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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. list	Participants; RE: Personally Identifiable Information [partial] (1 page)	00/00/0000	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
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FOLDER TITLE:

Disability Community Briefing

2007-0143-F
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RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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MEETING WITH LEADERS OF THE DISABILITY COMMUNITY

DATE: September 10, 1997
LOCATION: Cabinet Room
TIME: 10:30 AM to 11:45 AM
FROM: Maria Echaveste
Bill White
Diana Fortuna

I. PURPOSE

To discuss policy issues affecting people with disabilities.

II. BACKGROUND

You are meeting 13 national leaders from the disability community as part of your continuing effort to hear directly from key constituencies. The following are the primary issues that will be raised at the meeting: the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), Supplemental Security Income eligibility for children (SSI Kids), personal assistant services (CASA), the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), and employment for people with disabilities. Also in the room will be three of your top Administration appointees with disabilities, who have been included because of their substantive knowledge and credibility within the disability community.

After your opening statement, Justin Dart will set the tone for the meeting and congratulate you for your past leadership on issues important to people with disabilities. Justin will assist in moderating the discussion, calling upon 2-3 people to make short presentations on each issue. You will make remarks after each issue is presented as appropriate (see attached talking points). In addition to Justin, you should give special thanks to Fred Fay, Chair of Disability Outreach for Clinton/Gore in '92 and '96, and Becky Ogle, Director of Disability Outreach for Clinton/Gore '96. Fred will be joining us via phone from Concord, Massachusetts because of a severe disability.

Although a variety of disability views will be represented, most of the leaders will have a civil rights orientation (as opposed to a cure focus), and will be discussing ways to empower people with disabilities and assist them in leading independent lives.

A key agenda item is Supplemental Security Income (SSI) eligibility for children. Last year's welfare law tightened the eligibility standards for childhood disability benefits in the SSI program. The disability community has complained that the Administration's interpretation of the legislation was too restrictive. (Tab

6)

Attending the meeting will be two representatives from ADAPT (Americans with Disabilities for Attendant Programs Today). ADAPT was the group that staged a protest at the Georgia Democratic Headquarters on November 4, 1996, and persuaded Alexis Herman to commit to a Presidential meeting. While we have agreed to include ADAPT in the meeting, we have made it clear that this is not ADAPT's meeting, but a meeting with key representatives of the disability community that would have taken place with or without the protest. ADAPT will focus on the issue of personal assistant services and ask you to endorse the Community Attendant Service Act (CASA). (Tab 7)

The final major issue concerns next year's funding for the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA). The Republicans have skillfully pulled money from parts of your new education initiatives and given it to IDEA. Advocates are upset about our position that we should stick with our original budget proposal. (Tab 8)

This will be your last event with Bruce Vladeck as HCFA Administrator. You will do a short photo-op with Bruce and his wife Fredda Vladeck before the pre-brief.

III. PRE-BRIEF PARTICIPANTS

Maria Echaveste	
Christopher Jennings	
Bruce Vladeck	HCFA Administrator
Elena Kagan	DPC
Diana Fortuna	DPC
Bill White	OPL

IV. PARTICIPANTS

Justin Dart	Justice for All	Washington, DC
Nancy Diehl	Parents Network on Disability	Tennessee
Paul Edwards	American Council of the Blind	Florida
Fred Fay (Via Phone)	Chair, Clinton/Gore Disability Campaign	Concord, MA
John Harper	Student with a disability	Illinois
Bob Kafka	ADAPT	Texas
Paul Marchand	Consortium of Citizens with Disabilities	Washington, DC
Gina McDonald	National Council on Independent Living	Kansas
Becky Ogle	Justice For All	Maryland
Michael Oxford	ADAPT	Kansas
Debbie Robinson	Person with mental retardation	Pennsylvania

ADMINISTRATION APPOINTEES WITH DISABILITIES

Marca Bristo	Chair, National Council on Disability
Tony Coelho	President's Comte. on Employment for People with Disabilities
Susan Daniels	Social Security Administration

