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FROM

ALEXIS HERMAN
BOX 7 + 8

STORAGE

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ALEXIS HERMAN
BOX 5

STORAGE

1. CAMPAIGN FOR MILITARY SERVICE
2. GAYS IN THE MILITARY
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PRESIDENTIAL MEMORANDA

PRESIDENTIAL MEMOS
by date

ALEXIS M. HERMAN
OFFICE OF PUBLIC LIAISON

Document No. 000962

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 01/28/93 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 10:00 A.M. 01/29

SUBJECT: LABOR EXECUTIVE ORDERS

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	✓	☐	PASTER	✓	☐
McLARTY	☐	☐	RASCO	✓	☐
GEARAN	✓	☐	RUBIN	✓	☐
PANETTA	☐	✓	SEGAL	☐	☐
EMMANUEL	✓	☐	STEPHANOPOULOS	✓	☐
GIBBONS	☐	☐	VARNEY	☐	✓
HALE	☐	☐	WATKINS	☐	☐
HERMAN	✓	☐	WILLIAMS	✓	☐
LAKE	☐	☐	CLERK	☐	✓
LINDSEY	☐	☐		☐	☐
MONTOYA	☐	☐		☐	☐
NUSSBAUM	✓	☐		☐	☐

REMARKS: Secertary Reich has asked that the attached Executive Orders be signed the the President ASAP. They have been approved by OMB and DOJ Office of Legal Counsel. Please provide comments directly to me by 10:00 a.m., 01/29. I have also attached for comments a proposed Presidential statement which the Labor Department has drafted.

RESPONSE:

JOHN D. PODESTA
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
Ext. 2702

January 28, 1993

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Robert B. Reich
Secretary of Labor

SUBJECT: Executive Orders Concerning Federal Contracting and Posting of Workplace Notices

The attached executive orders fulfill promises that you made during the campaign in response to concerns expressed to you by representatives of organized labor. These concerns stemmed from eleventh hour political actions taken by the Bush Administration prior to the election in 1992 to appease anti-union interests.

The first of the proposed executive orders would undo a Bush Administration directive that unfairly excludes contractors who rely on labor arranged through "project agreements" from bidding on federal construction contracts. These project agreements have long been recognized as valid and appropriate under federal labor law, and these agreements promote adherence to proper labor standards, safe working conditions, and more predictable costs for completing projects in a timely manner.

The second proposed order rescinds a policy that requires federal contractors to place notices informing workers that they are not required to join or support a union. This is a blatantly one-sided, anti-union directive since it omits any requirement that contractors notify workers of any of their other rights protected by the National Labor Relations Act, such as the right to organize and bargain collectively.

Both these orders address problems that need to be resolved immediately.

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

January 28, 1993

THE DIRECTOR

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Leon E. Panetta
Director

SUBJECT: Proposed Executive Order Entitled "Revocation of Certain Executive Orders Concerning Federal Contracting"

SUMMARY: This forwards for your consideration a proposed Executive order drafted at the request of the Secretary of Labor. The proposed order would revoke two Executive Orders that interfere with the collective bargaining process on certain federal contracts.

BACKGROUND: Executive Order No. 12818 (October 23, 1992) prohibits contractors that have entered into project agreements with unions from bidding on federal construction contracts. Project agreements are a special form of collective bargaining agreement common to the construction industry. Such agreements establish labor standards for work prior to the hiring of workers and selection of a contractor for a project. Under such an agreement, the union refers workers to staff the employer's project subject to the conditions of the project agreement. A project agreement allows contractors to know their costs before bidding, assures a stable supply of skilled workers, and assures workers of safe working conditions. The proposed order would revoke Executive Order No. 12818, thus allowing such project agreements for federal construction contracts.

