpaying entities, applying sale proceeds to reduce project costs.

Benefits to Nation

- ✓ Dramatically increases amount of investment dollars available for infrastructure
- ✓ Increased demand for infrastructure bonds will drive down borrowing costs for governments, fostering even greater infrastructure investment
- ✓ Enhances security of pension fund investments since municipal default rates are a fraction of corporate defaults
- ✓ No incremental cost to federal government
- ✓ Job creation and economic stimulus as infrastructure projects undertaken nationwide



Question 13 continued

- Benefits to Pension Funds*
- ✓ Participate in projects important to pensioners. For example, teachers' pension programs may want to invest in public school bonds.
 - ✓ Source of new investments. Pension funds already own the majority of all corporate stocks. Infrastructure bonds offer ability to diversify holdings.
 - ✓ Good infrastructure is vital to the success and international competitiveness of American businesses and retention of industry. As the principal owners of corporate America, pension funds are the primary beneficiaries of infrastructure investment.
 - ✓ Safe, secure investments at taxable market rates.
- Additional Considerations*
- ✓ Regulations for program administration could draw from housing tax credit program and Section 103 of the Tax Code
 - ✓ Pilot program recommended
 - ✓ Complements Administration's transportation plan (as ISTEA is revised), education and environmental initiatives

B/Rund

7-23-92

Peter Rundlet ✓

(b)(6)

Question 13

Wrt Follow

Ex - Mountain in Mexico
DOT Print

Memorandum for the President

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COS

To: The President of the United States
From: Peter Rundlet
Re: Policy Proposal
Date: November 27, 1996

Background

The devastating consequences of the concentration of poor people in inner cities are well documented. One of the primary causes of this concentration is the suburbanization of employment: over the past three decades, central cities have experienced an exodus of low-skilled jobs to the suburbs, especially jobs in the manufacturing sector. Most poor people do not have access to a car, and public transportation is generally geared toward moving people from the suburbs to the cities. The ideal solution — assisting poor families to move — is too expensive to implement on a large scale: it costs approximately \$6,000 per year to house a family through assistance programs.

Policy Proposal

Provide federal funds to support a targeted transportation subsidy in metropolitan areas where there is a spatial mismatch between jobs and residences.

Implementation

- * The Department of Transportation ("DOT") would provide funds to eligible metropolitan transit authorities ("MTAs") to increase and improve "reverse commute" transportation service to suburban employment centers.
- * Low-income individuals would receive free transit passes for up to one year while they seek and begin employment outside the central city.
- * Existing public assistance agencies would determine eligibility for program participation; they would receive funds to cover their administrative costs.
- * The DOT would allocate funds annually based upon local need. Additional incentive funds would be given to MTAs showing the greatest improvements in service.

Benefits

- * Improved access to employment opportunities for the inner city poor.
- * Alleviation of concentrated poverty in central cities and the pathologies attendant thereto.
- * Stronger economic bases in central cities, increased local government revenues, and improved government services.
- * Potential reductions in traffic and parking congestion, pollution, and reliance on foreign oil.

Funding

The tax revenue generated from increased employment could more than offset the cost of the program. Some of the savings from welfare reform appropriately could be allocated to this program. A reduction in the "Enterprise Zone" program, which appears to spurn market forces that have shifted jobs out of cities, could provide the necessary funds.

Possible Objections

1. The fundamental political concern during this era of budget reduction is that this proposal may be attacked as another expensive government handout.

Response: This proposal helps fulfill the promise of welfare reform by targeting assistance to those seeking or engaged in employment. The cost would be low, or zero.

2. Suburban residents would resist increased job competition.

Response: Job growth is occurring in the suburbs and equity considerations favor implementation.

3. Current riders of public transit may complain that the program unfairly benefits new riders.

Response: The benefit is targeted to those most in need and it ends soon after employment is established.

Question 13

4. It is not clear that the cost and availability of public transit is the determinative obstacle to obtaining employment in the suburbs.

Response: The program could be tested on a "demonstration" basis in select cities before it is widely implemented.

Conclusion

The potential political obstacles are not insurmountable. The long term costs of doing nothing to alleviate concentrated poverty would be worse.

___ Approved

___ Rejected

___ Let's Discuss

To O'Connell

Ry - bc

7-23-97

Sean E. O'Connor

(b)(6)

Question 13

Memorandum for the President

W. H. F. W.

There are approximately 200 million guns in the United States, nearly one for every citizen. The probability that our children will come in contact with firearms while still in school or as an adult will continue to increase. Firearms need to be treated as a fact of life that children will have to deal with, vice an issue that immediately polarizes fruitful discussion. Much like sex education and automotive safety courses, our children need the tools to deal with this reality. Accidental gun related deaths of children is a national tragedy. Recommend a policy proposal that supports mandatory firearm awareness and safety training for school age children grades K through 6, and mandatory prison sentences for gun owners deemed negligent when their weapon is involved in the accidental death of a child.

Copied
Emanuel
COS

Guns are as much a part of our society and culture as television. Controlling the proliferation of firearms does not appear to be a tenable solution. Several hundred children die every year in gun related accidents. (214 children 14 years old or younger died in 1992) Many, if not all of these accidents are preventable with a minimal understanding of gun safety. As firearms become even more widespread, opportunities for accidental injuries will likely increase. The proposed gun safety awareness training is focused on preventing firearms accidents involving children. All children should know guns are not toys and what to do if they find a firearm. Much like Smokey the Bear teaches not to play with matches, educating children not to play with guns and what to do if they find one should become second nature.

Support for this proposed policy will raise issues both pro and con. Significant pro issues: both sides of gun control issue can support safety training that does not make judgment on gun control. Reinforcing law to punish those negligent in control of their firearms involved in accidental death of children highlights personal responsibility required of individual gun owners. Policy avoids addressing gun control, but rather the behavior of gun owners and/or users. Existing gun safety courses can satisfy safety awareness training requirements.

Significant con issues: Federal government cannot mandate school subject matter, therefore must rely on voluntary compliance. Proving negligence in accidental

gun related children's death may be difficult and possibly cause more harm than good to remaining family. Advocates may feel this policy implicitly supports their position and try to portray it in that manner.

The President should support this proposal as it focuses on preventing accidental gun related deaths of children and punishing those negligent when their weapon is involved, vice making judgment on either side of gun control issue. Although many households do not have weapons present, the possibility of encountering weapons remains high due to sheer number of weapons in the U.S. today. Educating children early will help prevent accidental injury and is a logical fit with existing children's safety programs such as Smokey the Bear, McGruff the crime dog, and traffic safety courses.

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THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
7-23-97

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File
Does this have any units?

PK

Jamie Frederic Metzl

(b)(6)

Question 13

Left Follow

MEMORANDUM FOR : THE PRESIDENT
FROM : JAMIE F. METZL
SUBJECT : Defending the National Information Infrastructure -
Response to Senator Nunn's Proposal

Copied
VP
COS

The electronic communications systems of the National Information Infrastructure (NII) are extremely vulnerable to attack by foreign and domestic actors. Individuals, terrorist groups, and hostile states can insert explosively replicating viruses into computer networks or break into sensitive data systems and manipulate, erase, or steal essential information.

Due to our leading role in computer technologies, the massive amounts of money circulating through these electronic information systems, and the central role which computer networks play in the international economic system and the daily lives of American citizens, these possible attacks pose a dire threat to the country. Such an attack could crash stock markets, disrupt power distribution, communications, banking, and air traffic control, and impair military readiness and other essential functions.

The GAO has estimated that 120 countries are developing computer attack capabilities. In 1995, some 250,000 individuals attempted to penetrate the Department of Defense computer system, with an estimated 65% success rate. The technology to carry out such acts is inexpensive and readily accessible. Attackers can work anonymously from virtually anywhere on earth with access to a telephone line.