Judy Heumann Department of Education
Bob Williams Department of Health and Human Services

IV. PRESS PLAN

Closed press

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- o You will enter the Cabinet Room, walk around the room and greet the participants, and make opening remarks.
- o You will turn to Justin Dart, who will make remarks and outline the issues to be discussed. Justin will then assist in moderating the issue discussion, calling upon 2-3 people to make presentations on each topic.
- o You will make remarks after each topic is presented (see attachments).
- o After the issue discussion, Tony Coelho and Marca Bristo will thank you.
- o You will make closing remarks and depart.

VI. REMARKS

Talking points attached.

Attachments:

Tab 1:	Seating Chart
Tab 2:	Background on Participants
Tab 3:	Tips on Talking with People with Disabilities
Tab 4:	Welcoming Remarks
Tab 5:	Background and Talkers on the Americans with Disabilities Act
Tab 6:	Background and Talkers on Supplemental Security Income Eligibility
Tab 7:	Background and Talkers on Personal Assistant Services
Tab 8:	Background and Talkers on Individuals with Disabilities Education Act
Tab 9:	Background and Talkers on Employment for People with Disabilities

BACKGROUND ON PARTICIPANTS

1. The Honorable Tony L. Coelho
Coelho Associates, New York, New York

Original House sponsor of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), the landmark civil rights legislation for people with disabilities. Chair of President's Committee on Employment for People with Disabilities. Person with epilepsy.

2. Mr. Justin Dart
Justice for All, Washington, DC

The statesman of the disability rights movement. A lifelong Republican who endorsed the President in a speech last year at the DNC Convention. Topic: Justin will congratulate you for open the meeting on behalf of the community. Will act as moderator and provide opening remarks that will get meeting started properly.

3. Dr. Frederick A. Fay
Chairperson - DNC Disability Advisory Committee, Concord, Massachusetts

Pioneer of disability rights movement. Chair of Clinton/Gore disability outreach in both '92 and '96. Operates largest disability community computer network. Person with severe physical disability. (Via speaker phone.) Topic: The ADA and FDR Memorial.

4. Mr. Paul Marchand
Chairperson of Consortium of Citizens with Disabilities (CCD), Washington, DC

Chair of CCD, an umbrella organization representing 125 disability organizations. Director of government affairs for the ARC, formerly known as the Association for Retarded Citizens. Topic: Supplemental Security Income eligibility for children.

5. Ms. Gina McDonald
President - National Council of Independent Living, Salina, Kansas

Executive Director of Kansas Association for Independent Living. Presidentially appointed member of the National Council on Disability. Gina has a hearing disability, but will be using an assistive listening device. Topic: Personal Assistant Services.

6. Ms. Becky L. Ogle
Justice for All, Bethesda, Maryland

One of the best grassroots disability rights organizers in the country. Director of Disability Outreach for Clinton/Gore '96. National advocate for the President's health care program in '94. (Under consideration for an appointment at Labor.)

7. Mr. Bob Kafka

ADAPT (Americans Disabled for Attendant Programs Today), Austin, Texas

National leader/strategist of ADAPT. Adamant advocate for publicly funded personal care assistance that will allow people with disabilities to get out of nursing homes and participate in their communities. Topic: Personal Assistant Services.

8. Mr. Mike Oxford

ADAPT (Americans Disabled for Attendant Programs Today), Topeka, Kansas

Executive Director of the Topeka Independent Living Resource Center. National leader of ADAPT. Topic: Personal Assistant Services.

9. Ms. Nancy J. Diehl

Director - Parent Training & Information Center in Tennessee, Greenville, Tennessee

Parent of a child with a disability. One of the nation's most articulate and respected parent advocates. Topic: Individuals with Disabilities Education Act.

10. Mr. Paul Edwards

President - American Council of the Blind, Miami, Florida

One of the nation's leading advocates for persons who are blind. Topic: Telecommunications for people with disabilities.

