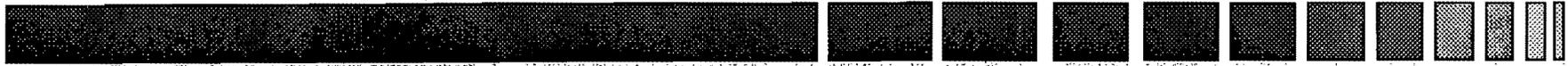


**DEPARTMENT OF  
TRANSPORTATION  
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY  
OMNIBUS PROCUREMENT  
(ITOP)**

**White House Briefing**

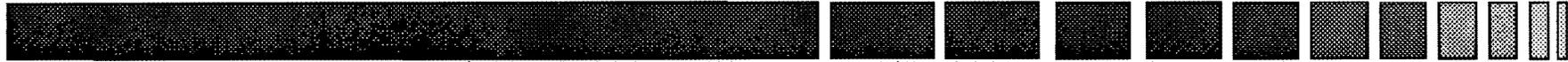
**June 24, 1996**

# PURPOSE OF BRIEFING



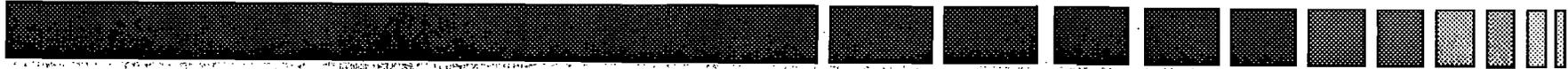
- **To discuss how certain strategies used on ITOP will impact small and disadvantaged business utilization in the post-Aderand environment**

# ITOP SCOPE



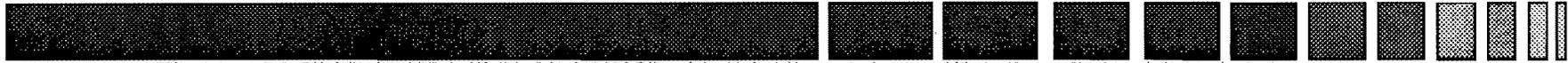
- **Full gamut of Information Technology (IT) services, as covered in 3 functional areas:**
  - *Information Systems Engineering (ISE)* (e.g., network support; strategic planning/studies; process reengineering, software development, EC/EDI, office automation)
  - *Systems/Facilities Management and Maintenance (SFM)* (e.g., computer center support, media/learning center support, telecommunications support)
  - *Information Systems Security (ISS)* (e.g., virus detection, security plans, disaster recovery)
- **Hardware/software up to 25% of dollar value of task order for services being acquired**

# ITOP KEY FEATURES



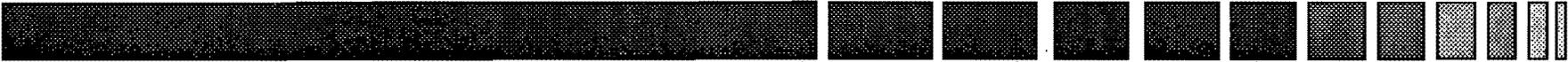
- *Multiple award task order contract* with potential dollar value of *\$1B+* over a *7 year* contract life
- ITOP may be *used on a fee-for-service basis by both DOT and other federal agencies*, who can get credit toward their small/disadvantaged business goals

# ITOP MILESTONES

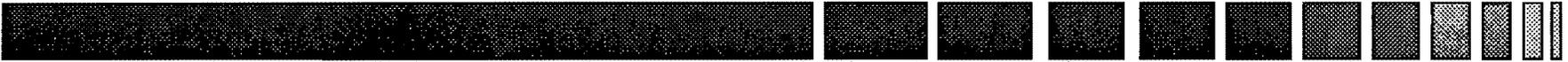


- *Pre-solicitation conference* with industry in *November 1995*
- *RFP* released *January 2, 1996*
- *Proposals* received *February 26, 1996*
- *Evaluations* concluded in *April 1996*
- *Awards* in *May 1996*
- Begin *issuing task orders* as of *July 1, 1996*

# ITOP SMALL/DISADVANTAGED PRE-AWARD BUSINESS STRATEGY

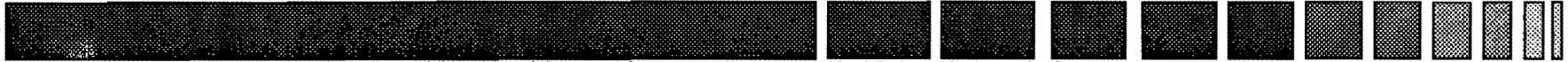
- 
- For each of 3 functional areas, *prime contractor guarantees of at least:*
    - 1 *8(a)* award
    - 1 *small business* award
    - 1 *full and open* competition award
  - *3 separate evaluations* conducted and *selections* made for each guaranteed component of functional area
  - Consideration of *subcontracting plan* usage of small, women-owned, and disadvantaged firms in evaluation

