

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. calendar	re: January 1997 [partial] (1 page)	12/02/1996	b(6)
002a. calendar	HRC calendar re: December 1996 [partial] (1 page)	12/02/1996	b(6)
002b. calendar	HRC calendar re: January 1997 [partial] (1 page)	12/02/1996	b(6)
003a. calendar	VP Calendar re: July 1996 [partial] (1 page)	07/18/1996	P3/b(3), b(6)
003b. calendar	VP Calendar re: September 1996 [partial] (1 page)	07/18/1996	b(6)
004. calendar	VP Calendar re: April 1996 [National Security Act] [partial] (1 page)	04/22/1996	P3/b(3), b(6)
005. calendar	VP Calendar re: June 1996 [National Security Act] [partial] (1 page)	04/22/1996	P3/b(3), b(6)
006. calendar	VP Calendar re: March 1996 [National Security Act] [partial] (1 page)	03/22/1996	P3/b(3)
007. calendar	VP Calendar re: April 1996 [partial] (1 page)	03/22/1996	b(6)
008a. calendar	VP Calendar re: March 1996 [partial] (1 page)	02/23/1996	P3/b(3)
008b. calendar	VP Calendar re: April 1996 [partial] (1 page)	02/23/1996	b(6)
009. list	re; Council Members Contact Information [partial] (1 page)	02/21/1996	P3/b(3)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Elizabeth Drye
OA/Box Number: 10456

FOLDER TITLE:

Chiefs of Staff Breakfasts, Briefings [2]

2014-0046-S

rc1431

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
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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.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

CHIEFS OF STAFF BREAKFAST

December 3, 1996

AGENDA

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------|
| I. President's Schedule | Don Baer |
| II. Budget Process | Jack Lew |

December 1996

Presidential Calendar

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday																																																																																				
1 Hold For Camp David World Aids Day	2 Award Congressional Space Medal of Honor Evening Off	3 Interagency Task Force Conference Office Photos	4 Interview w/ C-SPAN Congressional Ball	5 Mtg/Photo with President Meneim Menorah Lighting First Night of Hanukkah	6 Malcolm Baldrige Awards, D.C. Tape Radio Address Evening Off	7 Day and Evening Off																																																																																				
8 Kennedy Center Honors Reception Kennedy Center	9 Reception (a) Reception (b)	10 Reception (a) Reception (b) Texas Run-Off Election	11 DLC Lunch/Speech Drop by DLC Reception Evening Off	12 Holiday Dinner Last Night of Hanukkah	13 Interview w/ People Magazine (T) Holiday Dinner	14 Live Radio Address Holiday Reception Holiday Reception																																																																																				
15 Christmas in Washington, Natl. Building Museum Social Aide Photo	16 Reception	17 Press Reception (a) Press Reception (b)	18 Press Reception (c) Press Reception (d)	19 Budget Meetings	20 Children's Event Tape Radio Address	21 Holiday Dinner																																																																																				
22 Holiday Party Evening Off	23 Evening Off	24 Day & Evening Off	25 Christmas Day	26	27 Tape Radio Address	28																																																																																				
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29	30	31 New Year's Eve	November 96 <table><tr><td>S</td><td>M</td><td>T</td><td>W</td><td>T</td><td>F</td><td>S</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td></tr><tr><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td></tr><tr><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td></tr><tr><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td></tr></table> January 97 <table><tr><td>S</td><td>M</td><td>T</td><td>W</td><td>T</td><td>F</td><td>S</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>11</td></tr><tr><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td></tr><tr><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td></tr><tr><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td><td>31</td><td></td></tr></table>				S	M	T	W	T	F	S						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	S	M	T	W	T	F	S				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
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5	6 Ecumenical Breakfast WH Dinner	7	8 Hold For Meeting (1 hour)	9 WH Arts & Humanities Ceremony & Dinner VP Lunch	10 Tape Radio Address	11																																																																																				
12 Hold	13 WH Medal of Honor Ceremony	14 105th Congress Convenes	15 Hold For Meeting (1 hour)	16 VP Lunch	17	18 Live Radio Address																																																																																				
19	20 Inaugural Day	21	22 Hold For Meeting (1 hour)	23 VP Lunch	24	25 Live Radio Address Alfalfa Dinner, D.C. (T)																																																																																				
26	27	28 HOLD	29 HOLD Hold For Meeting (1 hour)	30 VP Lunch	31 Tape Radio Address																																																																																					