11. Ms. Debbie Robinson

Treasurer - Speaking for Ourselves, Plymouth Meeting, Pennsylvania

National leader of people first movement for the rights of people labeled mentally retarded. Articulate. Presidentially appointed member of the National Council on Disability. African-American. Person with mental retardation. Topic: ADA

12. Mr. John Harper

Student, Jacksonville, Illinois

Youth leader, 17 years old. Person who is deaf. Frequent spokesperson for the National Association of the Deaf. Will use a sign language interpreter at the meeting. Note: When talking to John, speak directly to him, not the interpreter. Topic: Individual with Disabilities Education Act and the importance of qualified teachers for students who are deaf and blind.

13. Ms. Marca Bristo

Chair - National Council on Disability (NCD), Chicago, Illinois

Pioneer of disability rights movement. Appointed by the President in 1993 as Chair of the National Council on Disability. President of Access Living of Metropolitan Chicago.

TIPS ON TALKING TO PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

The disability community has a number of sensitivities about language and behavior pertaining to people with disabilities. They are leaders in the emerging civil rights movement for this community, and see this movement as being perhaps 20 years behind African Americans or women in terms of the degree of understanding and sensitivity of the non-disabled community. They believe that denigrating language and behavior is still widely tolerated in our society. In their view, disability is a natural part of life and people with disabilities should be viewed positively, rather than as victims, courageous, or pitied.

The term "people with disabilities" is preferred to "handicapped" or even "the disabled." They often say that, in the spirit of "putting people first," you should look first at the person rather than the disability. People "use" a wheelchair rather than "are in" a wheelchair -- or worse yet, "are confined to" a wheelchair. In general, you should not offer assistance with a basic task such as opening a door or getting seated unless the person appears unable to do so on his or her own.

The Administration's most prominent appointee with a disability is probably Judy Heumann, who is Assistant Secretary at Education in charge of special education and vocational rehabilitation. She played a major role in the development of the independent living movement, which champions people with disabilities living in the community and with their families, and has helped many people leave nursing homes. (The community is very much opposed to nursing homes, viewing them as rarely or never appropriate for people with disabilities.) She is a very constructive internal advocate.

Bob Williams, who is Commissioner of the Administration on Developmental Disabilities (ADD), part of HHS, speaks with a voice machine. When he wishes to speak, he often makes a noise and begins punching into the machine. The etiquette is that other conversations should continue until the artificial voice begins to speak, and then wait until the thought is expressed. Bob is a very thoughtful individual who has also been a leader in the disability movement.

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA, which governs special education) are viewed as virtually sacred by the community. The Administration has been extremely strong in supporting these laws. In 1994, the community was very fearful that the Republican takeover of Congress would lead to attempts to weaken these laws. The threat never materialized into proposed legislation, but the community believes it must be ever-vigilant in defending these laws.

WELCOMING REMARKS

- o Welcome to the Cabinet Room of the White House. Joining me today are several key members of my Administration, including Maria Echaveste, who directs my Public Liaison Office, Chris Jennings, my senior health care advisor, Administrator Bruce Vladeck from HCFA, my friend Tony Coelho from the President's Committee on Employment for People with Disabilities, Judy Heumann from the Department of Education, Susan Daniels from SSA, Marca Bristo from the National Council on Disability, and Bob Williams from HHS.
- o I understand that people with disabilities are not looking for special treatment, but equal access to the American dream. I understand the importance of integrating disability issues into all policies and programs of the Administration. We couldn't have gotten this far without the support of so many of you around this table today.
- o On critical civil rights laws, we have vigorously enforced the ADA, and we have defended it from malicious attacks. This year, with the critical assistance of Assistant Secretary Judy Heumann we secured the reauthorization of the IDEA in a manner that reaffirms our nation's commitment to children with disabilities and their parents.
- o On the key issue of health care for people with disabilities, we haven't gotten as far as I would have liked, as you know. But we fought hard and won our fight to preserve the Medicaid guarantee, when it was under attack in 1995 and 1996, a change that would have been so dangerous for people with disabilities, among many others.
- o As part of the balanced budget I just signed, we restored SSI benefits to over 300,000 legal immigrants with disabilities. Most observers predicted that Congress would never agree to amend the welfare law to make this change, but we were able to persuade them with your help. As you know, we made people with disabilities our top priority for restorations.
- o But I also know how far we have to go. There are areas where we can and must do more, and I'm looking forward to a substantive discussion.
- o Before we begin, I want to give special recognition to Fred Fay who is joining us via speaker phone from his home in Concord, Massachusetts, and Becky Ogle, who worked night and day organizing the disability community both in '92 and '96.
- o Justin, why don't you lead us off.