Executive Order No. 12800 (April 13, 1992) requires all unionized government contractors to post a notice in the workplace informing employees of their right under the National Labor Relations Act not to join or support a union. It authorizes the Secretary of Labor to promulgate enforcement regulations and to pursue debarment proceedings against federal contractors who violate the order. However, the matter of such a notice concerns the regulatory implementation of the Supreme Court's decision in Beck v. Communications Workers of America. Such implementation is typically a subject for the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB). The proposed order would revoke Executive Order No. 12800, terminating the requirement for posting of the notice, and leaving the matter to the NLRB.

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

EXECUTIVE ORDER

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REVOCATION OF CERTAIN EXECUTIVE ORDERS
CONCERNING FEDERAL CONTRACTING

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and in order to eliminate Executive orders that do not serve the public interest, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Executive Order No. 12818 of October 23, 1992 (prohibiting the use of project agreements on federal construction contracts), and Executive Order No. 12800 of April 13, 1992 (requiring federal contractors to post a notice that workers are not required to join unions) are revoked.

Sec. 2. The heads of executive agencies shall promptly revoke any orders, rules or regulations implementing Executive Order No. 12818 of October 23, 1992, or Executive Order No. 12800 of April 13, 1992, to the extent consistent with law.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.
JANUARY __, 1993

STATEMENT OF THE PRESIDENT

Today I am taking two actions to restore a needed balance in America's workplace. I believe that these steps, by reducing unnecessary federal government intrusion into workplace relations, ultimately will promote the shared goals of American workers and management and strengthen the ability of this country's businesses and industry to compete in the world economy.

Revocation Of Executive Order No. 12818

First, I am revoking Executive Order No. 12818. This Order, issued on October 23, 1992 by President Bush, prohibits contractors that have entered into project agreements with unions from bidding on federal construction contracts. American taxpayers and the federal government are not well-served by this restriction. Such agreements establish labor standards for work early in the process. They reduce instances of cost overruns by permitting contract bidders to make more reliable cost estimates before bidding. They increase completion of projects in a timely manner by assuring a stable supply of skilled workers. And they promote safe working conditions. By revoking Executive Order No.12818 today, such project agreements will again be allowed in federal construction contracts.

Revocation Of Executive Order No. 12800

Second, I am revoking Executive Order No 12800, issued on April 13, 1992. This Order required unionized federal contractors to post a notice in the workplace that workers are not required to join or support a union and threatened sanctions against contractors who did not comply. The effect of this Order was distinctly antiunion as it did not require contractors to notify workers of any of their other rights protected by the National Labor Relations Act, such as the right to organize and bargain collectively. By revoking this Order, I today end the government's role in promoting this one-sided version of workplace rights.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 24, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR: ALEXIS HERMAN
RAHM EMANUEL
REGINA MONTOYA
CAROL RASCO
ROY NEEL

FROM: JOHN PODESTA

SUBJECT: National Economic Council

The President is scheduled to sign the Executive Order establishing the National Economic Council tomorrow. I have attached a memo prepared by Mark Gearan on the composition of the Council, which recommends that Option 4 be followed, together with an earlier draft of the Executive Order, which contemplated a larger membership -- the most recent Order includes the smaller list that appears on page 2 of the memo.

Please get back to me or Todd Stern as soon as possible with your comments on that recommendation and on the attached draft Order.

To: Mack McLarty

From: Mark D. Gearan MG

Date: January 23, 1993

Subject: Composition of the National Economic Council

Background

The initial draft of the Executive Order establishing the National Economic Council has been written and we plan to finalize the document by Monday. We need to make recommendations to the President as to who should serve on the Council and how we should announce the membership. The Executive Order, as currently drafted, outlines the membership in a section of the Order.

As you know, this decision is especially important since the President plans to sign the Executive Order on Monday, and since the work of the Councils will be a major topic of discussion at the Cabinet Retreat.