Responding to this threat, Senator Nunn has proposed that laws prohibiting domestic operations by the CIA and NSA be amended to allow for domestic operations to defend the NII. I do not feel this would be the best way to address this problem and recommend that you offer to work with the Senator and others to develop a more appropriate approach.

Unlike the traditional threats to our national interest, Cyberspace activities do not respect established geopolitical boundaries. Domestic law enforcement officials often do not have the

expertise to address electronic attacks with potential foreign origins, while national intelligence agencies lack the mandate to respond to threats with potential domestic origins. To protect the NII, however, we need to be mindful of these challenges to traditional concepts of jurisdiction but also careful not to eradicate the division between foreign and domestic intelligence operations which has developed and served our country well over the past fifty years.

Giving spy agencies a free hand to monitor domestic electronic communications systems would eliminate an important safeguard against government intrusion into the private lives of American citizens and could undermine the free exchange of ideas which has been a hallmark of the NII's remarkable growth. Focusing our information defense activities primarily in secretive national intelligence agencies might serve to limit the much needed cooperation of security specialists in the vital business and academic communities.

A more appropriate and effective way to respond to this threat would be to establish an Agency of Information Systems Development and Defense. This independent civilian agency could call upon the intelligence community, the military, academics, and members of the private sector to develop and implement a comprehensive plan to strengthen the information infrastructure and protect it from hostile attack. Working with judicial oversight, it could coordinate this activity without undermining important procedural privacy safeguards. Most importantly, such an agency would be the strongest and most flexible means of coordinating diverse actors to address a rapidly changing problem and a multi-faceted threat we do not yet understand fully.

Baleen

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

7-23-97

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Emanuel
COS

What do you think?

BC

Oliver G. McGee III, Ph.D.

(b)(6)

Question #13

Wt Fellow

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

I propose an education initiative - a National Leadership Essay - for the nation's high school students entitled, "Why I Want to Be America's President for One Day."

The National Leadership Essay will challenge high school students to address the historical role of the American presidency and its responsibilities. Students would be asked to describe their abilities and aspirations for the task of becoming America's President for a day. They would be required to cite the opportunities, risks and benefits they are likely to encounter inside the Oval Office. The National Leadership Essay will not only support the nation's teaching of American History and English Composition, but it will also encourage interest in the electoral process before the voting age. Outstanding essays from each of the nation's high schools would be awarded privately funded annual scholarships and opportunities to meet leaders at the local, state, and national levels. The top national award winner would shadow the President for a day.

Mr. President, many of our teenagers are losing their desire to dream and are destroying their lives before they reach the age of eighteen. This is evidenced by a statistic that I find alarming. According to a 1994 report by the U.S. Bureau of Justice, 1 in 9 young African-American males ages 12-15 were the most vulnerable to violent crime. Should we park an ambulance at the bottom of the bluff or should we extend a ladder to the top of the mountain? Our children need a renewed hope in the American Dream!

As a nation, we must plant in our youths a seed of hope and opportunity. Article II, Section 1 of our Constitution gives every youth a right to aspire for the nation's top job. Each American child in his/her own way, with God's support, must answer a calling: Am I my generation's keeper? If teens contemplate the responsibility up-close, then they will yearn to take charge of their schools, universities, communities, and work places. As you once stated, "one must know the rules before one can change them."

The National Leadership Essay offers America's youth opportunities to explore leadership. Through this education initiative, teenagers will be summoned to examine the scientific, social and philosophical basis and historical values of the Constitution, and the

presidency. Our youths will be encouraged to define their role in the American Dream - a role which advocates hard work and playing by the rules.

Our nation's future wealth and spirit flows from mind-nurturing initiatives. A nation that feeds its youth sustains itself for the next millennium. America's youth of the 21st century will be encouraged to share their talents and vision. Mr. President, it was President John F. Kennedy, who inspired you as a young teen to aspire to a career in public service. By opening one of your days to one of America's sons or daughters, you could encourage a youthful spirit to lead the next generation into the 21st century.

To C. Jennings
Fg BR

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
7-23-97

Ignatius MacLellan

(b)(6)

Question 13

Memorandum for the President

West Fellows

Copied
Jennings
COS

To: The President
From: Ignatius MacLellan, Esq.
Re: Dental Care for the Poor

Introduction

Impoverished adults lack adequate dental care, which adversely affects their overall health and their ability to find work. With welfare's new focus on work, a long-term solution should be implemented now to provide dental care to the poor. Otherwise, the employability of people with inadequate dental health will be substantially hindered.

Two possible approaches are: 1) federally mandating adult Medicaid dental coverage; or 2) providing federal matching grants to allow states to open dental clinics.

Discussion

Here is a summary of existing governmental dental assistance.

- 1) **AFDC Recipients.** Any person under 21, including the parent, in an AFDC "family" is eligible for comprehensive Medicaid dental coverage.
- 2) **Poor Children not in Medicaid Eligible Families.** No federal dental assistance is available.
- 3) **Poor Adults (ages 21-55).** Whether covered by AFDC, SSI or simply low income, poor people over 21 have no comprehensive dental care. For Medicaid recipients, only emergency tooth extraction is covered. States may elect to provide adult dental care to Medicaid eligible adults, entitling states to federal matching funds. Not all states participate.

There are several private efforts to provide dental care to the poor through dental societies and other charitable organizations. These resources are limited and only act in a stop-gap manner without any provision for long-term preventative or restorative care.

The present system is not working. Inadequate dental care adversely affects overall health, self esteem and employability. Adequate dental care is essential for finding work. Simply put, there are far fewer work opportunities for people missing teeth.

Here are two possible federal responses.

1) Mandate Medicaid Dental Coverage. The federal government could mandate that states provide Medicaid dental benefits for adults. This approach has some advantages: a) uses existing Medicaid system; and b) uses private sector dentists. This approach has some problems: a) federal mandates are in disfavor; b) administrative costs would divert money that could otherwise fund care; c) dentists are reluctant to be Medicaid providers because the scheduled payments do not cover the dentist's overhead; and d) many poor people would still be uncovered, e.g., single unemployed people and non-AFDC children.

2) Federal Grants for Dental Clinics. The federal government could provide states with matching grants to encourage state-sponsored dental clinics. This approach has some advantages: a) would provide access to all low-income people; b) would not require substantial federal involvement (consistent with new approach to welfare); c) would have lower administrative costs, resulting in more care for the dollar; and d) would allow creative programs such as clinics connected to teaching facilities. This approach has some problems: a) would not federally mandate care; and b) might be difficult to staff clinics.

Based on this initial analysis, I would recommend further research into a grant program. It could meet the need for long-term dental care for the poor while allowing states to control how the care should be provided.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
7-23-97

Purcell / DeLeon
Fy - Integrity
Be

Terrence K. Kelly

(b)(6)

Question # 13

W. H. F. Wilson

Memorandum for the President

Subject: Affirmative Action

1. Affirmative Action, as we have known it, appears to be coming to an end. This is heralded by many events, most notably the acceptance of Proposition 209 by the voters in California. There are, however, many still in need of the assistance given by Affirmative Action. Furthermore, the social fabric of the nation will be strained by the dissolution of this program, which has had such great tangible and symbolic worth to many minority groups.

2. Proactive efforts are required to assist those in need, and to maintain the goodwill of those helped by Affirmative Action. The opportunity to build a new program while the shards of acceptance for the older one are still discernible, is now. The following guidelines are recommended in crafting a new policy:

a. Any program which is unacceptable to the electorate will fail. To this end, no policy based exclusively on race or gender should be proposed.

b. The program should address current needs, not redress past injury, either actual or perceived. Individual injuries may be addressed in the courts, while redressing injuries to groups of common race or gender will violate the guideline 2.a. above, and could cause legal complications.

c. The program should be constructed with bipartisan input, and with representation from the groups which benefited from Affirmative Action. This is essential if the program is to survive the inevitable period of conflict prior to adoption, and be accepted by the minority groups currently helped by Affirmative Action as a recognition of their needs and worth.