ADA ENFORCEMENT

Advocates Who Will Discuss:

- Fred Fay, Chair, DNC Disability Advisory Committee
- Ms. Debbie Robinson, Speaking for Ourselves

What Advocates Will Say:

- The ADA is so critical to the disability community. We appreciate your strong support for it. We encourage the Administration to increase its enforcement efforts.

ADA Talking Points:

- Vigorous enforcement of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) has been a top priority of my Administration. The Justice Department, the EEOC, and other federal agencies have established aggressive enforcement programs. We have emphasized voluntary compliance, but have not been afraid to litigate when entities fail to comply with the law.
- Although we have been quite successful, we all know we have a long way to go. Our resources are not sufficient to address the majority of meritorious complaints received in a timely fashion.
- My budgets have consistently called for an increase for ADA enforcement at the Department of Justice. However, the Congress has failed to approve these increases, which is indirectly weakening the important law.
 - FY 1998: 5% (\$477,000)
 - FY 1997: 3.9% (\$361,000)
- I am committed to significantly increasing ADA enforcement resources in the FY 1999 budget I will submit to Congress early next year. This Administration recognizes additional resources are necessary to strengthen a comprehensive enforcement program that seeks to achieve greater access for persons with disabilities at home, in their communities, and in the workplace. [DOJ's request to OMB calls for a 19% increase of \$2,173,000.]
- The ADA became law because your organizations, both nationally and at the grassroots level, worked together to educate the Congress on why the law was urgently needed. You won because you were well-organized and persistent. I will fight for greater funding, but the only way to make this a reality is if the disability community can make this a priority with the Congress.

INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES EDUCATION ACT

Advocates Who Will Discuss:

- Nancy Diehl, Parent Network on Disability
- John Harper, Student with a Disability

Background: IDEA was reauthorized in June of this year, after an elaborate bipartisan process led by Senator Lott that reconciled all the competing interests of schools, parents, teachers, and others. The Administration has been extremely supportive of the disability community on IDEA. However, advocates are upset that we oppose the Senate's large increases in IDEA funding. The Senate funds IDEA at the expense of Administration priorities (Goals 2000 and America Reads). We said in a recent SAP that IDEA is adequately funded at our requested level, and that the Senate should redirect funds to our priorities. Advocates have misread that SAP to say that we consider IDEA a "low priority program." The Administration has proposed an increase of \$174 million, while the House has proposed \$300 million and the Senate over \$900 million.

What Advocates Will Say:

- Thank you for your leadership on IDEA reauthorization. It is critical to our kids' futures.

IDEA Talking Points:

- The passage of the IDEA was a tremendous success for the Administration. The bipartisan approach used during reauthorization enabled us to produce a bill which will help to ensure that disabled children across this country can get a quality education. Our principle from the beginning has been that ALL children must be able to take advantage of the educational reforms occurring across this country. Your active support to ensure that this legislation is effectively understood and implemented is critical.

IDEA Funding Controversy: Is IDEA a low priority for the Administration given language included in the SAP on the House and Senate Labor-HHS appropriations bills?