December 1996
VP BLOCK: FOR DISTRIBUTION

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1 Depart for Lisbon Note: Lisbon briefing on plane World Aids Day	2 OSCE Conference VP Lisbon, Portugal	3 Ford Foundation Dinner 8:30 New Senators' Dinner 6:30 Prtnrsh Strong Fams Reception - Indian Treaty drop-by	4 30 min Space briefing Briefing for Gore Com. 1 hr Dem Caucus Meeting MALDEF mtg (AR/KS) POTUS Personnel ancmts. Trip calls WH Congressional Ball 7:30p	5 Bolivia briefing 90 minutes First night of Hanukkah Gore Commission 3 hr Lunch w/ POTUS Pageant of Peace POTUS Adoption event (T) POTUS Menem meeting Tech Corps Recep 6:30	6 AscStDemChrs Tucson Depart for Bolivia Red Eye First night of Hanukkah Tucson Hanukkah	7 Note: Ken Cen Honors dinner State Bolivia Sust. Dvp.
8 Ken Center Honors Reception @WH/Gala Kennedy Center NAFTA Anniversary	9 Crown Prince of Morocco mtg DGA Reception 4:30 pm	10 Liberal Party Dinner NYC Note: TX Cong Run-off POTUS Chin Def Min mtg Texas calls New York City	11 Congressional calls 45m DLC Gala Space Symposium 2 1/2 hours	12 Congressional calls 45m County Executives DC Lunch w/ POTUS WH Holiday Reception all 4	13 Congressional calls 45m Nancy Hoit planning time WH Holiday Reception all 4	14 2 Tiered Holiday Reception - 5:30 & 7 pm
Hanukkah						
15 2 Tiered Holiday reception - 2:00 & 4:00 pm Note: Christmas in Washington - Ntl Building Museum	16 AFL/CIO Exec Board Mtg DC Budget meetings 2 hr Holiday Reception NAVOBS POTUS USEU 3 hr mtg	17 Budget meetings 2 hr Holiday Reception NAVOBS	18 1 hr Fam Conf plan mtg (T) Budget meetings 2 hr Holiday Reception NAVOBS	19 Budget meetings 2 hr Lunch w/ POTUS TV Ratings meeting 2 hr	20 Budget meetings 2 hr Holiday Reception NAVOBS	21 WH Holiday Reception all 4
22	23	24	25 Christmas	26 Sen. Gore's B-Day	27	28
29	30	31 New Year's Eve				

November 96						
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5	6 POTUS Ecumenical Bfst POTUS WH Dinner Space Summit Prep meetings	7 Note: Noon Senate Chamber: Swearing in of newly elected Senators 3hours Sarah's B-Day 105 Congress Convenes	8 Note: Lib. Congress New Memb dinner	9 Note: 11:00 am House Cham- ber Joint mtg of Congress to count electoral votes WH Arts & Humanities dinner	10 Cabinet Meeting (T)	11 Cabinet Meeting (T)																																										
12 Cabinet Meeting (T)	13 WH Medal of Honor Ceremony	14	15 Inatl Aviation Com - VP clos- ing remarks	16 Note: US Conf of Mayors DC	17 Note: PCAST meeting WH Note: US Conf of Mayors DC	18																																										
19 9/19 [0013]	20 INAUGURATION DAY MLK Day	21	22	23	24	25 POTUS Alfalfa dinner																																										
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Hillary Rodham Clinton*

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1	2 School re-opens Decorators Rcpt HRC Press Preview RON: La Paz, Boliva	3 La Paz, Boliva RON: La Paz, Boliva	4 Congressional Ball [DC] La Paz, Boliva	5 MOC/Cong Staff Tours Pagent of Peace USSS Reception Hanukah (eve)	6 Berman X-Mas Lunch Senior Citizens Tour Hanukah	7 USS/Mil Ofc/ Police Tour																																																																																				
8 Kennedy Center Honors Reception	9 Presidential Appointees Tour Working Lunch w/ PM of Ireland Reception A Reception B	10 Public Liasion Tour Reception A Reception B	11 Lunch w/ Mukulski Mobility Disabled Tour Social Aide Tour Political Affairs Tour	12 Public Liasion Tour #2 Holiday Dinner 1	13 Political Affairs Tour #3 Holiday Dinner 2	14 Ornament Tour Holiday Reception A Holiday Reception B																																																																																				
15 WHEOP/ DNC/CG Staff Open House Christmas in Washington (Building Museum)	16 Presidential Appointee Tours #2 Reception	17 Press Reception A Press Reception B	18 Press Reception C Press Reception D	19 Sidwell Bkft Volunteer Tour Former Social Aide Tour AR State Society Tour	20 Children's Event Residence Party (b)(6) [002a]	21 Marine Band Holiday Dinner #3																																																																																				
22 Holiday Party	23	24	25 Christmas Day	26 Historic Sites/ NPS Tours Candlelight Tours	27 Ambassadors Tour Diplomatic Families Tour Candlelight Tours	28 Candlelight Tours																																																																																				
29	30 Decorations removed NO TOURS	31 Decorations removed NO TOURS New Years Eve	November 96 <table> <tr><td>S</td><td>M</td><td>T</td><td>W</td><td>T</td><td>F</td><td>S</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td></tr> <tr><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td></tr> <tr><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td></tr> </table> January 97 <table> <tr><td>S</td><td>M</td><td>T</td><td>W</td><td>T</td><td>F</td><td>S</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>11</td></tr> <tr><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td></tr> <tr><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td></tr> <tr><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td><td>31</td><td></td></tr> </table>				S	M	T	W	T	F	S						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	S	M	T	W	T	F	S				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
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Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002b. calendar	HRC calendar re: January 1997 [partial] (1 page)	12/02/1996	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Elizabeth Drye
OA/Box Number: 10456

FOLDER TITLE:

Chiefs of Staff Breakfasts, Briefings [2]

2014-0046-S

rc1431

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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.