3. To fulfill the need and meet the guidelines presented above, a program based on opportunity for life success is recommended. Opportunity for life success must be defined. This can be done by using economic and social opportunity scales.

a. Economic scales are easily conjectured, so need not be discussed here.

b. Social opportunity is linked to ongoing governmental efforts to improve our public school systems. Public schools are reasonable reflections of the communities they serve, not just the educational opportunities they provide. A comprehensive national rating system for public school systems should be developed, and serve as the social

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Terrence K. Kelly

(b)(6)

Question # 13

opportunity scale for residents in that school district. The work needed to come up with an acceptable rating scheme would pay multiple benefits, and a tremendous amount of data is already available for this task. The scale should be developed by a special committee comprised of representatives from the executive and legislative branches, and experts in education.

4. This method of identifying those in need of preferential opportunities would benefit the needy elements of the same population currently aided by Affirmative Action, with the benefit of including some who are currently in need, but not eligible. Furthermore, it would continue to serve those actually in need of equal life success opportunities as demographics change.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

7-23-97

cc: Sally Berger
Fgr -
PK

Francis J. James

(b)(6)

13. Memorandum for the President

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Berger
cos

To: President Clinton
Fr: Francis J. James
Re: Formation of a Multi-Disciplinary, Mobile Reaction and Anticipatory Task Force ("RATF").

I would recommend, Mr. President, that you consider the formation of RATF, a discrete, quick-response, multi-disciplinary mobile regional task force that is both anticipatory and reactive in nature. RATF would be uniquely suited to combat the many global crises and emergencies that occur every year.

As events in the Central African Great Lakes region recently demonstrate, events often catch governments and international bodies by surprise resulting in humanitarian tragedies and untold sufferings. The current policy of summit meetings, shuttle diplomacy and special envoys to settle regional conflicts - while reasonably effective in the Balkan and Kurdish situations - is in danger of being over-used and carries high political, economic and social risks, should these efforts fail. With the passing of the Cold War, independent nation states increasingly look to the United States for leadership and guidance. While it is impossible for the US to be the world's policeman, the US should, nonetheless, have a plan of anticipatory and reactive capabilities ready to deal with humanitarian crises, terrorist actions or other threats to democratic values and regional stability.

The mobile reaction and anticipatory task force should be comprised of humanitarian, legal, social, economic, military and regional specialists. In addition to its mobile reactive capacity, the key to RATF would be its "anticipatory" nature and its ability to diffuse crises before they occurred.

Mr. President, I would urge you to convene at the White House, a convocation of the brightest, most competent and experienced people in the aforementioned fields, to prioritize strategy and the formulation of a suitable model that can be adapted to different scenarios and geographic locations. I would suggest keeping the RATF's core committee of appointed specialists and strategists limited in number so that decision-making was centralized and immediate, while allowing the actual size of the RATF to remain flexible, to correspond to the situation at hand. The key factors would be mobility, adaptability, anticipatory capacity and effectiveness.

Finally, I recommend that you appoint Vice President Gore to head the RATF. This would give the RATF the necessary visibility and profile it deserves to be effective. I would also suggest that a small group of citizens - representative of a cross-section of the American society - be apprised of and brought into the consultative process of forming the RATF. By promoting participatory democracy, the American public would likely be more inclined to support the initiative if they felt they had a voice and understood the need for it. The RATF should be seen as a transparent bi-partisan effort that advances the policies of American national and international interests.

Mr. President, as you plan your next four years in office, I urge you to maximize this country's leadership potential by creating the RATF.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
7-23-17

✓

Sanjay Gupta
Memorandum for the President
WH FELLOWS
Presumed Consent

To Board / Jennings
This is worth clearly
out — Bz

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Reed
Jennings
COS

Organ transplantation is an archetypical example of 20th century high-technology medicine. It requires skills and knowledge so esoteric that only a few dedicated acolytes have penetrated and it is of immense benefit to a number of patients. Transplantation can cure acute illness and relieve permanent dependence on the medical system. It is also unique because the element on which transplant is based cannot be manufactured or purchased. Human organs can only be obtained as gifts.

Organ donation is based on the kindness of strangers. As a society, kindness is not depended on as a motivating force. We are more comfortable with the exchange of marketplace or the compulsion of law. More than 23,000 people in the United States are waiting for an exceptional act of kindness; more than 30% will wait in vain.

Based on altruism and respect for autonomy, the procurement of organs has always depended on voluntary donation. The legal framework that fosters this voluntary system is the Uniform Anatomical Gift Act, drafted nearly thirty years ago. This act, adopted in all states, recognizes the right of competent adults to will their organs for donation upon death. This advance directive has most commonly taken the form of a donor card.

Many barriers limit this ancient act. Less than 15% of people carry donor cards. In addition, statistics show that those who do sign donor cards are less likely to become victims of vehicular accidents because they are generally as cautious as they are public-spirited. Furthermore, nearly all procurement agencies require additional approval from next of kin. With the present system it is estimated that only 15 to 20% of the 15-20,000 eligible donors are harvested each year. Despite recent attempts at mandatory request laws, the supply of organs lags far behind demand.

Our present system is failing and presumed consent, taking organs without explicit consent, should be considered. This system has numerous advantages over the present system. First, by making donation the standard instead of the exception, a tremendous burden is lifted off family. Second, long delays which otherwise jeopardized organ quality can be avoided. Third, voluntarism is upheld. For those who do not wish to

Sanjay Gupta

(b)(6)

donate, the right to refuse is preserved. This proposal is in accordance with traditional humanism by making the basic presumption one that favors life and by putting the burden of objecting upon those who would deny life to another. Lastly, the U.S. would come closer to meeting the increased demands for organs.

The rapid ascendance of transplantation from experimental science into mainstream medicine in less than a decade has far outstripped society's ability to provide the necessary organs. Today, transplantation's greatest challenge is found nowhere near the medical arena. Research suggests that the organ shortage crisis is due not to a lack of potential donors but rather to a failure to turn potential donors into actual donors -- a paradox of shortage in the face of plenty. Presumed consent may facilitate a narrowing of the gap.

Sanjay Gupta

(b)(6)

To Reed (Jennings)
Fyl - BC

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
7-23-97

Cheryl L. Dorsey

S.S.# (b)(6)

Question 13

Memorandum for the President WAFulon

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Jennings
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The administration should support school enrollment-based health insurance programs targeting uninsured children nationwide. This would be a state-run initiative modelled after Florida's Healthy Kids Corporation. Federal efforts would include:

- a public outreach campaign to increase support for the concept
- facilitation of national replication efforts
- funding provisions such as expansion of the earned income tax credit to include health insurance premiums of dependent children in low-income families

Background

On July 1, 1990, Florida legislators passed the Healthy Kids Corporation Act in response to increasing numbers of uninsured in the state and statistics highlighting a decline in child health and learning readiness. The program provides affordable access to health insurance to middle-class families and premium subsidies for low-income families ineligible for Medicaid. Key elements are use of school systems as grouping mechanisms; partnerships with commercial insurers and health maintenance organizations; pooling state, local, and family funds to cover premiums, and; commitment to comprehensive benefits including prevention.

The first children were enrolled in February 1992. By July 1996, nine Florida counties served 20,000 children with the potential to serve 50% of uninsured Florida children by 1997.

Policy Implications

As of 1994, approximately 14% of children in the United States had no health coverage. Two-thirds of uninsured children have working parents not covered by employer-based health insurance. About half live in families with incomes below 150% of the poverty level. Last, about two-thirds of all uninsured reside in households with school-aged children.