# RESULTS OF PRE-AWARD BUSINESS STRATEGY

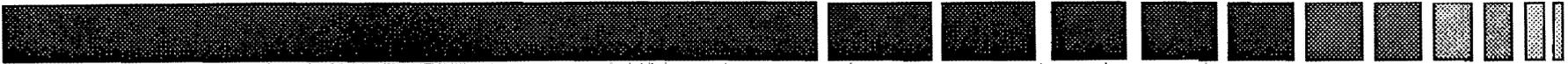


FUNCTIONAL AREA	PRIMES	SUBCONTRACTORS
Information Systems Engineering (ISE)	<b>9</b> 2 8(a) Business 2 Small Business 5 Large Business	<b>63</b> 18 8(a)/Disadv. Business 16 Small Business 29 Large Business
Systems/Facilities Management & Maintenance (SFM)	<b>7</b> 1 8(a) Business 2 Small Business 4 Large Business	<b>28</b> 10 8(a)/Disadv. Business 4 Small Business 14 Large Business
Information Systems Security (ISS)	<b>4</b> 1 8(a) Business 2 Small Business 1 Large Business	<b>12</b> 4 8(a)/Disadv. Business 0 Small Business 8 Large Business

# **ITOP SMALL/DISADVANTAGED POST-AWARD BUSINESS STRATEGY**

- 
- ***Task orders competed among all firms in functional area***, regardless of whether a company is 8(a), small business, or large business
  - Attentive monitoring by DOT of task award ***business mix*** and ***subcontracting plan*** goals
  - ***Flexible subcontracting*** arrangements to allow entry of new firms that can bring new and/or special technological expertise to ITOP

# ITOP CONCLUSIONS



## ■ ITOP strategies helps Government meet a number of objectives

- Enables achievement of *program/mission needs*
- Provides a *streamlined* process for acquiring quality services in an expeditious and *cost-efficient* manner
- Promotes *competition*
- Fosters *socioeconomic* programs

**Solving Youth Violence: Partnerships That Work**  
**National Conference August 15-17, 1994**  
**Grand Hyatt Hotel Washington, DC**

**FACT SHEET**

**What Are the Purposes of the Conference?**

The Solving Youth Violence Conference, which will focus primarily on “youth-related” violence, is designed to:

- Demonstrate that there are effective youth violence prevention and intervention strategies and programs operating in towns and cities around the country.
- Demonstrate that the most effective way to deal with crime and violence issues is through the development of a comprehensive strategy that involves the active participation of a wide range of individuals from the community.
- Assist city/community teams attending the conference to return home with information that will enable them to develop more effective strategies to deal with youth-related violence in their communities.

**What Are some of the Expected Outcomes of the Conference?**

- Participants will acknowledge that violence is an extremely complex problem that affects all types of communities, and that while there are no simple answers to solving the problem, there are programs and strategies that have proven effective in preventing and controlling violence.
- Participant teams will be provided with information about federal, state, and local resources that can assist them in strengthening networks and mobilizing efforts to deal with violence in their communities.
- Participants will be provided with a compendium of promising programs and strategies that will be highlighted and discussed at the conference.
- Participant teams will be encouraged to commit to continue working as a team when they leave the conference.

**How Will this Conference Provide a Unique Experience?**

- Teams of policymakers and community leaders will be provided an opportunity to meet with experts and develop custom-tailored violence prevention and control strategies and programs.

- Participants will be encouraged to interact with panelists and other participants during the conference. This conference is not designed to provide a one-way flow of information—it is designed to promote interaction and team participation.
- A conference highlight will be a Town Hall meeting featuring the Cabinet Secretaries of the co-sponsoring federal agencies. In this meeting, participants will be encouraged to express their views and concerns on youth violence directly to Administration officials.

## **What Federal Agencies Are Co-Sponsoring the Conference?**

- U.S. Department of Justice
- U.S. Department of Labor
- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
- U.S. Department of Education
- U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
- U.S. Department of the Treasury
- Office of National Drug Control Policy

## **Who Should Attend?**

This conference is aimed at policymakers, executives, administrators, practitioners, community members, and youth themselves, who are committed to deal with youth-related violence problems in their communities. Teams of people who represent critical sectors of local government, private agencies, and communities are encouraged to attend and meet as a team during the conference to develop plans and strategies. Each team should have representatives from:

- \* Law Enforcement
- \* Education
- \* City/County Management
- \* Public Health
- \* Social Services/Child Protective Services
- \* Job Training Officials (JTPA)
- \* Community Business Leaders
- \* Youth
- \* Youth Serving Organizations
- \* Local Foundations

## **Registration Fee**

The registration fee for this national conference is \$50.00 per person. The fee includes a copy of the compendium of promising violence prevention and control programs, a copy of the summary of proceedings, and other helpful materials from the conference.

If anyone from your jurisdiction's team needs a special accommodation to participate in this conference, please indicate this on the registration form.

## **Hotel/Travel Information**

Reservations must be made directly with the Grand Hyatt Hotel, 1000 H Street, NW, Washington, DC, by July 29, 1994. Reservations will be accepted after this date only on a space available basis. A special rate of \$113 for a single room, tax included, is being offered to conference participants. For hotel reservations, call 800-233-1234 or 202-582-1234. Specially discounted airfares have been arranged with American Airlines for this conference. Call Peele Travel at 800-966-6800 and ask for Ann Lyons, travel representative.