Objectives in Membership

There are a number of issues to consider as we develop recommendations for the composition of the National Economic Council:

* representation of all key economic agencies;

* appropriate representation of non-economic agencies with substantial economic impact;

* workability of the group, with respect to capacity for making decisions, etc.;

* composition of successful similar groups such as the NSC;

* political representation which will ensure that all relevant players are vested in the work of the Council.

NEC Membership Options:

The list currently outlined in the Executive Order includes the following people:

- -President
- -Vice President
- -Secretary of State
- -Secretary of the Treasury
- -Secretary of Commerce
- -Secretary of Labor
- -Secretary of Energy
- -Chair of the Council of Economic Advisors
- -Director of OMB
- -U.S. Trade Representative
- -Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency
- -Assistant to the President for Economic Policy
- -Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy
- -National Security Advisor

I think this group meets most of our objectives. However, we need to consider whether or not we should expand the group to address a broader range of issues which have substantial impact on the economy but are not directly related. Suggestions include:

- -Secretary of Housing and Urban Development
- -Secretary of Health and Human Services
- -Secretary of Transportation
- -Secretary of Agriculture
- -Secretary of Education

Option #1: Current Draft

Use the current draft of the list with no additions. This will keep the group small [twelve plus President and Vice President], possibly improving its ability to make decisions.

The drawback of making no additions is the resistance of Cabinet members and other political forces who will feel that they should be included and that their exclusion is de facto de-prioritization of their work.

The membership under this option would include:

- -President
- -Vice President
- -Secretary of State
- -Secretary of the Treasury
- -Secretary of Commerce
- -Secretary of Labor
- -Secretary of Energy
- -Chair of the Council of Economic Advisors

- Director of OMB
- U.S. Trade Representative
- Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency
- Assistant to the President for Economic Policy
- Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy
- National Security Advisor

Option #2: Add Appropriate Cabinet Members

Add on all of the Cabinet members listed above as possible concerns. This would vest more interests in the decision-making, which could help when it is time to implement the NEC's strategies. However, this is a "slippery slope" as we may end up with requests from other Cabinet or Agency officials demanding representation.

The membership under this option would include:

- President
- Vice President
- Secretary of State
- Secretary of the Treasury
- Secretary of Commerce
- Secretary of Labor
- Secretary of Energy
- Chair of the Council of Economic Advisors
- Director of OMB
- U.S. Trade Representative
- Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency
- Assistant to the President for Economic Policy
- Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy
- National Security Advisor
- Secretary of Housing and Urban Development
- Secretary of Health and Human Services
- Secretary of Transportation
- Secretary of Agriculture
- Secretary of Education

Option #3: Add All Interested Parties, Work Through Executive Committee

Add on all interested parties, but handle primary responsibilities of the NEC through an Executive Committee. While this has the advantage of inclusion, this is somewhat of a bureaucratic device which often frustrates members who want to play an active role but who are not on the Executive Committee.

Option #4: Provide for Ad Hoc Membership As Needed

One way to strike the balance between inclusion and excessive membership may be to provide for ad hoc appointment by the President to address specific issues of economic planning. The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, for example, could be added to address community reinvestment and rebuilding cities. The Executive Order could be drafted to include an example, which will allay the concerns of interest groups groping for representation on the Council.

Option #5: Delay Release of Names

Finally, we could recommend that the Executive Order leave membership of the group at the President's discretion and say nothing further. This would allow us the consider the membership further and announce it separately sometime later in the week. This might also provide the President with more administrative flexibility to alter the membership as he sees fit.

Recommendation

I recommend Option #4, providing for ad hoc membership on the Council. This will provide the President with the most flexibility for appropriate representation on the Council. I have spoken with Bob Rubin and he shares this sentiment.

cc: Hillary Rodham Clinton
Bruce Lindsey
Bob Rubin
George Stephanopoulos

EXECUTIVE ORDER

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ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMIC COUNCIL

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including sections 105, 107, and 301 of title 3, United States Code, it is hereby ordered as follows:

<u>Section</u> <u>1</u>. <u>Establishment</u>. There is established the National Economic Council ("the Council").

