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001. memo	Reed et al. to VPOTUS re: Seizing the Outsider's Agenda (6 pages)	5/23/94	P5
002. memo	Stephanie Mathews O'Keefe to Cathy Mays re: Community Compact meeting with Reed, 3/14 at 11:30 (partial) (1 page)	3/12/97	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
 Domestic Policy Council
 Bruce Reed (Subject File)
 OA/Box Number: 21205

FOLDER TITLE:

Ideas [1]

rs47

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]

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

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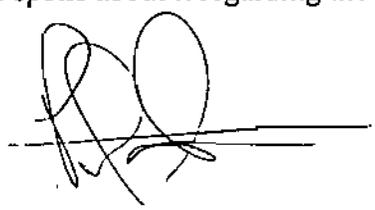
MEMO

Ideas -
~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
Theories

To: Bruce Reed, Michael Waldman, Jose Cerda
From: Paul Glastris
Subject: New Yorker article
Date: April 28, 1999

Here's the article on the new Chicago School theories of "social norm cascades."

I spoke about it regarding the Culture of Violence speech.



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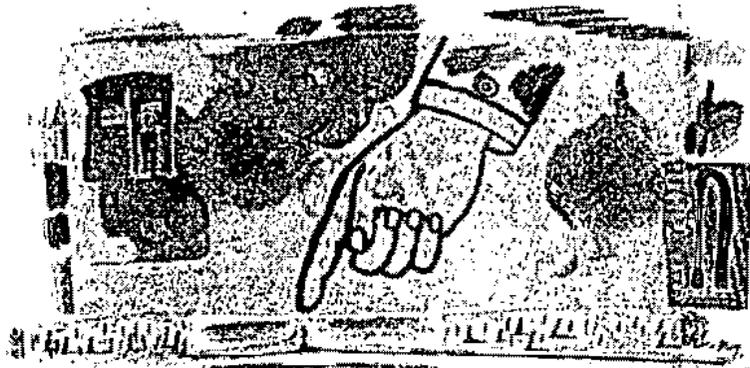
TRACEY MEARES is driving in circles. She has promised to show me a church that was, until a few months ago, the site of an open-air drug market in West Garfield Park, one of the poorest neighbor-

hoods of Chicago, but now we're caught in a tangle of barricades and one-way streets set up by the community to discourage suburban drug buyers from driving off the Eisenhower Expressway. Meares, a thirty-year-old assistant professor at the University of Chicago Law School, is studying drug-law enforcement in the inner city. And her research has focussed on some of the more indirect methods of fighting crime. "Drugs used to be sold right on the steps of the church," Meares tells me when we are finally standing in front of the Presentation B.V.M. Catholic Church, on South Springfield Avenue, which has bullet holes in the façade. A priest told her that once, when he was calling his dad from here, the people across the street assumed he was calling the police, and started throwing rocks.

of very heavy sentences, you're going to be removing lots of people from the community, and you'll have predictable problems—an increase in family disruption, a lower standard of living because law-abiders rely on drug offenders to provide them with money for support for their families, and protection," Meares says. Consequently, drug crackdowns can affect the way the community perceives the legitimacy of the police.

At the same time, Meares argues, the incarceration rate among young black men is so high—nearly a third of them are in jail or on probation—that "there's a higher likelihood that if you're black you'll be perceived as an offender; and this is what generates the stories about black people, where taxi-drivers refuse to pick up." When law-abiders are stigmatized, Meares, who is herself African-American, says "they're less committed to passing on the norms of law-abiding behavior. In other words, Meares argues, people obey the law not just because they fear punishment but because they believe that government has the right to tell them how to behave.

Frustrated by the growing distrust of the police in the inner city, black legal scholars have endorsed radical forms of racial payback, such as jury nullification. Meares has a more politically and legally defensible proposal, based on her study of



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cial norms"—the informal standards of behavior that people obey rather than risk ostracism or humiliation. Meares advocates tailoring law-enforcement strategies to change the way law-abiding African-Americans perceive the police. Consider, she says, the reverse-sting operation. "The standard law-enforcement approach says, 'Let's focus on people who sell drugs: there are fewer of them, they're more visible, and they harm more people,'" she explains. In traditional sting operations, called "buy busts," an undercover officer poses as someone wanting to buy drugs and then arrests the seller. The result is that those arrested are disproportionately poor and black.

In a reverse-sting operation, the police pose as drug dealers and arrest the buyers, who tend to be a more demographically diverse group. In Chicago, for example, as many as eighty per cent of drug buyers are from surrounding suburbs, which are disproportionately white. By arresting them rather than the sellers, reverse-sting operations in Chicago have cleared out a number of open-air drug markets, among them the one at Presentation Church: the reverse stings scare away suburban buyers and, at the same time, according to Meares, create an appearance of fairness that works to undercut the mistrust of police in black neighborhoods. "If the face of the drug offender becomes much more like America, that encourages cooperation with the police among people of color," Meares says. She cites this change as an example of how government can control criminal behavior by manipulating social norms rather than by meting out legal punishments.

Meares is part of a group of young scholars at the University of Chicago Law School who have made the study of "social norms" the most provocative new movement in the legal academy. Laws threaten you with criminal and civil punishment; norms threaten you with being shunned and ostracized by friends, neighbors, and fellow-citizens. Meares and her colleagues are studying ways that norms can influence behavior more effectively than law; ways that norms and law together can influence behavior; and ways that norms and law can influence each other. And

they are pursuing this line of inquiry across a variety of public-policy areas, ranging from inner-city crime to pornography in cyberspace. One faction of social-norms theorists even favors enlisting government in an ambitious program of creating new norms. Although the movement is still defining itself, it might change the way we think about law and regulation in the twenty-first century.

FOR most of the nineteenth century, the dominant view of law was confident and formal. Law was a science, Christopher Columbus Langdell, who became dean of Harvard Law School in 1875, declared. Legal formalists believed that, because people were rational, their behavior would conform to law in precisely the way that lawmakers intended. By the beginning of the twentieth century, however, legal realists began to assail this belief as outdated and naive, pointing to gaps between laws' intended effects and their actual consequences. The laissez-faire doctrine of freedom of contract, for example, assumed an equality of bargaining power between employers and workers; but this faith was shaken by the Depression. Legal realism has given birth to all sorts of lively skepticism about law in the twentieth century, and some of the most influential skepticism has come out of the law-and-economics movement, which emerged at the University of Chicago.

That movement was defined in 1960 by "The Problem of Social Cost," the most frequently cited article about law ever written. In it Ronald Coase, a professor of economics at Chicago, imagined a conflict between a rancher raising cattle and a neighboring farmer raising crops. Coase said that if the rancher's cattle trespassed on the farmer's crops, it didn't matter what the law said about who should pay for the damage. If the rancher was liable for the damage, he would take all economically justifiable steps to control his cattle, but if the farmer was liable for the damage he would pay the rancher to take exactly the same step. Assuming that bargaining cost nothing, Coase argued, the market would efficiently allocate resources, regardless of what the law said.

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Embracing Coase's analysis, the law-and-economics movement changed the way that judges applied the law and the way that scholars taught it. Legal thinkers such as Robert Bork, the failed Supreme Court nominee, argued that antitrust laws, for example, often had perverse effects, because they interfered with the ability of the market to satisfy consumer preferences. Robert Ellickson, a professor at Yale Law School, was one of those who absorbed the lessons, of the Chicago school. But in the eighties Ellickson decided to do something that law professors rarely do: interview people. He set out for the cowboy ranches of Shasta County, California, to test Coase's famous hypothesis about the behavior of farmers and ranchers. In 1991, Ellickson published a book based on his research, "Order Without Law," that's now hailed as the harbinger of the new interest in law and social norms.

"I went out to Shasta County because more than anywhere else in California there was a patchwork of ordi-

nances on the ranches out there," Ellickson told me. On "closed range," ranchers are liable for damage caused by their trespassing cattle, he explained, while on the "open range" even a rancher who has been negligent in managing his herd isn't liable for damage to a neighbor's land. Interviewing ranchers, Ellickson found that most of them had a vague idea about which lands were open and which were closed. However, most of them didn't care. "That's just the law, but out here we think people should take care of their own animals," they told him. The farmers and ranchers were committed to resolving their disputes through a social norm of cooperation and respect for the neighbor's property. Ranchers who didn't cooperate were ostracized, not sued. Ellickson's subversive conclusion: "People frequently resolve their disputes in a cooperative fashion without paying any attention to the laws."

I was a student in Ellickson's prop-

erty-law class in 1990, and I still recall his excitement as he argued that, in continuing relationships involving small amounts of money, law matters less than social norms. Ellickson addressed the class with blustery zeal. Consider, Ellickson told us, the dramatic change in the laws involving landlords and tenants in many states during the nineteen-seventies. Before the law changed, if water started dripping from your ceiling you had to pay for the repairs yourself. After the law changed, you could force the landlord to fix the ceiling, and if he didn't fix it you could withhold the rent. But the change in the law, Ellickson said, had little impact on the way landlords and tenants actually interacted. Before the law changed, most landlords would fix a leaky ceiling anyway, because they had an incentive to keep their tenants happy and their apartments in good shape. After the law changed, tenants still didn't have the nerve to withhold the rent when the ceiling leaked, be-



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cause it would be uncomfortable to have your landlord hate you.

Sparked by Ellickson's book, the study of social norms began to catch on in law schools across the country, but the shape of the new movement didn't become clear until last spring, when the leading scholars in the field converged at the University of Chicago Law School for a conference about social norms and social meaning. There was a whiff of rebellion in the air as the mandarins of the Chicago school of law and economics gathered skeptically to observe what their younger colleagues were up to. "Many of us who have been around the block a few times feel that this is a really big deal," Ellickson announced. "This study of the importance of norms," he stressed, "does, in fact, challenge traditional paradigms for analysis of law."

The leader of the upstarts, a thirty-six-year-old Chicago law professor named Lawrence Lessig, issued a revolutionary manifesto more activist than even Ellickson had envisioned. "My aim," Lessig announced, "is to outline a research program for what I will playfully refer to as the New Chicago School." This new program, he promised, would study the ways that law can influence behavior indirectly, by changing social norms.

To illustrate what he had in mind, Lessig described how American states in the nineteenth century tried to stamp out duelling. First, "state governments made it illegal and threatened big punishments for engaging in duelling," Lessig said. "The problem was that the people who engaged in duels thought of themselves as members of an elite; and if a gentleman said 'I can't duel because I'll go to jail' his challenger would accuse him of being a coward." So the states tried a more indirect approach. "They disqualified someone from holding public office if he duelled," Lessig explained. "Now if the person wanted to decline the duel he could appeal to the idea that he had a higher duty to serve the state by holding public office. He might still be a coward, but the state had given him a good reason to back out."

After declaring the birth of the New Chicago School in the spring, Lessig left Chicago this fall for a pro-

fessorship at Harvard Law School, but some of Lessig's young colleagues at Chicago are adapting his insights to the regulation of crime in the inner cities. Dan Kahan, a thirty-four-year-old law professor at Chicago, points to gun-snitch laws as a modern example of an indirect law-enforcement strategy. "In North Carolina," Kahan says, "there was a community where they had a pretty serious problem with guns in the schools, and when they tried to crack down on the gun possession it didn't do much good. The harder the authorities tried to get rid of the guns, the more they reinforced the signal that possessing a gun makes you somebody who is willing to defy authority." Instead, says Kahan, the local police chief started to pay students who turned in their classmates. "And that worked really well," Kahan says. "It changed the meaning of having a gun. Once the onlookers were willing to sell out the possessors, it was harder to be under the illusion that the possessors had high status."

Kahan also defends a far more controversial method of regulating crime by manipulating social norms: shaming punishments. In an age when prison is expensive and degrading, and, according to many criminologists, ineffective in deterring crime, Kahan maintains that it's far cheaper and more efficient for the state to punish or deter nonviolent criminals by shaming them. Kahan points to a colorful variety of recent shaming punishments that judges have imposed on low-level felons instead of sending them to jail: a judge in California ordered a shoplifter to wear a T-shirt announcing "I Am a Thief"; a judge in Seattle ordered a woman to wear a sign declaring "I Am a Convicted Child Molester"; in New York, a slumlord was sentenced to house arrest in one of his rat-infested tenements. Other judges are experimenting with apology rituals: in Maryland, some underage defendants convicted of misdemeanor offenses have to apologize on their knees and are released only if their victims are convinced that the remorse is sincere.

"There's no question that there's an element of moralizing about shaming punishments that goes against the grain of liberal sensibilities,"

Kahan, who cast a write-in vote for the Vermont socialist Bernie Sanders during the last Presidential election, and displays a bumper sticker in his cluttered Hyde Park office which says "SUBVERT THE DOMINANT PARADIGM." "That doesn't bother me. It's crazy to make a condition of anything's being accepted in the law that it doesn't moralize, when the immorality of the status quo is so obvious." After graduating from Middlebury College and Harvard Law School, Kahan clerked for Justice Thurgood Marshall, and he imagines that Marshall would have been appalled by shaming penalties. "He had a kind of instinctive individualism that's in tension with this kind of thinking," Kahan confesses.

But, Kahan maintains, even if shaming punishments are undignified and vulgar, they're less degrading than sending someone to jail. "Some people tell outlandish horror stories—they say that shaming punishments will unleash this appetite to hound people," he says. "There'll be lynchings. We'll

be launching ourselves into the puritan age. That's possible. But what's the likelihood that that will happen versus the certainty that people will be imprisoned if you don't use shaming penalties? Nothing destroys your life nearly so completely as having spent time in jail."

Not all of Kahan's colleagues in the norms movement share his enthusiasm for shaming. Eric Posner, a thirty-one-year-old assistant professor at the University of Pennsylvania Law School, is spending the term as a visiting assistant professor at Chicago. "What happens if for some of these crimes, like selling drugs, only black people are shamed?" he asks. "Is that what we want? Where there's a group of people who are hostile to the dominant majority, with good reason, because they've been discriminated against and brutalized by the police, then the punishments that are imposed on these people will sometimes be *status-enhancing*."

Kahan stresses that he endorses the use of shaming only for relatively low-

level, nonviolent crimes, as an alternative to prison. Like Tracey Meares, he believes that containing minor crimes and promoting law-abiding norms will help to contain more serious crime—an approach that is credited with a substantial drop in crime in cities such as New York. Nevertheless, Kahan's enthusiasm for shaming penalties suggests a connection between the Chicago school of social norms and an older, more conservative, and arguably creepier tradition of legal thought, embodied by Lord Devlin, a British legal theorist. In the nineteen-fifties, Devlin opposed proposals to decriminalize homosexuality, because, he argued, the central purpose of law isn't to deter crime or to prevent harm but to express society's moral condemnation of conduct that it finds hateful and disgusting. But Kahan insists that the social meaning of laws can just as often be liberal as conservative: laws criminalizing homosexual conduct may convey moral condemnation of gays, he argues, but hate-crime laws that punish crimes against gays or

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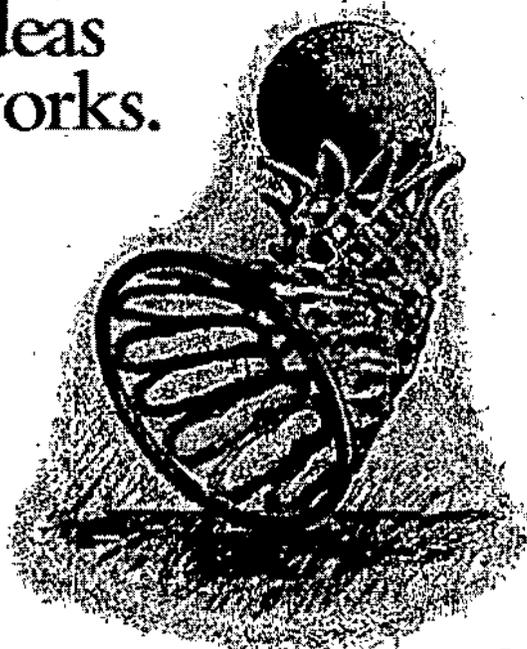
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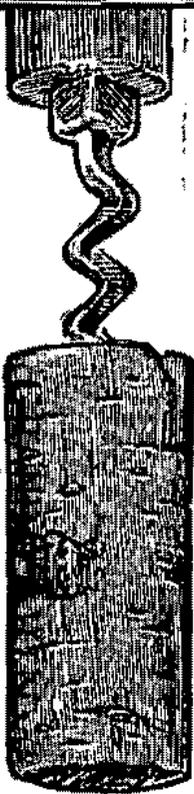
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minorities more severely than those against heterosexuals or whites can educate the public to view bigotry as morally unacceptable. Other social-norms scholars go even further, and advocate banning hate speech and pornography, too, claiming that they reduce minorities and women to inferior social status.

In its flirtation with special punishments for hate crimes and hate speech, the social-norms movement shows its least attractive face. "You wouldn't want a rule that says your punishment depends on the status of your victim," says Richard Posner, the Chief Judge of the United States Court of Appeals in Chicago. Posner, a founder of the law-and-economics movement at the University of Chicago, is the author of twenty-eight books, on subjects ranging from sex to aging, and is the father of the norms theoretician Eric Posner. "I think one wants the government to be as neutral among contending social groups as possible." Judge Posner doesn't believe that the state should be in the business of manipulating taste. "Government has a role in encouraging people to be law-abiding, but when it gets down to trying to get people to like each other, to change people's values and make them more tolerant—this whole notion of shaping people's preferences through government—I don't like it particularly," he says. "I think it's both pater-

nalistic and likely to be ineffective, but to the extent that it is effective, it's likely to be totalitarian."

THE question of whether the state should try to manipulate social norms in areas beyond the range of criminal law has emerged as a dramatic fault line among social-norms scholars. The libertarian camp, which includes Eric Posner and Randal Picker, a thirty-eight-year-old law professor at Chicago, is skeptical whether government can do very much to transform people's tastes, no matter how hard it tries. "Who's been most successful at manipulating norms?" Posner asks. "Leni Riefenstahl, not the American government." Picker points to new research in a field called behavioral economics, which suggests that people like to imitate other people's behavior when choosing anything from haircuts to political candidates and thus often act more like sheep than like rational individuals. Picker is now constructing elaborate computer models of what his colleague Cass Sunstein calls "norm cascades," in which society shifts very rapidly from one norm to another.

As an example of a norm cascade, Picker cites the disappearance of foot-binding in China. "It turns out that foot-binding, a thousand-year practice basically ended in a single generation,



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he says. "Think of foot-binding as a kind of norm, or convention. Why do I bind my daughter's feet? I want her to be marriageable, and I think that everyone else will think she's not marriageable if her feet aren't bound." In 1874, Christian missionaries in China established an anti-foot-binding society, Picker says. A few Chinese families agreed that they wouldn't bind their daughters' feet and wouldn't allow their sons to marry foot-bound women. Quickly, this rebellious group attracted enough people to become self-sustaining—Picker calls the event a "norm cluster"—and the cluster grew rapidly until the old, less desirable custom was overrun. In Dingzhou, for example, ninety-nine per cent of the women were foot-bound in 1839, ninety-four per cent in 1899, and virtually none in 1919.

Picker has seven computers running full time to model the effects of norm cascades. He sets up elaborate coordination games in which all the players look to their immediate neighbors to see who's following the most successful norms. Those norms get imitated, and Picker shows that in the competition among norms, as in the Darwinian competition among genes, the stronger can very suddenly overwhelm the weaker. With five clicks of the mouse, a tiny red square on a blue screen swells into a giant red hexagon. "This is exactly what happened with foot-binding in China," Picker notes with delight.

On the basis of his computer models, Picker believes that government can't do very much to change people's tastes, because in the struggle among norms only the fittest will survive. The most powerful norms aren't always the most desirable, as the foot-binding example shows, but in the period leading up to a norm cascade there may be no democratic consensus about what, precisely, a good norm should look like. Instead of trying to impose new norms from above, according to the Great Society model, Picker says, "the government should seed lots of little pilot programs." He calls this process "norm perturbation." Sometimes it will cause a cascade, or "if the government is wrong, the new norm will die off very quickly," he says. "No harm done."



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Picker admits that this approach is "very Clintonesque." He points to federally subsidized midnight basketball as a successful example of norm perturbation. The President's small-scale approach to "getting kids off the street at night, providing positive role models, and hoping that it will have spillover effects is," Picker says, "about enhancing opportunity for values transmission." Though midnight basketball was widely ridiculed by conservatives in Congress, Picker's model suggests that it may have been a good idea.

But Picker doesn't go nearly as far as the more leftist liberal norm scholars—among them Lawrence Lessig, Dan Kahan, and Cass Sunstein—who believe that an activist government can transform social norms on a national scale. Sunstein points to changing attitudes toward smoking in the eighties and early nineties, and argues that the changes had more to do with social norms than with health concerns. In 1964, when the Surgeon General announced that smoking was dangerous, antismoking regulations were slow to follow. It wasn't until 1986, when the Surgeon General issued another report, on the effects of secondhand smoke, that smokers began to be viewed as moral pariahs, harming not only themselves but others.

Sunstein also cites a puzzling racial discrepancy in smoking statistics to illustrate the way that "norm entrepreneurs" can change behavior. He notes that 22.9 per cent of white teen-agers smoked in 1993, while only 4.4 per cent of African-American teen-agers did. Moreover, the numbers of white teen-age smokers had been basically unchanged between 1984 and 1993, while the number of black teen-age smokers had fallen by fifty per cent. Sunstein points to a private advertising campaign in the African-American community, which showed a skeleton dressed as the Marlboro man lighting a cigarette for a black child. "They used to make us pick it," it read. "Now they want us to smoke it." The ads sent a strong message that nicotine was just another way in which the white establishment enslaved blacks. Similarly, Sunstein

suggests, if state and federal governments were to ban all cigarette advertisements that show young, attractive people smoking, they might reinforce the message that teen-age smokers should be shunned rather than glamorized.

Eric Posner, however, worries about the danger of norm backlashes. "In a heterogeneous society," he says, "you have to worry that, every time the government says that something is bad, people who don't trust the government will think that it's good." In Posner's view, people signal their loyalty to particular groups by engaging in inconvenient conduct, like nose piercing. "The *Times* had an article recently about how teen-agers are smoking more than they were in the early nineteen-nineties," Posner says. "Why? Because, once the government says don't do it, smoking becomes a better signal to your friends, if you're a teen-ager, that you're opting out of society."

THE next frontier for the debate between the norm libertarians and the norm interventionists is the Internet. "When cyberspace first began, people said 'This is anarchy, it can't be controlled,'" Lawrence Lessig explains. "But that's wrong. Cyberspace is regulated, and initially it was regulated by norms. One norm was the norm against advertising, and if you violated it, you would get flamed and bombed." In those early days, cyberspace was populated exclusively by computer nerds who shared the same values and objectives, so regulation by norms was sufficient, but, Lessig argues, as the virtual world began to look more like the real world the citizens of cyberspace, like the inhabitants of Locke's state of nature, began to demand more formal rules. Lessig believes that, for better or for worse, government can best achieve its regulatory goals by changing the architecture of cyberspace than by imposing a new set of legal sanctions. "The issue again is indirect regulation," he says. "This time not through norms but instead through altering the code of cyberspace itself."

In June, the Supreme Court struck



Soldiers, Republic Day Parade, Delhi



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down the Communications Decency Act. The court ruled that banning the transmission of "indecent" material on-line violated the First Amendment. But those provisions of the act might also have proved ineffective, since forbidding American citizens to post dirty pictures on their computers in Des Moines is much easier than forbidding Frenchmen to post dirty pictures in Versailles.

As an alternative to direct regulation, some techno-libertarians have urged Congress to endorse a filtering technology called the Platform for Internet Content Selection, or PICS. PICS would establish a standard for filtering content on the Internet, and enable third-party organizations to rate Web sites according to a flexible scale. Users could then select the filter they want (whether written by the Catholic Church or the A.C.L.U.) and see just what the filter permits. Microsoft has incorporated the PICS system into its browser, so that any document posted on the Internet without a PICS-compatible label can be blocked automatically. And supporters of PICS praise it

for allowing individual users to decide what comes into their homes, by choosing the rating system that best reflects their own values.

Lawrence Lessig disagrees. "PICS is the devil," he says, because it would also allow centralized authorities, like the Chinese government or a skittish American employer, to impose filters from above. Instead of requiring all Internet providers to embrace PICS, as some legislators propose to do, Lessig says, the American government should prohibit PICS technology that allows censorship from above, or should at least require truth in filtering. "Your Web browser should say, 'Filtered for you by General Motors,'" Lessig says. "Government should be intervening to change the technology in a way that expresses our liberal values about cyberspace."

In a heterogeneous liberal democracy, there's often too much disagreement about social norms at the national level for the federal government to try to manipulate values without taking sides in the culture wars. That means that the norm cascades of

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future may come from partnerships between local governments and the traditional sources of moral values: local community groups, schools, and churches. And they may involve activities that bear little resemblance to traditional law enforcement.

Tracey Meares, for example, has just begun to study the effectiveness of a prayer vigil for the West Side of Chicago, cosponsored by local ministers and the police. Last May, in a vigil organized by Claudell Ervin, the police commander for Chicago's Eleventh District, which includes West Garfield Park, eight thousand neighborhood residents, joined by ministers from more than two hundred churches, prayed for the salvation of their community.

Like the welfare-reform act of 1996, which allows states to contract with religious organizations to distribute federal welfare benefits, police-sponsored prayer vigils raise difficult constitutional questions about the separation of church and state. But in Meares' view the police, the church, and the community all benefitted from their collaborative effort to transform the social meaning of law enforcement in West Garfield Park. In the weeks after the vigil, she says, "ministers reported a decrease in drug traffic," because suburban buyers and local dealers had been embarrassed and chastened by neighborhood residents who approached them to pray for their souls. The prayer vigil changed the community's view of the police, Meares says, "but it also changed the police's view of the community." During the prayer vigil, "the ministers and the law-abiders in the community were willing to pray with somebody who was a very well known street-corner drug dealer," Meares recalls, and she says this showed the police that "the people in the community think that there's some hope for integrating the drug dealer into their neighborhood, as someone who accepts law-abiding norms." Meares' eyes sparkle at the religious imagery. "They believe that this person can be redeemed." By asserting a faith in their community's norms of good behavior, West Garfield Park residents give the police a different kind of ammunition. Like the Lord, the law can work indirectly, in mysterious ways. ♦

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United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-6275

MANUS DOONEY, Chief Counsel and Staff Director
BRUCE A. COHEN, Minority Chief Counsel

February 24, 1999

The Honorable Robert Rubin
Secretary
Department of the Treasury
1500 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20220

Dear Secretary Rubin:

As a supporter of reasonable child safety measures to protect children from firearm injuries, I am writing to request your assistance in determining the number of firearms manufacturers that are currently providing child safety locks with their firearms.

As you are aware, in a Rose Garden announcement in October 1997, eight firearms manufacturers voluntarily agreed by the end of 1998 to provide child safety locks with all firearms they ship. By April 15, 1998, the American Sports Shooting Council, which helped put together the voluntary agreement, estimated that manufacturers representing 90 percent or more of the handgun market were either "already providing, or will soon be providing, security locking devices with their firearms." The Administration and manufacturers deserved our support in reaching this agreement, and those manufacturers who have begun responsibly providing safety locks with their firearms should be commended.

According to recent reports, however, many manufacturers may not be delivering on their promises. A preliminary study in October 1998 estimated that 80 percent of manufacturers that signed onto the agreement were not yet providing child safety locks. Earlier this month, the Los Angeles Times reported that since the October 1997 announcement, "only a handful of the 27 arms makers who eventually signed on are complying, according to industry insiders -- although others are scrambling to include the devices with their guns." And this week, according to the Milwaukee Journal Sentinel, industry officials indicated that 35 manufacturers have agreed to include safety locks with their firearms, but still admitted that many "haven't reached retail store shelves."

It has been almost a year and a half since the initial agreement -- and nearly two months after the established deadline. Now is the time to determine how far the manufacturers have come -- and how far we still have to go. Mere promises are not enough.