## **Where to Call for Additional Information**

- Please contact Ed Connors or Tom Lundregan at the Institute for Law and Justice, the conference contractor, at 703-684-5300, with any questions.

# **Solving Youth Violence: Partnerships That Work**

## **National Conference Proceedings**

**Washington, D.C.  
August 15-17, 1994**

Conference Sponsored by

U.S. Department of Justice  
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services  
U.S. Department of Education  
U.S. Department of Labor  
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development  
U.S. Department of the Treasury  
Office of National Drug Control Policy

## Hate Violence

*Moderator: Judith M. Filner, Program Director, National Institute for Dispute Resolution, Washington, D.C.*

*Panelists: Michael Lieberman, Associate Director and Washington Counsel, Anti-Defamation League, Washington, D.C.*

*Cheryl Schwartz, Director, Youth Services, Gay, Lesbian, and Bisexual Community Services Center of Colorado, Denver, Colorado*

*Ronald Wakabayashi, Executive Director, Los Angeles County Commission on Human Relations, Los Angeles, California*

*Jamie Battaglia, Administrative Assistant and Intern, Healthy Boston Coalition for Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, and Transgender Youth, Boston, Massachusetts*

**Judith Filner** said hate violence is not a pleasant topic and is therefore the forgotten violence. The panel, she said, was about approaches to combating bigotry and prejudice among youth. She said the government does not pay much attention to bigotry, prejudice, or hate violence.

**Michael Lieberman** observed that while the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) has its roots in the Jewish community, it quickly added the goal of ending discrimination of all types. Any comprehensive violence prevention strategy must include awareness of and training on prejudice and bigotry.

Penalties for crimes can be enhanced based on the motivation of the perpetrator. Similarly, other laws impose more severe penalties depending on the identity of the victim (for example, police officers and children).

ADL research shows that in 1993 almost 1,900 acts of violence or vandalism were committed against Jewish victims or targets, the second-highest annual total in ADL's research. **Mr. Lieberman** noted that because hate

crimes have a greater potential for creating riots than other crimes do, the police support hate-crime reporting.

Some youths are members of neo-Nazi skinhead groups, and wherever those groups arise, **Mr. Lieberman** said, hate violence follows. However, he added, the vast majority of hate crimes are perpetrated by persons not associated with any group. Therefore, broad-based training against prejudice is appropriate. Most hate crimes are committed by one's neighbors, their children, or one's co-workers.

High school civics classes should teach students the fundamental principles of America, which celebrate diversity. Society cannot outlaw anti-Semitism or disapproval of homosexuality, but it can affect the people who turn to hate crimes.

**Cheryl Schwartz** observed that if hate crimes in general are the forgotten violence, hate crimes against gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender people are especially forgotten. She read the FBI definition of "hate crime," which calls it any crime against a person or property that is motivated in whole or in part by bias against race, religion, or sexual orientation.

Homophobia, **Ms. Schwartz** said, is the root cause of hate crimes against gays, lesbians, and bisexuals. Such violence often goes unchecked in schools because many school administrators are afraid of homosexuals, have institutionalized homophobia, and are afraid to discipline gay-bashers. Most local school districts provide gays, lesbians, and bisexuals with no special protection against bias.

**Ms. Schwartz** said that in instances of violence against gay, lesbian, and bisexual people, other gays, lesbians, or bisexuals are sometimes the perpetrators.

They often become gay-bashers, she said, in order to disprove their homosexuality. Some join skinhead groups. She added that even if they have publicly announced their sexual orientation, some gays, lesbians, and bisexuals still gay-bash.

Criticism of homosexuality contributes to low self-esteem, depression, truancy, self-destructive behavior, and even suicide. Ms. Schwartz gave results of a study her center conducted that showed that 93 percent of kids in the program are sexually active, 21 percent say they have never used protection (condoms) during sex, and many of the rest use the devices only intermittently. The study was based on a survey of 30 youths at the center.

Ms. Schwartz's organization collects and reports hate crime statistics. It also educates the youth on how to look for and recognize hate crimes.

Mr. Wakabayashi said that hate crimes also victimize the community. For example, a vandalism attack against an ethnic community center affected the center physically and raised fear among the people who used the center and among people at other nearby ethnic community centers. He noted that the ethnic, local press often spots hate crime trends before the mainstream press.

Los Angeles County experiences many types of conflict that can lead to hate violence. Mr. Wakabayashi noted that about 40 Korean store operators are shot there annually, and there is also conflict between black and Latino gangs for the drug trade. Immigrant or ethnic groups that are relatively new to the United States are unlikely to have organized groups to represent their interests in bias-oriented conflicts. The ADL is sophisticated, he observed. In contrast, the Koreans had no such organization during the recent riots in Los Angeles.

Jamie Battaglia, who is homosexual, related the story of her difficult high school years. As a senior, she began the process of announcing her homosexuality publicly, or "coming out." She went to the school's headmaster, said she was gay, and asked that he institute education about homosexuality for the student body. He said that as she was one of only two homosexuals in the school, he did not want to start a program until there was a problem.