The Healthy Kids model is logical because it acknowledges the aforementioned demographics and helps fill gaps in the major coverage schemes of employer-provided insurance and Medicaid. Also, while much Congressional reform has focused on expanding Medicaid eligibility it fails to account for Medicaid's inherent inequities. Medicaid does not ensure young recipients access to the same locations and continuity of care as privately-insured children. In contrast, 97% of Healthy Kids' enrollees had a usual source of care with their service utilization mirroring that of commercially insured members.

To Gues

What about this?
Is it promising

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THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

7-23-97

✓
Brad Rogers Carson

(b)(6)

Question 13

Page 1 of 3

Wt Follow

MEMORANDUM

To: The President Of The United States Of America
From: Brad R. Carson
Date: November 15, 1996
Subject: Banking Policy For Low-Income Consumers

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There is an invisible banking crisis in America: nearly 50% of low-income households -- more than 10 million families -- are unable to afford a bank account, leaving them with no safe and accessible place to keep money and few inexpensive ways to cash checks. For financial services, the poor instead rely on a proliferating network of pawnshops and check-cashing outlets -- so-called "fringe banks" that charge extortionate interest and levy high fees. To address this inequity, retailers who already serve low-income communities should be allowed to provide basic banking services to the poor. This idea is not radical; in France, grocers act as bankers for rural consumers. But, in the United States, retailers are prohibited by the National Bank Act from offering payment services.

Financial deregulation in the 1980s, while otherwise salutary, led many banks to charge for services that had once been given without cost. As free checking was jettisoned and unprofitable branches were closed, the poor suffered most. Citing the high costs or inconvenience of banking, over half of the low-income families with a deposit account in 1979

MEMORANDUM (Continued)

had abandoned it by 1990. Not surprisingly, the fringe banking system ballooned by 500% during the same period.

This widening fissure in America's banking system is not irreversible, but to restore payment services to low-income consumers we must rethink the traditional definition of a financial institution. Repealing portions of the National Bank Act, this Administration should introduce legislation allowing large retailers to provide basic banking to the poor. Many retailers – such as supermarket chains – serve low-income communities. Already frequented by the poor, these retailers are usually open long hours and many currently cash customers' checks. Easily accessible, retailers can also provide effective and equitable banking services. By establishing an ongoing relationship with banking customers, retailers would enjoy the economies of scale denied to fringe banks, while reducing the risks of fraud and theft. For retailers, basic banking services would draw consumers into stores, increasing profits in their primary businesses. If few restrictions are placed on the use of deposits, retailers could employ the funds as a low cost source of capital. With these two forms of cross-subsidization, it is likely that retailers would not only offer basic banking services for free, but would aggressively market them as well.

A narrowly-tailored and carefully drafted statute authorizing retailers to offer payment services would garner support both from bankers, who have successfully resisted past attempts to mandate free services, and poverty advocates, who recognize the need for inexpensive banking.

MEMORANDUM (Continued)

This unusual coalition would likely persuade Congress to enact the statute, which represents a new and fruitful approach to anti-poverty policy. Unlike regulation, which is often ineffectual or even counterproductive, market incentives create powerful inducements for private actors to meet public needs. Retailers – who have the incentive – should now be given the ability to meet the poor's basic financial needs. Using retailers in this way promises re-integration of America's fracturing banking system, while creating a rare program whose effectiveness is commensurate with its noble ambition.

CC Breard / Jennings
would this second opportunity?

Jean Callahan

(b)(6)

#13

W H Fellow

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

9-23-97

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 modelled 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 Harlem, 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, is unable to cook or clean his home and needs assistance with personal care. Without his home attendant he would clearly be in a nursing home now. Instead, however, as his home attendant assists him for a few hours each day, Mr. S maintains a dignified presence in his neighborhood. "Pop", as he is called by the children in the apartment building, sits 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 has the air of a village elder. Children in the building have a surrogate grandparent, and they learn respect for their elders. It does takes a village to raise a child, and every village needs it's elders.

This 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 where there is no medical reason for them to be institutionalized. Where Medicaid and Medicare would pay for institutional care, it is fiscally sound to try to provide less expensive home care where feasible.

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.

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VP/KMcGinty
What about this?

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THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

7-23-97

John C. Burchett

(b)(6)

Question # 13

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McGinty
COS

Memorandum for the President

The suburbanization of the United States over the last 40 years has caused the loss of millions of jobs in our cities. This exodus has eroded the tax base and prevented cities from maintaining the vital services that are desperately needed by their increasingly poor populations.

One major impediment to urban redevelopment has been that many parcels of land in our cities have been contaminated by decades of industrial use. These contaminated properties, which are known as "brownfields," are difficult to redevelop because under current law, anyone who purchases contaminated property may be liable for the clean-up costs of the property, even if they did not contribute to the contamination. This environmental risk makes it difficult to get financing for redevelopment projects.

To alleviate this problem, I propose that federal law be modified to exempt a purchaser of urban land from liability for previous contamination so long as the purchaser does not add to the pollution problem on the site and takes the following actions:

1. prior to acquisition, the purchaser performs a baseline assessment of the site to determine the existing level of contamination; and
2. the purchaser performs enough remediation of the site to make it safe for the proposed use of the property. This requirement is much less stringent than the current law, which requires removal of virtually all contamination on a site, even if it poses no health risk based on its proposed use. For example, under this proposal, if the site will be used for an industrial warehouse, the level of cleanup required would be substantially less than if it was going to be used for an elementary school.

This type of brownfield legislation would build on recent federal efforts to limit liability for lenders on brownfield sites and on several similar state initiatives. Enactment of this proposal would provide many benefits. It would help the environment by removing a major barrier to the remediation of brownfield sites. It would also slow urban sprawl by encouraging the reuse of urban industrial property. Slowing urban sprawl would save wetlands and rural habitats, reduce the amount of new infrastructure needed in rural areas and even decrease the amount of auto pollution by creating new jobs near existing population centers.

Most importantly, this proposal would be a budget friendly way to reduce some of our worst urban problems. It would require no new funding, help the tax base of fiscally strapped cities, and provide jobs for people who otherwise would be on public assistance.

This proposal also has many political advantages. It would get strong support from the business community, urban mayors, and suburbanites who are increasingly concerned about uncontrolled sprawl. The environmental community should also be supportive because it would speed the clean-up of many urban sites and slow the destruction of greenfields.

"Memorandum for the President"

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

7/23/97

This memorandum requests that you authorize the submission of federal curfew legislation to Congress during the next session (the "Presidential Curfew Legislation"), under which: (a) unaccompanied youths aged 17 and under would be required to stay off the streets after 11 pm on week nights and after midnight on weekends; (b) penalties would include the detention of transgressors at recreational centers, mandatory parental counseling, and, for repeat violations, fines imposed on derelict children and their parents; and (c) exemptions would apply to children going to or from work, religious or school events, or similar activity. Individual states could opt out with appropriate state legislative action.

cc: Raluy
~~W. a. W. H. Fellows~~
~~W. a. W. H. Fellows~~

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 Emanuel
 COS

- The fight against teenage crime is crucial to the Administration's policy goal of reducing crime rates nationwide. While reported crime has been steadily decreasing in American cities over the past three years, reported crime committed by teenagers has been increasing over the same period. In response to this juvenile crime increase, 80% of U.S. big cities have introduced curfew laws since 1990. Even Congress currently is considering legislation that would grant \$125 million in incentive grants to states that adopt juvenile crime prevention measures.
- Curfew laws are effective at reducing juvenile crime. While detractors caution that more scientific research should be done before judging curfews a success, crime statistics reports from around the nation do indicate that curfew laws have been effective. For example, juvenile arrests in Dallas have dropped by over 20% in the two years since the implementation of a 1994 curfew law, and where scientific studies have been done, such as in Phoenix, the results are equally encouraging.
- Unlike other juvenile crime reduction measures such as after-school recreation programs, curfews are not costly to impose. Policemen are easily able to identify teens on the street at night when the streets are otherwise empty. Moreover, the fines assessed against violators and their parents would help to defray the costs of the detention centers and parent counseling.
- The Presidential Curfew Legislation presents a rare opportunity to use a federal law to promote family values. Civil libertarians have asserted that curfews are, on their face, unconstitutional infringements of individual rights. In response to several lawsuits brought by the ACLU, federal courts have struck down some curfew laws. However, while those curfew laws were unconstitutional because they restricted youths from engaging in any outside after-hours activities, this legislation satisfies constitutional requirements because it contains many exceptions for legitimate after-hours activities.