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

January 1997

Hillary Rodham Clinton*

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December 1996

MEG BLOCK SCHEDULE

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1	2	3 11:30 AM Priv mtg RON - NYC	4 7:30 AM New York Women's Agenda STAR Breakfast 7:30 PM Congressional Ball	5 Private lunch - NavObs	6 Diane Rehm Show First Night of Hanukkah	7
New York City						
8 3:30 PM Moscow Studio Exhibit Event Kennedy Center Honors Gala	9 Private dinner - NavObs Private Recept - NavObs	10 10:00 AM Nat'l Assn of State Mental Health Directors Mtg - DC Gifts Meeting Intern Photo Sonnenberg Meeting	11 11:30 AM Priv mtg *DLC Gala	12 Holiday Reception - WH	13 Holiday Reception - WH Last Night of Hanukkah	14 Holiday Reception - NavObs
15 Holiday Reception - NavObs	16 Holiday Reception - NavObs	17 11:30 AM Priv mtg Holiday Reception - NavObs	18 Holiday Reception - NavObs	19 *V-chip announcement (VP)	20 Holiday Reception - NavObs	21 Holiday Reception - WH
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***PRESIDENT CLINTON'S TRIP TO THE ASIA PACIFIC:
IMPORTANT PROGRESS ON TRADE AND STRATEGIC RELATIONSHIPS***

November 25, 1996

President Clinton's trip to the Asia Pacific region is making important progress on a number of issues critical to keeping America more secure and prosperous in the 21st century. Specifically, President Clinton has used this trip to advance our strategic relationships with important leaders and to bring about the endorsement of important trade initiatives that will lead to increased American exports and jobs.

This trip illustrates the President's commitment and agenda to use American leadership in order to bring greater security, prosperity, peace and freedom to America and to the world. The progress made in Manila builds upon the President's efforts to strengthen our alliances, reduce the threat of weapons of mass destruction, fight terrorism, extend the reach of free and fair trade and support democracy around the world.

I. President Clinton Meets with China President Jiang – An Important Step in Our Engagement with China

Following their fourth meeting together, Presidents Clinton and Jiang announced that they will exchange visits in 1997 and 1998. These visits will follow a trip by Vice President Gore in the first half on 1997. This agreement is an important part of the ongoing dialogue the United States has with China. Visits help to foster a stable, engaged relationship that allows for both cooperation and for dealing with our differences. In addition to the exchange of visits, the two presidents discussed a wide range of issues important to the relationship including trade, nonproliferation, human rights, and regional security issues.

II. President Clinton Meets with South Korea President Kim – Reaffirms Commitment to a Critical Security Partnership

In the sixth meeting between Presidents Clinton and Kim they reaffirmed the solidarity of our security alliance important to reducing tensions on the Korean Peninsula. Specifically, they:

- > Reaffirmed that the agreed framework to maintain the freeze on North Korea's nuclear weapons program will be implemented;
- > Reaffirmed their strong support for the four-party meeting designed to reduce tensions on the peninsula -- this meeting is all the more important in light of the current situation on the peninsula; and,
- > Called upon the North to take acceptable steps to resolve the submarine incident, reduce tension and avoid such provocations in the future.

III. President Clinton and Asia Pacific Leaders Give a Boost to Agreement that Opens Markets for Information Technology Products

President Clinton is committed to building a new trading system for the 21st century. He has fought hard to open markets and expand economic opportunity for American workers and companies. The Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) is evidence of this. Competing in the dynamic Asia Pacific region and in the fast-growing information technology sector is vital to maintaining America's status as an economic powerhouse in the 21st century.

At yesterday's meeting in Manila, significant progress was made toward creating high wage jobs and new export markets for America's competitive technology industry. 18 leaders of the fastest-growing economies in the world joined President Clinton in endorsing the substantial elimination of tariffs on information technology products by the year 2000. This landmark step, to be embodied in an International Technology Agreement (ITA), would cover products ranging from semiconductors to software, from fax machines to modems, from computers to telecommunications equipment. These sectors are the infrastructure -- the bridges and highways and railroads -- of the global information economy of the 21st century. This momentum created by the APEC endorsement of the ITA will now be used to seek global support for the ITA at the December World Trade Organization ministerial in Singapore.

NEW REPORT HIGHLIGHTS NEED FOR PRESIDENT CLINTON'S EDUCATION REFORMS
November 20, 1996

"I believe the most important thing you can do is to have high expectations for students -- to make them believe they can learn, to tell them they're going to have to learn really difficult, challenging things, to assess whether they're learning or not, and to hold them accountable as well as to reward them...once you have high standards and high expectations, there is an unlimited number of things that can be done." -- *President Clinton, National Education Summit, March 27, 1996*

Better in science, not in math: We must continue to move forward. An international study released today by the National Center on Education Statistics shows that while U.S. 8th graders now perform better than the international average in science, they still lag behind in math. While this performance puts us on par with countries such as Germany or England, we still need to do better. Similarly, a report released yesterday by the National Educational Goals Panel on progress toward meeting the national educational goals showed that while we have made progress, we still have a great deal of work left to do.