<u>Sec</u>. <u>2</u>. <u>Membership</u>. The Council shall comprise the:

(a) President, who shall serve as Chairman of the Council;

(b) Vice President;

(c) Secretary of State;

(d) Secretary of the Treasury;

(e) Secretary of Agriculture;

(f) Secretary of Commerce;

(g) Secretary of Labor;

(h) Secretary of Health and Human Services;

(i) Secretary of Housing and Urban Development;

(j) Secretary of Transportation;

(k) Secretary of Energy;

(l) Secretary of Education;

(m) Director of the Office of Management and Budget;

(n) Chair of the Council of Economic Advisers;

(o) United States Trade Representative;

(p) Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs;

(q) Assistant to the President for Economic Policy;

(r) Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy;

(s) Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency; and

(t) Such other officials of Executive departments and agencies as the President may, from time to time, designate.

Sec. 3. Meetings of the Council. The President, or upon his direction, the Assistant to the President for Economic Policy ("the Assistant"), may convene meetings of the Council. The President shall preside over the meetings of the Council, provided that in his absence the Assistant will preside.

Sec. 4. Functions. (a) The principal functions of the Council are to: (1) coordinate the economic policy-making process with respect to domestic and international economic issues; (2) coordinate economic policy advice to the President; (3) ensure that economic policy decisions and programs are consistent with the President's stated goals and ensure that those goals are being effectively pursued; and (4) monitor implementation of the President's economic policy agenda. The Assistant may take such actions, including drafting a Charter, as may be necessary or appropriate to implement such functions.

(b) All Executive departments and agencies, whether or not represented on the Council, shall coordinate economic policy through the Council.

(c) In performing the foregoing functions, the Assistant will, when appropriate, work in conjunction with the Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy and the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs.

(d) The Secretary of the Treasury will continue to be the senior economic official in the Executive branch and the President's chief economic spokesperson. The Director of the Office of Management and Budget, as the President's principal budget spokesperson, will continue to be the senior budget official in the Executive branch. The Council of Economic Advisers will continue its traditional analytic, forecasting, and advisory functions.

Sec. 5. Administration. (a) The Council may function through established or ad hoc committees, task forces or interagency groups.

(b) The Council shall have a staff to be headed by the Assistant to the President for Economic Policy. The Council shall have such staff and other assistance as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this order.

(c) All Executive departments and agencies shall cooperate with the Council and provide such assistance, information, and advice to the Council as the Council may request, to the extent permitted by law.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

file
EX. order/
pres
memos

For Immediate Release January 25, 1993

EXECUTIVE ORDER

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ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMIC COUNCIL

By the authority vested in me as President of the United States by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including sections 105, 107, and 301 of title 3, United States Code, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Establishment. There is established the National Economic Council ("the Council").

Sec. 2. Membership. The Council shall comprise the:

(a) President, who shall serve as Chairman of the Council;

(b) Vice President;

(c) Secretary of State;

(d) Secretary of the Treasury;

(e) Secretary of Agriculture;

(f) Secretary of Commerce;

(g) Secretary of Labor;

(h) Secretary of Housing and Urban Development;

(i) Secretary of Transportation;

(j) Secretary of Energy;

(k) Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency;

(l) Chair of the Council of Economic Advisers;

(m) Director of the Office of Management and Budget;

(n) United States Trade Representative;

(o) Assistant to the President for Economic Policy;

(p) Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy;

(q) National Security Adviser;

(r) Assistant to the President for Science and Technology Policy; and

(s) Such other officials of executive departments and agencies as the President may, from time to time, designate.

more

(OVER)

Sec. 3. Meetings of the Council. The President, or upon his direction, the Assistant to the President for Economic Policy ("the Assistant"), may convene meetings of the Council. The President shall preside over the meetings of the Council, provided that in his absence the Vice President, and in his absence the Assistant, will preside.