As Ms. Battaglia told her friends about her sexual orientation, the word got around the school that she was homosexual. On several occasions she was called names, and once she got into a fight with another student. She missed 80 out of 180 days of school, and her grades dropped to failing level. The school counselor said she did not know how to deal with Ms. Battaglia. The student responded, "Why can't you just accept me for what I am?" Three weeks before graduation, she quit school. She later obtained her GED. Ms. Battaglia said her family was very supportive throughout her troubles.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

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For Immediate Release  
Sunday, February 5, 1995

STATEMENT BY THE PRESS SECRETARY

President Clinton today directed the Immigration and Naturalization Service to immediately send 62 Border Patrol agents to Nogales, Arizona to combat an unprecedented rise in illegal border crossings there. Sixty-two new agents will begin to report for work on Tuesday, increasing the border force by 17%.

The Administration anticipated increases in illegal entries in Arizona this year as a result of its successful crackdown in California and Texas, and is already training 100 new patrol agents to reinforce the Nogales border. But illegal crossings increased so dramatically in January in the wake of the peso devaluation that more agents are needed now.

With the President's action early last week to stabilize the peso, we anticipate that the pressure on the Mexican border will subside.

The agents are being reassigned from Border Patrol operations on the Canadian border and from interior stations in Arizona and other parts of the U.S.

# # #

THE WHITE HOUSE  
Office of the Press Secretary

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For Immediate Release

January 11, 1995

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., FEDERAL HOLIDAY, 1995

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

As long as there is poverty in the world I can never be rich, even if I have a billion dollars. . . . I can never be what I ought to be until you are what you ought to be. This is the way our world is made. No individual or nation can stand out boasting of being independent. We are interdependent.

With resolution and eloquence, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., stirred people around the globe to action. He dedicated his life to ending the oppression of racism, and his vision of a nation driven by love instead of hate changed our world forever. We are all the beneficiaries of his legacy, and we are grateful.

Dr. King taught that the goals of civil rights are not merely the goals of any specific group -- they are the goals of our Nation. To give people opportunity, to treat them with fairness, and to distinguish them only by their potential -- we will continue to work toward these goals as long as people in this Nation are in need of housing, medical care, and subsistence. We will continue to work as long as neighborhoods are ravaged by drugs and violence. We will continue to work as long as any person, because of circumstance of birth, is granted anything less than the full measure of his or her dignity.

Three decades have passed since Dr. King stood in front of the Lincoln Memorial and told the world of his dream for a future in which our children are judged "not by the color of their skin, but by the content of their character." Today, with an entire generation of voting Americans who did not witness firsthand the great civil rights victories of the 1960s, it is more important than ever to remind the Nation about Dr. King and his inestimable gifts to this country, so that all of us continue to grow in our commitment to justice and equality.

This year, the Martin Luther King, Jr., holiday is celebrated with a national day of service, a call to join together in purpose and care for one another. On this occasion, I urge the citizens of this great country to reflect upon Dr. King's teachings and to take positive and life-affirming action in his memory. Give back to your community, help the homeless, feed the hungry, attend to the sick, give to the needy. In whatever way you choose to serve the public good, do something to make life better for the people around you. As Dr. King said on many occasions, "Life's most persistent and urgent question is, 'What are you doing for others?'"

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(OVER)

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim January 16, 1995, as the "Martin Luther King, Jr., Federal Holiday."

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this eleventh day of January, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and nineteenth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

# # #

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

September 14, 1996

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT  
AT 26TH ANNUAL CONGRESSIONAL  
BLACK CAUCUS FOUNDATION DINNER

Washington Convention Center  
Washington, D.C.

9:34 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you, Congressman Payne. He was up here talking about me and our administration and laying it on so thick, it sounded so good I wasn't quite sure he was talking -- who he was talking about. (Laughter.) And Alexis Herman, sitting over there with me, and he got down to the end, she said, he's talking about you, this is your introduction, stand up, stand up. (Laughter.) Thank you so very much.

Thank you, Congressman Don Payne, for your leadership of the Congressional Black Caucus and for your passion for the people of America, and indeed, for people around the world. Thank you, Congressman Bill Jefferson, for chairing this dinner for two years in a row. (Applause.) That is worth more than applause, folks. (Applause.) Thank you for being my friend for so long and way back in the beginning when only you and my mother thought I could be elected President. (Laughter.)

Thank you, Labaron Taylor, for chairing the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation. (Applause.) To all the members of the Congressional Black Caucus, Senator Carol Moseley-Braun, honored guests. I'd also like to recognize and thank for their service the retiring members of the CBC -- Kweisi Mfume, Cardiss Collins, Cleo Fields, Barbara Rose Collins, and my neighbor, Harold Ford from Tennessee. Please give them all a big hand. They have served our country well. (Applause.)

We have a lot of members of our administration here tonight: our Energy Secretary Hazel O'Leary, the Commerce Secretary Mickey Kantor; Assistant Attorney General Deval Patrick -- thank you for sticking up for the civil rights of all Americans, Deval -- (applause) -- Federal Highway Administrator Rodney Slater, Assistant to the President for Appointments Bob Nash. (Applause.) If you get one, credit me; if you don't, blame him. (Laughter.)