These reports affirm what President Clinton has been saying for four years: to prepare our children for the 21st century -- to prepare them for the challenges of a global, information-age economy -- we must do better, raising standards and performance not just in math and science but in all areas.

These reports show why the President's call to raise standards and renew our schools at all levels must be our highest priority as a nation, and why it will be at the top of his second-term agenda. We must give our children the best education in the world -- not to give a guarantee of the good life, but to give everyone a chance, if they're willing to work for it.

The President's Education Agenda:

Higher Standards, Improved Teaching and Learning, Greater Choice, Opening the Doors to College

We're on the right track. Under President Clinton's leadership, we've started the job of improving school standards. Now SAT and ACT scores are up. We've expanded Head Start, increased scholarships and student loans and lowered their cost.

A need for higher standards. Now we must set the highest standards -- for students, teachers, and schools. We must require that our students pass tough tests to keep moving up in school. A diploma has to mean something when they get out. No social promotions, and no free passes.

Making sure every child can read. We should make sure every child can read independently by the third grade, by using 30,000 reading specialists and volunteer coordinators to mobilize 1,000,000 volunteers across America.

Public school choice, more charter schools. Every parent should have the right to choose their child's public school. The President's balanced budget plan will expand public school choice by creating 3,000 Charter Schools -- schools formed by teachers and parents that are completely free of bureaucracy, and survive only if they produce results.

-- MORE --

Helping parents make the right choice. As we raise standards and expand public school choice, we must give parents and communities the information they need to make the right choice. The President has challenged every state and every school district to publish a report card for each public school, and to put them on the Internet -- so that parents will have information about their local schools at their fingertips.

Computers in the classroom, rebuilding our schools. We must finish the job of connecting every single library and classroom in America connected to the Internet by the year 2000. And we need schools that will take our children into the next century -- rebuilt and modernized with an unprecedented commitment to increase school construction.

Expanding college opportunity. In addition to making sure every eighteen-year-old is ready for college, we should make the first two years of college as universal as high school, by giving a tax credit of \$1,500 for those years -- the cost of a typical community college tuition. We should give a \$10,000 tax deduction for all college costs. And we should expand IRA's so parents can save for college -- because middle-income Americans shouldn't be taxed on the money they spend for college.

CHIEFS OF STAFF BREAKFAST

July 23, 1996

MATERIALS

- I. Response to Representative Kasich regarding the President's Out-Year Spending Proposals for FY 1997
- II. Response to Representative Solomon regarding the Welfare and Medicaid Reform Act of 1996
- III. The President's Block Schedule, *July - August, 1996*
- IV. The Vice President's Block Schedule, *July - August, 1996*
- V. The First Lady's Block Schedule, *July - August, 1996*
- VI. Cabinet and Sub-Cabinet Schedules, *July - October 1996*
- VII. Materials on the Clinton Economic Record
- VIII. Talking Points:
 - The Clinton Administration's 50,000 Citizen Patrol Phone Initiative, *July 17, 1996*
 - President Clinton Cut the Deficit More Than in Half, *July 16, 1996*
 - Ending Welfare as We Know It, *July 16, 1996*
 - Education Department Record on Truancy, *July 3, 1996*
 - President Clinton's School Construction Initiative, *July 11, 1996*

ECONOMIC ONE-PAGERS

One pagers on President Clinton's Economic Record:

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I. What Clinton Crunch?	1
II. The Economy Under President Clinton: The Best Since...	2
III. Clintonomics vs. Reaganomics	3
IV. What A Difference 4 Years Makes on the Economy	4
V. What A Difference 4 Years Makes on Jobs	5
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VII. Opening Markets and Expanding Exports	7
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X. The Facts on Cutting Spending	10
XI. Update on the Stock Market under President Clinton	11

JULY 17 UPDATE

WHAT "CLINTON CRUNCH" ???
The Facts On The Economy Under President Clinton
July 17, 1996

CLINTON ECONOMY IS STRONGER THAN PREVIOUS REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATIONS

- **Stronger Job Growth.** More than 10 million new jobs added in 3 1/2 years -- a faster annual rate of job growth than any Republican Administration since the 1920s. And nearly 8 times more private-sector jobs per month than during the previous Administration -- 227,000 jobs per month vs. 29,000.
- **Lower Combined Unemployment, Inflation, and Mortgage Rates.** The combined unemployment, inflation, and mortgage rate is at its lowest level in nearly 30 years.
- **Stronger Private-Sector Economic Growth.** Since President Clinton took office, the private sector has grown 3.1% annually -- stronger than either of the previous two Administrations.
- **Stronger Exports.** Exports of American goods have grown by one-third -- up \$150 billion -- a better record than either of the previous two Administrations.
- **Higher Homeownership.** Homeownership is now at its highest level in 15 years.
- **Deficit More Than Cut In Half.** Both CBO (\$115-\$130 billion) and OMB (\$117 billion) agree that the deficit will have been cut more than in half within four years. The deficit is now smaller as a share of GDP than any major economy in the world. [CBO 7/16/96; OMB 7/96 and OECD. 6/96]