I continue to believe that if we cannot achieve 100 percent voluntary compliance, we should enact mandatory child safety lock legislation. To that end, I have introduced the Child Safety Lock Act of 1999 with Senators Chafee, Feinstein, Boxer and Durbin. This bipartisan legislation would require the sale of child safety locks with all handguns. It has the continued support of President Clinton, who spoke in favor of mandatory legislation in his State of the Union address. Child safety locks may not prevent all firearms accidents, but they will make a difference. If more locks are available, common sense says that more will be used and more accidents, more suicides, and even more crimes, will be prevented. Child safety locks, of course, are just one element of safe storage, but they are a valuable first step.

Last Congress, growing momentum for similar legislation helped pave the way for the voluntary agreement. Now, mandatory legislation remains important to ensure that child safety locks become the industry standard, especially if manufacturers are dragging their feet after representing they would act on their own initiative.

Accordingly, I respectfully request that within 30 days the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, under your direction and supervision, conduct a check of firearms manufacturers, importers and dealers to determine the extent of manufacturers' voluntary efforts to provide child safety locks with firearms. You should review the practices of all manufacturers that have signed onto the voluntary agreement, as well as other major manufacturers. I am particularly interested in the following information:

1. Total percentage of manufacturers that are providing child safety locks with their firearms;
2. Total percentage of firearms that are sold with safety locks, including statistics specific to handguns;
3. Identification of which types of locks are being provided with each firearm;
4. A copy of any literature that is being provided with locks;
5. A description of the method by which manufacturers are including locks (i.e., pre-packaged or provided separately by bulk to the vendor).

On February 10, 1999, I had the pleasure of meeting with John Magaw, Director of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, and requested his assistance in addressing this issue. He agreed to respond to my inquiry. This letter explains my request in more detail.

I thank you for your prompt attention to this matter. Any future replies to my office can be directed to Brian Lee of my Judiciary staff at (202) 224-3406.

Sincerely,



Herb Kohl
United States Senator

cc: John Magaw, Director, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms
Bruce Reed, White House Domestic Policy Council



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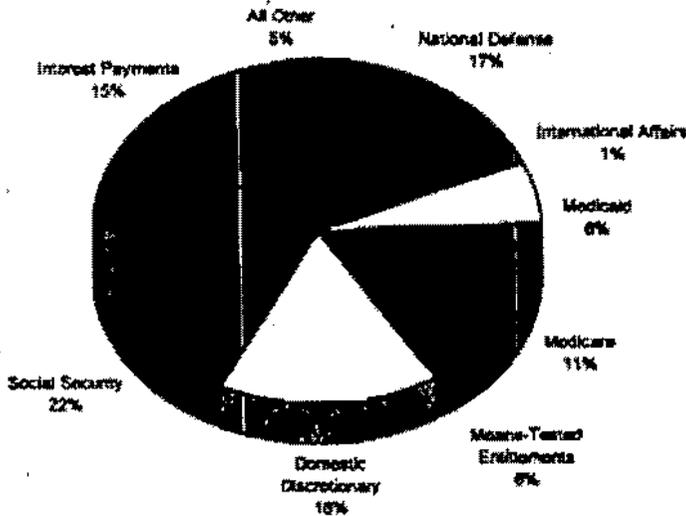
Taxpayer	
Name (optional):	Sample Taxpaying Household
Address:	New York City

Taxes Paid	
Income Taxes	\$ 5,351
Payroll Taxes (from W-2 forms)	3,825
Total Federal Taxes	\$ 9,176

Your money is spent on:	Which provides for:	You paid:
National Defense	Protection of the U.S., its citizens, its allies, and advancement of its interests around the world.	\$ 1,565
International Affairs	Advancement of U.S. interests through diplomacy, foreign aid, export promotion, and aid to international organizations such as the United Nations and NATO.	106
Medicaid	Health care services to the poor, people with disabilities, and senior citizens in nursing homes.	541
Medicare	Health care coverage for the elderly.	1,006
Means-Tested Entitlements	Assistance to the poor in the form of food stamps, supplemental security income, child nutrition, and earned income tax credits.	559
Domestic Discretionary	All other activities annually funded by the Congress, such as education, training, science, space exploration, technology, parks, environmental protection, agriculture, commerce, housing, transportation, disaster relief, justice, and treasury.	1,471
Social Security	Protection against the loss of earnings due to retirement, disability, or death.	2,041
Interest Payments	Interest payments resulting primarily from past budget deficits.	1,418
All other	Federal employee retirement benefits, payments to farmers, and other activities.	471

TOTAL \$ 9,176

Federal Spending in 1996



Selected examples of specific federal budget items:	Your share:
Space flight, research, and supporting activities	\$ 74.66
Energy programs	18.68
Natural resources and environmental protection	127.13
Agriculture	53.87
Community development	28.59
Disaster relief	18.58
Elementary, secondary, and vocational education	87.47
Higher education	71.71
Training and employment	41.35
Federal employee retirement and disability aid	400.53
Unemployment compensation	146.45
Housing assistance	157.37
Food and nutrition assistance	223.12
Other income security	371.02
Veterans benefits and services	217.55
Legislative branch	13.37
Executive Office of the President	1.19
Federal Courts	17.99

All amounts are approximations based on actual federal spending in fiscal year 1996.

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H.L.O.

105TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. _____

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. SCHUMER introduced the following bill; which was referred to the
Committee on _____

A BILL

To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to require that a taxpayer may request a receipt for an income tax payment which itemizes the portion of the payment which is allocable to various Government spending categories.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the "Taxpayer ~~Education~~
5 ~~Act~~ of 1997".

Right to Know Act

6 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.**

7 (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

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H.L.C.

2

1 (1) Individual incomes taxes amount to one of
2 the greatest annual expenses for many Americans.

3 (2) There is a great deal of uncertainty on the
4 part of taxpayers concerning where and how their
5 income tax dollars are spent.

6 (3) Taxpayers do not receive any acknowledg-
7 ment of payment from the Internal Revenue Service
8 nor any explanation itemizing how their tax pay-
9 ments are spent.

10 (4) There presently exists no straightforward
11 way for a taxpayer to determine exactly how much
12 he or she paid for specific governmental activities.

13 (5) The failure to provide taxpayers with an
14 itemized listing showing how their tax dollars are
15 spent contributes to a lack of knowledge about the
16 Government and subsequently to a less informed
17 electorate.

18 (6) The Internal Revenue Service must update
19 its technology and treat taxpayer information as a
20 strategic asset to improve customer service.

21 (7) Taxpayer education by the Internal Revenue
22 Service aimed at showing taxpayers how their tax
23 dollars are spent leads to increased compliance.

24 (b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this Act are as fol-
25 lows:

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1 (1) To educate individual income tax filers
2 about how much they contribute annually, in actual
3 dollars and cents, to various governmental programs,
4 projects, and activities.

5 (2) To improve the public's understanding of
6 the Federal Government.

7 (3) To enhance the public's level of satisfaction
8 with the Internal Revenue Service.

9 **SEC. a. ITEMIZED INCOME TAX RECEIPT.**

10 (a) **IN GENERAL.**—Chapter 77 of the Internal Reve-
11 nue Code of 1986 (relating to miscellaneous provisions)
12 is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

13 **"SEC. 7525. TAXPAYER REQUEST FOR INCOME TAX RE-**
14 **CEIPT.**

15 "(a) **IN GENERAL.**—At the request of any taxpayer
16 who files an individual income tax return, the Secretary
17 shall send to such taxpayer an itemized receipt showing
18 a proportionate allocation (in money terms) of the tax-
19 payer's total tax payments among the major expenditure
20 categories.

21 "(b) **TOTAL TAX PAYMENTS.**—For purposes of sub-
22 section (a), total tax payments of an individual for any
23 taxable year are—

24 "(1) the tax imposed by subtitle A for such tax-
25 able year (as shown on his return), and

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1 “(2) the tax imposed by section 3101 on wages
2 received during such taxable year.

3 “(c) CONTENT OF TAX RECEIPT.—

4 “(1) MAJOR EXPENDITURE CATEGORIES.—For
5 purposes of subsection (a), the major expenditure
6 categories are:

7 “(A) National defense.

8 “(B) International affairs.

9 “(C) Medicaid.

10 “(D) Medicare.

11 “(E) Means-tested entitlements.

12 “(F) Domestic discretionary.

13 “(G) Social Security.

14 “(H) Interest payments.

15 “(I) All other.

16 “(2) OTHER ITEMS ON RECEIPT.—In addition,
17 the tax receipt shall include selected examples of
18 more specific expenditure items, either at the budget
19 function, subfunction, or program, project, or activ-
20 ity levels, along with any other information deemed
21 appropriate by the Secretary and the Director of the
22 Office of Management and Budget to enhance tax-
23 payer understanding of the Federal budget.

24 “(d) MANNER AND TIME OF REQUEST.—A request
25 for a tax receipt as described in subsection (c) shall be

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1 made with respect to any taxable year at the time of filing
2 the return imposed by chapter 1 for such taxable year.
3 A receipt shall be made available to a requesting taxpayer
4 as soon as practicable upon the processing of that tax-
5 payer's Federal income tax return by the Internal Revenue
6 Service.

7 “(c) USE OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES.—The Internal
8 Revenue Service is encouraged to utilize modern tech-
9 nologies such as electronic mail and the Internet to mini-
10 mize the cost of sending receipts to taxpayers. The Inter-
11 nal Revenue Service shall establish an interactive program
12 on its Internet website to allow taxpayers to generate in-
13 come tax receipts on their own.

14 “(f) COST.—No charge shall be imposed to cover any
15 cost associated with the production or distribution of the
16 tax receipt.

17 “(g) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary may proscribe
18 such regulations as may be necessary to carry out this
19 section.”

20 “(h) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections
21 for chapter 77 of such Code is amended by adding at the
22 end the following new item:

“Sec. 7525. Taxpayer request for income tax receipt.”

23 “(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by
24 this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after
25 December 31, 1997.

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H.L.C.

1 **SEC. 4. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

2 There are authorized to be appropriated \$20,000,000
3 for fiscal year 1998 and \$15,000,000 annually for fiscal
4 years 1999 and 2000 to carry out the purposes of this
5 Act.

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28 January 1997

Mr. Bruce Reed
Special Assistant to the President
for Domestic Policy
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC

Dear Mr. Reed:

While we have not met, I felt you should be the one to whom I send the proposal I describe below. Returning back to San Francisco after the Inauguration, I decided that this proposal should get into your hands in the hope that it could be part of the overall plan for the President's second term and his goals regarding education, workforce preparedness and lifelong learning in preparation for the challenges we face in the new economy and the information age.

I present the following proposal as an individual, an early and consistent supporter of the Administration and supporter of the Democratic Leadership Council, particularly its work in California. I also present this proposal in my capacity as Executive Director of the Institute for Research on Learning.

Some background: I served Senator Dianne Feinstein as deputy mayor during her mayoral terms in San Francisco. I have long been involved in Democratic politics, policy analysis and public management. I presently serve as Executive Director of the Institute for Research on Learning (IRL), a national, non-profit R & D center on education reform, life-long learning and innovation both in schools and in the workplace. The institute is based in Menlo Park, California. Founded initially by Xerox ten years ago, IRL works in partnership with schools and companies throughout the nation. Xerox remains a strong partner to our work and its Chairman and CEO, Paul Allaire, serves on IRL's Board. I enclose information on the work of the institute. IRL stands ready to assist in any way to ensure that the Administration's goals in education and workforce preparation succeed.

The proposal: That the Administration develop and promote the idea of tax credits to encourage continuous workforce competency development and that this idea become part of the President's legislative strategy.

The Context:

As the Administration builds the bridges to the 21st Century, major pieces of

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old idea, not
well-coded - BR

Mr. Bruce Reed
Special Assistant of the President
for Domestic Policy
The White House
28 January 1997
Page 2

scaffolding are in place or at least in plan. However, looking beyond essential education reform and school-to-work initiatives, our workplaces need to become continuously learning organizations that are able and empowered to innovate in ways that add value to the products and services that define the New Economy. "Good jobs at good wages" requires that all of us - at all stages of our lives - grow as continuous learners. The whole "education-is-school-and-I am-too-old-to-go-back-to-school" mind-set needs to totally change; all of us will need to ensure that we can be effective in a world of exponential and continuous change. No one will be spared. This situation means that we have to establish the enabling conditions for continuous learning, embedded in work and related to present and future work. That means a new paradigm needs to be developed. Right now there is a policy vacuum in this area.

All of this inevitable change—which is not yet obvious or well understood—comes at a time when more and more employers recognize that their role needs to be to assist employees to be "employable" rather than for employees to expect job security. That movement is already well underway among many employers, but not all. But here is the question: how does society ensure that our workforce actually gains the skills and new knowledge they will need to compete? Continuously?

Hard experience suggests that it is simply not sufficient for society to assume that corporations will do what is needed since it is in their best interest. It may well not be; in many cases, companies will continue to downsize and reconfigure, inevitably leaving many employees high and dry. Meanwhile the real drama will be taking place in smaller companies since that is where most of the growth is taking place. However, these companies—due to their small size and lean margins—are also least able to build an extensive infrastructure to support a continuous learning strategy.

We need a simple set of incentives to help ensure that employees "re-tool" and build up sets of skills unimagined just a few years before, while concurrently, companies do what they can to help. Government can and should play a facilitative role to make sure that this happens. For without extensive investments in learning, all of society will eventually suffer the consequences.

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This is a great opportunity for the Administration; it supplements existing plans and policies and adds a piece that is presently missing.

The Case:

We need to move from an employee model of "school-to-work-to-retirement" to one in which there is a continuous alteration between work and education. A few percentages that describe the present labor market in developed economies: 10% of jobs that are no longer needed disappear every year; yet we need 10% new workers each year that are more qualified; But only 3% of the new required jobs can be filled due to the lack of qualified people.

What follows are a few selective points that make the case.

From the employee's perspective:

- The pace of development is accelerating and can't be predicted anymore.
- The question is "How can I keep abreast of all of the new knowledge I need?"
- And, from older employees: "How do I effectively compete with newly trained (and younger) workers?"

From the employer's perspective:

- An inability to keep up with accelerating developments and maintain a competitive edge will be fatal.
- Implications: Loss of customers, markets and employees.

What won't solve the problem?

- A "government solution" with government vocational training programs and grants.
- A de facto policy of laissez faire.

What might work?

- A way for companies and their employees to set aside savings intended for periodic longer periods of study and "re-tooling."
- A way to secure the necessary funds for education in the event of disability.

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- A method to spread out the costs of life-long learning projects.
- A way to focus on the continuous development of human capital.

So, how might we finance a three way transaction between the employer, the employee and the government that invests in the life-long learning needed to enhance competency?

An idea:

- A federal and/or state tax deduction or tax credit to provide an incentive for...
 - the employee's contribution of funds to support a competency insurance fund.
 - the employer's contribution of funds to the employee's competence insurance fund.

... depending upon tax rates and contribution rates, both would see a savings on taxable income and a rapidly mounting fund to support individual life-long learning programs.

Where are the incentives to undertake such a plan?

- For the employee...
 - Makes it possible to compete with younger and more freshly trained employees.
 - Makes it possible to independently influence and control one's own professional development.
 - Makes it possible to make major switches from one profession to another... all of which reduces the probability of long term future unemployment.
- For the employer ...
 - Allocations to such a fund during periods of profitable operations are relatively easy to accomplish.
 - Amassing fund contributions during prosperous times make it possible to invest in re-tooling education when times are less prosperous, such as during inevitable recessions and down-turns in specific markets.

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- Such an investment helps instill trust, loyalty and enduring commitment from employees.
- For federal and state governments ...
 - For the cost of deferred tax revenue—in lieu of new governments programs—government gains a prepared workforce capable of leading in the new economy.
 - To help make this happen, what would state and/or local government need to do?
- Legislate tax credits or deductions for employee and employer allocations to a competency insurance fund.
- Assign oversight of the program to specific state and federal agencies
- which would then create rules for program development, funds withdrawal and utilization and would exercise effective oversight

Why should government do this?

The reasons are compelling. Such a program: 1.) Reduces the risk of layoffs during inevitable economic downturns; 2.) Helps to create stronger businesses at the onset of economic upswings; 3.) Raises the Nation's general levels of competence; 4.) Could well reduce the inherent pressures for larger than justified salary increases during business upturns.

What's more, the actual administration of a competency development program could well be executed via existing private insurance companies. They know the business, have the administrative systems and are familiar with their customers. They would be able to insure these funds in any given account in the event of death or disability. They could also insure that the funds would remain whole in the event of a company's demise.

I believe this concept is worthy of further development and promotion.

Please let me know how you wish to proceed. I have benefited greatly from the preparatory work on this concept by the Skandia Insurance Company, the Swedish global financial services company. They are presently field testing the concept in

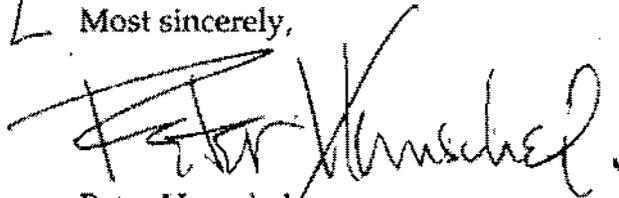
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Sweden and , with other insurance companies, would be willing to field test the concept in the US. Skandia is an R&D partner of my organization, the Institute for Research on Learning.

I look forward to discussing this concept with you. I would also be delighted to introduce you to Leif Edvinsson, a senior executive with Skandia, who has taken the lead in this work. He is in the US frequently, so a Washington meeting could be arranged without too much difficulty.

I hope to see you when I am next in Washington in mid- February. Please let me know if we might be able to meet sometime on February 18th or possibly the 19th.

Most sincerely,



Peter Henschel
Executive Director

PH:pmk

Encl.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 29, 1997

Dear Bruce,

Attached are some of my "old ideas" that I am parading as "new ideas." Perhaps, one or more might stimulate those in your new think tank to develop something that will sing better. I know that these ideas all arise from the same wellspring that the President calls the vital center. I just get there from a different starting point and by seeing through a different lens. In any event, if you can find some way to pour your magic on any of these ideas, I'm sure they will appeal to the President. The only problem is navigating around all of the special interest hurdles and through the self-centered agency pleading.

It's been great working with you over the past four years, and I wish you every success over the next four or more.

If you ever need a dose of optimism about the future or a reality check from the heartlands, don't hesitate to call: 313-663-9576 (home) or 313-663-2445 (office). I'll also be in D.C. a few days a month on business with my law firm, Miller Canfield: 202-429-5575.

Best regards,

Paul

January 27, 1997

File: Ideas

cc: Tom F.

MEMORANDUM FOR GENE SPERLING

FROM: PAUL DIMOND *PD*

CC: BRUCE REED
DAN TARULLO

SUBJECT: "TOP 10 NEW IDEAS?"

Attached is a list of my "Top 10 new ideas." Some are rewrites of "old ideas" that have not yet made it to the "top." In evaluating these suggestions, you may wish to consider the lessons – or biases – from my life experience that form the wellspring for these ideas:

*First, I am skeptical of government programs or action -- federal, state, or local -- as an engine of progressive change. It's hard not to be after spending the first 15 years of my career exploring the nature of the responsibility of government at all levels for a caste system of racial ghettoization that isolated black families in an expanding core of blacks-only neighborhoods and schools surrounded by an expanding ring of virtually all-white neighborhoods and schools. During this work, I learned that the common desire of all families -- black, white, or brown, rich or poor -- is to choose where to live and go to school to build a better future for themselves and for their children. That's why the proper and effective remedy for government-fostered segregation is expanding opportunity for all families to choose -- not for any level or branch of government to order families to live in any particular neighborhood or to go to any particular school. Remember, you are the one who challenged me to write this conclusion to Beyond Busing -- even if it was then "politically incorrect" in the civil rights community. It's even harder for me not to be skeptical of government now after four years here experiencing the inertia -- or worse -- within each agency, in the diverse constituency interests, on the Hill and in states and localities: they all still defend uneconomic federal programs, funding and subsidies that perpetuate or exacerbate this continuing denial of opportunity and choice for all families. *With all due respect, government -- federal, state, and local -- is still a part of this problem.**

Second, I respect the power of market forces in a free and democratic country. It's hard not to after experiencing:

- in all my work in the race cases and on judicial review, the abiding desire of every family -- regardless of race, creed, national origin, wealth or income -- to be able to choose where to live, go to school, and to work and what to consume and to invest in order to build a better life for themselves and for their children. *This is the most powerful force that drives free markets and free people in any democracy.*
- in the real estate investment business, the impact of the 1981 tax incentives that contributed to building a full two decades of supply of commercial space and multifamily housing in only six years. This increase in supply so far outstripped the demand that effective rents fell substantially. Despite the long-standing claim of most

property moguls that each piece of real estate is "unique," *the market proceeded to eliminate the equity value of most leveraged real estate far more than the loss in value in stocks in 1987, in fact even more than the loss in the 1929 stock market crash.*

- *in my law practice with clients throughout the mid-west, the rebirth of competitiveness and economic growth in the late 1980's and early 1990's. By 1993 this region was no longer a "rust-belt" in decline but was "winning" in the increasingly global economy.*
- *in evaluating the economic data over the past four years here, the far greater potential of the U.S. economy. The U.S. is expanding economic growth and opportunity for all far more than any of the more managed economies of our major competitors.*

In sum, free enterprise in a fundamentally free and democratic society – that rewards innovation, embraces competition and change, relies on price and informed choice for constant improvement, and remains open to all comers – provides the best foundation for expanding individual opportunity and economic growth for all. It always has and always will beat any zero-sum attempt by government to micro-manage the economy or to resist economic change altogether. With the end of the Cold War, an increasingly global economy, and the emergence of whatever this new information age may become, the comparative advantage to free enterprise and market-driven expansion of opportunity for all over governmentally micro-managed economies will increase.

Third, presidential leadership can make a difference -- for better or worse. Consider, for example, the adverse consequences of LBJ's over-reaching his lead on bi-partisan policies (a) of containment of communism in Vietnam and (b) of equal civil rights in his "Great Society" programs to gild the ghettos. Or the welcome fall of the Iron Curtain and the Soviet Empire coincident with Reagan's unprecedented determination (a) to win the Cold War without firing a shot and (b) to cut the nuclear arsenals of the U.S.S.R and the U.S. in half. This leadership does not necessarily require any legislation: witness the response to the President's leadership following the OKC bombing; and the growing proportion of Americans who are replacing anxiety over the waning of the industrial age with increasing confidence about how they can prosper in the information age and help open a new American Century.

Perhaps, like everyone else, I am captive to the limits of my own experience. Nevertheless, my experience teaches a two-part principle: *The two primary roles of the federal government in this new age should be to assure: (a) that the basic fiscal, monetary, security and democratic political conditions for embracing free enterprise, free markets, and innovation are maintained throughout the country and advanced throughout the world; and (b) that the essential tools and opportunities to participate fully in free enterprise are placed directly in the hands of individuals and families so they can choose for themselves where to live, go to school, and work and what to consume and to invest. As I leave, I ask only that you consider the relative merit of this principle when you are making up your own mind about what is right and proper.*

If you will but remember to offer your most candid advice and to present the important issues that the people elected the President rather than you or his other Principals to decide, the President will never have a better adviser -- economic or otherwise -- than you.

Top 10 New Ideas?

1. **Offer a Federal Reward for Vaccine Eliminating HIV-AIDS.** This is a symbol of how the federal government can: (1) establish the market conditions that will inspire a worthy competition for innovation to achieve noble goals; (2) work cooperatively with the private sector to develop effective means to deploy new vaccines to solve a public health plague; and (3) spur governments around the world to expand the prize in order to make such worthy market competition to achieve its noble goals universal.

2. **Build (a) a new Cold-War Museum as Symbol of Nation's emerging Downtown in the Post-Cold War Information Age, (b) a new Pennsylvania Avenue in front of the White House as the Nation's Main Street, and (c) a new Southeast Riverfront as a Port of Entry to Nation's Capital.** The plans for D.C. need a federal commitment to actual new building. Such a visible symbol is essential to make clear to all that the President is committed to making D.C. the thriving capital city of the world's leading force for peace, freedom and prosperity. The President should *announce* three such visible symbols:

- First, convert the old Tariff Building on 7th Street into a new Museum exploring and celebrating the role of the U.S. -- and the long line of Presidents from Truman to Reagan and Bush -- in waging and winning the Cold War for democracy, freedom and free enterprise against communism, dictatorship and command and control economies. This museum will celebrate what Americans can achieve if we together join in support of essential national policy. The museum should have the latest in interactive digital-video-sound technology to permit visitors to engage in a vivid, discovery learning experience. The President should announce this museum as a key part of the federal government's commitment to integrating fully into the burgeoning "interactive downtown" described in the recent citizens' plan -- anchored by the new MCI Arena, the new Convention Center, the new Opera House, a refurbished FBI building. The President's announcement should be accompanied by announcement of (1) one major private commercial development (e.g., a major office building or mixed-use complex with entertainment, retail, and restaurants) and (2) a major private residential development (e.g., market-rate condos or rentals).
- Second, announce a plan (a) to reopen Pennsylvania Avenue as a glorious boulevard curving north into Lafayette Park (to assure security for the White House), (b) to build an exceptionally handsome, pedestrian-friendly extension of Lafayette Park south of the new Pennsylvania Boulevard, and (c) to build a new two-way boulevard south of the White House (and a much more functional traffic pattern) that will fully reconnect the "downtown" on Pennsylvania Avenue both east and west of the White House. The current traffic pattern, concrete barriers, and cement flowerpots are an insult to the tastes of all Americans and to this President; and they divide the Capital's main street and downtown into two separate, dysfunctional enclaves east and west of the White House. Develop a plan that protects the President's security and provides broad boulevards looping to the North and the South of the White House to connect rather than divide the downtown.

- Third, pick some federal elements of the "monumental plan" for the Southeast waterfront for immediate development (e.g., monuments, clean-up of pollution and construction of harbor-side infrastructure, etc). Announce this federal commitment in conjunction with some major private announcement (e.g., office building, tourist attraction, harbor recreation, or mixed-use project) to develop this potentially scenic and valuable waterfront as a vital new "port of entry" to the nation's capital.

Without such a visible commitment by the region's first citizens – the President and the federal government – to building a thriving national capital, the rest of the fiscal and economic proposals will be seen as minor tinkering. *The President deserves the chance to make announcements of federal support for visible physical change that will build bi-partisan support, respect for his leadership and agreement with his vision of a thriving capital for the entire nation. To paraphrase the President, nothing big will come from being small here.*

[N.B.: The economic growth within and the political support for development in D.C. that will be catalyzed by such a visible federal commitment will eventually make it possible to consider alternative governance structures for D.C. that are politically infeasible now. The apparent suggestion in the current plans that the federal government can effectively assume the role of a "State" with respect to D.C. is, in my humble opinion, only a stopgap approach until full political and economic integration of D.C. into Maryland and into the United States of America is finally demanded and granted. D.C. Statehood makes no more sense for the long run than the federal government (which is elected by everyone in the U.S. but the residents of D.C.) acting as a State for D.C.]

3. Convene a President's Education Summit on Reading by Age 8, on Algebra by Age 12, and on Every Student Graduating from High School with the Academic Skills to Benefit from two years of College. The President is laying the groundwork for using his bully pulpit to challenge all states, all local districts and schools, the private sector, colleges and universities, and teachers, parents and students to meet these three objectives, now, for this generation of students. At the President's Education Summit, the President should be flanked by President Bush and Governors Bush and Romer, Hunt and Voinovich, and other governors, state and local superintendents, representatives of teachers and principals, business leaders, college and university presidents, and the College Board who are not only willing but are already working hard: (a) to provide individual tests of reading proficiency to all third-graders students based on NAPE; (b) to provide individual tests of math and algebra achievement to all eighth graders based on TIMMS; and (c) to provide all high school graduates with an individualized test of their ability, their technology literacy, to benefit from at least two years of college in this new information age based on a new SAT. Those assembled will commit to making the results of these assessments -- and individual tests on progress toward achieving these goals at the end of the first grade, sixth grade and tenth grade -- confidentially available to each student, parent and teacher and publicly available based on group performance by school, district, and state: *Every parent has a right to the basic information they need to choose the school, the curriculum, and the learning that will do best by their child; and every student, teacher, and school should know how their progress measures up against three meaningful and easily understood national norms.* I bet you could even get Diane Ravitch, if not also Bill Bennett and Lamar Alexander, to support this effort.