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I'm glad to see my friend, Mayor Dinkins, here tonight. (Applause.) The Director of the Office of Drug Policy Control in the White House, General Barry McCaffrey; former Deputy Chairman of the African National Congress, Walter Susulu (phonetic) is here. Thank you, Walter. (Applause.) And the future Speaker of the House of Representatives is here and we're glad to see him. (Applause.)

This is my fourth CBC dinner. I enjoy each one better than the last. I thank all of you for coming up here to shake my hand and I apologize for everyone I didn't get to see.

Let me begin by recognizing your outstanding awardees tonight. Thank you, first of all, for honoring Alma Brown -- (applause) -- and for what you have done also to honor the memory of Ron Brown, who was clearly the greatest Commerce Secretary in my lifetime, perhaps in the history of the United States. (Applause.)

I congratulate Mary Frances Barry, Ingrid Saunders Jones, Tony Fay, Elaine Jones, Congressman John Conyers, Congressman Donald Payne, Labaron Taylor, Wade Henderson, and my good friend, Andy Young. All of you in your own way have moved our country toward greater justice, equality and opportunity. Not only the members of this foundation and the people at this dinner, but all Americans are in your debt, and we congratulate you. (Applause.)

Ladies and gentlemen, last Monday I had the privilege of awarding the highest honor our nation can bestow on any citizen, the Medal of Freedom. One of the honorees, John Johnson, is clearly a legend in the African American community, a man who started with nothing in my home state, moved to Illinois and made a pretty good career for himself. I enjoyed seeing him there, and I was glad to honor him. (Applause.)

But, unfortunately, because of Hurricane Fran, one awardee did not make it to the White House to receive her award in person. So earlier this evening, in a ceremony in the Oval Office, I presented the Congressional Medal of Freedom to a woman whose quiet dignity ignited the most significant social movement in the history of the United States -- Rosa Parks. (Applause.)

At this time, I'd like to ask Congressman Bill Jefferson and Congressman Don Payne to escort Rosa Parks to the stage so that we can present her to you on this great night of her recognition. (Applause.)

I would like to read the citation which I presented to Rosa just a couple of hours ago, along with this magnificent medal. Please be seated. It says, "On December 1, 1955, going home from

work, Rosa Parks boarded a city bus in Montgomery, Alabama, and with one modest act of defiance, changed the course of history. By refusing to give up her seat, she sparked the Montgomery bus boycott and helped launch the civil rights movement. In the years since, she has remained committed to the cause of freedom, speaking out against injustice here and abroad.

Called the First Lady of Civil Rights, Rosa Parks has demonstrated, in the words of Robert Kennedy, that each time a person strikes out against injustice, she sends forth the tiny ripple of hope, which, crossing millions of others, can sweep down the walls of oppression."

Presented at the White House in Washington, September 9, 1996, to you, Rosa Parks. Thank you, and God bless you. (Applause.)

Even one of the photographers said, you're lovely, Ms. Parks. (Laughter.) You guys never say anything like that to me. (Laughter.)

Ladies and gentlemen, in the last couple of weeks, as you may have noticed, I have been out in the country meeting with our fellow Americans. I took a train to the convention in Chicago. And by the way, to all of you who are here from Chicago, thank you for a magnificent convention, for all you did. (Applause.)

We started in West Virginia and went into Kentucky, all through Ohio, through Michigan, ending up in Indiana. Then, afterward, Hillary and I and Al and Tipper Gore took a bus trip from Missouri back into southern Illinois, across into Kentucky, down through Tennessee. And I went up to Wisconsin for Labor Day. I have just been in Arizona and California.

Everywhere I go the crowds are large and enthusiastic, full of hope and conviction. It is so different from four years ago when we had high unemployment, the slowest job growth since the Depression, stagnant wages, rising crime, a country that was becoming even more cynical about the political system, with rising division.

I said then that I wanted to create a country in which we had opportunity for all, responsibility from all, and a community that includes all Americans. I said that I thought that Washington had become too caught up in the politics of who is to blame and we'd forgotten that what the main purpose of our work here, which is not to say who is to blame, but to ask, what are we going to do about it.

Thanks to a lot of the people who are in this room, we

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have been trying to do something about it for four years now. And after four years, as Don Payne said, we've got 10.5 million new jobs, 4.5 million new homeowners, a record number of new small businesses, including in every year record numbers of new businesses owned by women and minorities. We have for the first time since before the Civil War cut the deficit in each one of the four years of my presidency. And we did it without gutting Medicare, Medicaid, education, the environment, and our commitment to the proposition that everybody in this country is entitled to be treated fairly and justly. (Applause.)

Last year the African American unemployment rate was in single digits for the first time in two decades. Crime has gone down for four years in a row. Twelve million Americans can take some time off when their babies are born or when their parents are sick without losing their jobs because of the Family and Medical Leave law. Fifteen million American families got a tax cut to stay off welfare because they were working hard with children under the earned income tax increase that was passed by the members of Congress in this room today.