WHILE THERE IS STILL MORE WORK TO BE DONE, PRESIDENT CLINTON'S POLICIES ARE HELPING TURN THE CORNER ON 20 YEARS OF WAGE STAGNATION

- **Increase In Average Hourly Earnings.** During the last three years, real average hourly earnings have increased slightly, after dropping 79 cents during the previous two Administrations. [Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics (adjusted to December 1995 dollars using the CPI-U).]
- **Business Week, 3/11/96:** "Real hourly wages are rising, for the first time in 10 years."
- **Increase In Real Median Family Income.** After falling 4 percent during the previous Administration, real median family income is up since President Clinton took office. Indeed, it increased 2.3 percent in 1994 alone. [Source: Bureau of the Census, *Income, Poverty, and Valuation of Noncash Benefits: 1994.*]
- **America Is Growing Together.** In 1994 -- the most recent year data are available -- every family income group, from the richest to the poorest, experienced a real increase in their incomes, for the first time since 1989. [Source: Bureau of the Census, *Income, Poverty, and Valuation of Noncash Benefits: 1994.*]

EXPERTS AGREE THAT THE CLINTON ECONOMY IS STRONG

- **Barron's, 3/18/96:** "In short, Clinton's economic record is remarkable. ...Clinton also rightfully boasted that, 'our economy is the healthiest that it has been in thirty years.'"
- **Majority Leader Robert Dole, 2/20/96:** "It is also true, as some have said, that our economy is the strongest it's been in 30 years."
- **Washington Post, 5/4/96:** "Wages are rising at their fastest pace in five years, consumer confidence is soaring, and business and consumer spending has fueled an unexpectedly strong burst of economic growth."
- **David Wyss, DRI/McGraw-Hill, 6/10/96:** "If you look at the economy during the Clinton Administration, you have to say it's been a success. We have low inflation, full employment, and steady growth. This is really just about the best of all macroeconomic worlds."

THE ECONOMY UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON: THE BEST SINCE...

July 17, 1996

- ★ **Smallest Deficit As A Share Of The Economy In Over Two Decade.** OMB projects the deficit to be 1.6 percent of the economy this year -- smaller than any year since 1974.
- ★ **Lowest Combined Rate of Unemployment and Inflation Since 1968.**
- ★ **Stronger Job Growth Than Any Republican Administration Since the 1920s.** More than 10 million new jobs added in 3 1/2 years -- that's a faster annual rate of job growth than any Republican Administration since the Roaring 1920s.
- ★ **Highest Share Of Jobs In Private Sector Since Harding.** Ninety-three percent of all new jobs have been created by the private sector -- that's higher than the average during any other Administration since Warren G. Harding was President 75 years ago.
- ★ **Lowest Inflation For An Administration Since Kennedy.** Inflation has averaged just 2.8 percent per year -- that's the lowest rate of inflation for any Administration since John F. Kennedy was President.
- ★ **Stronger Manufacturing Job Growth Than Any Republican Administration Since Before the Great Depression.** Since President Clinton took office, the economy has added 183,000 new manufacturing jobs -- that's a faster annual rate of manufacturing job growth than any Republican Administration since the before the Great Depression.
- ★ **Strongest Business Investment Growth For An Administration Since Kennedy.** Business investment has grown 11.0 percent annually -- that's a faster rate of business investment growth than any other Administration since John F. Kennedy was President.
- ★ **Lowest Mortgage Rates In 30 Years.** Mortgage rates have averaged just 7.8 percent -- that's lower than any other Administration since Lyndon Johnson was President in the 1960s.
- ★ **Strongest Stock Market Growth Since World War II.** The stock market has increased 14.2 percent per year, in real terms -- that's a faster rate than during any other Administration since World War II.
- ★ **Highest Homeownership Rate In 15 Years.**
- ★ **Strongest Construction Job Growth Since Truman.** In just over 3 years, the economy has added 890,000 new construction jobs -- that's the fastest annual rate of construction job growth since Harry S Truman was President.

MAJORITY LEADER DOLE, BARRON'S. AND DRI/McGRAW-HILL AGREE: *THE ECONOMY IS THE HEALTHIEST IT'S BEEN IN 30 YEARS*

Majority Leader Robert Dole, 2/20/96: "It is also true, as some have said, that our economy is the strongest it's been in 30 years."

Barron's, 3/18/96: "Clinton also rightfully boasted that, 'our economy is the healthiest that it has been in thirty years.'"

DRI/McGraw-Hill, March 1996: "[T]he normal economic indicators suggest [the economy] is in its best shape in decades."