In addition, teachers, colleges and universities, and the private sector will commit to developing a range of interactive materials, games, and curriculum and to train all teachers, parents and students to log on to the internet and to computers (a) for reading in the first grade and (b) math and science in the sixth grade.

Finally, the President will challenge all governors, states, districts, schools and teachers that are not represented at the Summit to join in achieve these national goals, *now for this generation of students.*

By tying together (a) the tough measures of meaningful information on student learning at three key points, (b) the appeal of informed choice to all parents, and (c) the prospect of the Technology Literacy Challenge, the President will trump all other school reform efforts: he will point a clear direction for what public schooling should and will mean as we move from the old industrial era into the more challenging and more rewarding information age.

4. Assure Federal Financial Support for all Working Families and Students to Invest in the Post-Secondary Education and Training They Choose. This should be rolled out over the course of the next two months -- with the full support of business, unions, colleges and universities, students, and workers. As set forth in my previous memo to you, the President should strive to achieve Hope Scholarships, Hope Grants (Skill Grants for Unemployed and Underemployed Workers), expanded Pell Grants, and Hope Loans (more affordable and convenient loans with "Pay-As-You-Earn" repayment options for direct loans and guaranteed loans) as a central component of a balanced budget agreement.

[N.B.: Do **not** get sold down the river of believing that a "public-private partnership" in local regional economies between local "workforce development boards" and "one-stop career centers" can better "manage" local labor markets, "performance contract" for training for special populations, or "dictate" what schools and colleges should teach.

Instead, rely on informed choice, competition and the dynamics of market decisions for continuing responsiveness, continuous improvement, and greater efficiency in education, training and labor markets. Increase the amount of relevant information available to students, parents, workers, and job-seekers -- for K-12, as set forth in #3 above; for post-secondary education and training (a) by earnings results from post-secondary non-degree programs and (b) by completion rates for one, two- and four-year degrees; and for available jobs, earnings, and career rewards on ALMIS and America's Job Bank on-line. Encourage non-intrusive, but informed gate-keeping of provider eligibility for all federal student financial assistance. Recognize that interactive labor market exchanges and job placement intermediaries paid by employers can match up willing job-seekers -- including in inner cities and rural communities -- with employer demands more effectively than any governmental entity, whether dubbed a one-stop employment service or welfare office. Encourage greater use of telephone and digital on-line communication for U.I. reporting and benefits, as well as information on employment, training and education opportunities. Instead of touting "One-Stop Career Centers" and local "Workforce Development Boards," *celebrate: (1) DoL and DoD's leadership in catalyzing more and more of the private sector to join in America's Job Bank, America's Talent Bank, America's Labor Market Information, and America's Training Network*

and (2) the arrival of private job placement intermediaries who can use such information to serve all job-seekers wherever located by connecting them with diverse employer demands. This celebration can be a symbol of government's role in helping to assure the market conditions that will expand opportunity for all.

Finally, don't get trapped into reversing the already increasing market incentives for firms to "train" their workers every day by engaging them more and more in applying new skills to add more value to their work on the job. The notion that firms are "underinvesting" in training or educating their workers for fear that the newly trained workers will just walk off to a better job is a fiction of the old industrial economy and the old left: in the new economy, firms that seek to "dumb down" work are losing to firms that add more value to their goods, services, communication and distribution by empowering workers with the responsibility to learn and to apply new skills every day to meet diverse customer demands. Just extend and expand Section 127 so that firms, like individuals and families with the President's Education Tax Deduction, can deduct the expenses for education and training in which they choose to invest outside the workplace.]

5. Catalyze State and Local Support for a Competition among Providers to enable "Out-of-School Youth" and "Functionally Illiterate Young Adults" to earn a high school degree and get a job. Work with DeWine and Jeffords, and Governor Voinovich and Ken Smith from JAG, to restructure federal support for out-of-school youth and young adults so that States and localities use DoL federal "out-of-school" youth funds [and WTW Jobs Challenge Funds?] in a new way: to spur a competition among high schools, Vo-Tech Centers, Community Colleges, Charter Academies, and Proprietary Institutions -- *which are supported primarily by state and local dollars -- to recruit out-of-school youth and young adults into work-based learning that results in a meaningful high school degree and a job.* This market competition among providers, funded primarily by state and local support, makes much more fiscal and policy sense than any "federal program" or "saturation demonstration" funded primarily by federal dollars.

6. Fundamentally Rethink the Federal Role in Head Start, Child Care and Early Childhood Learning. Headstart was created in the 1960's as a part of the OEO response to the particular needs of low- and moderate-income families. Head Start was created and remains as a federally administered program that contracts with private providers. From the beginning, the ethic of the program administrators and constituency groups has been to exclude public schools and for-profit providers and thereby eliminate real choice and market competition in favor of community-based, non-profit monopoly providers with governmental review of performance. As a result, Head Start depends on 100% federal funding, rather than the model of 7% federal funding for K-12 public schooling or less than 40% federal student-aid for tuition (compared to operating costs) in the marketplace of post-secondary education and training providers. Having won the battle over Head Start funding, it's time for a careful review of the issues and thoughtful evaluation of innovative options for how to catalyze making early child care and early childhood learning more universally available than will ever be possible with the Head Start model.

Some form of market competition and informed choice in which the costs can be shared by

employers, states and localities, the federal taxpayer, and families might work – something like the market for post-secondary education and training, albeit probably with many more employer-based, private for-profit and not-for-profit providers. Today, unlike 1967, a large majority of families either need or want child care and/or early childhood learning for their pre-schoolers: it's time to ask whether there is any federal response to this need besides (1) paying 100% of the costs of Head Start for low- and moderate-income persons through a federal contracting system with non-profit providers and (2) reimbursing a small portion of the out-of-pocket costs of taxpayers through a miserly DCTC. If you are really looking for a new area for a family friendly policy, look no further than this. As a matter of process, you may want to convene a series of very inclusive exploratory conferences to begin to percolate about the issues here.

7. The Real WTW Challenge: end the cycle of poverty in America. From 1973 to 1992, there were four main contributors to the increase in child poverty in America: increased single parenting; a failed welfare system in which the median benefits fell 50% in terms of actual purchasing power and children were trapped in a life of poverty as long as they remained on welfare; the persisting ghettoization that isolated low-income, minority families in high-poverty pockets furthest from job opportunities; and the rise low-wage work that didn't generate enough after-tax income to support a family above the poverty line. The President has gone a long way to change these norms: the higher minimum wage and expanded EITC assure that every worker can raise up to two children above the poverty level; the new welfare bill assures that both parents bear the primary responsibility for supporting their children through earnings from work; youth are now expected to stay in school, graduate, get a job and get married before bearing or begetting a child; and no parent will be allowed to escape their personal responsibility to support their children through earnings from work. Welfare reform is moving in a direction that can work to lessen child poverty in America over the next generation.

Perhaps, more important, continued growth in the national economy will offer a unique opportunity to end the cycle of poverty in America – if we will seize it. Excluding the largest central city, the median unemployment rate in local labor markets is 4.5% and falling; job placement intermediaries and employers report they can't find enough workers to fill the hiring demands. The unemployment rate of central cities has fallen to about 7%, with the high-poverty concentrations still well above that rate. Continued expansion of hiring demand over the next four years will therefore provide a powerful market force for ending the isolation of persons in high-poverty, high-unemployment concentrations from jobs and work. This is a once-in-a-generation opportunity: do not fail to do everything in the President's considerable power to seize it. Support Eli Segal's effort as the focal point for implementing this strategy to link job-seekers in high-poverty concentrations – the truly harder to employ -- to the growing hiring demands of employers throughout each local regional labor market.

Over the next four years, throw everything you have into this effort:

- encourage job placement intermediaries (Manpower, Kelly, Olsten's, America Works, one-stops, whoever) to connect this isolated supply of labor with job openings throughout the local labor market

- encourage employer consortia to work with these intermediaries to recruit this supply of labor in lower-skill entry level jobs (in fast food, retail stores, hotels, day care, health care, tourism, etc.) and then to connect them up to next and better jobs opening up throughout the local labor market
- encourage the construction trades and the major industrial unions to join with their private employer partners in effective efforts to recruit, train, and hire inner-city youth and adults (as Ed Gorman from the Carpenters, Painters, and Bricklayers is already doing with his America Works Partnerships)
- target the WTW Jobs Challenge on high-poverty concentrations and challenge employers throughout the region to join with intermediaries to connect up this supply of labor with increasing hiring demands throughout each local labor market
- mount a public campaign of disclosure in local labor markets all across the country -- led by local public and private sector leaders -- to disclose the extent to which barriers of race, isolation, and misperception influence employers of all races not to hire persons of color from isolated, high-poverty pockets
- enable non-profits to sell off or get a refund from the new WTW tax credits for their hiring of eligible WTW persons
- mount a campaign by peers and caring adults and national media in schools and communities all across the country to make clear that all youth can thrive in the next century by learning in school, by taking advantage of the opportunity to go to at least two years of college, and by deferring child-bearing until graduated, married, and gainfully employed.

If the WTW Jobs Challenge focusses on overcoming the barriers to employment of persons living in high-poverty concentrations, it can be used as a lever to achieve the ultimate goal of ending the cycle of poverty in America: use the continuing growth in the economy and rising demand of employers for new employees to end the isolation of concentrated poverty pockets from jobs. You will expand opportunity for all in each local region through a virtuous cycle of economic expansion with low inflation and lower unemployment rates -- as the supply of inner-city labor is more effectively connected to the rising demand of employers throughout the local regions for more labor. More than 93% of these jobs will be generated in an expanding private sector throughout each local region -- if you just avoid turning the WTW Jobs Challenge into a "zero-sum" debate about "displacement" and "public service jobs."

[N.B.: If you succeed in connecting those living in high-poverty pockets to jobs throughout the region, then you will also expand the opportunity for these families to choose where to live, work and go to school to build a better life for themselves and their children. This, of course, is another reason why it is such a travesty not to end the project-based federal housing subsidies that tie families more firmly to poverty than the failed welfare system. Find a politically defensible way to challenge Congress to move toward portable vouchers for affordable housing assistance; or just send the project-based dollars in a fixed block grant to the states and localities to do with as they please, so long as they increase the existing proportion of families assisted by portable vouchers compared to project-based subsidies by 10% every year. I think you need to work creatively with Andrew Cuomo, Frank Raines, Michael Deich, and groups like the Center for Community Change and Bob Greenstein to come up with a politically viable alternative to the current quagmire of poverty and

ghettoization caused by federal project-based assistance. Perhaps, taking a really hard line on time limits for family housing assistance and on federal fiscal responsibility for market-driven competition to reduce federal housing budget costs is the only way to get there. I'd prefer taking a more affirmative lead about expanding the opportunity for all to choose where to live through market-based transactions involving individual families and landlords, but I'm not sure what will work. In any event, get some new ideas and new approaches, because the current system of project-based subsidies is now the single largest remaining contributor to family and child poverty in America.]

8. Direct Chairman Greenspan, Secretary Rubin and Director Raines (on behalf of the Federal Reserve, the Treasury and the OCC, OTS, and FDIC, and OMB) to convene a series of meetings across the country with leading financial firms of all kinds, mayors, community and corporate leaders to develop innovative ways to assure that information is made available that will enable all firms to better serve low- and moderate income communities and to open these new markets to capital, financial services and enterprise. The record of CRA, HMDA, and home-mortgage lending in low- and moderate-income communities and to African-Americans and Hispanic-Americans is the single best example of community empowerment working better the more it relies on market mechanisms and the power of private capital and enterprise. There are, of course, other examples of this power of private capital and enterprise: e.g., Mayor Archer's consortia of financial institutions committed to investing over \$1 billion for expanding business and home-ownership in the Detroit EZ; the commitments to new retail, entertainment, and cultural institutions in Harlem. And, the President should use the occasion of announcing his new direction to Greenspan, Rubin and Raines to tout his other proposals: EZ/ECII, Brownfield's expensing and Superfund Cleanup; CD Venture Capital Tax Credit, etc.

The time is ripe for the President to ask Greenspan, Rubin, Ludwig and Raines to go around the country -- as Lindsey and Ludwig did so successfully in crafting a new CRA in 1993 and 1994 with regulated banks and thrifts -- to get advice on what information, incentives, innovation, or regulation will enable (a) all financial institutions to do more business in poor communities and (b) the rest of America's enterprising private sector to open the untapped market potential of these communities in inner-cities and rural America. The results of such a direction from the President might just prove as spectacular over the next four years as the CRA reforms have over the last four. Maybe a working group with Rubin, Raines, and Ludwig can sharpen the nature and scope of the President's call, but this should be the next step in the President's crusade to put the private sector back to work building enterprise, services, and jobs in low- and moderate-income communities.

9. Expand Choice and Competition in Medicare and Medicaid as the Key to Achieving a Balanced Budget that Invests in the President's priorities. Enough hand-wringing already about adverse selection and the 10% of beneficiaries who cause 90% of the costs! That concern applies with equal force to managed care as to vouchers, MSAs, so-called right-side up insurance (user pays a portion of initial health services but is freed from paying for all excess costs of catastrophic care), and other health care options, including fee for service. The one thing we do know is that fee-for-service with Medigap is a prescription for increasing costs and demand that exceed the value and any cost driven by any reasonably

competitive market. *The key to resolving this issue is agreeing on a risk-adjustment cost mechanism — no matter how crude for starters — and then to learn as we go: this will expand consumer choice and competition and permit market forces to begin to restrain costs and improve health care service. All you have to do with the initial risk-adjustment mechanism is get the direction of the adjustment, not the order of magnitudes, right.*

In return for agreeing to an initial risk-adjustment mechanism and expanded choice and competition in Medicare and Medicaid, you can get all of POTUS post-secondary education and training, welfare, and community empowerment priorities -- if you play your cards right. You've set the stage brilliantly to do just that so far. Don't let the mantras of putting off long-term structural reform and greater choice in Medicare and Medicaid for a later day stand in the way of agreeing to a trade-off now that will achieve all of the President's priorities.

This agreement should provide a platform for celebrating a bi-partisan Balanced Budget Agreement that guarantees (a) better health care for the elderly with more choice at a lower cost to the taxpayer, (b) substantially expanded federal support for universal access to post-secondary education and training for all working families so they can invest in the learning they choose to build a more prosperous future for themselves and for their children, (c) help in placing welfare mothers in private-sector jobs to meet the increasing demand of employers for employees to grow the economy, and (d) opening low- and moderate-income communities as markets for private capital and free enterprise.

10. Preserve Social Security as Social Insurance to Provide a Floor Above Poverty for Each Succeeding Generation of Elderly; and Use Social Security Tax Reform as the Lever to Promote a Cleaner Environment and to Increase Personal and Firm Investment for Retirement. You know the politics much better than I do, and the various alternatives for bi-partisan process. I offer two related substantive insights:

A. First, focus on assuring a minimum floor above poverty for all elderly. This focus makes it possible to preserve Social Security as social insurance not only for my generation and yours, but for the generations of our children and their children as well. What causes all of the tax increase and the need to invest in the supposedly higher returns of the stock market is the "moneysworth" mantra that trapped the entire Advisory Commission: but that's just a euphemism for transforming Social Security from a social insurance system into something that it most assuredly is not, i.e., a retirement system that pays more depending on the amount each individual or family pays into the system. If you don't take on this unnecessary additional burden, the social insurance purpose of Social Security can be preserved *without any tax increase or any investment in the stock market.* By making the other types of reforms agreed to by all three factions on the Advisory Commission, you can see from Gramlich's proposal that all of his proposed tax increase (1.6% of payroll) goes to pay for a new system of mandatory retirement savings that enables beneficiaries to receive additional retirement benefits above the poverty floor: the returns to Gramlich's proposed 1.6% payroll tax increase for mandatory savings are included only to provide additional retirement income above the poverty floor. If you cast the issue as preserving the primary social insurance purpose of Social Security — not as the vehicle for increasing national savings or personal investment for additional retirement income — you can achieve victory without any increase

in taxes or any investment in the stock market.

B. Second, continue to focus, as the President in his public comments has already done, on the regressive nature of the Social Security tax: call for substituting "green taxes" assessed directly on firms (that will put market incentives and private innovation to work cleaning up the environment) for 1/2 of the regressive payroll tax (50% of the employer share and 50% of the individual share).

The "green taxes" will enable you to shift international and domestic debate on the environment away from the economic and political disaster of attainment zones, regulation, and pollution auctions that will send business (a) out of metropolitan regions to rural areas and (b) from the developed countries in the northern hemisphere to undeveloped countries in the southern hemisphere. I believe that "green taxes" are the most politically popular and economically productive substitute for regressive payroll taxes. Nevertheless, virtually any tax -- consumption, energy, excise, sin, or even a surcharge on income tax -- that could be "dedicated" to the Social Security (and Medicare) Trust Fund would be more popular and economically more productive than regressive payroll taxes.

Keeping 1/2 of the existing Social Security payroll tax will be enough to preserve the vital message that work is the means to earn this social insurance benefit. The 50% reduction in Social Security payroll taxes provides the "room" for considering what additional tax incentives, pension reform and regulation or even mandatory savings for retirement (e.g., as proposed by Gramlich) should be considered. The reduction in payroll taxes will mean that most workers and firms will certainly be more receptive to whatever bi-partisan call emerges from a Commission for putting some portion of the payroll tax reduction into increased retirement savings -- whether through a mandate on firms, a mandate on workers, an increased incentive for voluntary saving, a new payroll tax or some mix.

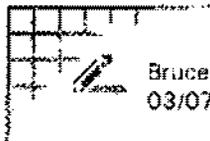
Taken together, such changes will (a) increase the opportunity and responsibility for saving and investment for retirement now and (b) preserve for the next generation the opportunity to reinvent the Social Security System and means of saving and investing for retirement as they may determine. *What more can you ask of any Social Security Reform that will complete the President's job of putting our federal fiscal house in order for the next century?*

Every one of our major competitors around the world will stand in awe and envy of the President's achievement in providing the U.S. with the soundest foundation for fiscal and monetary policy, expanding opportunity for all, and increasing innovation and competitiveness to enable all Americans to thrive in the next century. Not a bad turnaround for a country that was jeered in 1991 and 1992 by the rest of the G-7 and the Asian Tigers as uncompetitive, adrift in a rising tide of debt, and at sea in the increasingly competitive global economy.

Indeed, this is more than enough of a legacy to convince most Americans -- and all historians -- that the end of the Cold War and the dawn of a new information age will in fact open a New American Century at the end of the President's Second Term....Thanks in no small measure to the able leadership, steadfast resolve, and prudent vision of President Clinton (....and his chief policy advisers)!

→ SANCTIONS FOR FOR GOVT involved in elections

Ideas



Bruce N. Reed
03/07/97 08:27:16 PM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc:

Subject: Ideas to vet

The following ideas were suggested for our review. Some are half-baked, some less so, and others may be worth pursuing. Could you look into them and get back to Elena by COB Tuesday your advice on the ones in your area, as well as any better ideas you may have? Thanks. This is the same drill as before -- what's your guess as to whether it's 1) advisable; and 2) something we can get done, and how long will it take us to make a recommendation.

Thanks. The more good ideas of our own we put in the pipeline, the less of this we'll have to do.

1. Child care (Cynthia/Elena): The govt runs the largest day care operation in the country. Could we open govt day care centers to people who don't work for the govt for a reasonable fee?

[Cynthia: We should also look at other child care ideas that might make more sense, like endorsing an expansion of the dependent care tax credit, underwriting a major effort to build child care centers, etc.]

2. Environment (Diane/Paul): 1) Is EPA working on an expansion of right to know laws to cover chemical waste in 7 additional industries? 2) When will EPA develop the Safe Water regs requiring every water company to send every consumer an annual statement showing test results of the quality of water in their tap and any health concerns about drinking it? 3) Are we expanding Brownfields?

3. Education/Volunteerism (Diana/Mike): For the service summit, are depts considering adopting schools? Could every dept adopt 10 schools? [OR could they sponsor charter schools? What would they do with a school they adopted?]

4. Family Leave (Paul/Elizabeth/Elena): Could the President do an executive order to extend family leave for federal employees to cover routine doctor visits etc. (in line with our legislative proposal)?

5. Education (Mike): Can we do anything to provide monetary incentives for American students to take engineering courses?

6. Aggressive Drivers (Elizabeth): Is DOT working on a way to set up a system for people to call police from the road on phones to report the location of reckless or aggressive drivers?

7. Criminal Checks for Nannies, Home Health Care (Dennis/Chris): Apparently a couple in NY whose nanny murdered their child is crusading for this. Do we have a database, registry, or background checks for this? [Haven't we done this 10 times already? The Oprah bill, and the new home health care regs, etc.]

8. Medical Records Privacy (Chris): Did you see the NYT story yesterday on the commission on this issue? Can the HC Quality Commission look at this sometime this century?

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	Reed et al. to VPO/TUS re: Seizing the Outsider's Agenda (6 pages)	5/23/94	P5

**This marker identifies the original location of the withdrawn item listed above.
For a complete list of items withdrawn from this folder, see the
Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet at the front of the folder.**

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Bruce Reed (Subject File)
OA/Box Number: 21205

FOLDER TITLE:

Ideas [1]

rs47

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 advise 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

Aug 27

Bruce,
welcome back.

UPLIFT (1st Paper) could save \$20 Billion
per year in Budget, while allowing
investing many more billions off-budget.

Isn't that the kind of New Democrat
win-win that we should build in a
Clinton Presidency -- the investment
in people equivalent for the 21st century
that FDR's social security system did
for aring for older Americans through
the Social Security Trust Fund?!

It might even go to stimulate a
whole new means of learning that
might serve as a model for
increasing productivity in the
private sector.

Paul D

File:
Ideas

ASKING THE RIGHT QUESTIONS ABOUT FINANCING LIFELONG LEARNING?

1. Federal financing of post-secondary education and training is now premised on a hodge-podge of programs and separate funding streams, e.g., for apprenticeship and student loans from DoEd, Job Training Partnership Act from DOL, JOBS from HHS, etc. With the exception of the revised student loan program, all are premised on the federal government (often in partnerships with the States) funding post-secondary education and training from current appropriations for grants to individuals or to providers. This means that the recipient of the education and training service is given a hand-out by current taxpayers and has no obligation to share in any resulting increase in earnings; and, given current budget constraints and competing priorities, there is virtually no room for meaningfully increasing investments in people's learning after secondary school.

2. The National Service Trust offers the beginnings of an alternative mechanism for financing education: income contingent loans to students. If structured properly under federal credit reform, the only impact on the current federal budget of such direct federal loans or guarantees is the total present value of (a) any federal subsidy in the interest rate, (b) any guarantee, and/or (c) any projected defaults on principal and interest repayments. (In addition, the direct federal loans are a debt owing to the U.S. government and, therefore, can be collected directly by IRS through withholding taxes and annual tax returns and can be subject to other collection procedures and penalties if not paid.) This means that the recipient of the education and training service financed by the federal government has an obligation to share in any resulting increase in earnings; and there is no budgetary limit on the amount of investments that the federal government may make available to qualified individuals who choose to borrow to invest in their own learning to increase their future earnings potential.

3. In a world where the means of production and the nature of work, employment, and firms are so rapidly changing, we need to find a fiscally responsible, administratively feasible, and economically sound means to finance learning for all interested persons throughout the lifespan that fits our culture and maximizes our potential. Given the lack of evidence that any particular form of post-secondary education or training is particularly well-suited to provide the necessary opportunities for meaningful learning throughout the lifespan in the turbulent decades ahead, why not empower each qualified individual to invest in his or her own future? In a nation where federal and state budget constraints do not permit government to spend more for lifelong learning, alternative means of financing must be found. Is there any better way than for the federal government to establish a means to finance the opportunity for every individual to take responsibility for investing in their own future, learning what each individual will find most rewarding through out his or her own life, and repaying that investment through a share in their own lifetime earnings?

THESIS:

Not only is it lifelong learning, stupid!
It's also stupid not to have
the primary beneficiary of learning pay for it,
particularly when no one else has as much stake in the outcome.

A Universal Personal LIFETIME learning Trust could provide the means to finance lifetime learning through direct, income contingent federal loans to all interested and qualified learners. First, UPLIFT would substitute direct loans to qualified post-secondary learners at any time in their life for the plethora of current federal training and education programs and bureaucracies that seek to provide education to some for a college education and job training for a few to transition from one job to another or from welfare to a job. UPLIFT would permit the financing of all lifetime learning, without regard to current federal, state or local budget constraints: we could put people first by empowering them to invest in their own learning throughout their lives.

Second, UPLIFT would place the responsibility for paying for learning on those to whom it matters the most -- the learner who will get out of the education experience only what he or she puts into it. The supply of learning experiences would then be driven by what the whole host of learners demand, not what current providers offer or what any government believes is the next wave of the future. Rather than bet on the interlocking webs of firms with lifetime employment as in Japan or on the federally mandated, public-private training and central bank financing of business as in Germany, UPLIFT would encourage all of our people to invest in themselves and in our future through taking responsibility for their own learning in tens of thousands of public, private, for-profit and non-profit, on-campus and remote learning experiences throughout their lives.

Finally, in addition to stimulating demand for learning and supply of diverse learning experiences, UPLIFT would also stimulate a variety of private market alternatives to finance one or another niche in lifelong learning. Market safeguards could be included to assure some quality control: for example, requiring providers of learning experiences to disclose costs, short-term outcomes, long-term value added; sanctioning providers who misrepresent or leave a trail of participants who default on their income-contingent repayment obligations; or encouraging independent evaluation, grading, and reporting of the results of providers' services. What a shock it might be to all of our preconceptions to prove what we now only tout: that investment in human capital -- i.e., learning -- pays a market rate of return.

In sum, UPLIFT would provide a real legacy from the Clinton-Gore Administration to future generations -- the federal government using its financial muscle, with both smarts and prudence, to finance the opportunity of all persons to take responsibility for investing in their own learning for life!

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IDEAS

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 27, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR SYLVIA MATHEWS

CC: DON BAER
MARK PENN

FROM: BRUCE REED
ELENA KAGAN *OK*

SUBJECT: IDEAS

Because Bruce will miss this week's political meeting, we thought the following status report on ideas for executive action might prove useful. If you have any questions, please call Elena.

Ideas from last week

AIDS Vaccine: We are still vetting the proposal for the President to issue a challenge on developing an AIDS vaccine. We will know within a week or two how the scientific community would greet this challenge.

Race Commission: We have been reviewing a proposal to establish a President's Commission on Racial Reconciliation. Elena will get together with Sylvia to compare notes.

Patients' Bill of Rights/Quality Commission: The counsel's office is currently vetting our nominations for the Quality Commission, which will be charged with developing a Patients' Bill of Rights. We have been told that the nominations will not be ready for announcement until the week of March 10. Announcement of the Commission can be combined with the release of a HHS regulation that would guarantee an expedited appeal whenever a plan proposes to deny care that a Medicare patient believes is urgently needed.

Home Health Care Regulation: After reviewing the home health care regulation, DPC and HHS concluded that it was not substantive enough to warrant a presidential event. As a result, it will be released next week during HCFA Administrator Bruce Vladeck's congressional testimony. We have asked HHS, however, to review more substantive regulatory or legislative proposals that we could announce in the future. One legislative proposal, which will not be ready for at least several weeks, would require criminal background checks for home health providers participating in Medicare.

New ideas you asked about

Ban on Human Cloning: Congress has banned the use of federal funds for cloning, but privately funded research is not similarly restricted. The President could call on the scientific community to institute a moratorium on human cloning research -- at least while the National Bioethics Advisory Committee implements the President's request to study the issue over the next 90 days. We will make a recommendation next week on this proposal -- sooner if absolutely necessary.

Extradition of Child Pornographers: We are still discussing this issue with the Justice Department. We will have a better sense of possible actions next week.

Tobacco Advertising: We are reviewing a proposal for the President to take action responding to tobacco companies' use of the internet and other fora to get around our tobacco regulation. We must run this proposal by the Justice Department to ensure that such action does not compromise our efforts to defend the regulation in court.

Testing in Military Schools: We are currently looking into securing the commitment of the Department of Defense to give students in its schools our proposed 4th and 8th grade tests. (We believe it would be preferable for DOD to volunteer to give these tests than for the President to order the Department to do so.) We should know next week whether DOD will agree.