With your approval, we will seek bipartisan Congressional support for the Presidential Curfew Legislation prior to submission. The proposed legislation serves to bolster the Administration's commitment to crime reduction, family values and moral leadership. Absent a continuing commitment from the Administration to combat juvenile crime, overall crime rates are likely to increase for the first time in several years, and Americans will lose confidence in the Administration's anti-crime program.

R. Follow
WHcc: VP
Coulter
good idea
can we do?**Proposal:**

Direct the Federal Aviation Administration to develop and enforce heightened requirements on air quality for commercial airline travel.

THE PRESIDENT
7-23-97**Justification:**

The air quality on U. S. aircraft is very poor—often below OSHA standards—leaving travelers susceptible to sinus and upper-respiratory infections and to outbreaks of contagious diseases. This is an unnecessary health risk to the passengers. It is also a risk which passengers are unable to recognize for themselves: the health problems usually do not manifest themselves immediately, so passengers do not realize the effect of airline air quality on their health. It will cost the airlines money to fix the problem, which means any airline voluntarily choosing to improve air quality would put itself at an economic disadvantage. Therefore, federal regulation is required to solve the problem.

Coped
VP
COS**Background:**

In response to the energy crisis of the 1970's, the airlines realized they could save money by recirculating some of the air in the cabins instead of compressing and heating fresh air from outside. Before the energy crisis, 100% fresh air was circulated every three minutes; today, the fresh-air flow rate is typical one-fifth of this. This lower rate results in higher CO₂ levels, higher levels of particulates, and more bacteria and fungi in the air. These factors contribute to breathing problems for people with respiratory problems and to the likelihood of the transmission of sinus and respiratory infections among passengers.

Another problem is the low humidity of the air, the result of pumping in dry air from outside without adding moisture. Low humidity is also a health risk since the nasal passages and lungs, which provide resistance to airborne infection, are designed to be moist.

Already, influenza outbreaks have been traced back to individual airplane flights. Newer planes, designed to allow air recirculation, have much lower air quality than older planes. As more of these planes are put into use, the danger of infections will only become more widespread.

Economic cost:

Improving the air quality costs money because of increased fuel consumption to compress, heat, and humidify the air. The airlines estimate the cost to improve the air quality to the pre-1980s level to be about \$60,000 per plane per year; this translates into less than a dollar per ticket. The airline industry is now becoming profitable for the first time since deregulation, so airlines should now be able to handle the transient during which ticket fares adjust to reflect the slightly increased operating cost per plane.

Political cost:

None. Airline customers will approve of these changes. Initial airline resistance should disappear over time, since the airlines will all be required to make the same changes, leaving none at a competitive disadvantage. Furthermore, these changes will improve airline management relations with the Association of Flight Attendants, which has called for similar changes.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date

7/24

To: Gene Spedding

From: The Staff Secretary

Probably needs a cover
note from you before
submitting to POTUS.

Phil Caplan



227388

PRESIDENT AND CHAIRMAN

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK
OF THE UNITED STATES

MEMORANDUM

'97 JUL 24 PM4:13

TO: President Clinton
FROM: J. A. Harmon *JA*
DATE: July 14, 1997
RE: Ex-Im Program Budget

I regret that in my first report to you as President and Chairman of the Export-Import Bank of the United States (Ex-Im Bank) it is necessary that I inform you that in my opinion the Bank's program budget request for Fiscal Year (FY) 1998, now pending Congressional action, will not be sufficient to meet the demand for financing assistance for the year. Export financing transactions requiring more than \$300 million of program budget will have to be deferred by the Bank from this year into FY 1998 because funds are not available in the current FY budget. These transactions are primarily in Russia and the NIS.

The increasing demand for credit worthy transactions from these areas is good news. In addition to creating and sustaining jobs in the U.S., Ex-Im Bank financing is assisting these countries move from a central market economy to a free market economy. Overall, Ex-Im Bank has operated at a relatively modest cost to the taxpayer as measured by Ex-Im loss experience in the past ten years.

The current demand would indicate that a program budget of \$1 to \$1.3 billion could be efficiently employed in FY 1998. We are examining various options for actions which we can take to modify our programs in order to stretch our program budget. There are no easy choices; all of them will make it somewhat more difficult for our Nation's exporters to compete for foreign sales with foreign exporters supported by their governments' export credit programs. However, program changes alone will not completely address the budget shortfall. The program budget proposed for FY 1998 was \$632 million, which is \$154 million less than the \$786 million available in FY 1997. The FY 1997 budget will support approximately \$15 billion in U.S. exports.

I recommend for your consideration a \$200 million addition to the Bank's program budget for FY 1998 which would result in a budget approximately six percent greater than the funds available in FY 1997. I am fully aware that providing additional resources to the Bank's programs will involve very difficult budget choices, but without such resources, the Bank will be unable to meet currently anticipated demand in markets such as Russia, the NIS and certain markets in Africa and Latin America.

I am available to discuss this request with you at any time or to provide additional information.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
7-24-97

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 23, 1997

MR. PRESIDENT:

On the fast-track decision memo I sent you last night, I inadvertently left Bob Rubin's name off of the list of supporters of Option 1 under the "views" section of my cover memo.

Bob's name is listed on the underlying NSC/NEC memo, but he is not listed on my cover memo. He wanted to make sure you knew he supported Option 1 regarding the labor/environment issue.

Phil Caplan *TCM*

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 23, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: PHIL CAPLAN *Phil*

SUBJECT: Fast Track

The attached Berger/Sperling/Tarullo/Hilley memo makes a recommendation on two issues with regard to our fast track campaign: 1) our message regarding the use of fast track authority; and 2) our opening position on the labor/environment issue. ***There is agreement among your advisors on message/use, and disagreement on our labor/environment posture. However, you do not need to make a decision now. We've been asked to get the memo to you this evening so you can be familiar with the issues during your meeting tomorrow with Members of Congress.***

Uses. The issue here is on which of your four primary trade initiatives -- Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA)/Latin America; APEC/Asia; Africa; Multilateral organizations (GATT/WTO) -- should the fast track campaign focus. Your advisors agree that the case should be built upon the FTAA and continued Latin American trade expansion, but that we must emphasize that fast track will also help advance the other initiatives. Opponents will seek to make this a referendum on NAFTA, and the campaign could be seen as not far-reaching enough as only one Free Trade Area (FTA) is likely to be concluded before you leave office (Chile). Principals have discussed the possibility of identifying other bilateral FTA candidates, but negotiations are not far along, so we will indicate we are considering other candidates, but only after thorough analysis.

Labor/Environment. The memo recommends taking only a preliminary position to serve as a basis for consultations on the Hill, although there is disagreement among our advisors on which position to take. There are two parts to this issue: 1) what we commit to do outside of any free trade agreements; and 2) what labor/environment provisions should be included within any agreement.