CLINTONOMICS VS. REAGANOMICS
The Facts On The Economy Under President Clinton
July 17, 1996

PRESIDENT CLINTON'S ECONOMIC RECORD IS BETTER THAN REAGAN'S ON NEARLY EVERY MAJOR ECONOMIC INDICATOR. When Republicans claim that the Reagan economy was stronger, they point to what they consider the Reagan "expansion years," 1983 to 1989. But, this is classic case of manipulating data by choosing a selected time period. The Republicans give Reaganomics an "A" by dropping their two "F's" (1981 and 1982) and by claiming credit for someone else's work (1989 happens to be Bush's first year in office).

<u>Clinton</u>	<u>Reagan</u>	<u>Major Economic Indicator</u>
✓		JOB GROWTH: Since President Clinton took office, 10 million new jobs have been created - that's a 2.6% annual rate of job growth vs. a 2.0% annual rate during the Reagan Administration. <i>It took 41 months for 10 million jobs to be created under Clinton vs. 74 months under Reagan.</i> [Source: Based on data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey.]
✓		PRIVATE-SECTOR JOB GROWTH: Since President Clinton took office, nearly 9.3 million new private-sector jobs have been added -- that's a 2.9% annual rate of job growth vs. a 2.3% annual rate during the Reagan Administration. [Source: Based on data from Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey.]
✓		PRIVATE-SECTOR ECONOMIC GROWTH: Since President Clinton took office, the private sector of the economy has expanded 3.1% per year compared to 3.0% per year during the Reagan Administration. [Source: Based on data from the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.]
✓		BUDGET DEFICIT: By the end of this year, the deficit will be less than half what it was four years ago: \$117 billion now vs. \$290 billion then. During the Reagan Administration, the deficit doubled, exploding from \$74 billion to \$155 billion. [Source: OMB.]
✓		MORTGAGE RATES: Since President Clinton took office, fixed mortgage rates have averaged 7.8% -- compared to an average rate of 12.8% during the Reagan Administration. [Source: Department of the Treasury, Office of Economic Policy.]
✓		BUSINESS INVESTMENT: Since President Clinton took office, business investment has increased 11.0% annually vs. a 4.1% annually during the Reagan Administration. [Source: Based on data from the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.]
✓		HOMEOWNERSHIP: Since President Clinton took office, the homeownership rate has increased to a 15-year high. During the Reagan Administration, the homeownership rate <i>fell</i> from 65.6% to 63.9%. [Source: Based on data from the Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.]
✓		STOCK MARKET: Since President Clinton took office, the stock market has increased 14.2 percent per year, after adjusting for inflation. This is more than twice the annual rate during the Reagan Administration: 6.6% per year. [Source: Department of the Treasury, Office of Economic Policy.]
✓		INFLATION: Since President Clinton took office, the inflation rate has averaged 2.8% per year. During the Reagan Administration, the average inflation rate was 4.2%. [Source: Based on data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.]
✓		WAGE GROWTH: Since President Clinton took office, real average hourly wages have increased slightly. During the Reagan Administration, they <i>fell</i> 2% -- or 28 cents. [Source: Based on data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, (adjusted to December 1995 dollars using the CPI-U).]
✓		MANUFACTURING JOB GROWTH: Since President Clinton took office, 183,000 new manufacturing jobs have been added vs. 778,000 manufacturing jobs <i>lost</i> during the Reagan Administration. [Source: Based on data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey.]

WHAT A DIFFERENCE 4 YEARS MAKES
The Facts On The Economy Under President Clinton
July 17, 1996

WHAT A DIFFERENCE 4 YEARS MAKES:

Deficit Cut More Than In Half

- **In 1992.** The deficit was \$290 billion -- the highest dollar level in history.
- **Today.** CBO (\$115-\$130 billion) and OMB (\$117 billion) agree that the deficit will be cut more than in half in 4 years. The deficit is now smaller as a share of GDP than any major economy in the world. [CBO 7/96, OMB 7/96, and OECD, 6/96]

Unemployment Is Down

- **In 1992.** The unemployment rate was above 7% during every month -- over 7.5% during 5 months. Four years ago -- in June 1992 -- the unemployment rate was 7.8 percent.
- **Today.** In June 1996, the unemployment rate is 5.3 percent -- and has been below 6 percent for 22 consecutive months. [Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics]

Jobs Are Up

- **In 1992.** Job growth was weak and had suffered from one of the worst 4-year periods in history -- worse than any Administration since President Hoover during the Great Depression. *It took 74 months during the Reagan Administration for 10 million jobs to be created.*
- **Today.** The economy has created 10 million new jobs under President Clinton in just 41 months -- that's a faster annual rate of job growth than any Republican Administration since the 1920s. [Source: BLS]

Private-Sector Growth Is Up

- **1981-1992.** The private sector of the economy grew 2.4 percent annually from 1981-1992.
- **Today.** The private sector of the economy has grown 3.1 percent annually -- a stronger record of private-sector growth than either the Bush or Reagan Administrations. [Source: Based on data from the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis]

EXPERTS SAY PRESIDENT CLINTON DESERVES CREDIT FOR A STRONGER ECONOMY

- **Fortune, 10/3/94:** "[President Clinton's] economic plan helped bring interest rates down, spurring the recovery."
- **Paul Volcker, Federal Reserve Board Chairman (1979-1987), in Audacity, Fall 1994:** "The deficit has come down, and I give the Clinton Administration and President Clinton himself a lot of credit for that. [He] did something about it, fast. And I think we are seeing some benefits."
- **Alan Greenspan, 2/20/96:** The deficit reduction in President Clinton's 1993 Economic Plan was "an unquestioned factor in contributing to the improvement in economic activity that occurred thereafter."
- **Lehman Brothers, 1/10/94:** "Lower deficits, lower long-term rates and higher real growth was the overall promise. With the data now rolling in for December 1993, it seems clear that President Clinton delivered on all three counts..."