- Special education funding has and always will be a high priority for this Administration. In fact, for the first three budgets of this Administration, Congress funded Special Education programs at levels less than I proposed. Only recently has Congress come around to match or exceed my requests. Because of our leadership, IDEA funding has risen by \$1.1 billion, a 36% increase during this Administration.
- The Administration will work closely with Congress to ensure a balanced education funding bill that makes new investments in a broad range of important education programs, including Special Education programs.
- Finally, IDEA is about much more than funding levels. The Administration worked long and hard with the disability community, the Congress, parents and schools, to construct a reauthorization bill which would ensure that children with disabilities receive a quality education. We think that this has been accomplished, and the Administration's funding

request will complement this effort.

SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME ELIGIBILITY FOR CHILDREN

Advocates Who Will Discuss:

- Paul Marchand, the Arc; Chair, Consortium of Citizens with Disabilities

Background: The welfare reform law set a stricter definition of disability for children's SSI, after media reports that children faked disabilities to get benefits, and concerns that the program tripled in size since 1989 to one million children. The new law explicitly eliminated an eligibility test that allowed many children with less severe disabilities to qualify for the program, particularly mental disabilities. Estimates at the time were that 180,000 children would lose benefits. After the law was signed, Senators Conrad, Chafee, and Daschle alleged that SSA had legal authority to recreate the old test via regulation, cutting off only 35,000 children. SSA ultimately determined that doing so was contrary to congressional intent and the bipartisan understanding at the time. SSA's regulation had modest changes that brought the impact down to 135,000 children.

SSA is now more than half-way through reevaluations of the cases of 270,000 children. Over 100,000 children have lost eligibility to date. The final number of children cut off is expected to be close to SSA's estimate of 135,000. However, advocates allege SSA is discouraging appeals and is not implementing the new standard consistently across the country. (Mississippi has a termination rate of over 80%, while California and Pennsylvania are just over a third.)

What Advocates Will Say:

- Your administration chose an unnecessarily tough standard when interpreting Congress's intent to tighten up on this program. Advocates have suggested more modest changes to SSA's regulation. SSA should stop the cutoffs to consider and respond to these suggestions.
- In SSA's reviews, disturbing trends have emerged. Few families are appealing SSA's decisions. SSA may be discouraging appeals. SSA should stop and ensure that families have all the rights and information they are entitled to.

SSI Kids Talking Points:

- I know that Acting Commissioner Callahan met with advocates (including the Arc) last week to discuss this. We appreciate your constructive involvement in this critical process.
- I am pleased that, as part of the balanced budget, we were able to grandfather Medicaid benefits for all these children, so that none of them will lose health insurance.
- I fought against the SSI block grant and other proposals that would have been far worse than what we ended up with.
- When the law was enacted, SSA examined the evidence and interpreted the law to create a standard that was consistent with her best reading of congressional intent. SSA does not believe that a more liberal interpretation is legally possible.

I know SSA is committed to ensuring these reviews are conducted fairly. I have asked Commissioner Callahan to report to me on the concerns you are raising within 30 days.

PERSONAL ASSISTANT SERVICES

Advocates Who Will Discuss:

- Gina MacDonald, National Center for Independent Living (“nickel”)
- Bob Kafka and Mike Oxford, ADAPT

Background: ADAPT believes that people with disabilities are “imprisoned” in nursing homes because Medicaid is biased against home and community-based services. Today, states limit these services through waivers that cap the number of participants, while nursing home eligibility is more open-ended.

CASA: ADAPT will push for your support of their bill, the Medicaid Community Attendant Services Act. CASA requires states to cover community-based attendant services for those now eligible for nursing home care. It also gives beneficiaries a greater say in how those dollars are spent. Under pressure from ADAPT, Speaker Gingrich introduced CASA in June without endorsing it, instead calling it a “starting point” for an important dialogue and noting it has cost implications. Rep. Gephardt has also signed on as a co-sponsor. (CASA is not the highest priority of other disability groups, some of which have specific reservations about it.)