Advisory Panel for Education Tests: The Education Department is putting together a panel of teachers and other trusted educators to advise on the development of our 4th and 8th grade tests. We are attempting to press this forward as soon as possible, but need at least a few weeks to determine the best structure for the panel and to vet potential appointees.

Other ideas

Trigger Lock Executive Order: Dennis Burke just proposed an executive order requiring agencies to provide all federal law enforcement officers with trigger locks, so that the officers can protect their children against accidental shootings. We should have this executive order completed within a week.

Medicare fraud legislation: We are working with HHS to finalize a new package of fraud and abuse initiatives for unveiling the week of March 10. Since Florida is the "fraud and abuse capital" of the nation, we believe the President's visit there would provide an excellent opportunity to announce the new package, perhaps in a March 15 radio address. Governor Chiles would give the package a strong endorsement.

Governmental hiring of welfare recipients: We are currently putting together a package of proposals to facilitate the federal government's hiring of welfare recipients. We think that this package will include an executive order establishing a separate hiring track for welfare recipients

and providing nonfinancial incentives to federal agencies to make use of this new hiring authority. We hope to be ready to go by the end of next week.

Classified research with human subjects: In response to recommendations of the President's Advisory Committee on Human Radiation Experiments, we have prepared (1) an Executive Order strengthening protections for human subjects of secret research; and (2) legislation expanding compensation for Cold War-era uranium miners. With one week's notice, we can be ready to announce these policies and release a summary report detailing the Administration's full response to the Committee's 18 recommendations.

Seat Belt Study: The Department of Transportation will give the President a report on March 10 on ways to increase seat belt use. DOT's report is likely to include ideas for presidential challenges to states and business groups, as well as a proposal (consistent with our budget) to offer financial incentives to states to improve and enforce seat belt laws.

Children's Health EO: The DPC, NEC, CEQ, and OSTP are working on an executive order designed to ensure that the federal government considers the special needs of children when taking regulatory action. The executive order requires every agency to determine whether a regulation may impose disproportionate risks on children and, if so, to evaluate the specific effects of the regulation on children. The order may be ready within a few weeks, but with interagency discussions still going on, there is some possibility of a last-minute hitch.

Welfare-to-Work Transportation Plan: We can announce at any time our Access to Jobs proposal, which would allocate \$100 million of ISTEA funding to improve transportation systems so that welfare recipients and other low-income workers could get to work more easily. Lack of convenient and affordable transportation is currently an obstacle to getting people from welfare to work, and this proposed program is a very serious attempt to address this problem.

Service Summit: We could announce "commitments" from the federal government to the service summit -- proposals for how the federal government can support service and voluntarism to help youth. We could be ready to make such announcements in 2-3 weeks if necessary.

IDEAS cc: [unclear] return

?

Child Pornographers. Legislation to have Secretary of State review treaties to fix the problem of extradition.

Child Support. Release of legislation

Children's Health. EO putting effect on this as a factor into all rule making (part of WH Council on Brain in June).

Children's Hospital. Internet event kick off.

Clean Air Rule. Fight will start in mid-March and we can plan events/radio address with kids with asthma for then.

Cloning. Possible Executive Order. Pitch to scientific community to suspend any research in human cloning. In addition, response to President's advisory committee on Human Radiation Experiments which tightens protections of human subjects of secret research and recommends compensating Uranium miners.

CPI Response

Drug testing funding for prisons, Drug testing for Drivers license - two to four state test with grant from discretionary funds.

?

Electoral Voting Reform. Adding early voting or mail voting to our Finance Proposals.

1

FCC alcohol. Letter, review of next possible steps.

Flextime/FLMA

First American Heritage Rivers. Designation.

Health Care. Naming of Commission, task of drafting an HMO Bill of Rights.

?

Home Health Care. Need legislation on criminal background checks. Can be released as an event or radio address.

IRS Computers. Need for revised overhaul of IRS computers, ways in which emphasizes convenience to the taxpayer.

Medicaid/Medicare Fraud. Introduction of Bill.

Mexico Decision

?

National Sex Offenders Registry. Computerization by Executive Order.

Pension Reform Legislation. New legislation on pensions, especially for women.

⑦ **Refrigerators.** Raising efficiency standards for refrigerators.

Seat Belt Study. Arrives on March 10 with challenges to states to offer financial incentives to states to tighten laws.

Smoking Regulations. Review evasion of regulations and use of Internet to reach young smokers. Consider response to State of Virginia position.

Speeches. State Legislature speeches on Education, Welfare Service Summit and pre-events to summit. Don Baer will convene meetings.

Standards testing. EO setting up at federal Military Schools.

Tests. EO and announcement of advisory panels, setting up program, releasing samples and challenging testmakers to devise tests.

Trigger Locks study/lives lost to kids, EO putting trigger locks on all federal guns (add study of promise of gun of future to save lives of police).

TV - Ratings Review with industry, urging violence and sex ratings on programs.

Welfare to Work Transportation Program. Possible announcement in Michigan.

Welfare Recipients. Bruce Reed tracking government plan to hire welfare recipients, with an executive order establishing separate track.

IDEAS
(new desk
file)

Congress is quickly going to act on this, while gay and lesbian forces have seized on this as a way to have biologically connected families. A thoughtful discussion of the ethics of making people in our own images and the many issues presented here is something we could do no later than the receipt of the report from the bio-ethics commission.

And the currently planned Summit on Service together with the Early Learning Conference do show as directly show us leading in controversial topics, but they do show essential moral leadership that the country is looking for and that the Republicans are questioning.

VII. New Issues for the future

We are now using up many of the smaller items on the issues list at a rapid pace for ones that could be ready quickly, so we need to keep moving good issues into the pipeline for the Post-Helsinki Period.

EX/CR

Widened Availability of Day Care:

- The government runs the largest day care network in the country. A possibility would be to open up those centers to parents outside of the federal government for the marginal cost of additional children as part of an effort to make quality day care more available.
- Polling: "The government runs the largest day care operation in the country for its employees. Suppose it opened its day care centers so that people who do not work for the government could use them for a modest fee so there would be greater availability of well-run day care." 83% support/13% oppose; 58% strongly support

DIANE

**Right To Know: Chemical Waste
Department: EPA**

- Expansion of the Right to Know Laws could be ready shortly – expanding the requirements to 7 additional industries.
- Polling : 91/8; 74 strongly support

MIKE C.

Education – Volunteerism

- Many departments have small adopt a school or school partnership programs. We could establish a goal of every department adopting 10 schools, and have a major event with the departments and the schools to kick off this stepped up volunteer commitment. This could be an event that leads up to the service summit, stimulates others to adopt a school, and advances the service theme.

- "Have every government department adopt at least five schools in neighborhoods where they have a lot of employees, encouraging volunteer work in those schools and helping them with subjects that the department has expertise in."
- Polling: 78/20 (53 strongly)

DIANE
Right to Know: Water Quality
Department: EPA

- The legislation last year provides for "Requiring every water company in the country to send every consumer, once a year, a statement showing test results of the quality of the water in their tap and any health concerns about drinking or using it."
- We need to make the regulations and design the forms. This goes to people's greatest environmental concern – their water, and it is a visible action affecting every household.
- Polling: 84/14 (68% strongly support)

MIKE
Angell
Family And Medical Leave Act

- As a way of bringing more attention to our plan, we could make the new Family and Medical Leave Act available to federal employees. They do have generous leave allotment now, but not the specific FLMA – we could also review other places where we can make this the standard now.
- 72/22 support President Clinton issuing an executive order extending the Family and Medical Leave Act for federal employees to give workers up to 24 hours off without pay for children's educational needs or doctor's visits and saying his order was intended to set an example for Congress to act on expanding the Family Leave Act for private sector workers as well.

DIANE
Brownfield Test Projects (EPA)

- 71/18 favor expanding the "Brownfield Test Projects," that takes vacant urban land, cleans it up and then puts it back into use, to an additional 25 sites. This could be an event/announcement with the 25 new sites that we are putting on-line this year.

MIKE
Foreign Engineering Students

- The Energy Department has found that not enough Americans are in engineering school – it is basically people from other countries.
- 78/16 favor, given the importance of engineering for the future, increasing monetary incentives for American students to take engineering courses.

EWZ **Aggressive Drivers**

- 83/13 favor setting up a system for people to call police from the road on phones to report the location of reckless or aggressive drivers. This is underway in the department of transportation, and could be set up as a test

NEC **Convenience Store Safety**
Department: Labor

- Labor is planning to issue nighttime retail guidelines requiring employers to provide stepped up protection for workers in places like fast food and convenience stores.
- This includes restaurants, convenience stores and gas stations. Workplace violence is the leading cause of death among working women, and the second leading cause among all workers.
- OSHA plans to release guidelines later this year.
- Polling: 80/17 (60% strongly support)

NEC **Post All EEOC Jobs On Internet**

- "Require every equal opportunity employer not just to post jobs in the local newspaper but to post them on the Internet so that equal opportunity jobs can be found in a single place."
- This initiative would expand America's Job Bank (AJB). Just in January, 1997 AJB received over 12 million inquiries, up 3.6 million from January, 1996. The database encompasses 45 state job banks, nearly 600,000 job openings and links to over 1,000 companies. A companion database on the Internet, America's Talent Bank (ATB) will post jobseekers' resumes.
- We could require every Equal Opportunity Employer not just advertise in the newspaper, but to put their job in this central, national database.

CJennings **Criminal Checks for Nannies, Home Health Care**

- This is being crusaded for in New York by a couple who tried to get information on someone they hired, were told they could not, and the nanny murdered their child.
- People in the home health or nanny field can be asked to register for a database, and when they register a criminal check is done on them and a report created. People who they apply to can then pay to get that report. This is the same kind of information available on people who apply to be a security guard.

- This is strictly voluntary on the part of employer and employee.
- This is a very compelling story, and deals with a real problem.

C. Jennings

Medical Records Privacy

- With medical records being standardized and encoded, a report yesterday questions the privacy rights that people will have in the future and also points out the lack of patient rights people have to their own records in many states.
- This is a major new issue that could be added to the task of the healthcare quality commission.

V. Small Business Deductions

The SBA is in favor of four proposals, with the top two being very important to most voters.

- There is strong support for a small business tax deduction package, with particular high support for two components - relaxed rules for home office deductions and a 10% tax credit for employers who pay for education programs for workers.

Proposal	Favor/ Oppose	Strongly Support
Loosening the rules for deducting a home office so that people who regularly use part of their home for work can deduct it.	81/15	50
Providing a 10% tax credit for employers who pay for education programs for workers.	88/10	61
Relaxing the definition of an independent contractor.	39/32	17
Eliminating estate taxes on the transfer of small businesses.	69/19	41

- 74/19 favor a small business tax relief package that included looser rules on home office deductions, a 10% credit for employer assisted education programs, relaxing the definition of independent contractor and ending estate taxes on the transfer of small businesses.
- 66/20 would be more favorable to Clinton if he proposed this small business tax relief package.

IX. Calendar

Presidential Schedule

Date	Event	Message
Friday, March 7	Press Conference	A Balanced Budget That Protects Our Values
Saturday, March 8	Radio Address Meeting With Interagency Council on Women Rob Reiner Special	<i>Child Support Enforcement Sex Offenders Registry FEC/campaign finance</i>
Sunday, March 9		
Monday, March 10	Working meeting with Mubarek	American Leadership in World
Tuesday, March 11	Free TV For Campaign Coalitions DC Economic Development Initiative	Campaign Finance Reform DC Support; Empowerment
Wednesday, March 12	ABC Radio Town Hall with Children	Protect Children From Drugs
Thursday, March 13	<i>Address North Carolina legislature</i>	<i>Education standards/ Master Teachers (possible DOD announcement)</i>
Friday, March 14	Tape Radio Address <i>School Construction</i>	Medicare Fraud
Saturday, March 15	Gridiron Dinner	
Sunday, March 16		
Monday, March 17	Shamrock Presentation Meeting with Irish PM <i>Meeting with Russian PM</i> Meeting With School Officers	Leadership for Peace Education
Tuesday, March 18	St. Patrick's Day Lunch Meeting with King Hussein	
Wednesday, March 19	Helsinki, Finland	
Thursday, March 20	Helsinki/Copenhagen	
Friday, March 21	Copenhagen	
Saturday, March 22		
Sunday, March 23		
Monday, March 24		
Tuesday, March 25		
Wednesday, March 26	Interview with Tracey Brown	
Thursday, March 27	University of Florida	

(Italics denotes proposed event)

Activist Presidency/Levels of Action

1. AIDS Vaccine - Nancy for Min. (rules) every
2. Race Comm. - Monday (Sylvia)
3. Ed Tech Comm. - VP (rules)
4. HMO Bill of Rights - next wk.
5. Alcohol - VP-
6. Electoral Reform
7. Home Health Care
8. Smart Guns
9. Stds.

Plan that could give the President three to four substantial message opportunities a week, on leg. priorities, with real actions involved.

1. Breakthroughs on big items (about one a week)

Examples:

- Announce race commission
- Service Summit
- Early Childhood Conference
- Foreign policy moments generally
- AIDS :
- Cloning

And others on major priorities: Education, Welfare, Campaign Finance Reform, etc.

Examples:

- Standards in military schools
- Legislature speeches/
- ~~Announce welfare business group~~
- Campaign finance commission
- Health care task force
- American Heritage Rivers

(For all of these, build-up and follow-through for big things; example: even if announce race commission, need some sense of progress/ or rapid response as subjects come up.)

(Big Question: Promoting our balanced budget, other than mentioning it in every speech. See Rapid Response below.)

2. Steps on wide range of other values/family issues (about two a week, including radio address)

Examples:

- FCC letter on alcohol advertising
- Children's Hospital Internet hookup
- Pension reform
- National registry on sex offenders computer file

3. Rapid Response applied to our proactive agenda (Need to move into the story when it provides a chance for us to push our agenda)

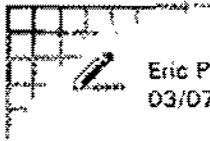
Example:

Respond to critical report on HOPE Scholarships

Big Question: Should President be going out on spot basis to support his balanced budget (similar to fall 1995 budget crisis)

- Alcohol? → Radio address
- Race Comm?
- Inventory (3-mo)
- Cloning
- Fudge stds.
- Extradition of dual porns
- Smoking web site (TIME)

ED on these Subjects Classified Research



Eric P. Goosby
03/07/97 07:15:06 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Bruce N. Reed/OPD/EOP, Elena Kagan/OPD/EOP
cc:
Subject: re: Vaccine Meeting

I attended a meeting today with Nancy-Ann Min and Kevin Thurm looking at the possibilities in the area of vaccine development.

Participants:

Nancy-Ann Min
Kevin Thurm

Outside Participants:

Harold Varmus, M.D. NIH Director
William Paul, M.D., Director Office of AIDS Research
Jack Whitescarver, Phd., Deputy OAR
Tony Fauci, M.D., Director NIAID/NIH
David Baltimore, M.D., Coordinator of Vaccine Research, OAR

The discussion explored the potential for the development of an effective vaccine, cost considerations and the potential role the President may take in supporting this effort.

Key Issues Discussed:

* Possible advances in vaccine development:

1. Simian Immunodeficiency Virus Vaccines are protective in monkeys
2. New attenuated vaccine developed in Australia may afford an opportunity to develop an effective vaccine with low risk of carcinogenicity
3. incorporation of the HIV viral genes into the host DNA may be carcinogenic twenty years down the road, this precludes our ability to move rapidly through human trials (too risky, must move very slowly to develop an efficacious vaccine with a high degree of safety)
4. DNA vaccines; discovered U of Wisconsin, when DNA is injected into study animals it can elicit a strong immune response (immunogenicity). This wasn't thought to be possible 2 years ago. This line of research may prove productive in HIV vaccine research

- * The feeling among the scientists was that they cannot put an accurate timeline on the success of the vaccine efforts..

- * They emphasized the need to support the basic research component of the equation in developing potential products that would be of interest to Industry

- * Harold Varmus, and Kevin Thurm felt the President could promote the area of HIV Vaccine research both domestically and internationally, as part of a long term plan of events that in aggregate brought attention and resources from both the private and public sectors.

- * The possibility of an initiative on Emerging Infections (Malaria, Ebola Virus, HIV and TB) was also discussed from an international perspective

FOLLOW UP

Nancy-Ann asked that NIH come back with a plan that would focus on a long term strategy for the President to consider. They will include an analysis of what type of resources may be needed to maximize our ability to take advantage of all scientific opportunities highlighting potential areas of collaboration with the pharmaceutical companies. I was asked to facilitate a more detailed description of the potential scientific products that one might anticipate over a shorter time frame, with added efforts in this area.

Timeline: 5-7 days

List for EK

1. 0-3
2. Service Summit pre launch
3. Service Summit

**Domestic Policy Council
Initiatives and Events for 1997**

Crime and Drugs

Bruce -

Action/Event memos

Elena

Mason calendar

5/25 - Banquet / EPA

8/22 - WR Announce

4/18 - Met Day - what next?

March

Prison Drug Testing Last year, the President pushed Congress to pass a provision requiring states to drug test prisoners and parolees as a condition for receiving 1994 Crime Bill Prison grant funding. Unfortunately, during the process Congress amended this provision to preclude states from using prison grant funds to help pay for the drug testing. The President's Anti-Gang Bill includes a provision permitting states to use 1994 Crime Bill funding for drug testing.

On December 12, 1996, the President announced that the Justice Department had developed drug testing and sanction guidelines to assist states in meeting the new requirements. The guidelines require states to implement a post-conviction program of controlled substance testing, interventions, and sanctions with articulated policies and procedures by September 1, 1998.

These guidelines should be now be followed up with two actions:

- 1) **Presidential Letter to Governors.** President sends a letter to all 50 governors informing them that reducing cycle of drug abuse in our nation's criminal justice systems is one of his top priorities and he has every intention of making these deadlines a reality. He would seek their support in passing the Anti-Gang Bill provision, which would greatly assist them in achieving the mutual goal of breaking the cycle of crime and drugs.
- 2) **Prison Drug Testing Initiative Director.** President would announce that he has asked a high profile criminal justice expert/top professor-type (or Commission w/ high profile Chair) to administer this program. Over the next 12 months, this Director will work with all 50 states to ensure that their drug testing plans are adequate and up to speed. This announcement will show Presidential commitment and action. Just as important, it takes control of the monitoring of states out of bowels of the Justice Department bureaucracy, where it would otherwise not occur.

Safety Lock Event and Executive Order (Anti-Gang and Youth Violence Strategy Event #1) A provision in the President's Anti-Gang and Youth Violence Bill requires Federal Firearms License Dealers to sell a safety lock with any handgun. To highlight this provision and serve as an example, the President would announce that he is directing all federal law enforcement agencies to require that handguns be issued with a safety lock (I believe ATF

already has this requirement). The President would sign the directive at a White House event accompanied by the Bradys and law enforcement.

The event could be held on March 30th, which is the 16th anniversary of Jim Brady's shooting.

Hard Liquor Advertising For years, the hard liquor industry has voluntarily agreed not to show liquor ads on TV. Some companies have now broken that agreement. In furtherance of his National Drug Control Strategy roll-out, the President would send a letter to the FCC requesting that they consider restrictions on hard liquor advertising on television during certain time periods. | ?

Sex Offender Registry President would visit the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children in Arlington, Virginia where he would take a tour of facility and announce that the interim National Sex Offender Registration system -- which he directed the Attorney General to develop in the June 21, 1996 Radio Address -- is now up and running.

He would also announce that he is signing an Executive Order instructing the Attorney General and the Secretary of Defense to insure that sex offenders released from Federal and Military prisons are listed in the national registry. | *

ABC Radio Anti-Drug Town Hall The President has already agreed to participate in a radio town hall for ABC in Mid-March in which he would field questions and discuss youth drug use with youth and parents.

April

National Anti-Drug Media Campaign The President's FY 98 Budget Submission includes \$175 million for a national anti-drug media campaign directed towards our youth. This initiative is the cornerstone behind the number one goal in the President's National Drug Control Strategy -- to reduce youth drug use. The President and General McCaffrey have already indirectly challenged the media to match our contribution dollar for dollar so that \$350 million would be dedicated to anti-drug ads. Unfortunately, we will not be able to expend any funds on this initiative until we enact the appropriation bill. ONDCP can, however, expend discretionary funds in their FY 97 budget to begin producing anti-drug ads.

At a Rose Garden event, the President would kick-off his Administration's anti-drug media campaign with one of the celebrities who has committed to appear in an ad. President Clinton would also release a letter that he is sending to every network issuing his challenge that | ?

they match our contribution and begin dedicating more air time to anti-drug ads (ONDCP is currently reaching out to celebrities and sports figures such as Michael Jordan, Grant Hill, and Tiger Woods to tape anti-drug ads).

Anti-Gang Prosecutor Event (Anti-Gang and Youth Violence Strategy Event #2)

The cornerstone of the President's Anti-Gang and Youth Violence Strategy is a \$200 million anti-gang prosecution grant program. The President would meet with prosecutors from across the country in the Oval Office where they would thank him for his strong support in fighting gangs. The prosecutors -- Republican and Democrat -- would urge Congress to move quickly to pass the President's bill.

After schools Initiatives Event (Anti-Gang and Youth Violence Strategy Event #3).

To highlight his 1000 new after schools initiatives in his Anti-Gang Bill, the President would visit a successful after schools program and meet with the kids who have been positively impacted by the schools staying open in the evenings, on the weekends, and in the summer. That day, he would also announce that HHS is providing several million dollars in grants from its FY 97 appropriation for new After schools programs across the country.

Victims Constitutional Amendment In June 1996, the President announced his support for a constitutional amendment for victims rights -- to guarantee victims the right to be notified, to receive restitution, receive reasonable protection measures, and to be heard at sentencing and parole hearings.

At a White House event, the President would:

1. Urge Congress to pass the Amendment quickly;
2. Receive a report from the Attorney General -- in response to his June 25, 1996 Directive -- outlining measures taken by the Justice Department to increase and improve Federal level victim's services and protections;
3. Announce the creation of a Federal victim notification system; and
4. Announce additional funding from the Victims Crime Fund -- which is larger than ever before -- that will be provided to victims services and shelters throughout the country.

This event could occur on April 19, the third anniversary of the Oklahoma City bombing or during April 14-18, which is National Crime Victims Week.

May

Mayor's Drug Conference In announcing the 1997 National Drug Control Strategy, President Clinton stated that he will be convening a White House Mayors Conference on Drug Control on May 21st. This is in response to a request from Chicago Mayor Daley, who is currently chair of the U.S. Conference of Mayors.

The President could use that event to announce a new drug initiative or a development in one of the other listed initiatives. For example, he could announce the Chair of the Prison Drug Testing Program or kick-off his anti-drug media campaign.

National Peace Officers' Memorial On May 15th, the President would speak on the Mall to law enforcement and families in honor of National Peace Officers' Memorial Week. He would urge Congress to pass his safety lock proposal so that more gun violence deaths can be prevented.

National Missing and Exploited Children Day May 16th. The President and the First Lady would host an event in the Rose Garden honoring National Missing and Exploited Children. John Walsh, Mark Klaas, Colleen Nick (who met with the President after her daughter, Morgan, was reported missing) and others would be in attendance.

The President would unveil a PSA -- in which he appears -- that would be used for serious child kidnaping cases where the child is abducted by a stranger. The President would also release a letter that he is sending to all 50 Governors asking them to post missing children photos in all state government buildings and property, modeled after his 1996 Directive requiring all Federal facilities to post such photos.

Summer

Brady Law Supreme Court Case Late Spring/Summer. When the Supreme Court decides the challenge to the Brady Law, assuming we lose, the President would hold an event at the White House with law enforcement and the Bradys where he would announce:

- 1) Proposed legislation that he is sending to the Hill to address the Supreme Court case and that he is calling on Congress to immediately pass it;
- 2) A letter from Reno and Rubin to chief law enforcement officers nationwide asking them to continue enforcing Brady checks; and that
- 3) He has already received a signed pledge from numerous Police Chiefs and Sheriffs across the nation that they will continue to conduct Brady checks.

What news ???

Vests?

*

Ready?

*

COPS Hiring Announcements Throughout the coming year, the Justice Department will have several rounds of new COPS announcing. During 1997, 17,000 additional new community police officers will be funded by the Justice Department.

For the Third Anniversary of Crime Bill signing on September 13, 1997, the President and the Attorney General would swear-in the "75,000th cop" signifying that the program is 3/4's towards the President's goal of 100,000 new police officers in three years. *

Parental Responsibility Bill In a speech on youth violence and drugs, the President would encourage more states and localities to adopt parental accountability or responsibility laws, so that parents are held accountable for the acts of their children.

Drug Strategy Letter Before Congress returns from their long August recess, the President would send a letter to the Speaker and the Senate Majority Leader urging them to ensure when they return that his drug budget is fully funded as they conclude the appropriations process.

Fall

Signing of Anti-Gang Bill/ National Gang Tracking Network President Clinton would travel to Boston to sign his Anti-Gang and Youth Violence legislation, the site of his initial announcement. He would also announce that his National Gang Tracking Network is now operating throughout the Northeast and other regions will soon be able to access it.

First State-wide Implementation of 3-1-1 In response to a public safety crisis created by clogged 9-1-1 services across the nation, on July 23, 1996, President Clinton asked the Attorney General to work with the FCC, law enforcement and the telecommunications industry to develop a national community policing number for non-emergency calls. On February 13, 1997, the FCC responded to the President by setting aside 3-1-1 for non-emergency public safety use. With funding from the Justice Department, the City of Baltimore has already instituted a 3-1-1 system and it has been enormously successful in reducing 9-1-1 backlog.

The President would travel to Colorado to announce that it is the first state to adopt state-wide use of 3-1-1 and that it will serve as a model for other states. He would urge every state to adopt 3-1-1 by the year 2000. ?

Other Potential Report Announcements Throughout the Year.

HUD One-Strike for Public Housing Report March. In March 1996, the President announced the implementation of the One-Strike policy for public housing. HUD is starting to

collect information on the number of public housing agencies that are implementing the policy. In March, the HUD Secretary would provide the President with a one-year progress report on One-Strike. If grant announcements were ready for the Public Housing Drug Elimination Grants or Operation Safe Home, they could also be announced.

Ask
Cromis?

Violence Against Women Report Summer. One of the most important and far-reaching sections in the 1994 Crime Bill was the Violence Against Women Act. The Attorney General would provide the President a report outlining its progress to date.

Shaming Sentences. The President would encourage more states and localities to support shaming sentences for minor offenses -- so that juveniles offenders are forced to apologize in public and adults are morally condemned through public identification of their non-violent acts.

In a crime speech, the President would announce his continuing commitment to truth-in-sentencing for violent crimes and then pivot into his support for alternative sentencing when appropriate, such as shaming sentences, which instill the values of a community and deter illegal activity.

New Law Enforcement Technology. The President would announce that his Administration is ushering in a new age in police technology that will not only help prevent crime but also make policing safer.

Through this Administration's efforts, we are on the verge of a "smart gun" that can only be fired by the actual gun owner; advanced "concealed weapons technology" that will keep gun-toting criminals off our streets; "crime mapping" that will pinpoint crime patterns and reduce crime like it did in New York; and "gun shot detection" which will help locate criminals. (... and DNA technology that will locate the "real killers!!!")

⑦
✱

February 26, 1997

~~to~~
→ Criminal Justice Commission

February 28, 1997

Note to Elena Kagan

Attached is a list of possible events under each of the President's ten priorities for education. As you will see, there are more options for some of these areas than for others. Mike and I plan to speak with Dennis Burke on Monday about additional possibilities under school safety, and we can do this in other areas, as well, if you think it's worthwhile.

I am also attaching a disk in case you need to work with it further/merge it with other documents, etc.

If you want to discuss this over the weekend, I will probably be in some on Saturday, and my home number is 202-364-4421.

Thanks.

-- Bill Kincaid

cc: Mike Cohen

(Double asterisks signify that the event has been placed on the President's schedule.)