10 MILLION NEW JOBS
The Facts On The Economy Under President Clinton
July 17, 1996

WHAT A DIFFERENCE 4 YEARS MAKES:

10 Million New Jobs

In 1992. Job growth was weak and had suffered from one of the worst 4-year periods in history -- worse than any Administration since President Hoover during the Great Depression. *It took 74 months during the Reagan Administration for 10 million jobs to be created.*

Today. The economy has created 10 million new jobs under President Clinton in just 41 months -- that's a faster annual rate of job growth than any Republican Administration since the 1920s. [Source: BLS]

8 Times More Private-Sector Jobs Per Month

In 1992. Private-sector job growth was dismal -- the record on private-sector jobs during the four years of President Bush was worse than any Administration since Hoover during the Great Depression.

Today. Nearly 8 times more private-sector jobs per month than during the previous Administration (227,000 per month vs. 29,000 per month). [Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics]

Unemployment Is Down

In 1992. Four years ago today, the unemployment rate was 7.8% -- the highest level in eight years. The unemployment rate was above 7% during every month -- above 7.5% in 5 months. [Source: BLS]

Today. The unemployment rate is now 5.3% -- lowest level in 6 years and the 22nd consecutive month below 6%.

High-Wage Jobs Are Up

In 1992. Just 6 percent of the new jobs created were in high-wage industries. And the economy lost 200,000 jobs in high-wage industries during the previous Administration. [Source: Department of Treasury, based on Bureau of Labor Statistics data.]

Today. So far this year, more than half of all the new jobs have been in high-wage industries. The economy has added nearly 4 million jobs in high-wage industries since President Clinton took office.

Jobs In Basic Industries Are Back Up

In 1992. The economy lost jobs in manufacturing and construction. More than two million jobs were lost in manufacturing and construction combined during the previous Administration. [Source: BLS]

Today. The economy has added more than one million new jobs in manufacturing and construction.

TURNING THE CORNER ON JOB GROWTH

New York Times 7/6/96: "The nation's unemployment rate dropped to 5.3% last month -- its lowest point in six years -- as 239,000 new jobs were added to the nation's payrolls in June. The unexpected strength in jobs suggested that the economy was picking up speed."

Los Angeles Times 7/6/96: "The latest economic figures are a notable contrast with those released this week four years ago, when Clinton was the challenger against Republican incumbent George Bush and the June unemployment report showed an increase in the jobless rate, from 7.5% to 7.8%."

AMERICA'S ECONOMY IS BACK ON TOP -- #1 IN THE WORLD

The Facts On The Economy Under President Clinton

July 17, 1996

WHAT A DIFFERENCE 4 YEARS MAKES:

AMERICA'S ECONOMY IS BACK ON TOP OF THE WORLD

- **1992: Trailed Japan, Germany, Denmark, and Switzerland.** In 1992, the World Economic Forum found that Japan, Germany, Denmark, and Switzerland all had more competitive economies than the United States.
- **TODAY: Most Competitive Economy In The World.** For the first time in ten years, United States was declared the world's most competitive economy in 1994. The United States was ranked number one again in 1995, beating Japan and Germany by an even larger margin than the year before. And in 1996 -- on a comparable basis as previous reports -- America was ranked the world's most competitive economy yet again. [Source: World Economic Forum and IMD.]

THE WORLD'S JOBS LEADER

- **1989-1992: Weaker Job Growth.** From 1989-1992, the six other major economies of the world created over two-and-a-half times more jobs than the United States.
- **TODAY: Strongest Job Growth.** The United States has had the fastest rate of job growth among major economies since 1992 and created more new jobs than the other six major economies combined.

Washington Post, 4/2/96: "[T]he U.S. economy has created more new jobs over the past several years than all the other G-7 economies combined...Since January 1993, 8.4 million new jobs, swelling the number of job holders by 7.7 percent. No other G-7 economy comes close to matching that performance."

THE WORLD'S AUTOMOBILE LEADER

- **1992: Trailed Japan for 13th Year In A Row.** In 1992 Japan produced 28 percent more automobiles than America -- trailing for the 13th year in a row.
- **TODAY: #1 in Auto Production.** In 1994 the United States surpassed Japan as the world leader in automobile production -- the last time the United States was number one was back in 1979. And in 1995, America retained its status as the world's largest car producer.