Forty million Americans have had their pensions -- we shut down more toxic waste dumps in three years than were shut down in the 12 years before. Fifty million Americans are breathing cleaner air. We have standards for safer food. We've increased the immunization of children; we've increased the number of children with Head Start. Our health care reform -- the Kennedy-Kassebaum bill, now says to 25 million Americans, you can't lose your health insurance anymore just because somebody in your family got sick; that's what insurance is for. (Applause.)

Even though I was roundly criticized for it in the most amazing quarters to me, in the so-called progressive quarters of this community, when I became President, saying that I wanted to prove we could have diversity and excellence, and that I thought we had an obligation to try to construct a government that would look like America, could relate to America, and could work with America, I think it's worked out pretty well -- 42 African Americans have been nominated to the federal court since I became President. We've nominated more women and minorities to the federal bench by far than any President in history, and they have the highest ratings collectively from the American Bar Association of any nominees in history. (Applause.)

Don't let anybody tell you you can't have excellence and diversity. It is not true. (Applause.)

I'm grateful for the service of people like Hazel O'Leary, Jesse Brown, Frank Raines, our new Director of the Office of Management and Budget, the first African American ever to hold

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that position. I'm grateful for those who went before them in our Cabinet -- of course, Ron Brown, but also Lee Brown and Mike Espy. I'm grateful for the difference of people like Deval Patrick and Jim Joseph and Rodney Slater make. I'm grateful that for the first time ever there are three top assistants to the President in the White House who are African American -- Alexis Herman, Maggie Williams, and Bob Nash. (Applause.)

I'm proud to announce tonight that the Clinton-Gore campaign has appointed to serve as honorary campaign chairs Alma Brown and Congressman John Lewis. Along with Terry McAuliffe, Senator David Pryor, Governor Roy Romer, the former Governor of Texas, Ann Richards, and Linda Chavez Thompson. They will lead our effort to spread the message and organize our reelection efforts around the country. Thank you, John, and thank you, Alma.

Now, that is a pretty good start. I guess I should also mention what Don Payne said, that we had to say no to some things we couldn't just say yes to. We said no to the attempts to balance the budget by raising taxes on poor working people, raiding workers' pension funds, breaking our commitments to education, breaking our commitment to poor little children, seniors in nursing homes, families with disabilities by essentially ending Medicaid's guarantee; no to the effort to create a two-tier system of Medicare which would have hurt the oldest and the poorest and the sickest of our seniors; no to the attempts to undermine 25 years of bipartisan support for environmental protection.

But that is not enough. We have to do more. We have come a long way, if you look at where we are now compared to where we were four years ago. Then wages were dropping; now they're rising. There are lots of things that are better. But every one of you knows that we are not yet prepared for the enormous transition to the 21st century that we're all facing.

And we will not be prepared until we can honestly say with a clear head and a clear conscience that every single person in this country who is willing to work for it can achieve the American Dream. Until we can say that; until we can say we know we're still going to be the strongest force for peace, freedom and prosperity in the world; until we can say and we know that our American community is not going to go the way of all these other countries where people spend all their time fighting each other because of their racial, their ethnic, their religious, their tribal differences -- in this country all you've got to do is believe in the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, and the Declaration of Independence and show up, and we're for you, you're a part of our America, and you're walking on our bridge into the 21st century -- until we can say that, we have work to do. (Applause.)

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So I ask you to support our efforts to balance the budget and keep the economy growing and keep those interest rates down, but to do it in a way that continues to invest in the people and the places that still don't fully participate in the promise of America. And I ask you to support a tax cut, but it ought to be the right kind -- focused on child-rearing and education and health care and buying that first home. And it ought to be paid for. And people like me who don't need it shouldn't get it, blow up the deficit, and turn right around and go back to the past and what we did before, which caused our wreckage in the economy and drove the unemployment rate up and left too many of our people behind. So I want you to help me to build the right kind of bridge to that 21st century. (Applause.)

I want to build a bridge where every 8-year-old can read a book on his or her own, where every 12-year-old in every classroom in America can log in on the Internet. And for the first time, I want the kids in the poorest urban classroom and the most isolated rural classrooms to have the same educational opportunity at the same level of quality in the same time as the children in the richest classes in America can. And we will do it in the next four years if we can build the right bridge to the 21st century. (Applause.)

I want you to help me build a bridge where we make two years of college just as universal in four years from now as a high school education is today. Now, that's a tax cut worth giving. Give people a tax cut for the cost of community college tuition. Let them have those two years of education. We will see the incomes go up. We will see people getting good jobs. And it will make a difference if we build the right kind of bridge to the 21st century. And I hope you'll help me do that. (Applause.)

I also want you to help me in this election period to remind America that for all of our 10.5 million new jobs, there are still people in places that have been left behind. I want you to remind America that you can't require people on welfare to go to work unless they have work. (Applause.)

I want you to help me to spark a vast new round of investments in our isolated inner-city areas which have been left behind, help me give the mayors and the others the power to create those jobs and create those opportunities by cleaning up the environment, creating investment incentives, and putting people to work. We cannot ever forget that there are still too many Americans who could no more come to this dinner than a man in the Moon because they're still looking for a job and they need one tomorrow and we need to do our best to make sure that they have their part of 21st century America as well. (Applause.)