The Administration has not taken a position on CASA prior to this meeting. We have two major concerns about it. First, although it has a spending cap, CASA would have significant costs. It would require services for as many as one million people who now live at home but are so severely disabled that they could qualify for nursing home care. Further, any nursing home beds vacated by those moving to the community are likely to be filled promptly. Second, giving beneficiaries control of significant Medicaid dollars raises critical questions about quality standards, fraud, and whether Medicaid should pay family members for care.

Although we can’t support CASA, we can support CASA’s principles while recognizing our serious concerns. In response to a June meeting with ADAPT, HHS just formed a work group to identify next steps, including working with states on demonstrations of these principles. Finally, you can inform the group that you are writing Speaker Gingrich to lay out your position on CASA.

Date Certain: Recognizing that CASA raises these concerns, ADAPT is now pushing a more immediate fallback option. Known as the “date certain” concept, it would allow all individuals who are actually in nursing homes as of a certain date to move to community settings if they wish. While this approach solves some of CASA’s problems, it would still cost money since the nursing home beds would be filled by new patients.

What Advocates Will Say:

- People with disabilities are dying in nursing homes, and incremental steps are not enough. We urge you to support CASA, or at least a “date certain” policy.

Personal Assistant Services Talking Points:

- As many of you know, this is an issue that I have cared about for a long time, and I am pleased that we have made the progress we have made.
- My Administration has made it easier than ever for states to get waivers for home and community-based services. About a quarter of a million people are now served in these programs, and HCFA is continuing to push states to make these services available.
- Because of a meeting with ADAPT in June, HHS has a new work group that is working with you. By the end of the year, it will complete its policy review to identify provisions that contribute to Medicaid's institutional bias. It will also work with states to develop demonstrations of the principles of CASA, and I have asked them to report to me by the end of February with an action plan.
- I am also asking the work group to examine linking the need for more qualified attendants with state welfare reform work requirements under TANF. Linking the needs of people with disabilities for attendants and the needs of low-income families for jobs seems to be well worth pursuing.
- Although Bruce Vladeck, who has been instrumental in this process as HCFA Administrator, is leaving the Administration shortly, I am pleased that Bob Williams [who is in the room] will play a key role in this process. Bob has just been named Deputy Assistant Secretary at HHS.
- I strongly support the principles of CASA but, as you know, it appears that the bill would have significant costs. In addition, there are unanswered questions about quality, particularly if one were to move quickly toward consumer-directed models that are at this point untested. Nevertheless, I want to send a strong signal that I believe CASA is an excellent vehicle for discussing our mutual goals and allowing us to move forward on them. Therefore, I plan to send a letter to Speaker Gingrich applauding his action in introducing CASA, and seeking to work with him and others on this.
- [If you are pushed on the "date certain" concept:] My understanding is that the date certain concept would also increase Medicaid costs. However, the work group is committed to working with states on demonstrations of this idea, along with others.

EMPLOYMENT OF PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

Advocates Who Will Discuss:

- Tony Coelho, Chair, President's Cmte. on Employment of People with Disabilities
- Paul Edwards, American Council of the Blind

Background: The unemployment rate of people with severe disabilities is 75%. The disability community argues that we must focus on barriers to work that prevent people with disabilities from working. These problems include eventual loss of Medicaid or Medicare if they return to work and high costs for personal assistants, computer accommodations, and transportation.

Medicaid Buy-in: The balanced budget included a President's budget proposal to help people with disabilities work without losing their health care coverage. Today people on SSI who go to work lose Medicaid if their earnings exceed caps that vary by state. Since it is so difficult for people with disabilities to get private insurance, many people who are eligible for SSI "manage" their income to ensure that they keep Medicaid --by stopping work when they hit the caps, or turning down promotions. This new state option will allow SSI beneficiaries with disabilities who earn more than these caps to keep Medicaid by contributing to the cost of their coverage as their income rises.