Outside: Principals believe we should negotiate side agreements as appropriate, regardless of what can be included in the agreement itself, as this would reaffirm our commitments made during NAFTA. The approach will vary for each country, but we will maintain that side agreements can be reached through executive authority and would not require legislation. If asked, we would state our willingness to enforce them through trade sanctions similar to those in the NAFTA agreements. Principals feel making side agreements a precondition of new trade agreements, would restrict our ability to reach overall agreements in the U.S. interest -- different countries warrant different approaches. *There is no disagreement among your advisors on this issue.*

Inside: Principals believe the position held by Rep. Gephardt -- include the agreements fully and make them enforceable through sanctions -- is not realistic, could not be negotiated and would receive no support from the GOP or business. Therefore, three options are presented: *Option 1:* accept a position offered by Rep. Archer that would allow provisions to be in the bill that are "specifically related to trade," a term that was almost the basis for agreement between Archer and Ambassador Kantor in 1994. Archer's definition of the term is narrow, i.e., less labor/environment provisions would be included. Under this option, we would accept his term but leave the definition more open-ended. *Option 2:* accept Archer's term but more broadly define it. This approach would specify a fairly far-reaching definition. For example, the types of provisions that were in the NAFTA side agreements would be included in basic trade agreements, and these provisions would be subject to normal dispute settlement, with the possibility of sanctions. *Option 3:* support a clean bill that makes no reference to labor/environment, theoretically permitting any labor/environment provisions because there is no limiting language.

Views. *Option 1 is supported by USTR, NSC, NEC, Commerce, State, Mack McLarty, Jay Berman and Vicki Radd.* They feel it is best to start at a position close, though not identical to, the position of the coalition you are likely to need. Supporters of this option believe taking a more postured and explicit position (*Option 2*) will cause parties to lock into positions and divide the coalition. *Option 2 is supported by John Hilley, Rahm, John Podesta and CEQ.* They feel we are better positioned if we stake out a tougher position, show solidarity with Democratic concerns and give opposing Dems less running room. Supporters of this option think *Option 1* makes us too dependent on Republican support and signals that we have thrown in our lot with the GOP. They recognize we may need to move off of this position, but would be better served if we took the *Option 2* approach at the outset as a negotiating posture. *There is no support for Option 3.* Although this option will permit us to argue it's the same authority granted by President Bush, distinguish us from Archer and avoid a negotiation with him over his definition of terms, it will unite opposition over ambiguity, fueled by lingering distrust from past negotiations.

Option 1 _____ Option 2 _____ Option 3 _____ Discuss _____

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 23, 1997

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ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: SAMUEL BERGER *SB*
GENE SPERLING *GS*
DANIEL K. TARULLO *DT*
JOHN HILLEY *JB/JH*

SUBJECT: Fast Track

We continue to use the July-August period to organize our efforts and prepare for a more visible Congressional and public campaign in September. We also need to finalize our position on two key substantive issues: 1) the negotiations for which we will use fast track authority; and 2) our opening position on the labor/environment issue. This permits us to sharpen our message and begin some quiet, limited Hill consultations before the August recess -- and to prepare for your Thursday meeting with Members.

Uses of Fast-Track Authority

Although we will continue to refine our message framework and develop the most cogent presentation possible, our broad message regarding the uses of fast-track authority clearly should build on three points. First, trade expansion has been a key element of the Clinton economic strategy that has created 12 1/2 million jobs, brought core inflation to a 30-year low and created sustained economic growth. Second, as we enter the 21st Century, we need to be in front of world trade opening efforts, not lagging behind and losing market opportunities. Third, fast track will advance a coherent trade strategy built around four Presidential initiatives:

FTAA/Latin America: As the hemisphere integrates, the United States must not be left behind. Negotiating free trade with Chile is key to exerting American leadership in the FTAA process, to be launched during your April 1998 trip to Santiago.

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

APEC/Asia: We should build on APEC's success by negotiating sectoral agreements in key areas that are springboards to global market opening (in the same way that the 1996 APEC Information Technology Agreement led to the global agreement).

Africa: We would build on our Africa trade and investment initiative by indicating our readiness to begin free trade talks with South Africa when it is ready.

Multilateral: We would continue a 50-year record of American leadership in the GATT/WTO that has substantially lowered global trade barriers and contributed to a 90-fold increase in world trade. Upcoming WTO talks in key areas like agriculture, services, intellectual property rights and government procurement create significant opportunities to reduce foreign barriers.

The Principals recognized that talk of Latin trade can be used by fast-track opponents, who seek to make this debate a referendum on NAFTA. Despite this sensitivity, the Principals felt we must forthrightly make the case for the FTAA and continued Latin American trade expansion, as it is an integral part of our agenda and buttresses our broader themes of global leadership and market opening. However, our hemispheric message is leavened by the fact that the only Latin FTA likely to be concluded during your term is Chile.

A focus principally on Chile and sectoral agreements may cause some Members to question whether this agenda is sufficiently far-reaching to be worth the fight. Principals discussed the possibility of identifying additional bilateral FTA candidates. However, discussions with other countries are not sufficiently advanced, and we would need to know that they helped, rather than hurt, political prospects for fast track. Thus we propose to indicate that we would consider a limited number of additional bilateral FTAs in your second term which could advance U.S. trade policy aims in APEC or elsewhere, but only after thorough analysis and consultations. (For your information, USTR has been thinking of Australia, New Zealand, and possibly others, but there are still questions about them.)

Labor/Environment

We need to settle on our labor/environment position so Charlene can consult quietly on the Hill before the August recess, permitting a quick rollout in September. Our position should be seen only as preliminary, subject to revision after consultation with the Hill. Ultimately, the Administration may need to broker a deal between Republicans and swing Democrats. If past trade

legislation is any guide, swing Democrats and others may want to include other provisions (e.g., worker retraining, general trade law reform) going beyond labor/environment. We will not initiate these at the outset, but we should anticipate them.

There are two parts to the labor/environment issue: 1) what we commit to do outside (parallel to) any free trade agreements; and 2) what labor/environment provisions should be included within any free trade agreement.

Outside the Trade Agreement: The Principals believe we should negotiate labor/environment side agreements as appropriate, regardless of what can be included in the trade agreement. This would reaffirm our promotion of worker rights and the environment consistent with our NAFTA record. We would argue no one approach fits all countries, so the need for agreements and the terms may vary by country (e.g., New Zealand v. Brazil). Side agreements essentially equivalent to those for NAFTA could be reached through executive authority and would not require legislation. If asked, we would state our willingness to enforce side agreement through trade sanctions similar to those in the NAFTA side agreements (i.e., sanctions imposed only to collect "fines" assessed against a country's failure to enforce its labor/environment laws), while eschewing a broader use of trade sanctions. Some in the business community may oppose even this, but others may not and we feel it is essential to persuade swing Democrats of our ongoing labor/environment commitment.

Some have suggested labor/environment side agreements should be a precondition of new trade agreements. The Principals felt this would unduly restrict our capacity to reach agreements in the U.S. interest (and which may, on their own, promote better labor/environmental practices.) Also, countries vary: Australia and New Zealand do not warrant the same approach as Mexico. Although a country's labor/environment record would not be a precondition, it would, of course, be an informal consideration (i.e., we are unlikely to negotiate with a country having a bad environmental record and showing no willingness to address its problems).

You should be aware some will argue this approach steps back from your NAFTA position because you are not insisting on full NAFTA-like side agreements for every country. Again, we can argue that different countries justify different approaches.

Within the Trade Agreement: The second, and more controversial, issue is the extent to which labor/environment provisions can be included within fast-track trade agreements. Gephardt insists they be fully included and enforceable through trade sanctions, perhaps even through privately initiated actions. The Principals believe this would be neither feasible to negotiate nor, in the

view of many, desirable. It would likely lose most Republicans and the business community, making it impossible to assemble a coalition for passage.

Representative Bill Archer favors allowing on the trade bill labor/environment provisions that are "specifically related to trade," a formulation that was almost the basis for agreement between Ambassador Kantor and Archer in 1994. The phrase has some appeal: it makes sense that only trade-related provisions would be in a trade agreement. However, Archer's definition is quite narrow (e.g., sanctions apply against a country enacting environmental protections that are really disguised barriers to trade, a definition that, if anything, limits environmental protection). The definition could be broader (e.g., country reduces export costs by failing to enforce its labor/environment laws), but Republicans and the business community are rallying around the term, narrowly defined.