Let me just say, for those of you who don't think we can do that, look at what's been done in the empowerment zones that have been created. Look at what's happened in Detroit, where, when they became one of our empowerment zone cities, they raised \$2 billion in private investment to go with our tax incentives and cash grants, and the unemployment rate in three years in Detroit -- Detroit, a city I used to hear was gone -- had dropped from 8.5 percent to less than 4 percent in Detroit, Michigan.

We can do this, folks. We can turn this around. (Applause.) If you are committed, and I am committed, and I might say, if we get the kind of Congress that will support the kind of policies that will enable us to move this country forward. (Applause.)

And let me say one last thing. I just was with a group of people right before I came over here -- this is an interesting story -- I was with a small group of Americans who are from India. And it's very interesting, of all the groups in America -- they're relatively small, only a half a million of them, but they have the highest average educational attainment, the highest average income, and the highest average incidence of two-parent families of any group of Americans, including WASPs like me. But they were supporting what we were trying to do, and they were glad I was coming here to be with you, because they understand that we have to build a bridge we can all walk across. And they understand, unlike some, that in order for them to be really successful, it does take a village, where we all work together to lift all of our children up and give all of our kids a better opportunity. (Applause.)

And that's the last thing I would like to say to you. Yes, I refused to end affirmative action, even though it was a popular thing at the moment. I think the popularity has sort of faded now. Because the few incidents of things that didn't work didn't prove that we should throw away something that had plainly worked overwhelmingly for so many people over the last 25 years. And because there is still evidence that we have a ways to go.

I feel the same way about any form of discrimination. And I think if we're going to stay on the right track we need to make sure we have less discrimination, not more of it.

Just imagine what the future is going to be like. Ten years from now those of you who are eating here tonight have children who will be doing jobs that have not been invented yet. Just 10 years from now some of our children will be doing jobs that have not been imagined yet. Your government is now doing a research project with IBM to build a supercomputer that will do more calculations in one second that you can do tonight if you go

home and pick up a hand-held calculator in -- listen to this -- 30,000 years. That is how fast things are changing. That is the magnitude of change we are facing.

And yet, there is no nation in the world so well-positioned for the 21st century as the United States, in no small measure because of you and because of the hard, often bitter lessons we have learned in coming to grips with the problems rooted in the division of the races from the beginning of our country. Why? Because now we are the most diverse big country in the world. And if we can maintain our commitment to staying on the cutting edge of change, and making sure everybody gets a chance to go there, no one will do as well as American children will in the 21st century. If we can just remember that we are blessed by our diversity just as much as other countries have been cursed by theirs.

Today the world is looking at the elections in Bosnia, the first halting step to moving from the absence of war -- which is what they have had since we went in there -- to the beginning of peace again. But how tragic it is that that little country, where the Muslims and Croats and the Serbs are actually biologically indistinguishable and happen to be in separate groups because of the developments of history -- how sad it is that in that little country, for four years, after decades of getting along, they just set on each other and started killing each other, even killing the children. Why? Because the darker side of human nature was put on a pedestal. Because they were told the most important thing about them is that they weren't the other guys.

And you look around the world and see where all that's happening. Now we're worried about Burundi breaking out again and having what happened in Rwanda happen in Burundi. Why? Because the Hutus and the Tutsis think the most important thing about them is they're not the other guy.

I went to Ireland a year ago, and the streets were lined with the Catholics and Protestants, the young children cheering and yelling because they didn't want any more war over there. But the grown-ups didn't have as much sense as the kids did. And they started fighting again over things that happened 300, 400, 500, 600 years ago, telling the most important thing about them was they weren't Catholic or they weren't Protestant.

How long did South Africa suffer for the same reason? And we have to remember -- that's why I act so strongly when I see things like the church burnings or synagogues or Islamic centers being defaced -- any of this is wrong. We can never define ourselves as Americans by saying we are so good because we are not the other guy. The other guys are us, too. We are all Americans.

-more-

(Applause.)

And I saw where one of our friends in the other party the other day was saying, boy, we really need to jump on this affirmative action out in California; we can take the President down on this, this is one of those wedge issues. Well, let me tell you something, folks, those wedge issues nearly did us in. We have had about all the wedge issues we need. And I'd like them to take their wedges and go someplace else and let those of us who believe in unity get on with the business of making America a great place for every American to live in. And I want you to help me build that kind of bridge to the 21st century. (Applause.)

Thank you and God bless you. (Applause.) Thank you.  
(Applause.)

END

10:00 P.M. EDT

Steve  
Warrath

Document No. \_\_\_\_\_

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

FEB 16 1996

DATE: 2/16/96 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 2/19/96 5:00pm

SUBJECT: Proposed Executive Order on Empowerment Contracting

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	McCURRY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
PANETTA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	McGINTY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
McLARTY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	NASH	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ICKES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	QUINN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
LIEBERMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	RASCO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
RIVLIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	REED	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BAER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SOSNIK	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CURRY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	STEPHANOPOULOS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
EMANUEL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	STIGLITZ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GIBBONS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	STRETT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HALE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	TYSON	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HERMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	WALLEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HIGGINS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	WILLIAMS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HILLEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>K. Gibson</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
KLAIN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
LAKE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
LINDSEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Comments to this office please

RESPONSE:



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

THE DIRECTOR

February 15, 1996

96 FEB 16 P3:07

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Alice M. Rivlin  
Director

AMR

SUBJECT: Proposed Executive Order Entitled "Empowerment Contracting"

SUMMARY: This memorandum forwards for your consideration a proposed Executive order that was prepared by the Office of the Vice President. The proposed order would direct the Secretary of Commerce ("Secretary"), in consultation with other agencies, to ensure that agencies accord qualified businesses appropriate incentives (including price or evaluation preferences) where the incentives would encourage business development in areas of economic distress.