NATIONAL STANDARDS OF ACADEMIC EXCELLENCE

March

- ✓** 3/5 POTUS meeting with standards experts to discuss future directions for our effort
- ✓** 3/6 POTUS speech to Michigan legislature and sign-on to national test with Governor Engler
- Meet with Council of Chief State School Officers to discuss testing proposal
- Announce that Department of Defense Dependent Schools will participate in the national tests and to begin preparing students to meet those standards
- POTUS meet with newly selected testing advisory board of teachers and others (following appointment by Secretary Riley) ?
- Additional state endorsement events: visit states (CA, NY, or others) or hold meeting at White House with officials from 4-8 states committed to participating in national testing
- ✓ Issue Presidential directive to DPC, OSTP, Department of Education, NSF and other agencies to prepare a plan for mobilizing federal and non-federal resources to improve math and science education and prepare students to meet 8th grade math standards

April

- Possible addresses by POTUS to state legislatures in Montana, North Dakota, and Colorado
- Hold education round table on standards; could discuss examples of challenging state and voluntary national standards and could use TIMSS video to highlight good teaching to standards. Could do event in New York, where all students will soon be required to pass challenging state's Regents exams to get a diploma.
- Kick-off event with Education Excellence Partnership (BRT, NAB, AFT, NGA, ED) and Major League Baseball to highlight new PSA's urging higher standards ?

June

- POTUS event in DC honoring Presidential math and science teaching award winners; could combine with event kicking off effort to mobilize math/science community to help students prepare for meeting 8th grade math standards ?

Next Six Months

- Bipartisan meeting with key members of Congress

NOTE: NAEP and TIMSS release dates:

- 5/2 1996 NAEP Science results (national grades 4/8/12 and participating states grade 8)
- 6/10 TIMSS 4th grade math and science results)
- 7/1 TIMSS-NAEP link in math (4/8) and science (8), allowing comparisons between TIMSS countries and U.S. states

*

TALENTED TEACHERS IN EVERY CLASSROOM

March

- ** 3/13 POTUS event in North Carolina with Governor Hunt highlighting strategies for improving teaching
- Major speech by POTUS on teacher quality and standards before teaching organization or program that supports such a policy (local AFT or NEA), perhaps at Shanker memorial service, challenging states and local districts to use National Board for Professional Teaching Standards (NBPTS) standards and certified teachers

April

- 4/15 Secretary's conference on teacher recruitment and preparation
- 4/16-17-18 WH event for national teacher of the year, also highlighting newly board-certified teachers and ED response to directive on excellence and accountability

Next Six Months

- Visit to local union/school board program (e.g., NYC, Columbus) that removes incompetent teachers, or to other local union event: recognize existing efforts and challenge every union and local school board to do the same. Couple with guide/resource book from ED.
- Speak at summer AFT or NEA conference: focus on Board certification and on firing incompetent teachers
- Rollout of teacher preparation provisions in Higher Education Act Reauthorization proposal, focusing on role of teacher preparation
- Visit high school in Cincinnati for students interested in careers as teachers

AMERICA READS

March

- Invite Weld, Engler, Bush, and several Democratic governors to the White House for conference highlighting successful state and local tutoring programs
- School visit or WH event to rollout legislative proposal
- Announce formation of America Reads Network, a coalition of 60 national organizations ED has been working with to promote reading improvement.
- Announce new America Reads products: (1) Early Childhood Kit for parents and care givers to encourage early language development from birth through 5 years old; (2) America Reads Challenge: Read*Write*Now!, a kit of learning activities for parents to use with kids from birth through sixth grade.
- Create event in DC with George Farkus's "one-on-one" group from Texas; invite Rep. Goodling and other members of Congress

April/May

- Kick-off event for America Reads Summer Reading Challenge, to get 1.5 million children to read 30 minutes per day over the summer.

Next Six Months

- In September, as part of America Goes Back to School, Cabinet members go to DC schools where there agencies have tutoring arrangements. POTUS, Riley and another cabinet head could go to a school that has partnered with a third agency, such as DOD

Adapt a School

EARLY LEARNING

April

- Convene White House conference on early learning and the brain

May

- Conference Board and Department of Education host national conference on public and private efforts to increase family involvement in education in Boston
- Department of Education releases sequel to Employers, Family and Education

June

- VP conference on Families and Learning in June

CHOICE AND ACCOUNTABILITY IN PUBLIC EDUCATION

March

- Speech to state legislature on charter schools (e.g., Washington, Missouri), challenging states to adopt legislation providing for start-up of charter schools and focusing on charter school accountability; could also challenge all charter schools and charter school developers to review performance standards and raise them if they aren't high enough
- Release charter schools national study in visit to a charter school or radio address (will be available for release beginning approximately 3/10). A key finding is that the lack of access to start-up funding is the most commonly cited obstacle to starting charter schools
- Announce competition for new charter school start-up funding and challenge teachers, parents, museums, universities and others to start high-quality charter schools (scheduled to be announced first half of march)

March/April

- Release guidebook for school boards and other chartering agencies on responsibilities for reviewing and approving high-quality charter school proposals; could combine with rollout of Department of Education's new website to assist charter school developers

April

- 4/10-11/12 Deliver address to annual charter schools conference in Sacramento (California has the most charter schools of any state in the nation)

April/May

- Speak to a public school choice parent fair that the Department of Education and local district could organize in a system with charter schools and general public school choice (e.g. Boston, San Francisco). Could combine with release of Department-prepared guidebook on choosing a public school for your child

June/July

- 6/30-7/15 Announce awards of federal start-up funding for charter schools

July

- Address federally-sponsored national charter school conference targeted at schools

receiving federal start-up grants

Next six months

- Convene national meeting on fixing failing schools, with participants committing to identifying and fixing failing schools and reacting to draft report on models and principles

Fall

- Release report prepared by Department of Education on models and principles for broad public school choice efforts and announce at least 5 school districts agreeing to undertake development of model efforts (NOTE: not currently underway, so would probably need to take place in the fall)
- Ribbon-cutting of newly opened charter school, such as Henry Ford museum charter school in Dearborn, Michigan, or in Chicago, North Carolina, Florida, California, New Jersey, or one of small number of schools being opened by the NEA

SAFE, DISCIPLINED, AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS

March

- Release community schools guide prepared by Department of Education (timing flexible)
- Rollout of Department website for Partnership for Family Involvement in Education

April

- Release revised version of parent's guide to prevention
- Participate in satellite teleconference on effective youth and drug violence prevention strategies

June

- 6/12-6/14 Address annual meeting of The Communitarian Network

Next Six Months

- POTUS visit to a school that adopted a school uniform policy as a result of the President's encouragement and environment has improved

Next fall

- Visit Long Beach, California school that has adopted uniform policy as well as higher standards modeled on Boston Latin high school

SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

March

- Potential events in Alabama and Florida (Sen. Graham)
- Announce submission of legislation and conduct events with Sen. Moseley-Braun and Rep. Nita Lowey

Next Six Months

- Rollout school construction clearinghouse in September

HIGHER EDUCATION

March

- March 3: Direct Loan 2000 event for VPOTUS or First Lady to attend
- Event to release letter endorsing higher education initiatives signed by hundreds of university and community college presidents

Fall

- Launch campaign on availability of college, reading PSA's and materials for students and parents.

LIFELONG LEARNING

March

- Launch legislative initiative (possible reinvention event for VP)

May

- 5/4 Commemorate anniversary of School-to-Work Opportunities Act by visiting a model program at a high school

Next Six Months

- Event with workers who would benefit from skill grants
- Visit model adult education program

TECHNOLOGY LITERACY STRATEGY

March

- March 5-6: CEO Forum will meet in DC and wants to invite POTUS or VPOTUS; the group is developing metrics for evaluating national progress towards the President's goals
- 3/24 event with Sen. Rockefeller and Secretary Riley in West Virginia highlighting importance of E-rate and technology funding request

April

- April 7-11 -- World Wide Web Conference in California: possible industry consortium to increase access to the web for people with disabilities; Dole invited; possible event for POTUS, VPOTUS, or First Lady
- NetDay / April 15

/ what news?

May

- May: Final action by FCC on \$2.25 billion on discounts for schools and libraries

*/ **

Next six months

- Release report by PCAST (President's Council of Advisers on Science and Technology) on educational technology; will recommend increasing funding for ed tech research and development

Welfare Reform Events and Actions 6-Month Plan

March

1. Work Options/Welfare to Work Event

As states' legislative sessions open around the country, it is important to send a strong message about the variety of work options possible under the new welfare law. To do so, we could have the President visit a welfare to work intermediary -- private nonprofit or for profit organizations that offer job readiness, job placement and job retention services -- and highlight intermediaries as one of the many work options states can pursue followed by a list of other work options.

2. Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) Event

April 15 is tax time so March is a perfect time to remind those eligible that they should file for the EITC. At the same time, the President can issue an Executive Order to the Department of Treasury directing the Secretary to notify employers that under current law, those eligible for the EITC are allowed to receive it either in a lump sum or tax credit at the end of the year or in equal distributions throughout the year. This could be done as a radio event or an Oval event.

3. White House Hiring Strategy Event

Through Executive Order, the President can create a new, excepted service hiring authority for welfare recipients. The program would be designed to encourage agencies to hire welfare recipients initially as temporary employees. At the end of two years and only upon successful performance, these employees could be converted to regular, competitive government employment. (Note: This proposal is in the draft stage currently but should be ready shortly.)

4. Welfare Reform Is Helping, Not Hurting Children

The Children's Defense Fund is meeting March 12-15 and will likely spend some time attacking the Administration's new welfare law, specifically arguing that it hurts children.

To counteract this negative message, we could release a set of positive numbers that show how many children have been moved off welfare because of the waiver strategy and the new law.

April

5. Child Care/Welfare to Work Event

The state of Kentucky has started a program to help poor women move off welfare by training them to become child care providers. The state has offered a group of women 30 hours of training in subjects ranging from child development to discipline before beginning internships. The goal is to have them working in their own homes or in child care centers by Spring.

Providing the results are successful, the President could visit the training site in Kentucky and tout this as a model program for other states to emulate.

6. Teen Pregnancy Prevention/Statutory Rape Report Event

Sometime in early April, the Department of Justice will be ready to release a preliminary report on the prevalence of statutory rape, its causal effect on teen pregnancy rates, and list of state statutory rape laws including those states that have recently enacted tougher laws statutory rape laws. We could schedule a radio address to coincide with the release of the report. The President would talk about the fact that older men cause a large percentage of teen pregnancies and that states need to prosecute these men under existing state statutory rape laws. He can then also talk about the need for states to toughen their laws and can offer examples of a couple of states that have successfully done so.

May

7. Child Support Enforcement

Set up an event related to the HHS child support enforcement notice of proposed rules, specifically the state directory of new hires to track down deadbeat parents.

June

8. Release Coopers & Lybrand Welfare To Work Employer Survey Results

By late May or early June, results should be in from a survey Coopers & Lybrand is conducting, with our help, on employer attitudes about and experiences with hiring welfare recipients. Results should be positive based on structure of questions. This could be a radio address.

9. Holding States Accountable

Hold a pro-work event around the HHS notice of proposed rule making for work requirements, penalties to states and data collection.

10. **Supporting Fathers**

Hold an event around the HHS notice of proposed rule making regarding grants to states for access and visitation programs.

July

11. **Paternity Establishment**

An event around the HHS notice of proposed rule making regarding state laws concerning paternity establishment.

12. August

One-Year Anniversary of POTUS Welfare Bill Signing (8/22/97)

The event would highlight successes to date including lowered caseloads, increased child support, increased paternity establishment, decreased teen birth rates, praise companies that have hired welfare recipients, praise states with innovative programs, etc.

*
REPORT

Non-Time Specific Events

13. **IDAs:** Highlight this as an option under the new welfare law, talk about how it goes beyond welfare reform to poverty alleviation by helping the poor and working poor build assets, and highlight existing state efforts.

keys?

14. **Transportation:** Executive Order on Human Services Transportation suggested by Florida Governor Chiles.

*

Pauline M. Abernathy

02/23/97 10:06:01 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Elena Kagan/OPD/EOP

cc:

Subject: Corrected action/event ideas

I apologize for not getting back to you last week on action ideas. I was staff contact for events on Friday, Weds., and Friday for HRC and/or the POTUS. I'm not sure what form people gave you ideas, so I will just briefly list some and I can put them into your format if someone circulates it to me.

DC: Bruce said DPC ought to get more active on education and crime in DC. Regarding education, Becton has not been as aggressive as Mayor Daley in Chicago and does not seem to have surrounded himself with the kind of people Daley has and he needs to. Melanne and I have discussed the idea of helping Becton create a small high-level advisory committee for him made up of the real stars in the field. This approach would enable us to do more while addressing the Dept.'s concerns about getting too involved in local education reform. I was planning to discuss the idea with Mike C, OMB, and the Dept. unless you recommend otherwise.

Regarding DC events, the FLOTUS has now done events on microenterprise, challenging law firms to partner with schools, and on colleges partnering with schools and pledging reading tutors. I worked with Ann Lewis, Steve Silverman, and Carol Thompson-Cole on the memo to the President on coordinating DC events, but did not yet hear whether Thursday night's meeting with the President on DC responded to that memo. The memo both described a process for coordinating events, and listed some of the ideas I have been kicking around for a while, such as White House involvement in DC net days, a big cleanup effort on Earth Day, and highlighting agency efforts, including NASA's involvement in the schools and GSA's donation of computers.

DC School Construction Event: Next Thursday 2/27 we expect the privatization of Connie Lee to be completed, making it possible for us to do a high profile event with Rubin and one of the White House principals announcing that we are making millions of dollars available for school construction and repair in DC -- more than would be available for DC under our national school construction proposal. Treasury will be submitting an event proposal to the White House.

DC Economic Development: The POTUS is scheduled to announce the specifics of his DC economic development proposal on Friday March 7.

DC summer jobs: We could help ensure there are jobs available for DC teens this summer in at least two ways: by convening DC employers and challenging them to do more and by continuing and expanding the federal agencies' summer jobs and internship programs. Last summer the federal government hired hundreds of DC youth. The Treasury Dept. has powerful letters from students who interned there over the summer. One DC public school student said the internship was her first experience in the work world, taught her how to use a computer, and allowed her to visit the White House for the first time -- after having lived in DC for 18 years!

Pediatric Drug Labeling: Elizabeth Drye, Patsy, OVP, and I have held some meetings with FDA and

outside groups on the lack of pediatric safety and dosing information on many drugs, with pediatric applications. FDA has made it relatively easy for drug companies to provide this data, but still most do not do it, leaving it up to doctors to decide whether to prescribe the drug for children and in what doses. This issue has become very hot now for two reasons: it is now clear that the actions Kessler took to encourage companies to submit this data have not worked, and many doctors are afraid to prescribe the highly effective anti-HIV protease inhibitors to children without better information because the drugs are so toxic. Further Administration action on this issue could generate industry opposition, but would likely earn broad public support and attention. There seem to be several views within the Administration on how best to proceed on this issue, and I believe it is ripe for DPC to step in and develop a consensus. Elizabeth and I would be happy to brief you on this issue. | ?

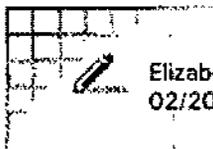
Child Care: I do not have a specific initiative in mind, but as you and Bruce have stated before, we need to take some actions on child care, perhaps on quality/safety. I would think we need to ask HHS, DOL and others to give us some proposals. Were you planning on doing this as part of our 0-3 working group?

0-3: List of possible actions being developed.

Education: I won't attempt this without seeing what Mike has already given you. As I mentioned before, we could do a great POTUS or FLOTUS event on the release of a new Education Dept. manual on how to establish a community school, similar to the manual on school uniforms. It is very well done and ready to go. Rahm had initially scheduled a POTUS event to release the manual, but it fell through and I don't believe it has been rescheduled.

Family Medical Leave: Rahm and Gene have a list of reports on the FMLA that DOL is preparing an which could be the subject of future events. I can get a copy of the latest to you if you are interested and do not already have it. While recent discussions have focused on linkage with flex-time, I think there are some additional expansion proposals that the Administration might entertain and would be much less controversial than lowering the firm-size threshold to 25 employees -- such as making family emergencies related to domestic violence subject to the FMLA. I know Gene will be assigning someone from the NEC to be working on family and work issues, but am unclear how active you expect DPC to be. | *

I hope this is helpful.



Elizabeth Drye
02/20/97 07:52:29 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Elena Kagan/OPD/EOP

cc:

Subject: Pending Events

TOBACCO: February 27th -- POTUS/VP event w/FDA Commissioner Kessler to mark the first effective date of FDA's tobacco regulation and Kessler's departure. Structure still under discussion.

HUMAN RADIATION EXPERIMENTS: March (?) -- release of Administration report, *Building Public Trust: Actions to Respond to the Advisory Committee on Human Radiation Experiments*, and signing of EO on classified human research. (If we don't do POTUS event, we should get the report out the door soon anyway).

Event would include Secretaries of HHS, DOE, and possibly DOD, Hazel O'Leary, Advisory Cmt Members, and a small number of stakeholders.

TRANSPORTATION SAFETY (reprise): March 7 DOT is supposed to deliver a report the President requested January 23 outlining a plan to increase the use of seatbelts nationwide. DOT is working with a coalition of industry and consumer types. Report will push for state primary seatbelt laws and greater enforcement of passenger restraint laws, and it may hold up North Carolina's enforcement program as a model. We could do an event with leading states and law enforcement types.

FDA RULE REQUIRING COMPANIES TO TEST SAFETY OF DRUGS IN KIDS (not ready yet): FDA is considering issuing a rule requiring that drugs be tested in kids for safety and efficacy before FDA approves them. Currently, 80% of drugs prescribed for kids have not been tested and approved explicitly for pediatric use and are therefore not "labeled" for pediatric use. As a result, doctors often don't know what doses are safe and whether the drug will be effective, and Medicaid does not always reimburse their use in kids. This is a big issue for the AIDS community and pediatric groups. I've been working with the VP and First Lady's offices to see what we can do short of regulation, but since incentive-based approaches have failed, FDA will recommend -- and the White House may support -- requiring pediatric tests. Drug companies will oppose, but have a hard case to make. I'll keep you posted. If we do it, it has great event potential. Fits perfectly with the kids EO Diane is working on, but is on a separate track.

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Pauline M. Abernathy

02/28/97 02:24:23 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Elena Kagan/OPD/EOP

cc:

Subject: DC events

Per your remarks this morning, here is what is in the works for DC events, per meetings with Ann Lewis, Carol Thompson Cole, and Steve Silverman:

Next week:

Tuesday: DC school construction event with HRC, Riley, Rubin, Becton, Brimmer, Dodd, Jeffords

Friday: POTUS announces DC economic development plan and briefs local reporters
POTUS announces the Cabinet will be out in DC over the next 2 weeks

Next 2 weeks in March: Cabinet does 2-3 events on 2 days each week.

April: April 5 -- VP may participate in DC net day wiring the schools

April 22 -- VP may do an Earth Day event in DC

April 26 -- Christmas in April, White House staff may go out with the Cabinet to repair DC homes and schools

February 20, 1997

MEMORANDUM TO ELENA KAGAN

FROM:

Diane Regas



SUBJECT:

Opportunities for the President in the upcoming months

Attached is a response to your request for actions and events for the President.

Action or Event	Message	Timing
<p>Announce Brownfields Action Agenda and commitment to designate 10 showcase communities. This agenda will include several agencies' actions including commitments to policy changes, to advance the President's priority of cleaning up contaminated sites to make way for re-use. EPA is working on this idea and has sent a memo to Bruce Reed and others laying out the details.</p>	<p>Clinton Administration is acting to protect health of American communities and to help create jobs</p>	<p>mid-late March</p>
<p>Executive Order to Protect Human Subjects of Classified Experiments, and announcement of the Administration Response to the Advisory Committee on Human Radiation Experiments (ACHRE). The ACHRE report delved into the Cold War history of human subject research, and was accepted by the President in October of 1994. DPC chaired an interagency process in summer 1995 to identify actions across agencies that would respond to the ACHRE's 18 recommendations. The Executive Order would increase protection for subjects of classified research. There is a small amount of work to get the response and e.o. in final form, they have been formally circulated by OMB.</p>	<p>Openness in Government Executive Action to Protect people</p>	<p>One week's notice</p>
<p>Executive Order to Consider Children's Health in federal actions. The E.O. would (1) elevate the protection of children to a high priority in all agency actions; (2) create a working group to coordinate a federal research agenda on children; (3) require departments to analyze how certain regulations protect children.</p>	<p>Protecting Kids, environment</p>	<p>March or April</p>

Announce the American Heritage Rivers Program. The President announced this concept in the State of the Union, and all involved departments have been getting a huge response nationwide. CEQ and DPC have convened an interagency effort to pin down the process and implementation issues. Our goal is a memo to the President in early May.

Working with communities to support their efforts to protect rivers and revitalize surrounding areas

June
(American Rivers month)

Announce selection of American Heritage Rivers. Soon after the program elements are defined, we would plan to begin selecting rivers. Selection will be based, in part, on community support, so announcements should generate good local interest.

Local events, location TBD.

ASAP, TBD, late summer or early fall

Announce end to dumping of contaminated material off of NJ beaches. This will be the culmination of the New York New Jersey Dredging agreement that the VP announced in July 1996. This issue is very important to environmental and labor interests in NJ. The original plan is very challenging to implement, and we will not know whether an event is appropriate until late summer.

Protecting New Jersey's beaches.

September 1, 1997

New program to protect health of millions of beach goers, large numbers of whom get sick from beach pollution every year. Currently beach goers do not know whether their favorite beaches are contaminated with unhealthy sewage overflows. EPA will put into place a new warning system that will predict beach water quality based on rainfall and other information, and provide this information to the public.

Protecting health of American families.

Memorial Day

| X

Conservation Report summarizing President's accomplishments in protecting national heritage. CEQ and DOI are working on this and I have not seen a draft.

President Clinton is among the most successful in protecting America's valuable lands and resources.

Consult with DOI, should be after issues in CA and MT are resolved.

Announce initiative to encourage rural cooperatives, or other actions to promote sustainable development in rural areas. Rural areas have persistent poverty, unemployment, and environmental contamination that bring down the rural quality of life. Rural cooperatives can encourage development that reduces contamination and creates jobs. This is a potential opportunity to coordinate the services of large numbers of federal agencies.

President Clinton acting to protect American rural families.

Consult with USDA; still on the drawing board.

Cleanup of 500th Superfund site.

President Clinton is acting to protect the environment and the health of American families

January or February, 1998.

Twenty-fifth anniversary of the Clean Water Act is October 18, 1997. The President could designate 10/18/97-10/18/98 as the year of clean water and do nationwide community-level events to celebrate progress that has been made over 25 years. This is a gleam in the eye--not yet fully developed.

The Clean Water Laws have worked to make progress in American communities.

October, 1997

Earth Day, April 22. CEQ has something planned. I will pursue what exactly it is.

Climate Change. This is a big year for climate change. We are on the hook to produce targets and timetables for reductions of greenhouse gases (agreement scheduled for December in Kyoto Japan). This will be very contentious with industry and environmentalists and has little resonance with the public. We need to be thinking about whether and to what extent the President should be making more (or fewer, or different) statement on this issue.

DRAFT

CHILD: The Hatch-Kennedy Child Health Insurance and Lower Deficit Act

Q. Do you support the Hatch-Kennedy child health bill?

A. We congratulate Senators Hatch and Kennedy for forming a bipartisan partnership to address one of the most pressing issues we face: the 10 million children in America who lack insurance. The time for action is now.

As you know, along with education, the President has made children's health coverage a top priority in his balanced budget proposal. His initiatives consists of several targeted policies to make inroads into this complex problem. In fact, his state partnership grants program is similar to the CHILD program since it, too, builds upon the experience and success in states.

We hope and expect that this marks the beginning of a sustained and strong partnership between Republicans and Democrats to expand coverage to the millions of American children who have none.

Q. Would you support a tobacco tax to raise revenue for children's health coverage?

A. Whenever bipartisan leaders come together to pursue one of President's highest priorities, it deserves serious study and consideration.

ARDS Vaccine

3-15 yrs.

*\$50m max. (Gov will give us that anyway)

18.24 mo process

Engage cos - top scientists or young scientists (OTK/Peace Corps)

Meet w/ Baltimore's mtg.

Commencement speech

Monkey cloning

Int. consequences - make it a priority for others as well

→ Convene an Int'l. mtg of scientists

→ Jawbone Drugmakers

RACE + INFECTIOUS DISEASES/access to care

We're 65% of drug amt for protease inhibitors

MEDICARE

values issues – Race Commission, and something like the AIDS effort, the service summit, and the welfare to work task force launch.

- 27% think that all of these stories about fundraising practices reflect primarily on their view of the job that the President is doing; 58% think they reflect primarily on his personal character.
- 21% say that we should judge the president's character by how he raised money for his campaign; 72% say we should judge his character by the priorities and values in his budget, which protects our children with education programs and our elderly with Medicare.
- 23% say that we should judge the president's character by how he raised money for his campaign; 68% say we should judge his character by the moral leadership he shows in issues like bringing the races together, promoting more service and volunteer work, protecting our children from cigarettes and drugs, and demanding responsibility in areas like gun control, welfare and child support.

But we have to change the basic thinking on this from event based to topic-based. We are not planning a one hour event, but opening up and leading a national debate.

This means that we have to think of a three day news cycle – the initial leak of information, the event itself, and follow-up morning show appearances from the administration officials and the Vice President. This should be coupled with satellite feeds for some local media so that we really break through with these kickoffs.

This President in his second term is preparing America for the 21st Century – and a vital part of that preparation is to straighten this country's moral compass – to do our best to understand and heal the divisions of race and hate, to protect our kids and give them the best headstart, to control forces like gambling and to fight our most dreaded diseases like AIDS.

Statement	% Much More Comfortable With President's Values	% More/Less Comfortable With President's Values
Launching an all-out effort with the public and private sector to find a vaccine against AIDS	56	81/13
Promoting national educational standards for our schools	53	81/14
Pressing the Republicans to agree to a balanced budget	47	78/16
Creating a commission to examine ways to heal the racial divisions on the country	45	75/17
Expanding the Family and Medical Leave Act	48	74/18
Holding a national summit to promote national service and volunteerism	35	68/22

Issue Agenda:

1. Race Commission – under review, but tentatively scheduled
2. AIDS vaccine – being reviewed. Would need a budget commitment from corporate welfare to be meaningful
3. Gambling Commission – has potential to set off discussion of gambling in America – need to review some suggestions that would give it direction and put the president on the side of making sure gambling is controlled and out of the hands of kids.
4. Early Learning Conference -- scheduled
5. Welfare to Work Task Force -- scheduled
6. Health Care Commission and its work -- scheduled
7. Campaign Finance group -- scheduled

List of initiatives on deck:

- Expanding Community Right to Know/Drinking water reports
- Picking up California Endorsement of Educational Standards
- Extend extension of FLMA to federal workers
- The Education Advisory Panel on Tests
- Major service commitment for adopt a schools from each agency
- Day Care initiative – shot down so far, looking for alternatives for Early learning conference using federal system
- Child Enforcement report/new legislation
- Medicare/Medicaid Fraud and Abuse Legislation
- School Construction initiative launch
- Brownfields extension
- Announcing implementation of service school scholarship program
- Preventing use of internet by Tobacco companies as a way around new regs
- Launching an effort to move the Victims Rights Amendment during National Crime Victims Week
- Children's Health Executive Order at the Brain Conference
- Hanford Reach Executive Order
- Launch of Children's Hospitals Internet Initiative
- Electoral reform ideas – extended voting, voting by mail
- Medical Records rules to protect privacy
- Clinical research with human subjects
- Criminal Checks Data base for Home health care, child care
- Aggressive drivers reporting system
- Seat belt use report/Aggressive drivers
- Executive order on unemployed workers
- Earth Day and Net Day initiatives

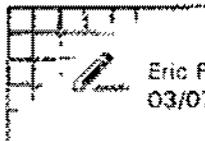
- Jackie Robinson's 50th Anniversary
 - State School Officers endorsement
 - Teacher of the Year
 - Business endorsement of health care coverage extension
-
- Education Town Meeting
 - Jackie Robinson's 50th Anniversary

Presidential Schedule

Date	Event	Message
Thursday, March 13	Address North Carolina legislature	Education standards/ Master Teachers (possible DOD announcement)
Friday, March 14	School Construction Tape Radio Address	Medicare Fraud
Saturday, March 15	Gridiron Dinner	
Sunday, March 16		
Monday, March 17	Annouec Co-Chairs, Citizens Committee for campaign Finance Reform Shamrock Presentation Meeting with Irish PM Meeting with Russian PM Meeting With School Officers	Campaign Finance Reform Leadership for Peace Education
Tuesday, March 18	St. Patrick's Day Lunch Meeting with King Hussein Slot for Announcement	Bipartisanship Leadership for Peace Comp Time
Wednesday, March 19	Helsinki, Finland	
Thursday, March 20	Helsinki/Copenhagen	
Friday, March 21	Tape Radio Address Copenhagen	
Saturday, March 22	Radio Broadcast Sign Livermore Labs contract; Senator Boxer announces in CA	California Jobs, technology
Sunday, March 23		
Monday, March 24	Meet with CA Superintendents of Schhols, business leaders to endorse standards	Education Standards (refer to Ebonics debate)
Tuesday, March 25	Announce Executive Order To Follow Up On Human Radiation Study; Tuskagee	
Wednesday, March 26	Interview with Tracey Brown Announcement of Health Care	Health Care

	<i>Commission, Health Care Bill of Rights</i>	
Thursday, March 27	<i>Announce Service Scholarships, Maryland University of Florida</i>	Service
Friday, March 28	Tape Radio Address	
Saturday, March 29	Radio Address	<i>Wiring Children's Hospitals To The Internet</i>
Sunday, March 30		
Monday, March 31	Easter Egg Roll	
Tuesday, April 1	Opening day, Baseball Chemical Weapons Convention Event	<i>Maybe view Cincinnati, flood damage</i>
Wednesday, April 2	<i>Announce Race Commission</i>	Race, Diversity, Unity
Thursday, April 3	<i>Meeting with Auto Executives Ron Brown Memorial Chicago Bulls</i>	Seat belts, safety <i>Anti-Drugs</i>
Friday, April 4	<i>Chemical Weapons Convention support Women's Economic Leadership Summit</i>	Leadership for Peace
Saturday, April 5	<i>Radio Address</i>	<i>Announce pre-Summit Action; Week of Service; adopt a school by federal agencies</i>
Monday, April 7	<i>Announce Welfare to Work with Corp execs</i>	Welfare Reform
Tuesday, April 8	Chretien State visit	
Friday, April 18	Net Day <i>Teacher of the Year Computer in Oval office or National Crime Victims Rights Tape radio Address</i>	<i>Community Right to Know</i>
Saturday, April 19	Radio Broadcast	
Monday, April 21	<i>Option: Science Medals</i>	
Tuesday, April 22	Earth Day	
Sunday, April 27-April 29	National Service Summit	
Friday, May 2	FDR Memorial	

(Italics denotes proposed event)



Eric P. Goosby
03/07/97 07:15:06 PM

~~ABC~~

Emerging Infectious disease

Record Type: Record

To: Bruce N. Reed/OPD/EOP, Elena Kagan/OPD/EOP
cc:
Subject: re: Vaccine Meeting

I attended a meeting today with Nancy-Ann Min and Kevin Thurm looking at the possibilities in the area of vaccine development.