You should be aware Charlene believes we will ultimately end up with a fairly narrow definition of "trade-related" coupled with a commitment by the Administration to negotiate side agreements when appropriate. For this reason, she believes it is important you be comfortable with accepting this formulation eventually. If so, the choice between the options below may heavily be a tactical question of the best place to start. There are three options:

Option 1: Trade-Related "Plus": We would essentially accept Archer's "specifically related to trade" term, but leave the definition a little more open-ended. This would permit us to seek a broader definition, but not put us in opposition to a term -- and a fairly narrow definition -- that Charlene believes is likely ultimately to prevail. We could correctly present the term as one we embraced in 1994. No matter how the term ultimately is defined, we would state our intention to negotiate labor/environment side agreements when appropriate.

Option 2: "Trade-Related" Broadly Defined: Instead of leaving ambiguous the breadth of the definition of "trade-related", this approach would specify a fairly far-reaching definition. So, for instance, the provisions on persistent failure to enforce labor or environmental laws that were included in the NAFTA side agreements could be included as provisions in a basic trade agreement, so long as this failure was related to trade (i.e., affected imports or exports). These provisions would be subject to normal dispute settlement under the trade agreement, with the possibility of trade sanctions/fines if a country did not comply with a dispute settlement panel's ruling. In addition, we would articulate some threshold criteria indicating which countries we would choose to negotiate with. We would also seek to set up some informal review mechanism by Congress before entering

negotiations with any one country. Again, we would negotiate labor/environment side agreements, when appropriate.

Option 3: Clean Bill: The bill would make no reference to labor/environment, theoretically permitting any labor/environment provisions (because there is no limiting language). This permits us to argue it is the same authority granted President Bush, distinguishes our position from Archer's, and avoids a thorny negotiation over Archer's definition of "trade-related."

However, this may be only a short-term position, since Republicans and the business community will unite in opposition to ambiguity, fueled by lingering distrust over past negotiations. It will probably quickly drive us into a debate over "trade-related" or some variant or cause us to forswear labor/environment provisions in trade agreements. For these reasons, no Principals favor this option.

USTR, Treasury, NSC, NEC, Commerce, State, Mack McLarty and Jay Berman favor Option 1. They feel it is best to start at a position close, though not identical to, the position of the coalition you are likely to need (many Republicans, the business community, some swing Democrats). They feel the more explicit Options 2 position will cause parties to lock into positions from which agreement will be more difficult, divide our coalition rather than uniting it and grind progress to a halt. The business community, which will be an important engine behind this effort, will refuse to be active until this issue is resolved. Those on the left will push for more an even more aggressive labor/environment stance than the postured position. Therefore, we will be caught in a two front war, with little support. Eventually, we will need to move off our position, which will only hurt us with swing Democrats. They believe if our goal is to secure fast track in 1997 or early 1998, Option 2 makes it virtually impossible.

John Hilley, CEQ and John Podesta favor Option 2. They feel we are better positioned if we stake out a tougher position, show solidarity with Democratic concerns and give opposing Democrats less running room substantively to oppose our opening position. They believe Option 1 makes us too dependent on Republican support and that Option 1 will signal to Democrats that we have thrown in our lot with the Republicans, making it difficult to secure more than a core 20-40 Democratic votes. They believe other approaches may place passage of the bill at risk. With so few Democratic votes for the bill, and Republican support possibly topping out at 170-180 votes, the bill may fail. A related danger is that a clear, early signal that the bill will be passed by Republican votes gives us little leverage to shape the bill, further threatening Democratic support. They recognize we may need to move off this opening position, but believe we would be better served if we took this approach at the outset.

Those favoring Option 1 are concerned about the establishment under Option 2 of threshold criteria and informal Congressional review mechanisms before negotiations with a country begin. They fear starting down this road would result in Congress enacting rigid, statutory criteria and a Congressional vote before we could begin any negotiations, hobbling our trade agenda and damaging bilateral relations.

Under either Option 1 or 2, if you eventually accept a more narrow definition of "trade-related" some will argue you are backtracking on your NAFTA approach by not insisting labor/environment provisions be included in the trade agreement itself. Your October 1992 Raleigh speech on NAFTA references that labor/environment provisions were "serious omissions" from the Bush-negotiated NAFTA. (There is no discussion of future trade agreements.) We think you can argue that a "trade-related" approach does envision inclusion of some provisions in the trade agreement and, as in NAFTA, side agreements may be sufficient to achieve our labor/environment objectives. This argument may persuade some, but probably not environmental groups.

Again, this should be seen as a starting position, subject to revision based on Hill consultations. In particular, we need to get the impressions of Democratic supporters (Matsui) and key swing Democrats (Rangel), who are critical to a successful coalition.

RECOMMENDATION

USTR, Treasury, NSC, NEC, State, Commerce, Berman and McLarty favor Option 1.

John Hilley, CEQ and Podesta favor Option 2.

Option 1 _____

Option 2 _____

Option 3 _____

Let's Discuss _____

July 22, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Religious Outreach at the White House

FROM: Flo McAfee and Linda Lader

Both of us have been pleased and very honored to assist you with religious issues and with people in the faith community over the past four years, and we both remain committed to being of help to you in the future. Because we know how important these people and issues—and your personal faith—are to you, we wish to bring to your attention our concerns about how these matters will be handled in the White House in the coming months. In brief:

- (1) With Marilyn DiGiacobbe leaving the White House at the end of July, it is not clear who, if anyone, will be the staff person assigned to this area.
- (2) After four years of concentrated, committed effort on your part and from many others, we are concerned that significant ground could be lost.
- (3) Should there be a dramatic difference in the understanding or attention shown to these people and to issues of importance in the faith community, we are especially worried that it would breed cynicism about your motives. ("He doesn't really care about these things, he was just trying to get reelected.")
- (4) Without anyone in the White House who has an unbiased sensitivity to *all* the faith communities, access to you, to White House staff and to events would be skewed in favor of those who have the best personal contacts, and the voices of a few could drown out the vast majority.
- (5) Many new heads of denominations have been elected who have not yet been invited to any events and who need to be contacted.
- (6) Though we are enthusiastic about the upcoming event on Religious Freedom in the Workplace, we hope that the staff involved will be as sensitive to the religious dimensions of this occasion as they are to the legal issues.
- (7) We are especially hopeful about your initiatives regarding race, but we have heard from various religious leaders who are unhappy about not having been contacted by the White House and who wish to be included in the process and hope to be invited to related events.
- (8) The annual Religious Leaders breakfast should now be in the planning stages if it is to take place in September. (Suggested date: September 15.) To that end, attached is a letter from Tony Campolo suggesting what could be the start of a list for the breakfast meeting.

We will be having lunch in the White House Mess with Marilyn DiGiacobbe this Friday, July 25. If it were possible for us to drop by and see you for a few minutes, we would appreciate the opportunity to discuss this candidly with you in person.

As always, we commend you for the great things you are doing for this country!

— with gratitude —

Maria C.
We do need to give
them a vision, pick up
no points - show up
J. Winston BC

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
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- Ross
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- Shelley F.

- Julie
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REVISED

Please check
to see if it's
accurate.
TOD

PRESIDENT CLINTON MEETS WITH TOP SCIENTISTS TO DISCUSS CLIMATE CHANGE
July 24, 1997

"The science is clear and compelling: We humans are changing the global climate...No nation can escape this danger. None can evade its responsibility to confront it."

*— President Clinton, Address to UN General Assembly
Special Session on the Environment, June 26, 1997*

Following up on their remarks to the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on the Environment, today President Clinton and Vice President Gore will hold a round table discussion with eminent scientists, including three Nobel laureates, to discuss the science of climate change and the need to take action to mitigate this problem. Today's discussion begins a series of Administration efforts and events to increase public awareness of the seriousness of this problem and the consequences that are likely to result if we fail to act.