BACKGROUND: The purpose of the order is to strengthen the economy and to improve the competitiveness of the Federal procurement system by encouraging business development that expands the industrial base and increases competition. To carry out that purpose, the proposed order would direct the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretaries of the Departments of Housing and Urban Development, Labor, and Defense, and the Administrator of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy, and others, to ensure that agencies accord appropriate incentives to qualified businesses. Appropriate incentives would include price or evaluation preferences where the preferences would promote the purpose of the order. Qualified businesses are profit or nonprofit businesses that are located in areas of general economic distress or that hire a significant number of residents from such an area.

The order would require the agencies to report the preferences they give on an annual basis. It would also require the Secretary to issue rules and regulations necessary to implement the order and to monitor the implementation of the order.

None of the affected agencies objects to the proposed order.

RECOMMENDATION: I recommend that you sign the proposed Executive order.

Attachments

EXECUTIVE ORDER

EMPOWERMENT CONTRACTING

In order to promote economy and efficiency in federal procurement, it is necessary to secure broad-based competition for federal contracts. This broad competition is best achieved where there is an expansive pool of potential contractors capable of producing quality goods and services at competitive prices. A great and largely untapped opportunity for expanding the pool of such contractors can be found in this nation's economically distressed communities.

Fostering growth of federal contractors in economically distressed communities and ensuring that those contractors become viable businesses for the long term will promote economy and efficiency in federal procurement and help to empower those communities. Fostering growth of long-term viable contractors will be promoted by offering appropriate incentives to qualified businesses.

Accordingly, by the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including section 486(a) of title 40, United States Code, and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Policy. The purpose of this order is to strengthen the economy and to improve the competitiveness of the Federal procurement system by encouraging business development that expands the industrial base and increases competition.

Sec. 2. Empowerment Contracting Program. In consultation with the Secretaries of the Departments of Housing and Urban Development, Labor, and Defense; the Administrator of General Services; the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration; the Administrator of the Small Business Administration; and the Administrator for Federal Procurement Policy, the Secretary of the Department of Commerce shall develop policies and procedures to ensure that agencies, to the extent permitted by law, accord qualified businesses appropriate incentives to encourage business activity in areas of general

economic distress, including a price or an evaluation preference, when assessing offers for government contracts in unrestricted competitions, where the incentives would promote the policy set forth in this order. In developing such policies and procedures, the Secretary shall consider the size of the qualified businesses.

Sec. 3. Monitoring and Evaluation. The Secretary shall:

- (a) monitor the implementation and operation of the policies and procedures developed in accordance with this order;
- (b) develop principles and a process to evaluate the effectiveness of the policies and procedures developed in accordance with this order;
- (c) evaluate the policies and procedures developed in accordance with section 2(b); and
- (d) by December 1 of each year, issue a report to the President on the status of the program.

Sec. 4. Implementation Guidelines. In implementing this order, the Secretary shall:

- (a) issue rules, regulations, and guidelines necessary to implement this order, including a requirement for the periodic review of the eligibility of qualified businesses and distressed areas;
- (b) draft all rules, regulations, and guidelines necessary to implement this order within 90 days of the date of this order; and
- (c) ensure that all policies and procedures and all rules, regulations, and guidelines adopted and implemented in accordance with this order minimize the administrative burden on affected agencies and the procurement process.

Sec. 5. Definitions. For purposes of this Executive order:

- (a) "Agency" means any authority of the United States that is an "agency" under 44 U.S.C. § 3502(1), other than those considered to be independent regulatory agencies, as defined in 44 U.S.C. § 3502(10).

(b) "Qualified Business" means any for-profit or not-for-profit trade or business, regardless of size, that has a significant presence in an "area of general economic distress" or one that employs a significant number of residents from such an area.

(c) "Area of general economic distress" shall be defined by the Secretary of Commerce, who may consider various factors, as determined by appropriate available data, including the following:

- (1) Unemployment rate;
- (2) Degree of poverty;
- (3) Extent of outmigration;
- (4) Rate of business formation; and
- (5) Rate of business growth.

(d) "Secretary" means the Secretary of Commerce.

Sec. 6. Agency Authority. Nothing in this Executive order shall be construed as displacing the agencies' authority or responsibilities, as authorized by law, including specifically other programs designed to promote the development of small or disadvantaged businesses.

Sec. 7. Judicial Review. This Executive order does not create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or equity by a party against the United States, its agencies or instrumentalities, its officers or employees, or any other person.

THE WHITE HOUSE,