Sec. 4. Functions. (a) The principal functions of the Council are: (1) to coordinate the economic policy-making process with respect to domestic and international economic issues; (2) to coordinate economic policy advice to the President; (3) to ensure that economic policy decisions and programs are consistent with the President's stated goals, and to ensure that those goals are being effectively pursued; and (4) to monitor implementation of the President's economic policy agenda. The Assistant may take such actions, including drafting a Charter, as may be necessary or appropriate to implement such functions.

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(c) All executive departments and agencies shall cooperate with the Council and provide such assistance, information, and advice to the Council as the Council may request, to the extent permitted by law.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
January 25, 1993.

# # #

DELLINGER DRAFT OF THURS. 1/21/93, 5:45 P.M.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, DC
JANUARY 22, 1993

STATEMENT OF THE PRESIDENT

On this day twenty years ago, the United States Supreme Court declared that the liberty of every American includes the right to be free from governmental intrusion into deeply personal decisions about pregnancy and childbearing. As a result of that landmark decision in Roe v. Wade, a generation of women have come of age secure in the knowledge that the most profound decisions affecting their lives and the lives of their families would be theirs to make. At the same time, however, we have experienced divisive and counterproductive conflict over whether this right, once secure, should be taken away.

This conflict over abortion has distorted our politics; turned health care facilities into battlegrounds; inhibited critically important scientific and medical research; produced a web of regulations that interfere with the right of medical professionals to give full and uncensored counseling to their patients; severely hampered family planning programs here and abroad; and threatened the lives and health of women. And all the while, we have done far too little to reduce the need for abortion by preventing unintended pregnancy.

We need a new beginning. Our vision should be of an America in which abortion is safe, legal -- and rare. We need a positive national reproductive health policy that addresses the social, economic, and political conditions that contribute to the need for abortion. We must actively promote the prevention of unintended pregnancy, especially among teenagers. We need to engage in research and development necessary to produce safer and more effective contraception. We need to provide the kind of prenatal care, child care, and family medical leave that will lead to healthy childbearing and that will support the families of America. And we must free science and medicine from the grasp of abortion politics. Overall, our goal as a nation should be to protect individual freedom while fostering responsible decisionmaking -- an approach that seeks to protect the right to choose while reducing the number of abortions.

As a start on the path toward a more positive reproductive health policy, I am today taking the following actions.

THE "GAG RULE"

First, I have today directed the Secretary of Health and Human Services to act immediately to implement her suspension of the Title X family planning regulations that are known as the "Gag Rule." Title X of the Public Health Services Act provides federal funding for family planning clinics to provide services for low-income patients. During the first eighteen years of the program, medical professionals at Title X clinics provided complete and uncensored information and nondirective counseling about all available alternatives for pregnant women. In February 1988, the Department of Health and Human Services adopted regulations prohibiting Title X recipients from providing their patients with information, counseling or referrals concerning abortion. This dangerous restriction censors the medical information and advice that health care professionals can give their patients. As a result of my directive and the Secretary's action, women who are patients at Title X family planning clinics are assured that the medical advice and referrals they receive will not be censored or distorted by ideological considerations that have no place in medicine.

AID'S "MEXICO CITY" RESTRICTIONS

Second, I have ordered the Director of the Agency for International Development to repeal immediately what has become known as the "Mexico City" policy, named after the city in which the United States announced the policy at an international family planning conference. In essence, the Mexico City policy is the application of the "gag rule" world-wide. It prohibits any nongovernmental organization that receives federal funds from providing information regarding abortion to individuals in foreign nations, even where the organization uses non-AID funds for these activities. The AID's version of the gag rule is unwarranted. It is not mandated by the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, which only prohibits the use of federal funds for certain abortion-related activities. Moreover, it has seriously undermined much-needed efforts to promote safe and effective family planning programs abroad. As a result of the action that I have taken today, any conditions not explicitly required by the Foreign Assistance Act will be removed from all current AID grants to nongovernmental organizations, and such conditions will be excluded from all future AID grants.