As a party to the 1992 Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United States is engaged in long-term negotiations on the mitigation of climate change, which are scheduled to culminate in Kyoto this December with a treaty setting a legally binding target and timetable for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. Today's meeting demonstrates the President's strong commitment to take action on climate change and to lay the scientific facts before the American people prior to the Kyoto Conference.

Why Climate Change is a Problem:

* Human activities are adding to the Earth's natural greenhouse effect by steadily increasing the atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases. Carbon dioxide (CO₂) is the largest part of this problem, accounting for about 85% of U.S. greenhouse gas emissions. Since about 1860, the atmospheric concentration of CO₂ has increased by about 30%. Other greenhouse gases, such as methane and nitrous oxide, amplify this problem. **Without intervention, emissions and concentrations of CO₂ will continue to increase, reaching the highest level in the last 50 million years by 2100 (over 700 parts per million by volume). Such concentrations are expected to push up average global temperatures by 2-6° F.**

* Scientists agree that global warming and disruptions in the world's climate could cause a substantial increase in infectious diseases such as malaria, increase the incidence and intensity of floods and droughts, raise sea level enough to inundate thousands of square miles along the U.S. coastline, decrease food production in some of the world's poorest nations, and threaten the survival of many plant and animal species.

Joining the President and Vice President today in the audience will be cabinet members and Administration representatives including Secretary Pena, Department of Energy; Secretary Shalala, Health and Human Services; Secretary Herman, Department of Labor; Secretary Daley, Department of Commerce; Carol Browner, Environmental Protection Agency; James Lee Witt, Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency and others whose agencies could play a role in dealing with the impacts of climate change.

The following scientists will participate in today's round table discussion with the President and Vice President:

*** Dr. F. Sherwood Rowland, University of California at Irvine.** Dr. Rowland won the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1995 for his pioneering research in atmospheric chemistry of the destruction of the ozone layer. He currently serves as the Foreign Secretary of the National Academy of Sciences and is a former President and Chairman of the Board of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Rowland received his Ph.D. from the University of Chicago in 1952 and is currently the Donald Bren Research Professor of Chemistry and Earth System Science at UC Irvine.

*** Dr. Mario Molina, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.** Dr. Molina was awarded the Nobel Prize along with Dr. Rowland for their research on the thinning of the ozone layer. Molina and his colleagues demonstrated experimentally how ozone-destroying chlorine functioned in the atmosphere. He is currently the Lee and Geraldine Martin Professor of Environmental Science at MIT. Dr. Molina serves on the President's Committee of Advisors on Science and Technology and has also served as an advisor to NASA, the National Science Foundation and the National Institutes of Health.

*** Dr. Jane Lubchenco, Oregon State University.** Dr. Lubchenco is currently the Wayne and Gladys Valley Professor of Marine Biology and a Distinguished Professor of Zoology at Oregon State University. She has received numerous teaching awards and is also an American Academy of Arts and Sciences Fellow and a Fellow to the American Association for the Advancement of Science. She received her Ph.D. from Harvard University in 1975.

*** Dr. Stephen Schneider, Stanford University.** As a postdoctoral researcher at NASA's Goddard Institute for Space Studies and later at the National Center for Atmospheric Research, Dr. Schneider's work focused on the influence of greenhouse gases and suspended particles on the earth's climate. In 1992, he was awarded a MacArthur Fellowship for his ability to integrate and interpret the results of global climate research to the public. Dr. Schneider is currently a professor in the Department of Biological Science and a Science Fellow at the Institute for International Studies at Stanford University.

*** Dr. Bob Shope, University of Texas.** Dr. Shope has devoted his career to the study of viruses carried by mosquitoes, ticks and other biting insects. Since receiving his medical degree from Cornell University in 1954, Dr. Shope has spent time in Malaysia, Brazil and other tropical sites studying insect-borne diseases. He was a Professor of Epidemiology at Yale University's School of Medicine from 1975-1995 and served as the Director of the Yale Arbovirus Research Unit for 24 years. Dr. Shope is presently a Professor in the Departments of Pathology and Microbiology and Immunology at the University of Texas Medical Branch.

*** Dr. Henry Kendall, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.** Dr. Kendall won a Nobel Prize in 1990 for his work in particle physics. Throughout his career, Dr. Kendall's work has focused on U.S. energy and defense issues including the nuclear arms race, nuclear power and renewable energy sources. Dr. Kendall is a founding member of the Union of Concerned Scientists and has been elected

to the National Academy of Sciences. He is currently the J.A. Stratton Professor of Physics at the Massachusetts Institute for Technology.

*** Dr. John Holdren, Harvard University.** Dr. Holdren is an expert on energy and environmental science. He is currently chairing the Presidential Committee of Advisors on Science and Technology Study of the entire U.S. energy research and development portfolio in relation to the economic, environmental and security challenges of the next century. He is presently the Teresa and John Heinz Professor of Environmental Policy and Director of the Program on Science, Technology and Public Policy in the John F. Kennedy School of Government and Professor of Environmental Science and Public Policy in the Department of Earth and Planetary Sciences at Harvard.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

To: Gene Sperling Date 7/24
Dan Tarullo Mike McCury

From: The Staff Secretary

Vicki asked that we have
you take a look at this,
particularly the last ff.

If you have any comment,
please let Dave Leary, 69371.

Phil Caplan

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

July 24, 1997

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

I am happy to announce the appointment of Jason S. Berman to serve as my Special Counselor and coordinate the Administration's effort to pass fast track legislation

During his tenure at the White House, Mr. Berman will take a leave of absence from his current position of Chairman and CEO of the Recording Association of America. I am grateful to him for setting aside this work to join our team. Mr. Berman's extensive knowledge and unparalleled experience will be invaluable to our effort.

I am also pleased to announce that Victoria L. Radd will be joining Mr. Berman in coordinating this effort. Ms. Radd currently serves as Assistant to the President and Chief of Staff to Erskine Bowles. During the past four years, she has also served as Associate Counsel to the President and as Deputy Director of Communications. Prior to joining the White House, she was a partner in the law firm of Williams and Connolly. Ms Radd is an outstanding member of my staff; for this reason I am entrusting her with this important task.

The economic strategy of my administration, based on reducing the deficit, investing in the education and skills of our people and opening markets has helped produce the strongest economy in the world. I am calling on the Congress to enact fast track legislation so we can continue our aggressive drive to open markets to our goods and services and create more high skilled jobs for the American people. Every President, Republican and Democrat, in the past two decades has had this vital component to maintaining effective American leadership in the global economy. Fast track authority is in the national interest of the United States, and my appointment of Mr. Berman makes clear my determination to fight for passage.

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Health Care Financing Administration

The Administrator
Washington, D.C. 20201

July 23, 1997

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

'97 JUL 24 PM 2:21

Dear Mr. President:

Please accept my resignation from the position of Administrator of the Health Care Financing Administration, effective September 13, 1997.

As a result of the confidence you have reposed in me, I have had the opportunity to lead this critically important agency during an especially challenging and productive period. I am proud of HCFA and its remarkable staff, and of what we have accomplished. I have also had the opportunity to work closely with a group of remarkably capable and dedicated colleagues throughout your Administration. I believe that together we have achieved a great deal, and of course we stand on the threshold of the most significant and productive changes in Medicare since that program's inception.

After more than four years, however, the time has come for me to move on. I am especially gratified by your choice of Nancy-Ann Min DeParle to succeed me. I am confident that her very special talents will provide this organization with outstanding continuing leadership.

It has, again, been my special privilege and pleasure to serve you and the nation in this role, and I am grateful for the opportunity you have afforded me.

Sincerely,

Bruce C. Vladeck
Administrator

7/27/97

Send to Donskind?

Yes ☒

No ☐