Participants:

Nancy-Ann Min
Kevin Thurm

Outside Participants:

Harold Varmus, M.D. NIH Director
William Paul, M.D., Director Office of AIDS Research
Jack Whitescarver, Phd., Deputy OAR
Tony Fauci, M.D., Director NIAID/NIH
David Baltimore, M.D., Coordinator of Vaccine Research, OAR

The discussion explored the potential for the development of an effective vaccine, cost considerations and the potential role the President may take in supporting this effort.

Key Issues Discussed:

- * Possible advances in vaccine development:
 1. Simian Immunodeficiency Virus Vaccines are protective in monkeys
 2. New attenuated vaccine developed in Australia may afford an opportunity to develop an effective vaccine with low risk of carcinogenicity
 3. incorporation of the HIV viral genes into the host DNA may be carcinogenic twenty years down the road, this precludes our ability to move rapidly through human trials (too risky, must move very slowly to develop an efficacious vaccine with a high degree of safety)
 4. DNA vaccines; discovered U of Wisconsin, when DNA is injected into study animals it can elicit a strong immune response (immunogenicity). This wasn't thought to be possible 2 years ago. This line of research may prove productive in HIV vaccine research

- * The feeling among the scientists was that they cannot put an accurate timeline on the success of the vaccine efforts.,

- * They emphasized the need to support the basic research component of the equation in developing potential products that would be of interest to Industry
- * Harold Varmus, and Kevin Thurm felt the President could promote the area of HIV Vaccine research both domestically and internationally, as part of a long term plan of events that in aggregate brought attention and resources from both the private and public sectors.
- * The possibility of an initiative on Emerging Infections (Malaria, Ebola Virus, HIV and TB) was also discussed from an international perspective

FOLLOW UP

Nancy-Ann asked that NIH come back with a plan that would focus on a long term strategy for the President to consider. They will include an analysis of what type of resources may be needed to maximize our ability to take advantage of all scientific opportunities highlighting potential areas of collaboration with the pharmaceutical companies. I was asked to facilitate a more detailed description of the potential scientific products that one might anticipate over a shorter time frame, with added efforts in this area.

Timeline: 5-7 days

LATE-MARCH / APRIL MESSAGE OPPORTUNITIES

Education

March 24	① Endorsement/Electives/CEEDs	② Children's
April 9 or 10	San Francisco (Tech?)	Internet hospital
April 14	Shenker Memorial	
TBD	Teacher of the Year (?)	Amer. Reads/bipartisan
TBD	State Legislatures (?)	
TBD	Others (TK?)	→ Gene study on autism

Welfare-to-Work

Eli/NBA (Mar 31)

Budget

Meetings / Etc.

April 17	Early Childhood Development Conference
April 22	Earth Day (American Heritage Rivers)
April 28	National Service Summit

Foreign Policy

April 1	Chemical Weapons Convention
April 11 - 13	Mexico Trip

Misc.

April 2	Labeling
April 3	Ron Brown Memorial
April 15	Kick-Butts Day
April 15	Jackie Robinson 50th Anniversary

WEEK OF MARCH 24

Monday (3/24)	San Francisco Event	(High Tech Endorsement of Standards? CA Supt. Endorsement of Standards)
Tuesday (3/25)	Day Off	(News?)
Wednesday (3/26)	???	
Thursday (3/27)	???	
Friday (3/28)	???	
Saturday (3/29)	Radio Address	(???)

March 1997

*Presidential Calendar

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday																																																																																										
						1 HOLD FOR TRAVEL																																																																																										
2 Hold For Family Time (11am - 1pm) WH Reception For Ford's Theater Ford's Theater Gala	3 Launch Ad Council's PSA w/ HRC, East Room Working Visit w/ Chairman Arafat (45 min) Congressional Mtg (Maymilian) Interview Evening Off	4 Message Event, Oval Travel to Arkansas	5 Foreign Policy Phone Call Crime Event VP Lunch Education Standards Meeting Congressional Mtg Hold 1 Hour (MM) Evening Off	6 Speech to State Legislature, East Lansing, MI Congressional Women's Caucus Meeting Hold One Hour Evening Off	7 Briefing (3-4 hours) Press Conference Evening Off	8 Live Radio Address Mtg w/ Interagency Council on Women Taping (R. Reiner Special) Evening Off																																																																																										
9 Day & Evening Off	10 Photo-Op w/ Boy Scouts of America Congressional Meeting Official Working Visit w/ Mubarak (3 hours) Evening Off	11 DC Economic Event, WH Free TV Event, Nat'l Press Club Weekly Economic Briefing Interview Videos Senate's Duggan Fundraiser, DC DNC Dinner, DC	12 Arnc. WH Conference ABC Radio Town Hall w/ Children, WH VP Lunch Congressional Mtg. Hold One Hour Evening Off	13 Speak to State Legislature, Raleigh, NC Miami Fundraising Dinner Miami Saxophone Club Event RON Florida	14 Florida Tape Radio Address	15 Florida Gridiron Dinner																																																																																										
16 Day & Evening Off	17 Shamrock Presentation Meeting w/ Irish PM Bruton Mtg. w/ Russian PM Primakov Mtg. w/ Chf. State School Officers VP Lunch / WH Reception St. Patrick's Day	18 Briefing for Foreign Trip Speaker's St. Patrick's Day Lunch, Capitol Hill Meetings w/ W. J. Clinton (30 min) Depart En Route Helsinki, Finland RON AF 1	19 Helsinki, Finland RON Helsinki, Finland	20 Helsinki, Finland RON Copenhagen, Denmark First Day of Spring	21 Copenhagen, Denmark Tape Radio Address RON WH Congressional Recess (3/21 - 4/8)	22 Day & Evening Off																																																																																										
23 A Remoon Dinner DISCC Fundraising Dinner, Los Angeles, CA DNC Saxophone Club Event, Los Angeles, CA Palm Sunday	24 Event (T) San Francisco Fundraising Lunch RON DC	25 Day & Evening Off	26 Interview w/ Tracey Brown (T) Hold One Hour Evening Off	27 Weekly Economic Briefing Univ. Of Florida Gators Event Evening Off	28 Hold 1 Hour (MM) Evening Off Good Friday	29 Day & Evening Off Hold For Family Time (SS) Live Radio Address																																																																																										
30 Day & Evening Off Hold For Family Time (SS) Easter	31 WH Easter Egg Roll Hold for Family Time (SS) Evening Off Goals 2000 Bill Anniv.	<table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr><th colspan="7">February</th></tr> <tr><th>S</th><th>M</th><th>T</th><th>W</th><th>T</th><th>F</th><th>S</th></tr> <tr><td></td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td></tr> <tr><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td></tr> <tr><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td></tr> </table>		February							S	M	T	W	T	F	S		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	<table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr><th colspan="7">April</th></tr> <tr><th>S</th><th>M</th><th>T</th><th>W</th><th>T</th><th>F</th><th>S</th></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td></tr> <tr><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td></tr> <tr><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td></tr> <tr><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>		April							S	M	T	W	T	F	S			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30			
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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 7, 1997

NOTE TO: DON BAER
ANN LEWIS
RAHM EMANUEL

FROM: KITTY HIGGINS *Kitty*

Per our discussion on Saturday, here are ideas from the agencies that might be possible announcements in the next two weeks. Let me know if anything looks good to you.

cc: John Podesta
Sylvia Mathews
Bruce Reed
Gene Sperling
Katie McGinty
Jack Gibbons

March 8, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR DISTRIBUTION

FROM: KITTY HIGGINS

SUBJECT: AGENCY ANNOUNCEMENTS

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

- **Safe Kids-Safe Streets:** Five sites will share almost \$2.7 million to implement a comprehensive, community-wide program to reduce child abuse and neglect and stop the cycle of violence. Five communities will participate in the program which involves collaboration among law enforcement, prosecution, the courts, victim advocates, schools, corrections, hospitals and community residents. The communities involved are: Chittenden County, VT; Huntsville, AL; Kansas City, MO; Toledo, OH and Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of the Chippewa Indians in Sault Ste. Marie, MI. **This is ready to be announced now, but can wait until March 18.**
- **Rural Domestic Violence and Child Victimization Enforcement Grant Program:** Twenty-six jurisdictions in 22 states will receive over \$5.6 million to increase access to services for domestic violence and child abuse victims in rural areas. These grants encourage law enforcement, prosecutors, judges, victim services agencies, clergy and businesses in rural areas to collaborate to provide a coordinated community response to domestic violence and child abuse. **This is ready to be announced now, but can wait until March 18.**

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

- **Rural Homeownership:** The President could announce \$141 million in new home loans funded from the Fund for Rural America. The funds will be distributed to states to begin assisting rural customers. \$30 million of these funds will support USDA's Self-Help Housing Program, where groups of low-income families work together to build their own homes. **This is ready to be announced now, but can wait until March 18.**
- **VA Farm Labor Housing Project Ground Breaking:** The project will be the first funded from the Fund for Rural America. The announcement underscores the importance of the Fund and the Administration's commitment to assisting impoverished rural communities, such as the EC on the Eastern Shore, that are making progress due to local leadership in cooperation with the federal government. The farm labor housing project highlights our mission responsibility to reach out to communities and residents in

providing safe, decent and sanitary housing conditions to one of the worst housed groups in rural America. **This is ready to be announced now, but can wait until March 18.**

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

- **CA \$1.2 Billion Contract:** At a total cost of \$1.2 billion over five years, the National Ignition Facility (NIF) is the largest single DOE project -- largest U.S. science project outside the space program. Located at DOE's Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in the San Francisco Bay area, the NIF laser will be 50 times more powerful than any laser in existence today and will achieve fusion ignition for the first time in a laboratory setting. The NIF would create 6000 jobs nationally and 3000 locally during construction, 890 long-term high tech jobs in Bay area and benefit to optics technology companies across the U.S. **The critical decision memo to allow NIF construction is expected to be signed by March 14. Announcement can be made when memo is signed. NIF groundbreaking is scheduled for April 2 or 3.**

Background Issues: Environmental impacts from construction are an issue, particularly the expected short-term increase in noise levels. There is a preliminary hearing scheduled for March 5, concerning a lawsuit to stop construction that was filed by the Natural Resources Defense Council. DOE has prepared a Mitigation Action Plan to minimize the construction environmental impacts and to meet applicable Federal, State and local environmental regulations. So, DOE legal counsel believes that the suit should not prevent any of these planned activities from occurring.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

- **Child Support Enforcement:** In the next two weeks, HHS is planning to release the 20th Annual Report to Congress on Child Support Enforcement in the next two weeks. The report, which shows record gains in child support collections, paternity establishments and cases with collections during the past two years, could be highlighted in a Presidential radio address on child support enforcement. **This is ready to be announced now, but can wait until March 18.**
- **Head Start/Child Care:** Last year Congress approved President Clinton's full request to increase the Head Start budget by over \$411 million for FY97. These new funds will be used in part to develop a unique new partnership between Head Start programs and child care providers to provide high quality, full-day, full-year Head Start/child care services. HHS plans to notify Head Start programs to compete for these new funds, which will institute a new strategy on which federal funds are used to "leverage" private sector child care funds. The President could announce this new creative partnership between Head Start and child care programs during a weekly radio address. The announcement could be made in the context of renewing his commitment to supporting working families and helping people move from welfare to work. **This is ready to be announced now, but can wait until March 18.**

- **Meals on Wheels:** HHS/General Mills Inc. are launching a joint new pilot project in 20 regions, called the Morning Meals on Wheels breakfast program, that provides a second meal to at-risk, homebound senior citizens. We had planned to tie the announcement of this program to the 25th anniversary of the Older Americans Act Elderly Nutrition Programs, known as Meals on Wheels. However, the President could do a radio address announcing the new project before the anniversary. In addition, the address could be used to restate the Administration's commitment to seniors, to nutrition programs and to working with the private sector. This will also be an opportunity to restate the President's views on the right way to balance the budget, since this became a big issue in the budget fight last year. **This is ready to announced now, but can wait until March 18.**

- **Medicare/Medicaid Fraud and Abuse:** We are in the process of drafting legislation on Medicare and Medicaid fraud and abuse. When it is ready, the President could do an event on this proposal to cut fraud and abuse. **Should be announced by March 14-15.**

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 10, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR DON BAER

FROM: BRUCE REED
ELENA KAGAN

SUBJECT: IDEAS

Health and Safety

Patients' Bill of Rights/Quality Commission: The counsel's office is almost done vetting our nominations for the Quality Commission, which will be charged with developing a Patients' Bill of Rights. Announcement of the Commission can be combined with the release of a HHS regulation that would guarantee an expedited appeal whenever a plan proposes to deny care that a Medicare patient believes is urgently needed.

Home Health Care: We have asked HHS to review several regulatory and legislative proposals on home health care. One legislative proposal, which will not be ready for at least several weeks, would require criminal background checks for home health providers participating in Medicare.

Medicare fraud legislation: We have finalized and are ready to announce a new and very good package of Medicare fraud and abuse initiatives. We can unveil this package during the President's trip to Florida -- or if it doesn't fit there, we can look for another opportunity to make the announcement.

Classified research with human subjects: In response to recommendations of the President's Advisory Committee on Human Radiation Experiments, we have prepared (1) an Executive Order strengthening protections for human subjects of secret research; and (2) legislation expanding compensation for Cold War-era uranium miners. With one week's notice, we can be ready to announce these policies and release a summary report detailing the Administration's full response to the Committee's 18 recommendations.

Tobacco Advertising: We are reviewing a proposal for the President to take action responding to tobacco companies' use of the internet and other fora to get around our tobacco regulation. We could use "Kick Butts" day to announce this proposal, but we should first get DOJ assurance that this proposal does not compromise our efforts to defend our tobacco regulation in court.

Seat Belt Study: The Department of Transportation will give the President a report in a week or so on ways to increase seat belt use. DOT's report is likely to include ideas for presidential challenges to states and business groups, as well as a proposal (consistent with our budget) to

offer financial incentives to states to improve and enforce seat belt laws.

Children's Health EO: The DPC, NEC, CEQ, and OSTP are working on an executive order designed to ensure that the federal government considers the special needs of children when taking regulatory action. The executive order requires every agency to determine whether a regulation may impose disproportionate risks on children and, if so, to evaluate the specific effects of the regulation on children. Several agencies have raised serious last-minute objections, but we are hoping that we can work these out in the next few weeks.

Education

School construction event. Scheduled for this Friday.

Teachers package. We have discussed unveiling this package during our trip to North Carolina. The President would call on state legislatures around the country to enact major pay incentives for master teachers; explain how our proposed budget will help set a new national standard of excellence in teaching; and issue a number of invitations and challenges.

Testing in Military Schools: We have secured the commitment of the Department of Defense to give students in its schools our proposed 4th and 8th grade tests and to participate in the pilot program. We can announce this commitment whenever (and wherever) we wish to do so.

State School Officer Endorsements: We are lining up endorsements for next Monday's meeting with Chief State School Officers. We'll know by the end of the week where we stand.

California Endorsement of Testing Plan: California's superintendent, Delaine Eastin, is prepared to endorse our testing proposal, and a group of Silicon Valley high-tech executives are prepared to do so as well. We could do a good event during the President's visit March 24. California's endorsement is very important, since the state has 10-15% of the country's schoolchildren.

Advisory Panel for Education Tests: The Education Department is thinking about the appropriate structure and composition of a panel of teachers and other trusted educators to advise on the development of our 4th and 8th grade tests. (The Department may decide to use an existing, non-governmental group to perform this function.) We expect a decision in a few weeks.

Teacher of the Year. The President will meet with the Teacher of the Year and other outstanding teachers at the White House on April 15. He may be able to announce that the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards has selected additional master teachers.

Rollout of America Reads and Hope Scholarship. The President should announce the transmittal of these two pieces of legislation.

Roundtable on Standards. The President could participate in a session with teachers, students, parents, and others to explain the standards associated with his 4th and 8th grade tests. The roundtable would demonstrate with concrete examples the kind of student work -- and the kind of teaching -- that reflects high standards.

Welfare

Welfare-to-Work Transportation Plan: We can announce at any time our Access to Jobs proposal, which would allocate \$100 million of ISTEA funding to improve transportation systems so that welfare recipients and other low-income workers could get to work more easily. Lack of convenient and affordable transportation is currently an obstacle to getting people from welfare to work, and this proposed program is a very serious attempt to address this problem.

Child Support: We can announce new child support enforcement numbers, along with the submission of a new HHS report on child support enforcement and our submission of legislation (previously announced) to make it a felony to cross state lines to evade child support obligations.

Statutory Rape/Teen Pregnancy Prevention: DOJ should be ready sometime in April to release a report on statutory rape and its relation to teen pregnancy rates. We could do a radio address timed to coincide with the release of this report, discussing strategies to enforce statutory rape laws and decrease teen pregnancies.

Crime and Drugs

Hard Liquor Advertising. For years, the hard liquor industry has voluntarily agreed not to show liquor ads on TV. Some companies have now broken that agreement. In furtherance of his National Drug Control Strategy roll-out, the President could send a letter to the FCC requesting that they consider restrictions on hard liquor advertising on television during certain time periods.

Sex Offender Registry. The President could visit the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children in Arlington, Virginia where he would take a tour of facility and announce that the interim National Sex Offender Registration system -- which he directed the Attorney General to develop in the June 21, 1996 Radio Address -- is now up and running. He also would announce that he is signing an Executive Order instructing the Attorney General and the Secretary of Defense to ensure that sex offenders released from Federal and Military prisons are listed in the national registry.

National Anti-Drug Media Campaign. The President's FY 98 Budget Submission includes \$175 million for a national anti-drug media campaign directed towards our youth. We will not be able to expend any funds on this initiative until we enact the appropriation bill, but ONDCP can expend discretionary funds in its FY 97 budget to begin producing anti-drug ads. At a Rose Garden event, the President could kick off his Administration's anti-drug media campaign with

one of the celebrities who has committed to appear in an ad. The President could also release a letter that he is sending to every network issuing his challenge that they match our contribution and begin dedicating more air time to anti-drug ads. ONDCP is currently reaching out to celebrities and sports figures such as Michael Jordan, Grant Hill, and Tiger Woods to tape anti-drug ads, and this event should be ready sometime in April.

Anti-Gang Prosecutor Event. The cornerstone of the President's Anti-Gang and Youth Violence Strategy is a \$200 million anti-gang prosecution grant program. The President could meet with prosecutors from across the country in the Oval Office where they would thank him for his strong support in fighting gangs. The prosecutors -- Republican and Democrat -- would urge Congress to move quickly to pass the President's bill. We recommend April for this event.

After schools Initiatives Event. To highlight his new after-schools initiatives in the Anti-Gang Bill, the President could visit a successful after-school program and meet with the kids helped by the program. That day, he also would announce that HHS is providing several million dollars in grants from its FY 97 appropriation for new after-school programs across the country. This event should occur after the anti-gang event described above.

Victims Constitutional Amendment. In June 1996, the President announced his support for a constitutional amendment for victims rights -- to guarantee victims the right to be notified, to receive restitution, receive reasonable protection measures, and to be heard at sentencing and parole hearings. At a White House event, the President could: (1) urge Congress to pass the Amendment quickly; (2) receive a report from the Attorney General -- in response to his June 25, 1996 Directive -- outlining measures taken by the Justice Department to increase and improve Federal services and protections for victims of crime; (3) announce the creation of a Federal victim notification system; and (4) announce additional funding from the Victims Crime Fund -- which is larger than ever before -- that will be provided to victims services and shelters throughout the country. This event could occur on April 19, the third anniversary of the Oklahoma City bombing or during April 14-18, which is National Crime Victims Week.

Service Summit

Scholars' Program: We announced last year a \$1,000 scholarship for high school students who have performed outstanding service, with the federal government putting up \$500 and a community or service organization (e.g., Lions, Elks, Kiwanis, Moose) putting up the rest. We can be ready any time to do an event inviting high schools that have obtained matching funds to submit names of candidates for the scholarship (perhaps in conjunction with a letter from the President to every high school principal).

Commitments: We could announce "commitments" from the federal government to the service summit -- proposals for how the federal government can support service and voluntarism to help youth. We could be ready to make such announcements in 2-3 weeks if necessary.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20504

March 7, 1997

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR: DON BAER
FROM: ANTONY BLINKEN JB
SUBJECT: UPCOMING FOREIGN POLICY EVENTS

You had asked for a list of possible foreign policy events over the next month. Most of the big pieces already are scheduled: Mubarak visit (3/10); meeting w/Senate re. Mexico (3/11); Lake Hearings (3/11); Bruton meeting (3/17); Primakov meeting (3/17); Helsinki/Denmark trip (3/18-21); CWC event (4/1); Chretien state visit (4/8); POTUS Latin America speech (4/9 -- pending); Mexico Trip (4/11-13).

Some other possibilities to keep in mind:

MARCH

Anniversary of Tokyo Subway Sarin Gas Attack (March 20). We will be in Helsinki, but a good time to do WH statement re. CWC.

UNHCR Human Rights/China Resolution (March/April). Barring significant progress by Chinese, we will co-sponsor resolution again this year sometime in late March/early April.

Resources Debate (March - Ongoing). Budget hearings to take place over next several weeks on all aspects of our foreign affairs budget request (assistance to Russia; UN; Africa; OPIC; counter-terror etc...) with bills likely to be introduced for mark up in April.

APRIL

CWC Ratification (April 15 - 29). If we succeed, we will want to take a victory lap.

Oklahoma City Anniversary (April 19)

National Security Strategy Report (April). Annual NSC exercise due for publication within next 60 days. Nothing new, but could be peg for an event if so desired.

U.S.-Russia Direct Communications Link (April). Some kind of new "hot line"...

Polish-American Democratic Foundation (April/May launch). Akin to German Marshall Fund with endowment of about \$60 million, creative government-private partnership.

Arms Trafficking Initiatives (April). Initiatives to fight arms trafficking, including indelible stamps on guns, beefed up export controls, creation of arms trafficking "Most Wanted List"...

Fast Track Authority (April). Legislation would be initiated on Hill, supported by Administration.

CC. General Kerrick - Tara Sonenshine

March 5, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR DON BAER

FROM:

ELAINE C. KAMARCK 

SUBJECT:

POSSIBLE POTUS/VP EVENTS

Attached are two documents for your use and information. The first is a REGO list of possible POTUS/VP actions that can be taken over the next few months. The second is a summary of what the federal departments are doing to promote literacy. You may want to incorporate them into an announcement regarding hiring of welfare recipients.

Attachments

Signs EO for Government Customer Satisfaction Survey -- Kick's off government-wide measurement of services to the public.

Unveils Citizen Friendly Government Services Listings in Phone Books -- Presents awards to CEOs of phone companies for partnering with feds. .

Puts Government Services on the World Wide Web -- Signs EO to have all agencies deliver services on-line.

Worker Safety -- Highlights OSHA's reinvention on April 28, Worker Memorial Day.

Manages the Government -- As CEO, gives the SES reinvention performance goals for the next 4-years.

Innovations in Environmental Clean-up -- Launches the EPA Boston Region as a reinvention lab.

Reinvention Hammer Awards -- Photo Ops with local heroes of reinvention in metropolitan areas.

Announcement of Plain English results - (POTOS
is interested)

Summary of Agency Programs to Support Employee Participation in Community Literacy Activities

Department of Agriculture—approximately 300 USDA employees provide tutoring assistance to students at Van Ness Elementary School in Washington, DC. Students are also included in USDA programs and during holidays, employees provide gifts and school supplies. Several mentoring programs are in existence with junior high schools in the DC public school system, sponsored by the Forum on Blacks in Government and the Hispanic Council.

Department of Defense—the Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) has adopted the Longbranch Elementary School in Arlington, Virginia. The partnership began in 1988 and has fourteen employees tutoring elementary students in math and computers. The employees also work with the school's top ten fifth graders on public speaking skills.

DISA has donated more than \$70 million worth of computer equipment to more than 1000 minority higher education institutions.

Department of Education—USED encourages its employees to be involved in supporting a ten year partnership with Amidon Elementary School in the DC Public School system. Approximately 50 employees have been involved in tutoring, leading seminars or making presentations, instructing students in computer use, or working with the school librarians or physical education staff. The initiative began with each volunteer employee receiving up to two hours per week of administrative leave.

In 1993 Secretary Riley expanded this initiative to include community service related to youth or education. This encouraged employees to help in adult education and job retraining, after-school programs, anti-drug and counseling programs, youth service organizations, and similar non-profit activities related to youth or education as well as work at school sites. The administrative leave policy was also changed from two to four hours per pay period. The department now matches every hour of annual leave that the employee uses to volunteer with one hour of administrative leave up to the four hour limit.

In March 1996, the department launched another employee volunteer partnership--the *Read* Write* Now* program. It pairs employee volunteers working in partnership with students at Garrison Elementary School in DC. The department provides bus service for 40 of its employees to and from Garrison each Tuesday and Wednesday morning for 30 minute sessions. The department had 70 volunteers for this program and were unable to

place all of them at Garrison. It is now looking into ways to connect the remaining 30 employees to other DC schools with the greatest volunteer needs.

Department of Energy—through the National Science Bowl initiative, the DOE is committed to math and science education to help provide a technically trained and diverse workforce. Department of Energy laboratories, in conjunction with state and local schools districts, state and community colleges, and local and national companies, co-sponsor and provide sites for this competition and prizes to high schools participating at the regional level. Volunteer employees help provide thousands of dollars in scholarships and purchases of laboratory equipment and materials for the schools as well as contribute time and energy to make the regional academic competitions a success.