PRIVATELY FUNDED ABORTIONS AT U.S. MILITARY HOSPITALS

Third, I have directed the Secretary of Defense to lift immediately the nearly total ban on abortions at U.S. military facilities, and to permit abortions to be performed at those facilities if the procedure is paid for entirely with private funds. Congress has only prohibited the use of Department of Defense funds to pay for abortions. The present Department of Defense ban goes well beyond this statutory requirement, and applies even where an abortion is privately funded by the men and women of our nation's military. The ban has adversely affected the lives of scores of men and women who are either themselves serving in our nation's armed forces around the world, or who are married to members of the military.

As a result of the action that I have taken today abortions may be performed at U.S. military hospitals, provided that the procedure is not paid for with Department of Defense funds.

RU-486 AND FETAL TISSUE TRANSPLANTATION RESEARCH

I am also acting today to separate our national health and medical policy from the conflict over abortion. The confusion of these issues has excluded from the United States medical options available overseas, and brought to a halt promising research on treatment for serious conditions and diseases that afflict millions of American men, women and children. My actions in this area are designed to ensure that the United States will continue to be in the forefront of scientific research, thereby giving Americans access to the very latest and best in medical treatment. To these ends, I have instructed the Secretary of Health and Human Services to take immediate action in two critical areas.

First, I have directed the Secretary to instruct the Food and Drug Administration to determine whether there is sufficient evidence to justify the current import ban on Mifepristine -- the drug that is commonly known as RU-486 -- and to rescind the ban immediately if the FDA concludes that there is no basis for it. RU-486 is currently used in other countries as a non-surgical means of abortion, and moreover, is being tested as a possible treatment for cancer, brain tumors, and other serious diseases and medical conditions. Here in the United States, RU-486 has been held hostage by the ideological divide over abortion.

It is time to liberate science from politics. We should learn what the health and safety risks of RU-486 really are, and what potential medical advances the drug may bring. Under the action that I have taken today, if the FDA determines that the import ban may be rescinded, Americans will be able to bring RU-486 into this country for their personal use, consistent with existing FDA policies and procedures governing the use of drugs that have not yet been approved by the FDA for distribution. To advance the possibility that RU-486 could be distributed in the United States, I have also ordered a prompt assessment of initiatives through which the Department of Health and Human Services can promote the testing of the drug here, as well as its possible licensing and manufacturing.

My second action in the medical and scientific fields today is to direct the Secretary of HHS immediately to lift the moratorium on federal funding of research involving transplantation of fetal tissue. The moratorium is another example of abortion politics at work. Initially imposed in March 1988, the moratorium was extended indefinitely in November 1989, notwithstanding the recommendation of a blue ribbon National Institute of Health advisory panel that it be ended. After five years, the moratorium has dramatically limited the development of possible treatments for individuals suffering from serious diseases and disorders, including Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, diabetes, and leukemia. As is true with RU-

486, we must let medicine and science proceed unencumbered by anti-abortion politics.

MEMORANDUM FROM THE PRESIDENT

To: The Secretary of Health and Human Services

Re: The Title X "Gag Rule"

Title X of the Public Health Services Act provides federal funding for family planning clinics to provide services for low-income patients. The Act specifies that Title X funds may not be used for the performance of abortions, but places no restrictions on the ability of clinics that receive Title X funds to provide abortion counseling and referrals or to perform abortions using non-Title X funds. During the first 18 years of the program, medical professionals at Title X clinics provided complete, uncensored information, including nondirective abortion counseling. In February 1988, the Department of Health and Human Services adopted regulations, which have become known as the "Gag Rule," prohibiting Title X recipients from providing their patients with information, counseling or referrals concerning abortion. Subsequent attempts by the Bush Administration to modify the Gag Rule and ensuing litigation have created confusion and uncertainty about the current legal status of the regulations.