SSI Ticket Proposal: The President's budget included a proposal to let SSDI and SSI beneficiaries choose their own rehabilitation providers. Providers who help beneficiaries leave the rolls and return to work would be paid a percentage of the disability benefits saved. Because providers would be rewarded for results rather than for their costs, this should encourage more providers to have a continuing interest in their clients' long term success, which in turn may lead to more beneficiaries returning to work. Republicans and Democrats on the Hill have put forth similar proposals (Rep. Bunning proposed this concept before we did), so there is hope of action.

Note: The Administration's appointees with disabilities, led by Tony Coelho, are urging us internally to issue an executive order that would make this issue a priority and set up a task force to identify further actions to solve this problem.

What Advocates Will Say:

- We appreciate the Administration's efforts on this issue. However, more must be done. The most critical area is health care. Treasury should seriously consider offering tax credits to people with disabilities, who so often face higher costs.

Employment Talking Points:

- A large and growing number of people with disabilities can work, and want to work, but they face a variety of complex barriers to work. That's why I'm so pleased that our proposal for a Medicaid buy-in for people with disabilities was accepted by the Congress as part of the balanced budget. In addition, I am hopeful that bipartisan interest in the "ticket" proposal, to increase the number of people with disabilities who can return to work, will lead to legislative action soon.

- Nevertheless, we must do more. My Administration continues to be actively engaged in identifying further steps we can take, as Tony knows.

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Participants:

Justin Dart
Nancy Diehl
Jenness Roth (Nancy's Attendant)
Paul Edwards
John Harper
Joseph Rosenstein (John's Interpreter)
Robert Kafka
Carol A. Jones (Bob's Attendant)
Paul Marchand
Regina McDonald

(b)(6)

Michael Oxford
Debra Robinson
Mark Friedman (Debra's Attendant)

(b)(6)

[001]
Becky Ogle

Administration Participants

Marca Bristo
Tony Coelho
Bruce Vladeck
Fredda Vladeck
Judith Heumann
Susan Brown (Judy's Attendant)
Susan Daniels
Bob Williams

SAMPLE - VP

Hugh O'Brian Youth Foundation Reception and Dinner
Beverly Hilton Hotel

7.00pm - 9.00pm / Tuesday, October 21, 1997

Meeting Requested by
Briefing prepared by Miguel M. Bustos

EVENT

You are attending a Reception and Dinner for the 39th Anniversary Dinner of the Hugh O'Brian Youth Foundation. The event is ?? Press.

LOGISTICS

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YOUR ROLE AND CONTRIBUTION

- You are attending the reception and dinner, to show your support for the Hugh O'Brian Youth Foundation.
- After being introduced you will give brief remarks at the end of the dinner.

PROGRAM NOTES

- In 1958, Hugh O'Brian (the actor most popularly known as Wyatt Erp) returned from Africa inspired by his visit with Dr. Albert Schweitzer. Motivated by Dr. Schweitzer's remark, "the most important thing in education is to teach young people to think for themselves," Mr. O'Brian established the Hugh O'Brian Youth Leadership Foundation (HOBY).
- In 1968, the scope of HOBY grew to include national and international participants, and the seminar location expanded to major cities across the United States. In an effort to include more students, three-day seminars were instituted in 1977 and today also take place in Canada, the Bahamas, Mexico and Jamaica.
- It is now the nation's foremost nonprofit leadership development organisation. 39 years after its instigation HOBY serves as a bridge between the classroom and the community, providing students with interactive opportunities for critical thinking. It offers effective leadership training programs to equip young leaders with the tools they need to succeed in life. Focusing mainly on Sophmores, as an age group that are developing the ability to focus on future goals and form opinions, they promote programs that consist of seminars run by students and professionals that share successes and give inspiration.
- **Dr. Albert Schweitzer** was a nobel laureate, and great humanitarian who provided the inspiration to Hugh O'Brian through his philosophy about the potential of young people and the responsibility to challenge their abilities and creativity. The Leadership award thus

recognises the special impact the recipients have had on young people, consistent with the HOBY philosophy "Motivating Tomorrow's Leaders Today."

- **Hugh O'Brian**

ATTACHMENTS