Department of Health and Human Services—HHS's *Health and Human Services Academy* has been in existence since February, 1991. Eastern High School has 435 kids in grades 9-12. DHHS has provided a speakers bureau and technical assistance to the school, along with DHHS employee mentors. Over 330+ students come to DHHS to spend the day and meet with employees and mentors. In addition, the Secretary has an awards ceremony for outstanding students. Last summer DHHS hired 30 students as interns with opportunities for an additional 50 students as summer interns each year. The intent is to make it into a model laboratory school and use it to anchor a national coalition of DHHS Academies around the country.

Several operating divisions such as NIH and FDA have instituted individual partnerships with schools. For example, the Office of Civil Rights has a partnership with Bell Multicultural School and the Administration for Children and Families has a partnership with Paul Robeson School. HHS is in the process of establishing a mentoring program with their adopted school, Brent Elementary, for all employees in the SW complex. There is no formal policy for leave at this time but a departmental policy is being established.

Department of Housing and Urban Development—HUD has a partnership with Jefferson High School where they provide employee mentors and tutors. Students are also included in special departmental activities. HUD's *Volunteers for Jefferson Junior High School* has been in effect since 1985. An average of 35-50 employees volunteer each fiscal year. In FY'97, 35 employees will be tutoring in the areas of reading, algebra, English or foreign language.

Department of Justice—the *Partners in Education* program is a nationwide program for DOJ employees that allows individual components within the department to establish partnerships with public schools and provide services such as mentoring, tutoring, drug reduction and/or other services that suit the needs of the students in each school. An actual written agreement is created and it becomes operational. The *Partners in Education* program allows up to 8 hours of administrative leave during normal working hours per month and was created under Attorney General Thornburg. Attorney General

Reno has asked employees to set a personal goal of at least 50 hours per year of pro bono legal and volunteer service.

Many department employees are engaged in volunteer service through *Legal Advocates in Education, Care and Share*, and *Community Service*, donating thousands of hours of community-based service to others. In the District of Columbia, DOJ employees are volunteering in the *Legal Advocates in Education Program*, a department-wide volunteer endeavor.

Department of Labor—while it has no formal employee volunteerism program, DOL has adopted Charles Hart Middle School since 1994. The Department has supported the school through the Safeway and Giant Tape for Education programs, Career Day programs, Black History Month activities, essay contests, and computer equipment and supplies donations. DOL has donated over 23,000 copies of reference materials to help prepare Hart's students for the CTBS Standardized Test.

Department of State—in May 1996 the US Information Agency (USIA) officially entered into a partnership agreement with two DC public schools—Lucy Diggs Slowe Elementary School and School Without Walls Senior High School. The purpose of these partnerships is to provide students with tutorial assistance in math, English, foreign language, reading, and other related subject matter. USIA employees tutor students at Slowe every Thursday afternoon for one hour. Presentations have been given to students at Schools Without Walls on topics such as: the foreign service and status of affirmative employment in the federal government. USIA has also contributed to both schools by providing computers, paper, pencils, notebooks, and other supplies.

The partnership is also designed to inform students about the USIA and pursuing careers in the federal government and the foreign service. Approximately 22 employees are tutoring in Slowe and 20 employees at School Without Walls Senior High School.

Department of Transportation—DOT's *Partnerships in Education* with Hine Junior High School allows employees to tutor and mentor students. Employees have also donated money from fundraisers to support student activities and held food/clothing drives in support of needy students. DOT is currently working with the school to develop a parent center to provide resources to enhance parenting skills. In partnership with Cardoza High School, through the *TRANSTECH Academy*, students are prepared for careers in transportation. The program provides competency in reading, writing, computing and problem-solving.

DOT's U.S. Coast Guard has established a partnership with Anthony Bowen Elementary School to provide students with tutors and mentors.

Department of Treasury—the Treasury DC *Partnership in Education (PIE)* program began in 1995. The partnership provides approximately 100 students with real-life

opportunities for learning how to operate in a professional work environment thereby raising student ambitions.

Treasury began the partnership with two district high schools: Eastern Senior High and Woodrow Wilson Senior High. It employs 103 student interns full-time at GS-01 status and has added workshops in career planning and resume writing. Last fall it placed over 100 student volunteers in policy and management offices for after-school internships at the Department. Treasury's commitment with these volunteers will be through their high-school graduation.

Recently, the partnership expanded to include Treasury's educational outreach programs at the Academy of Law, Justice and Security at Anacostia High School (which has enrolled 200 students) and programs at both IRA and Customs. The expansion also added tutoring and mentoring to the internship program to strengthen students' skills in oral and written communication, interpersonal relations, basic computer literacy, and business attire.



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

March 7, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR DONALD A. BAER AND RAHM I. EMANUEL

FROM: Kathleen A. McGinty

SUBJECT: Potential Events

cc: Ann Lewis

The following is a list of potential Presidential events for the first half of 1997. CEQ is also convening a meeting next week with Cabinet Affairs and representatives from executive agencies to discuss additional potential events that could be added to this list.

Hanford Reach Executive Order

(From Early March)

The President will soon be able to announce an executive order to protect the Hanford Reach of the Columbia River in eastern Washington state. The announcement could take place in Washington anytime the POTUS is traveling there or in the Oval office.

Children's Health Executive Order

(March 12)

An executive order on children's health is nearing completion of its interagency review. Final agreement on the E.O. could be reached on Monday in time for an Oval Office event Wednesday.

Habitat Conservation Plan in San Diego

(End of March, late spring)

An Administration negotiated habitat conservation plan is expected to be approved by the city of San Diego March 18 and by the county in late spring. The agreement will be backed by a broad coalition of state and local officials, developers, and environmentalists. (A previous memo on this subject is attached.)

Rulemaking Expanding Right-to-Know

(Mid-late March)

EPA is now finalizing a regulation to expand the number of facilities subject to the reporting requirements of the current right-to-know law. This rule, which will need OMB approval, was a major initiative undertaken during the first term. Earlier press events surrounding the proposed rule were quite favorable. If the final rule satisfies expectations of environmentalists, the final announcement also will be quite positive.

Right-to-Know Legislation

(End of March-April)

The Administration could reach agreement on legislation to promote right-to-know by the beginning of April. Such a bill could be introduced on its own or be made part of an omnibus bill on toxics protection.

Omnibus Toxics Protection Legislation (Kalamazoo)

(End of March-April)

The Administration could propose an Omnibus Toxics Protection Bill to achieve the legislative parts of the Kalamazoo proposal. Such a bill could include pieces on environmental crimes, right-to-know, brownfields, alternative compliance, and Superfund tax extension.

Earth Day

(April 22)

A separate memo on Earth Day is attached.

American Heritage Rivers

(May 5; Summer)

Per the President's SOTU announcement, an interagency committee is working to prepare a program to unveil by May 5 (90 days from SOTU), including the process for nominating and selecting American Heritage Rivers. Depending upon the quality of the initial submissions, it should be possible to designate the first of the rivers during the summer. (A previous memo on American Heritage Rivers is attached.)

POTUS Trip to Latin America

(May 6-14)

The President is traveling to Latin America and is expected to include environmental events as part of his itinerary.

G-7 Summit

(June 20-22)

U.S. is hosting the G-7 Summit in Denver, which will include a discussion of environmental issues.

Outdoor Writers Association Conference

(June 22-26)

The President has been invited to address this conference, which is the annual meeting of hundreds of sportsmen and recreational publicists from across the country. It will be in Haines City, Florida.

U.N. General Assembly Special Session

(June 23)

The U.N. is convening a special session to review progress on sustainable development since the 1992 Rio Earth Summit. The heads of many nations are expected to attend, such as Chancellor Kohl who has already committed.

Lake Tahoe Summit

(July)

Senator Reid has requested the President to convene a conference on the Tahoe region. The meeting would focus on several sustainable communities issues including transportation, air

quality, clean water, forest health, and environmental partnerships.

Climate Change Treaty (Kyoto)

(December)

The U.S. is trying to get agreement in December on an international treaty to limit emissions of greenhouse gases.

PROPOSED ENVIRONMENTAL EVENTS FOR 1997

JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH
<p align="center">APRIL</p> <p>Omnibus Toxics Protection Legislation (late Mar - early April)</p> <p>Right-to-Know Legislation (late Mar - early April)</p> <p>Earth Day - April 22</p>	<p align="center">MAY</p> <p>American Heritage Rivers (May 5, Summer)</p> <p>Trip to Latin America (5/6-14)</p>	<p align="center">JUNE</p> <p>Outdoor Writers Association Conference (6/22-26)</p> <p>G-7 Summit (6/20-22)</p> <p>U.N. General Assembly Special Session (6/23)</p>
<p align="center">JULY</p> <p>Lake Tahoe Summit</p>	<p align="center">AUGUST</p>	<p align="center">SEPTEMBER</p>
<p align="center">OCTOBER</p>	<p align="center">NOVEMBER</p>	<p align="center">DECEMBER</p> <p>Climate Change Treaty</p>

POTENTIAL EARTH DAY EVENTS (As of 3/7/9)

Community Environmental Service Agreement with Senior Citizen Groups

The President and the Vice President participate in a cleanup event to launch the first joint project under a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) that is set to be signed between the Administration on Aging at HHS and several senior citizen groups. The participants in the proposed agreement will make a commitment to collaborate on efforts to stimulate, support, and sustain community environmental service for members of the senior generation. The event could involve senior citizens monitoring water quality or cleaning up a local river.

Senior citizens, a growing and active segment of our population, have a large stake in protecting the environment. Not only are they an "at risk" segment of the population in terms of air and water pollution, but they also want to protect the health of their grandchildren and provide them with a clean environment when they grow up. Seniors are active, involved members of their communities who have the time and resources to dedicate to volunteer activities. In addition, they are often highly respected and trusted by other community members.

Bronx Community Paper Company. The President and the Vice President travel to the South Bronx to visit the Bronx Community Paper Company, the largest manufacturing facility built in New York City since World War II. The company has been built on an abandoned rail yard in an empowerment zone by a partnership with a local community development corporation, an environmental organization, a paper company and local publishers.

The Bronx Community Paper Company will not use trees to produce paper. Instead, it will recycle a great untapped resource -- the vast amount of paper generated in New York offices every day. It will help fund a dormitory for up to twenty local students who do not have stable homes; a health care, child care, literacy and job training center; local libraries and even a revolving loan fund for housing and business development.

The creators of the project give credit to President Clinton's recycling Executive Order with helping to create the market conditions for the effort to succeed. This Executive Order was announced by the President on Earth Day 1993, and this is an opportunity to highlight the success of the Executive Order and how it can benefit a community such as this.

Anacostia River Cleanup. The President and the Vice President participate in the annual cleanup on the Anacostia River. This year's event is called "Volunteer hands across the Anacostia" to highlight the ongoing public/private partnerships to restore the Anacostia River, and the cooperative spirit necessary for the river and surrounding urban areas to thrive once again. The event could be very service oriented with the President and the Vice President working alongside area youth.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY
WASHINGTON, DC 20502

March 7, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR DON BAER

FROM: TIM NEWELL 

SUBJECT: NEWS IDEAS

As per your request, here are some possible announcements/events in the technology area for the next 90 days:

EDUCATION:

Endorsement of national education standards/tests by Silicon Valley high-tech execs -- Leading high-tech CEOs from Silicon Valley have offered to organize a national standards/testing endorsement event for the President's trip to California in late March. They promise a bipartisan endorsement list of at least 100 executives, and 40 executives attending the event.

Net Day -- POTUS/VPOTUS/Cabinet participation in April 18 national Net Day (wiring schools), with Administration leaders in major media markets nationwide.

Transfer of excess federal computers to schools -- On April 17, 1996, the President signed EO 12999, promoting the transfer of excess computers from federal agencies to schools. We could do a one-year anniversary event announcing how many computers have been transferred.

Educational Technology for DOD Schools -- DOD has an \$80 million, 4-year plan for meeting the President's educational technology goals in the DOD school system, including connecting classrooms to the Internet, training teachers, and improving software. DOD has repeatedly proposed an event with the President at a DOD school to highlight this initiative.

Teacher in Space -- NASA is prepared to renew the Teacher in Space program by flying Barbara Morgan, the remaining astronaut trainee from the previous program. (Some issues remain to be worked out before this can be moved forward.)

Research into New Generation of Educational Technology -- A Presidential Review Directive is being prepared directing agencies to come up with a research plan to support the development and deployment of a new generation of educational technology/software. The directive responds to an as-yet unreleased report by the President's Committee of Advisors on Science and Technology (PCAST) calling for increased federal research in this area.

Virtual Office Hours -- A number of national scientific societies have volunteered to organize "virtual office hours," during which scientists and engineers around the country would volunteer to be available on-line to answer students' questions on math and science topics. Scientists at federal agencies and laboratories could be included as well. Federal role is to provide small amount of funds for computer support, which has been done. Supports both education and volunteerism message.

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT:

OSTP is working with DPC on research components for the children's initiative. See DPC proposals.

TECHNOLOGY AND FAMILIES:

Virtual V-chip -- In response to the upcoming Supreme Court ruling on the constitutionality of the Computer Decency Act, software publishers would announce with the White House that the industry will voluntarily begin including ratings of web sites or content (as part of Web browsers).

JOBS:

Virtual Job Bank (jobs on the net) -- The Department of Labor operates "America's Job Bank" an on-line database listing job openings at more than 2800 companies. An executive order is being prepared to add federal job listings nationwide to this initiative, and encourage federal contractors/laboratories to do the same.

WORKING WITH GOVERNORS:

At the recent National Governors Association meeting, we announced an agreement between the White House and the governors to cooperate on technology. Over the next 60 days, we will be prepared to announce follow-on agreements to promote technologies in a number of specific areas, such as telemedicine, construction and building technology, and environmental technology.

HEALTH CARE:

Detecting/Preventing Emerging Infectious Diseases -- As part of the preparation for the G7 summit, we are currently reviewing possible international actions and agreements needed to fulfill the President's international initiative to establish a global monitoring and reaction system to deal with the threat of infectious diseases such as Ebola, Cholera, Malaria, Plague, etc. Announcements and/or agreements could be prepared for roll-out during the next 90 days, or at the G7.

DRAFT

PRESIDENT CLINTON ANNOUNCES RECORD GAINS FOR CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT PROGRAMS

Today, in his radio address to the nation, President Clinton announced dramatic improvement in the most critical areas of the child support enforcement for 1995 and 1996 - gains that show the Clinton Administration's unprecedented and sustained campaign to collect child support and make deadbeat parents pay up is working. The 20th Annual Report to Congress on Child Support Enforcement, prepared by the Department of Health and Human Services, shows record increases in child support collections, paternity establishments, and families receiving child support collections for the last two years. Details of the report include:

Collections

As a result of the Administration's crackdown on child support enforcement, in 1996 more children received more child support than in any year in the history of the child support enforcement program. In the last four years, child support collections increased by 50%, from \$8 billion in 1992 to a record \$12 billion in 1996, surpassing the estimate of \$11.8 billion that the President announced in September, 1996. In addition, the report shows a steady increase in child support collections over the last two years. In fiscal year 1995, \$10.8 billion was collected from non-custodial parents, a 10 percent increase from the previous year.

Paternities Established

The first crucial step in many child support cases is establishing legal paternity for the child. Due to the President's actions to make paternity establishment a priority, the report issued today shows a dramatic increase in paternity establishment since President Clinton took office. In FY 1995, over 900,000 paternitys were established, exceeding the Administration's previous estimates of 735,000 paternitys. Further, for FY 1996, the number of paternitys established rose to nearly 1 million, almost double, from 516,000 in 1992.

Cases with Collections

Not only are collections up, but the number of families that are actually receiving child support also has increased. In FY 1996, the number of child support cases with collections rose to 4 million, an increase of 43 percent, from 2.8 million in 1992. In FY 1995, there were 3.7 million cases with collection, an increase of 9 percent over the previous year. This financial support has contributed to the dramatic decline in the welfare rolls, since child support can be the difference between dependency and self-sufficiency for many families.

Cost Effectiveness

The report also examined the cost-effectiveness of the federal/state child support enforcement program by determining how much child support is collected per dollar of administrative spending. According to the report, the program improved its cost effectiveness ratio from 3.59 in 1995 to an estimated 3.94 in 1996, an increase of 10 percent. This emphasis on better management and more effective spending of administrative funds leads to more child support payments to children and families.

Expanding Child Support Enforcement Under Welfare Reform

The new welfare law includes the tough child support measures President Clinton called for from the start. The five new measures: a national new hire reporting system; streamlined paternity establishment; uniform interstate child support laws; computerized state-wide collections; and tough new penalties are projected to increase child support collections by an additional \$24 billion over the next ten years. Building on the Clinton Administration's record on child support enforcement, these provisions will help move more families from welfare to self-sufficiency.

DRAFT

THE CLINTON RECORD ON CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT

Today President Clinton announced that for the past two years the child support enforcement program broke records in child support collections, paternity establishments, and families receiving child support collections. In fiscal year (FY) 1996, the federal-state partnership collected \$12 billion from non-custodial parents, an increase of \$4 billion, or 50 percent, since 1992. Paternity establishment rose to nearly 1 million in FY 1996, almost double, from 516,000 in 1992. And the number of cases with collections rose to 4 million, an increase of 43 percent, over 2.8 million in 1992.

President Clinton has made improving child support enforcement and increasing child support collections a top priority. Since taking office, President Clinton has cracked down on non-paying parents and strengthened child support enforcement, resulting in record child support collections and paternity establishments. Steps include:

Improvements Under the New Welfare Law: The new welfare law, signed by President Clinton in August, 1996, includes the tough child support measures President Clinton called for from the start. The five new measures: a national new hire reporting system; streamlined paternity establishment; uniform interstate child support laws; computerized state-wide collections; and tough new penalties; are projected to increase child support collections by an additional \$24 billion over the next ten years. In addition, in an effort to increase non-custodial parents' involvement in their children's lives, the new law includes grants to help states establish programs that support and facilitate non-custodial parents' visitation with and access to their children.

Executive Action. While working toward comprehensive improvement of child support enforcement, President Clinton used his executive authority to increase child support collections. Since taking office, President Clinton has directed the Treasury Department to activate a centralized, streamlined Federal system to offset child support debts against most Federal payments; ordered Federal agencies to take necessary steps to deny loans, loan guarantees, or loan insurance to any individual who is delinquent on child support debt; implemented a new program that will help track non-paying parents across state lines; proposed new regulations requiring women who apply for welfare to comply with paternity establishment requirements before receiving benefits; and issued an executive order to make the federal government a model employer in the area of child support enforcement.

Seizing tax refunds. The Federal government collected a record of over \$1 billion in delinquent child support by intercepting income tax refunds of non-paying parents for tax year 1995. The amount was 23 percent higher than the previous year, and up 51 percent since 1992.

New Hire Reporting. The Federal Case Registry and National Directory of New Hires established in the welfare law, builds on President Clinton's June 1996 executive action to track delinquent parents across state lines. On September 28, 1996, President Clinton announced that preliminary data from 17 states show that the new hire program already has located over 60,000 delinquent parents. Of these, 35,000 were parents who owed support to mothers and children on welfare.

Paternity establishment. The Clinton Administration has made paternity establishment a top priority. In 1993, the Clinton Administration proposed, and Congress adopted, a requirement that states establish hospital-based paternity programs as a proactive way to establish paternities early in a child's life. As a result of these efforts, paternity establishment rose to nearly 1 million in FY 1996, almost double, from 516,000 in 1992. The new welfare law expands on these programs; streamlines the legal process for paternity establishment, making it easier and faster to establish paternities; and reduces monthly cash assistance for individuals who fail to cooperate with paternity establishment.

Prosecuting non-payers. Billions of dollars more in support is owed to children whose parents have crossed state lines and failed to pay. The Justice Department is investigating and prosecuting cases where parents cross state lines to avoid payment under the Child Support Recovery Act. At President Clinton's direction, the Justice Department submitted legislation to Congress in September 1996 that would make it a felony offense to cross state lines to evade a child support obligation if the obligation has remained unpaid for longer than one year or is greater than \$5,000; or to willfully fail to pay a child support obligation for a child living in another state if the obligation has remained unpaid for a period longer than two years or is greater than \$10,000. *

U.S. Postal Service Posts "Wanted Lists." The U.S. Postal Service is working with states to display "Wanted Lists" of parents who owe child support in post offices. Each state that has such a list will be able to provide it to the Postal Service, and the list will be displayed in post offices within that state. The President has also challenged every state to create a "Wanted List" to expand efforts to track down parents who owe support and send the strongest possible message that evasion of child support responsibilities is a serious offense.

Action through the Internet. HHS's Office of Child Support Enforcement now has a home page on the Internet that provides information on the child support enforcement program, tells parents where they can apply for child support assistance, and provides links to states that have their own home pages (currently 24).

State Flexibility. Since taking office, the Clinton Administration has granted welfare reform waivers to a record 43 states -- more than the previous two administrations combined. Thirty-three states are already pursuing innovative child support enforcement initiatives under waivers approved by the Clinton Administration.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. memo	Stephanie Mathews O'Keefe to Cathy Mays re: Community Compact meeting with Reed. 3/14 at 11:30 (partial) (1 page)	3/12/97	P6/b(6)

**This marker identifies the original location of the withdrawn item listed above.
For a complete list of items withdrawn from this folder, see the
Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet at the front of the folder.**

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Bruce Reed (Subject File)
OA/Box Number: 21205

FOLDER TITLE:

Ideas [1]

rs47

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 advise between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(u)(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 misfiled 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]

LOCAL INITIATIVES SUPPORT CORPORATION



DATE: March 12, 1997

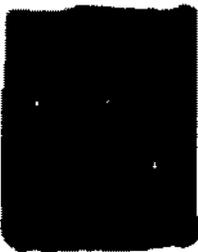
TO: Cathy Mays

FROM: Stephanie Mathews O'Keefe

RE: Community Compact Meeting with Bruce Reed, 3/14 at 11:30

As promised, I wanted to get back to you with names, dates of birth, and social security numbers of all the participants in the meeting with Bruce Reed, on Friday, March 14th at 11:30. They are

Paul S. Grogan	8/15/50
Cynthia Parker	9/10/53
Millard Fuller	1/3/35
Linda Fuller	2/17/41
Tom Jones	8/3/30
Reynard Ramsey	9/10/60



Thanks for all your help.

\$13B for 200,000 new hours

code, name, LMTC

Fuller. Name is central to family & education

Section 8 - 52 units HOME

Don't block grant to PHAs

Identify max. success & conversion

Companion commercial credit to LMTC (Michael Bator)

South Bronx - \$ directly to nonprofits

→ Expanded credit for conversion

Inner city



LOCAL INITIATIVES SUPPORT CORPORATION
733 THIRD AVENUE, 8TH FL., NEW YORK, NY 10017-3204

TEL: (212) 455-9800
FAX: (212) 682-5929

Bruce Reed
Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

1/30

Friday

Dear Mr. Reed,

February 20, 1997

On Thursday, March 13¹⁴, Habitat for Humanity International, Local Initiatives Support Corporation, The Enterprise Foundation and the National NeighborWorks® Network will announce an unprecedented multi-billion dollar investment commitment to low-income communities nationwide.

That these four organizations have come together behind this commitment is a testament both to the transformative potential of locally-led community renewal initiatives, and to the recognition in Washington that the proper role of the federal government is to encourage local initiative and stimulate private investment, rather than to attempt to direct community renewal activity from above. The proof that this approach works is in the numbers – 1 million affordable homes and apartments and more than \$12 billion in corporate investment in the past 10 years – and in the communities and lives transformed – from South Central Los Angeles to Chicago's South Side to the South Bronx, and from the Mississippi Delta to the Great Plains.

The Administration has been a critical component of this successful renewal strategy. From working with Congress to make the federal Low Income Housing Tax Credit a permanent feature of the federal tax code to creating the Community Development Financial Institutions Act, the Administration has recognized the power and potential of local initiative and the need for federal incentives and support. The other tools the federal government brings to this partnership include: the Community Reinvestment Act; Community Development Block Grants; the Earned Income Tax Credit; and the HOME and HOP Programs.

We would welcome the opportunity in conjunction with this historic announcement to meet with you to discuss the many ways in which the federal government has contributed to the renewal of America's communities, and the tools and steps to be taken to expand this partnership and extend this new reality to more communities nationwide. We will be in touch to schedule this meeting.

Sincerely,

Paul Grogan
Paul S. Grogan, President

Bob Rozen called on this

293-7474

LOCAL INITIATIVES SUPPORT CORPORATION (LISC)

1825 K Street, N.W., Suite 1100

Washington, DC 20006

FAX

Date: 3/12

Number of pages including cover sheet: 2

To: Cathy Wray

Phone: 454-2879

Fax phone: 422-1800

From: Stephanie M. O'Keefe

Phone: (202) 785-2908

Fax phone: (202) 835-8931

Contact Miriam Dixon at (202) 739-9284 if there is a problem with transmission of this fax.

REMARKS: Urgent For your review Reply ASAP Please comment

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

7:00 P.M.

DATE: 3/12/97

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 3/12/97

SUBJECT: Remarks to the North Carolina Legislature.

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	McCURRY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
BOWLES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	McGINTY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<u>McLARTY</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	NASH	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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BERGER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Cohen</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
LINDSEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Comments to Jordan Tamagni.

RESPONSE:

Draft 3/12/97 3pm

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS TO THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE LEGISLATURE
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA
March 13, 1997**

Acknowledgments: Sec. Cohen; Sec. Riley; Gov. Hunt, TK. Chief of Staff Erskine Bowles, not there today; the Bowles' family's contribution to North Carolina can be summed up in something Skipper Bowles, Erskine's father, used to say: "Once you have the tools, you've got to spend some time to add to the woodpile."

I want to start by thanking you all for inviting me to speak to you today. I'm happy to see so many of you here. To be honest, I thought a lot of you would be off watching the NCAA tournament. And while I know that none of you would be tempted to slip out during my speech, I have taken the precaution of having the doors locked.

Today marks the very first time that a sitting President has addressed the North Carolina State Legislature, and I am honored to be here. I am especially honored because North Carolina has always been a home of determined and visionary leadership even in the face of great obstacles -- generations of leaders in education, economic development, and racial progress who have moved this state forward. When I was a young man, I always looked to Governor and former Senator Terry Sanford as a beacon of the progress throughout our region. And Governor Hunt has been such a strong and determined leader on the issue I believe must be our nation's top priority, education.

Throughout your long and rich history, North Carolina has always looked to the future. In Kitty Hawk, man first took to the skies; in Chapel Hill, the cornerstone was laid at America's first publicly funded university. Today, North Carolina is an aeronautics force and an air travel hub for millions of Americans. Your state universities receive the highest level of funding for research and development in the country. North Carolina has connected more of its communities than any other state to the Information Superhighway. The "Research Triangle" has one of the highest per capita concentration of PhD's in the world. And North Carolina has become one of America's most dynamic centers for business and finance.

This progress was not predestined -- you had to work hard to make it happen. We had to overcome a lot of the same problems in Arkansas, and so did states throughout the South. But we recognized that education and training were the key to success in a competitive domestic economy, and we committed precious resources to pay for them. It was the best investment we could have made, and your remarkable success here in North Carolina proves it.

Now, our country faces the new challenges of a competitive global economy, and two things above all will determine whether we succeed or fail: the quality of the education we give

to all of our children, and the tools we give all of our people to help them take advantage of the opportunities of the 21st century. And that is what I have come to talk to you about today.

We are living in a time of unprecedented peace and prosperity. In only four years time, we have produced nearly 12 million new jobs -- more than any other presidential term in our history. Family incomes are going up and the poverty rate is going down. Not since World War II have we experienced an era of such great possibility for all of our people. Here in North Carolina, thanks to your hard work, there are more than 350,000 new jobs . . . your unemployment rate has dropped to only 4.2% . . . there are more than 75,000 fewer people on your welfare rolls . . . your student achievement has risen dramatically. All around the country, things are good and getting better. And the choices we make and the priorities we set will determine whether this progress continues.

This is a moment of rare opportunity for every American, and we cannot afford to squander it in complacency or division. We must take action **now** to build a new American century.