The Gag Rule endangers women's lives and health by preventing them from receiving complete and accurate medical information, and interferes with the doctor-patient relationship by prohibiting information that medical professionals are otherwise ethically and legally required to provide to their patients. Furthermore, the Gag Rule contravenes the clear intent of a majority of the members of both the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives, which twice passed legislation to block the Gag Rule's enforcement but failed to override presidential vetoes.

For these reasons, you have informed me that you will suspend the Gag Rule pending the promulgation of new regulations in accordance with the "notice and comment" procedures of the Administrative Procedure Act. I hereby direct you to take that action as soon as possible. I further direct that, within 30 days, you publish in the Federal Register new proposed regulations for public comment.

You are hereby authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the Federal Register.

Bill Clinton
The White House
January 22, 1993

MEMORANDUM FROM THE PRESIDENT

To: The Administrator of the Agency for International Development

Re: AID Family Planning Grants/Mexico City Policy

The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 prohibits nongovernmental organizations ("NGO's") that receive federal funds from using those funds "to pay for the performance of abortions as a method of family planning, or to motivate or coerce any person to practice abortions." 22 U.S.C. § 2151b(f)(i). Since the August 1984 announcement by President Reagan of what has become known as the "Mexico City Policy," the Agency for International Development ("AID") has expanded this limitation and withheld AID funds from NGO's that engage in a wide range of activities, including providing advice, counseling or information regarding abortion, or lobbying a foreign government to legalize or make abortion available. AID imposes these conditions even where an NGO uses non-AID funds for abortion-related activities.

These excessively broad anti-abortion conditions are unwarranted. I am informed that the conditions are not mandated by the Foreign Assistance Act. Moreover, they have seriously undermined efforts to promote safe and efficacious family planning programs in foreign nations. Accordingly, I hereby direct that AID remove the conditions not explicitly mandated by the Foreign Assistance Act from all current AID grants to NGO's, and exclude them from future grants.

Bill Clinton
The White House
January 22, 1993

MEMORANDUM FROM THE PRESIDENT

To: The Secretary of Defense

Re: Privately Funded Abortions at Military Hospitals

Section 1093 of Title 10 of the United States Code prohibits the use of Department of Defense ("DOD") funds to perform abortions except where the life of a woman would be endangered if the fetus were carried to term. By memoranda of December 21, 1987 and June 21, 1988, DOD has gone beyond what I am informed are the requirements of the statute and has banned all abortions at U.S. military facilities, even where the procedure is privately funded. This ban is unwarranted. Accordingly, I hereby direct that you reverse the ban immediately, and permit abortion services to be provided, if paid for entirely with non-DOD funds, and in accordance with other relevant DOD policies and procedures.

You are hereby authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the Federal Register.

Bill Clinton
The White House
January 22, 1993

I need a file of Presidential memos

January 21, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BERNARD NUSSBAUM

RE: <u>Regulatory Management Actions</u>

I recommend that you sign the attached memorandum on regulatory management.

The memorandum:

--Confirms the termination of the Council on Competitiveness, sometimes known as the "Quayle Council". Legally, the Quayle Council expired yesterday. Confirming and highlighting that it is gone fulfills campaign statements that were critical of it.

-- Instructs OMB to work with the Cabinet departments and other agencies (except for the "independent" agencies such as SEC, FCC, etc.) to withdraw for further review regulations sent to the Federal Register in the past several days by the Bush Administration. This is a precautionary measure designed to let Clinton Administration appointees look at these regulations to decide whether publication is warranted.

--Requires that new regulations be approved by Clinton appointees at each agency before publication.

-- Leaves in place for now existing Executive Orders authorizing OMB to review regulations, pending a review of those Executive Orders.

This action is time-sensitive because the Federal Register will continue to publish a portion of the Bush Administration regulatory backlog unless and until it receives instructions to the contrary.

Senior White House staff are aware of and approve this action.