The message I bring today is the same one I carried to the State Legislatures in Michigan and Maryland -- the same one I will carry to other state legislatures, communities and forums in the months to come -- the same one that Vice President Gore will take to the California legislature today. To build a new century, I am asking for a new kind of partnership -- with the people of this chamber, and people all across America. The era of big government is over, but the era of big challenges for our nation is not. National leadership can and must point the way to meet those challenges, but the real responsibility is one we all share.

We must never forget that one of our greatest sources of strength throughout the Cold War was a bipartisan foreign policy. Because our future was at stake, politics stopped at the water's edge. Now we need a non-partisan commitment to education, because education is the critical national security issue for our future, and politics must stop at the schoolhouse door.

Here in North Carolina, you have done what we must do everywhere: you have reached across party lines and made education your central mission. From the moment he was sworn in at Needham-Broughton High School, Governor Hunt has made clear that school standards and teaching excellence will be his top legislative priorities for the next four years. You have already made tremendous progress: to cite just one example, this year North Carolina has the most improved math scores in the nation. Every member of this body, and every student and teacher in the state, should be proud.

You know already that in the new knowledge economy, education will matter more than ever before. Between 1992 and 2000, 89% of the new jobs created in this economy will require post-high school levels of literacy and math skills. But today, only half of the young people entering the work force are prepared for these high-paying jobs. Our schools are still turning out millions of young people who simply are not equipped for the new world of work.

That is why our number one priority must be to make our public education the best in the world. Our goals must be: every 8 year old can read; every 12 year old can log onto the Internet; every 18 year old can go to college; and every American can keep on learning for a lifetime.

In my State of the Union address, I laid out a ten point plan -- a Call to Action for American Education -- that describes the steps that we must take to meet these goals.

We must make sure that all of our children come to school ready to learn. My balanced budget proposal will expand Head Start to include 1 million more children. In North Carolina, the Smart Start program works with local communities to get children ready for school -- mentally, emotionally and physically, and you know that it works.

Scientists have already discovered that learning begins in the very first days of life; now we must explore how parents and educators can best use these new findings. Today, the First Lady and I announced that we will host the first White House Conference on Early Childhood Development and Learning in Washington. It will focus on what new research on the brain tells us about our youngest children.

We must open more charter schools that stay open only as long as they meet high standards. The 30 new charter schools you are creating here -- the most any state has created at one time -- will foster innovation and competition to renew our public schools.

We must rebuild our schools with a first ever federal commitment, because we cannot raise our children up in buildings that are literally falling down.

We must meet our national goal of connecting every classroom and library to the Internet by the Year 2000.

We must make the 13th and 14th years of college as universal as high school is today. My balanced budget plan proposes a \$1500 Hope Scholarship . . . a \$10,000 deduction . . . and the biggest increase in Pell Grant scholarships ever.

And we must make sure that learning continues throughout a lifetime. My GI Bill for workers would collapse the national government's training programs into a single, simple skills grant that workers could decide how to use to get the education they need.

But to prepare our country for the 21st Century, the first and most basic step we must take is to make sure that our children master the basics. To do that, we must raise our expectations and our standards, not only for our children, but for our teachers and for our schools. Without the basics as a foundation, our children can never move on to learn the skills they will need to succeed in the workplace of the 21st century.

I have challenged every state to adopt high national academic standards, and by 1999, to test 4th graders in reading and 8th graders in math -- the basics -- so that all of our children, no matter where they live or what their backgrounds, will have the same chance to make the most of their lives and their futures.

Raising standards will not be easy, and some of our children may not be able to meet them at first. But the point of national standards is not to put our children down, but to lift them up. And every one of us -- our national government, every state and every school in the country has a responsibility to help us do that.

That is why Governor Hunt's announcement today of support for these standards is so significant. North Carolina is the third state within the last month to endorse our national standards and testing plan. And I hope that every state and every school authority with the power to do so will step forward soon to do the same.

Setting standards is not a partisan issue. Maryland has a Democratic Governor; Michigan has a Republican Governor -- and both states have also endorsed these standards, and committed to test their children to meet those standards. All across our country, reading is reading, and math is math. From North Carolina to Maryland to Michigan to California, we need to know that all of our children are learning what they need to know to succeed in the 21st Century. By holding your students to high standards and insisting they master the basics, North Carolina will once again help lead the nation. And I thank you for doing your part.

The national government must do its part, too. We should start with the schools we run ourselves at military bases. At 66 schools across the country and 167 more around the world, the Department of Defense educates 115,000 of our children every year -- a school system as large as that of the State of Delaware. Sixteen of those schools are at Camp Lejeune and Fort Bragg here in North Carolina -- and nearly 8000 students attend them.

It is important that we give these children the best possible education, for so many reasons. They and their families sacrifice, living far from home, and of course, risking their lives for their country. And it is important for another reason as well: The students at our Defense schools come from every racial and ethnic background. They move from place to place as their parents are transferred from base to base. Especially because of this mobility, no group of students better underscores the need for common national standards and a uniform way of measuring progress than these. If standards can work in these schools, they surely can work everywhere.

So I am pleased to announce today that the Department of Defense schools have stepped forward and asked that their students be among the first to take the new tests when they become available. Secretary of Defense William Cohen and Education Secretary Dick Riley are here with us today to stress their commitment to this step. Starting in 1999, students in classrooms from Wiesbaden to Okinawa to Camp Lejeune will learn the same rigorous material -- and take

the same national tests -- as students throughout this state and, I hope, states throughout the country. We must make our public schools, like our military, the best on earth.

And we must make sure that every one of these students is ready to meet these new standards. That is why today I am directing the Defense Department to use every resource at its disposal to prepare these students -- so that in 1999, when the new math and reading tests are ready, our students will be ready.

Beyond Defense schools, we must make sure that all our children can master these basics. Our America Reads initiative will mobilize an army of one million reading tutors to help every 8-year old learn to read independently. Thirteen North Carolina college presidents have pledged to commit a portion of their work study students to serve as reading tutors -- and I thank them.

We should be clear about something else. We cannot expect our children to meet high standards until we demand that our teachers meet high standards of their own. It is time for us to do whatever we must to make sure that our teachers measure up.

As you know, in this area, too, Governor Hunt has been a driving force. Last year, the report of his National Commission on Teaching and America's Future laid out a blueprint for what we have to do to. And you have come together across party lines to develop a comprehensive legislative agenda that implements the report's recommendations.

We must start by recognizing and rewarding our best teachers. We all know what a difference good teachers can make in the life of a child. I know what a difference they made in mine. We must start by recognizing and rewarding our best teachers. The National Board for Professional Teaching standards, also led by Governor Hunt, has encouraged teachers all over the country to improve their skills and seek board certification as master teachers. North Carolina has 118 of these highly trained professionals in their public schools -- more than any state in the country.

Rewarding teachers who become Board certified with 12% bonuses, as Governor Hunt has proposed, would send a strong signal to our best teachers that we value what they do . . . and it gives our good teachers a reason to be even better. So I call on state legislatures around the country to reward your teachers when they become master teacher certification. My balanced budget proposal includes \$100 million in funding to help 100,000 teachers achieve this important credential. But even before Congress has acted, we need to urge all of our teachers to try to become master teachers.

The next thing we must do -- and what you are determined to achieve here in North Carolina -- is improve the way we train our teachers so they can achieve the kind of excellence we expect. In April, Secretary Riley will hold a national forum on teacher recruitment and training with 50 of our nation's best teachers, and thousands of others, who will join the Secretary via satellite.

Finally, we must refuse to close our eyes any longer to the fact that some of our teachers simply do not belong in the classroom . . . and we must take steps to get them out of the classroom. As Governor Hunt said to you in his State of the State Address: Good teachers should get a raise. Bad teachers should get a pink slip.

Today, removing a bad teacher from the classroom is often time-consuming and costly. In some states, it can cost hundreds of thousands of dollars to remove one bad teacher. That same money could be used to reward hundreds of good teachers. But we can change this, like they have in Cincinnati, where communities and teachers unions are working together in partnership to find more efficient and fair ways to remove bad and burned out teachers.

Encouraging our teachers is not easy, and it is not cheap. But we know what a phenomenal difference one good teacher can make in the life of a child. We expect our teachers to challenge our children to do their very best -- now we must challenge our teachers to do the same, and reward them when they do.

To elevate teaching to the place it deserves in our system, we must reform the way we spend money in our schools -- and we must give parents the tools to demand accountability.

Today, in California, Vice President Gore is addressing the state legislature in Sacramento. As you know, his reinventing government initiative has helped shrink the national government to the smallest it has been in 3 decades, so it works better as it costs less. He will be announcing a national effort to reinvent public education across America and make sure that our resources are going to quality teaching, not bureaucracy.

This effort by the Vice President underscores the commitment of my entire administration to education reform. I will continue to speak out across the country, challenging our nation to adopt standards. Hillary, who has devoted so much of her life to children and education, will continue to highlight "what works" -- those best practices in schools and communities that can help all our children meet those standards. And Tipper Gore will continue life's work and focus on the role of parents in education.

Throughout my career in public life -- as a Governor, and as President -- I have worked harder on education than on any other issue. That is because renewing education, raising our standards, and lifting up our schools is the embodiment of everything we must do to prepare for the 21st Century -- to promote opportunity, demand responsibility, and build community.

When it comes to providing the tools to succeed, our other great challenge is helping to lift the permanent underclass into our growing middle class. And here, too, the only way to do it is by reaching across party lines and working together, Democrats and Republicans, national government and state government, business and labor and religious institutions.

Working together, we ended the old welfare system. Over the past four years, we worked with 43 states to launch welfare reform experiments, which helped move a record 2.6 million people off our nation's welfare rolls. Here in North Carolina, Work First -- Governor Hunt's comprehensive program to move families from welfare to work -- is achieving excellent results. Since Work First started in 1995, North Carolina's welfare rolls have declined by more than 17%, and 30,000 families have moved from the dependency of welfare to the independence of work. And Governor Hunt's Crackdown for Children program and other efforts have increased child support collections by 48%.

But this is not the end of welfare reform, it is a new beginning. Now that we have demanded that those on welfare take responsibility, we must all take responsibility to see that the jobs are there, so people on welfare can become permanent members of the workforce. Our goal must be to move people from welfare to work so that two million more Americans are off the welfare rolls by the year 2000.

I have challenged the nation's businesses to join in this effort, and I have offered a plan to help them: Tax credits and other incentives for businesses to hire people off welfare; incentives for job placement firms and states to create more jobs for welfare recipients; training, transportation, and child care to help people go to work. Here in North Carolina, Work First is encouraging private employers by subsidizing paychecks and holding job fairs that match employers with welfare recipients. Each and every one of us must fulfill our responsibility -- indeed, our moral obligation -- to make sure that those who now must work, can work.

The most direct and effective steps must be taken by the states. The legislation we passed gives states the authority, for the very first time, to take the money that had been used on welfare checks, and subsidize private sector paychecks. Missouri began doing this under one of our waivers -- and it is working. Now I challenge every state to follow their example. Use the new flexibility you have been given. Turn those welfare checks into paychecks. That is what we need to do to help welfare recipients find jobs and keep them.

Second, I urge you to use the money saved from moving people from welfare to work to make sure that even more people can make that transition. Here in North Carolina, Governor Hunt has proposed to use some of the \$90 million savings to invest in child care to make it easier for people to go to work. I urge you to help him do that . . . It will be worth every penny.

Finally, I urge every state and every Governor, Republican or Democrat, to join with me to get Congress to restore basic health and disability benefits when misfortune strikes immigrants who came to this country legally, who work hard, pay taxes and obey the law. To do otherwise is simply unworthy of a great nation of immigrants.

We passed historic welfare reform -- giving states the authority and flexibility they had sought for years. We were right to do it. Now states must live up to their responsibility, and help

us finish the job. You're off to a great start here in North Carolina, and I commend you for your efforts.

On education reform, on welfare reform, on all our major challenges, let us build new partnerships across old lines of responsibility. Preparing for the 21st Century is not a job for any one level of government alone. Many of our greatest challenges do not fall under the authority of Washington, nor should they. They do not fall under the authority of state capitals like Raleigh, nor should they. The power to solve our problems rests with all levels of government, and all sectors of society -- and that is where we must forge our solutions as well.

Just over a hundred years ago, at the dawn of a new century, your predecessors adopted North Carolina's state motto: *Esse Quam Videri* [*ESS-ay kwam vih-DARE-ee*], to be rather than to seem, to take action -- action that matters -- rather than to talk about action. This spirit of this motto has been the animating force behind your great success in this century. And at the dawn of a new century, at this rare and fleeting moment of opportunity, it must be the challenge that drives us to make that new century our own, for all our people. Thank you, God bless you, and God bless America.

March 1997

*Presidential Calendar

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday																																																																																																	
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2 Hold For Family Time (11am - 1pm) WH Reception For Ford's Theater Ford's Theater Gala	3 Launch Ad Council's PSA w/ HRC, East Room Working Visit w/ Chairman Arafat (55 min) Congressional Mtg (Meynhan) Interview Evening Off	4 Message Event, Oval Travel to Arkansas	5 Foreign Policy Phone Call Crime Event VP Lunch Education Standards Meeting Congressional Mtg Hold 1 Hour (MM) Evening Off	6 Speech to State Legislature, East Lansing, MI Congressional Women's Caucus Meeting Hold One Hour Evening Off	7 Briefing (3-4 hours) Press Conference Evening Off	8 Live Radio Address Mtg w/ Interagency Council on Women Taping (R. Reiner Special) Evening Off																																																																																																	
9 Day & Evening Off	10 Photo-Op w/ Boy Scouts of America Congressional Meeting Official Working Visit w/ Mubarak (3 hours) Evening Off	11 DC Economic Event, WH Fax TV Event, Nat'l Press Club Weekly Economic Briefing Interview Videos Senator Dorgan Fundraiser, DC DNC Dinner, DC	12 ABC Radio Town Hall w/ Children, WH VP Lunch Congressional Mtg Hold One Hour Evening Off	13 Speech to State Legislature, Raleigh, NC Miami Fundraising Dinner Miami Saxophone Club Event RON Florida	14 Florida Tape Radio Address	15 Florida Gridiron Dinner																																																																																																	
16 Day & Evening Off	17 Shamrock Presentation Meeting w/ Irish PM Braton Mtg w/ Russian FM Primakov Mtg. w/ CHI. State School Officers VP Lunch / WH Reception St. Patrick's Day	18 Briefing for Foreign Trip Speaker's St. Patrick's Day Lunch, Capitol Hill Meetings w/ Aline Hovson (10 min) Depart En Route Helsinki, Finland RON AF 1	19 Helsinki, Finland RON Helsinki, Finland	20 Helsinki, Finland RON Copenhagen, Denmark First Day of Spring	21 Copenhagen, Denmark Tape Radio Address RON WH Congressional recess (3/21 - 4/8)	22 Day & Evening Off																																																																																																	
23 Democrat Statement Golf in Los Angeles DSCC Fund Dinner, Los Angeles Saxophone Club Event, Los Angeles Palm Sunday	24 Education Event (T) San Francisco Fundraising Lunch RON DC	25 Day & Evening Off	26 Announcement (T) Interview w/ Tracey Brown (T) Hold One Hour Evening Off	27 Hold 1 Hour (SS) National Service Event (T) Weekly Economic Briefing Univ. of Florida Gators Event Evening Off	28 Meeting (R. Reimann) (T) Hold 1 Hour (MM) Evening Off Good Friday	29 Day & Evening Off Hold For Family Time (SS) Live Radio Address																																																																																																	
30 Day & Evening Off Hold For Family Time (SS) Easter	31 WH Easter Egg Roll Hold for Family Time (SS) Evening Off Goals 2000 Bill Anniv.	<table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr><th colspan="7">February</th></tr> <tr><th>S</th><th>M</th><th>T</th><th>W</th><th>T</th><th>F</th><th>S</th></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td></tr> <tr><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td></td></tr> </table>		February							S	M	T	W	T	F	S							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		<table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr><th colspan="7">April</th></tr> <tr><th>S</th><th>M</th><th>T</th><th>W</th><th>T</th><th>F</th><th>S</th></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td></tr> <tr><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td></tr> <tr><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td></tr> <tr><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>		April							S	M	T	W	T	F	S			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30			
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April 1997

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May 1997

*Presidential Calendar

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March 11, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR BRUCE REED

FROM: CYNTHIA RICE AND CHRISTA ROBINSON
SUBJECT: INTERNET JOB BANK PILOT PROJECT

The Atlanta-based Software Technology Corporation (STC) currently has in place an Internet Site called HeadHunter.NET which provides free access to job data banks. This service is free -- meaning that there is no charge to the job seeker or the employer listing a job opening -- but it does require the user to have access to the world wide web. STC has offered to work with other private corporations to establish a pilot project that puts computers with access to the HeadHunter job databank in welfare offices in a particular region.

We propose an event where the President praises this new pilot project, calls on other private corporations to participate in providing similar equipment to welfare offices, and challenges Governors to make job listing information available in all welfare offices. The President would visit a welfare office and watch a welfare recipient punch in their information and get a list of job openings in their area. This would highlight the need to make employment information easily accessible to welfare recipients and how the private sector can play a vital role in this.

We should also try to include in the event a commitment from computer executives (e.g. Bill Gates) to donate some computers to welfare offices around the country so that the cost to states who want to take on this idea is minimal. This is important since the vast majority of welfare offices do not have computers that are capable of accessing the Internet. We should also highlight a few good examples of welfare offices that currently supply job information without computers to demonstrate that our goal is to provide employment information to every welfare recipient.

ISSUES:

The biggest concern with this idea is not duplicating or stepping on the Labor Department's databank. It seems that we would need DOL to make sure that their databank could be accessed by the computers used in the pilot project. If this is impossible we still could have a solid event praising the work of one private sector initiative and calling on other states to follow suit.

We would also have to address the following issues:

- Confirm that the job bank listings are suitable for lower skilled workers.
- Vet the Software Technology Corporation (STC) and other companies involved.
- Work with STC on where the pilot project is located and decide what role we would want Gingrich to play. He first brought this idea to our attention and it would send a strong bipartisan message about welfare to work if he were to attend.

WORKING DRAFT -- WORKING DRAFT

We must determine what role the President and other principals should play at the Summit itself, as well as what events we should do in the weeks leading up to the Summit, to ensure a continuing and appropriate focus on the President's accomplishments and plans on service. The following provides options in both areas.

I. PROPOSED PRE-SUMMIT EVENTS

Prior to the Summit itself, we should do at least one event designed to highlight our own approach and involvement with national service and voluntarism. The following are some possibilities:

- National Service Scholars Program -- This event is tentatively on the President's schedule for March 27. The President will announce the launch of this \$1,000 scholarship for high school juniors or seniors who do an outstanding job in community service. He first announced the scholarship program at an event last year at Penn State. The Federal government puts up \$500, and local or community sources match that amount. Civic groups like the Lions, Elks, and Kiwanis are being encouraged to fund the local match, and could attend the event. We would push to have the first scholarship winners attend as well. We may want to do the event at a Maryland high school, where there is a state requirement for service by high school students. By focusing on young people who do service, rather than purely volunteer efforts, this would reinforce the President's concept of service. Under the President's 1998 budget, the program could expand to virtually every high school next year.
- Radio Address -- We could do a radio address on service/voluntarism in the weeks leading up to the Summit, perhaps April 5. Doing an address jointly with former President Bush might attract some media attention, and reinforce that this is the "Presidents' Summit." The President could announce any of the other initiatives listed here as part of the address, or could announce some major new commitments to the summit. He could follow it up with some volunteer work immediately after the address.
- Week/Weekend of Service -- The President could call on Americans to put in a "week of service" or "weekend of service." We could back it up with action by ensuring that former members of AmeriCorps and the Peace Corps are organized to volunteer at that time, along with volunteer efforts by the principals and Cabinet members. We might time it around National Volunteer Week, which is the week of April 14.

- Commit half of all work-study slots to service by the year 2000 -- Such an announcement could be made at a college with a good program of service-based work-study -- for example, where college students teach young children to read.
- Highlight Young People Serving Young People -- The President could attend an award ceremony for a program in Philadelphia that uses high school students to tutor second-graders. National Youth Service Day on April 15 could be highlighted.
- Feature AmeriCorps alumni -- The President could demonstrate how the AmeriCorps program produces future service leaders by meeting with a group of AmeriCorps alumni at a literacy or early childhood event. AmeriCorps alumni are trying to set a standard for themselves of 10 hours per month of volunteer time.
- Faith-based Service -- The President could challenge religious institutions and faith-based organizations to create full-time service opportunities, and agree to give them National Service scholarships if they do. *
- Commitment by Federal Government -- The President could announce some or all of the Federal agencies' commitments to the Summit. We are working with Federal agencies to identify what types of commitments they can make to the Summit's five goals. Possibilities include having Federal agencies adopt schools; or structuring a Federal commitment around giving young people the opportunity to serve; or showing how service could further all our existing Administration priorities, such as literacy, welfare to work, crime, etc. *
- "Christmas in April" -- The First Lady may be considering taking part in a program to do housing renovation in the District that appears to relate to the service theme.
- Earth Day -- This year's Earth Day commemoration should tie into the service theme. We are working with CEQ on this.
- President's Service Awards -- Summit organizers are pushing to have these annual awards presented by the President or First Lady at the Summit itself, but we could push to hold them prior to the Summit. They are considered the highest honor in the volunteer world, and are normally awarded around National Volunteer Week (mid-April).
- Give Federal Employees More Flexibility to Volunteer -- We could try to expand on an executive order by former President Bush to make it easier for *

Federal employees to volunteer (although one area of exposure is that it is not clear how closely we have been following that executive order).

II. PROPOSED PRINCIPAL PARTICIPATION IN SUMMIT EVENTS

There are several media opportunities during the Summit in Philadelphia for President Clinton, Vice President Gore, Mrs. Clinton and members of this Administration to play significant, high-profile roles.

We recommend the President arrive in Philadelphia on Monday morning, possibly do some of the morning shows (he could do Sunday shows as well from D.C.), deliver the keynote speech at the Declaration Signing at Independence Hall (this will have to be negotiated with the Summit organizers), hold press interviews, and possibly participate in a service event with Americorps/Peace Corps alumni in Philadelphia. Also, we can try to move the Presidential Service Awards so that the President can participate in them immediately following the signing ceremony.

We recommend the Vice President or Mrs. Clinton arrive in Philadelphia on Sunday morning, do some of the morning shows, participate in a Philadelphia service event, and attend the Celebration of Service Gala on Sunday evening. On Monday, depending upon the President's schedule, the Vice President or Mrs. Clinton could attend the Declaration Signing ceremony, attend the VIP brunch, participate in the VIP Working Session and present the President's Service Award.

We recommend Henry Cisneros arrive in Philadelphia on Sunday and participate in all the events of the Summit.

Below is a detailed list of options for each principal: The President, the Vice President, Mrs. Clinton, Henry Cisneros, members of the cabinet.

SUNDAY, APRIL 27, 1997

Day of Commitment Begins:

As Currently Planned

There will be a variety of service projects for Summit delegates, centered around a clean up of Germantown Road, including graffiti removal and playground construction. General Powell is considering offers from all the morning shows to appear, but has stated he wants other principals to participate as well.

Proposed Principal Participation

- Morning shows with the President from D.C., the Vice President Gore or Mrs. Clinton, Henry Cisneros, Vice-Chair, Harris Wofford.
- Service event with the Vice President or Mrs. Clinton with cabinet surrogates (like Janet Reno) in Philadelphia.
- Ed boards/radio interviews/one-on-ones/tv interviews with surrogates and

cabinet secs.

Celebration of Service Gala

As Currently Planned

One hour gala that Summit organizers are hoping to package for live TV with major celebrities, kids, and representatives of organizations that have made significant volunteer/service commitments. They are hopeful that Oprah Winfrey will emcee the special, but none of the talent has been confirmed yet.

Proposed Principal Participation

- The Vice President or Mrs. Clinton and/or Henry Cisneros make remarks before/after Colin Powell.
- The Vice President or Mrs. Clinton and/or Henry Cisneros could introduce a taped video of the President or the President satelliting into the event.

MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1997

Morning Shows

Proposed Principal Participation

- The President and/or Henry Cisneros cover all the major network morning shows. (If we decide to have the VP or FLOTUS there on Monday, they could do these as well)
- Cabinet secretaries, with summit delegates, could satellite into their local, hometown morning talk show to highlight the effort in that community.

Opening Session and the Presidents

As Currently Planned

At 8:30 am, the President, Presidents Bush, Ford, and possibly Carter, and Mrs. Reagan sign the Declaration of Commitments at Independence Hall. Currently, General Powell issues the "Call to Action" and the Presidents and Mrs. Reagan highlight "heros". This event will be carried live on the networks (networks tbd).

Powell makes remarks, introduces the video illustrating stories, introduces President Bush, Mrs. Reagan, President Carter, President Ford and President Clinton, introduces the Poet and closes the ceremony.

- Henry Cisneros MC's the beginning of the program and introduces Mayor Rendel.
- The President makes remarks following Powell, Bush, Reagan, Carter and Ford.
- President Clinton leads the Presidents in signing the declaration.

Proposed Principal Participation

- The President key notes the program with a 20 minute speech.

VIP Brunch/RoundtableAs Currently Planned

The Presidents, Governors, Members of Congress and CEOs of the major commitment-makers, General Powell, Henry Cisneros and the First Ladies attend a meet-and-greet photo opportunity brunch celebrating the kick-off of the Summit, and thanking major supporters of the Summit. The brunch is closed to press.

Immediately following the brunch, there will be roundtables chaired by General Powell and Presidential involvement is encouraged. These will include discussion of follow-up plans and development of new collaborations. These sessions will be open to press.

(We need to confirm the schedules of the other Presidents)

Proposed Principal Participation

- Try and schedule the Service Awards at this time so the President can present the awards.
- OR
- Fold the brunch into the working session/roundtable, so the President proceeds directly to the working session which is open to the press.

Working LunchesAs Currently Planned

Five lunches broken out by the five goals. The panelists include Governors, members of community delegations, Members of Congress, Mayors, CEOs and youth. The purpose of the lunches is to communicate the urgency of the challenge, share examples of what's being done, to highlight best practices, and to discuss the actions required to make this effort a success.

Proposed Principal Participation

- Cabinet secretaries will be panelists at the lunches.

President's Service AwardsAs Currently Planned

Bob Goodwin of the Points of Light Foundation hosts an evening awards ceremony and Mrs. Clinton gives remarks and presents the awards.

Proposed Principal Participation

- The President gives remarks and presents the awards at a time that suits his schedule.
- OR
- The Vice President or First Lady present the awards.

TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1997**Morning Shows**

Proposed Principal Participation

- Henry Cisneros and Vice Chair cover all the major network morning shows.

Plenary SessionAs Currently Planned

General Powell chairs and focuses on follow-up activities. Henry Cisneros sits on a panel with the Mayor and Governor.

Proposed Principal Participation

- Henry Cisneros sits on panels during the plenary.

Closing CeremonyAs Currently Planned

Henry Cisneros gives remarks and General Powell signs and displays the Declaration of Commitment which has also been signed by all the delegates. General Powell announces that copies of the Declaration will travel the U.S. for volunteers to sign and then he does photo ops. This event will be televised live.

Proposed Principal Participation

- Mrs. Clinton and/or Henry Cisneros, make closing remarks and jointly make the Declaration announcement with Powell.

SUGGESTED TALKING POINTS FOR 3/13 SUMMIT MEETING

I. Welcome and Introductions

- Thank the group for coming to the White House to meet.
- Introduce Bruce Reed , Steve Silverman and Diana Fortuna as the key White House contacts on this issue.
- Appreciate the coordination and understand all the preparations that have gone into the planning of the Summit so far.
- Commend all the hard work and personal commitment of General Powell.
- Especially pleased with the commitments from companies and constituencies.
- This is a real opportunity to get something done for the good of America's young people on a non-partisan basis.
- You are proud of our involvement in this endeavor.

II. Emphasize the importance of the Summit to the President and Vice President

- The concept of national service is one of the President's legacies.
- Stress the desire of the President and Vice President to be personally involved during the Summit.
- We are working to determine what the President's schedule will permit him to do at the Summit, and we will get back to you as soon as possible with those details.

III. The President and Vice President want to remain involved in the Post-Summit activities.

IV. Turn the meeting over to General Powell and Henry Cisneros.

V. After everyone on the agenda has had an opportunity to speak, wrap up the meeting.