THE WORLD'S LEADER ON DEFICIT REDUCTION

- **1992: Bigger Deficit Than Japan, Germany, and France.** In 1992, the United States had a larger budget deficit as a share of the GDP than Japan, Germany, and France.
- **TODAY: Lowest Deficit.** The United States currently has the lowest deficit as a share of GDP of any major economy in the world.

THE WORLD'S LEADER IN SEMICONDUCTORS

- **1992: Trailed Japan for 7th Straight Year.** In 1992, the United States trailed Japan in semiconductor production for the seventh consecutive year.
- **TODAY: #1 in Semiconductors.** For the first time since 1985, America is leading the world in semiconductor production.

OPENING MARKETS TO EXPAND EXPORTS AND CREATE HIGH-WAGE JOBS

The Facts On The Economy Under President Clinton

July 17, 1996

EXPORTS ARE SURGING -- CREATING HIGH-WAGE JOBS

- **Exports Stronger Than Previous Administrations.** Under President Clinton, exports of American goods have grown by one-third -- up \$150 billion. That's a better record than either President Bush or President Reagan.
- **Trade Policies Are Creating High-Wage Jobs.** Since President Clinton took office, over 200 trade agreements have been concluded, helping to create hundreds of thousands of new high-wage, export-related jobs; jobs related to goods exports pay 13 percent more than the average job.
- **High-Tech Exports Are Soaring.** Exports of semiconductors have grown 113 percent under President Clinton's leadership; telecommunications exports have grown 71 percent; and exports of computers and computer-related goods have grown 38 percent.

AMERICA IS ONCE AGAIN LEADING THE WORLD

- **The World's Most Competitive Economy.** The United States has now been ranked Number One on competitiveness for two years in a row -- and up from Number Five in 1992. And in 1996, America is going to be ranked the world's most competitive economy for a third year in a row.
- **The World's Automobile Leader Once Again.** The United States is the world's Number One producer of automobiles for the first time since the 1970's -- overtaking Japan.
- **The World's Semiconductor Leader Once Again.** The United States has regained its position as the world's Number One producer of semiconductors -- surpassing Japan.

PRESIDENT CLINTON STOOD UP FOR AMERICAN WORKERS AND COMPANIES AGAINST UNFAIR COMPETITION

- **Stood Up To The Japanese To Open Markets To America Goods.** The Clinton Administration has stood up for America's workers and forged 20 trade agreements with the Japanese in sectors ranging from cellular telephones to rice. Since President Clinton took office, exports of American goods to Japan in these sectors have grown 85 percent -- three times faster than other U.S. exports to Japan.
- **Stood Up To Japan To Open The Car Market.** Since the Clinton Administration secured an auto and auto parts agreement with Japan, American auto and auto parts exports to Japan have increased 35 percent.
- **President Clinton Fought For NAFTA -- Opening Markets And Cutting Tariffs.** Since NAFTA was signed, exports to Mexico and Canada have risen by over 20 percent, and the U.S. share of Mexico's imports has expanded to 74 percent. And under NAFTA, Mexico has cut its tariffs more than twice as much as the United States.

CUTTING TAXES

The Facts On The Economy Under President Clinton

July 17, 1996

Tax Cuts

- **President Clinton's Economic Plan Cut Taxes Benefitting 40 Million Americans.** Because of the President's 1993 economic plan, 40 million Americans (15 million workers and their families) benefit from the expansion of the Working Families Tax Credit, the EITC. [Treasury Department, Office of Tax Policy, 4/1/96]
- **Tax Cuts For Small Businesses.** Over 90% of small businesses are eligible for tax reductions through the increased Small Business Expensing Limit and the Capital Gains tax cut targeted to small business in President Clinton's 1993 Economic Plan. [Treasury Department, Office of Tax Analysis.]

1993 ECONOMIC PLAN CUT TAXES FOR 15 MILLION WORKING FAMILIES -- WHILE ONLY INCREASING TAX RATES ON TOP 1.2%

- **H&R Block Confirms.** Income tax rates were only raised on the "top 1.2% of all taxpayers." There was "no income tax increase for middle-income taxpayers...income tax rates are unchanged on middle incomes -- 82.2% of all tax payers." There is a tax cut for the other "16.6% of all taxpayers [who] benefit from Earned Income Tax Credit Expansion." [H&R Block Analysis of Income Tax Consequences of the Revenue Reconciliation Bill of 1993, pp. 21-24.]
- **Tax Cuts For Middle-Class Families.** President's balanced budget shows that we can balance the budget in 7 years without devastating cuts to Medicare, Medicaid, Education, and the Environment, while *still* providing for targeted Middle-Class Tax Cuts, including a \$500 tax credit for children, a \$1,500 tuition tax credit for the first two years of college, a \$10,000 tuition tax deduction, and expanded Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs).

Tax Rates Are Down

- **The average federal income tax rate for the typical four-person family is lower today than when President Clinton took office, and is lower than in 7 of the 8 years when Ronald Reagan was President.** The average federal personal income tax rate for the typical four-person family will be lower in 1995 than in 1992 and lower than in 7 of the 8 years under Ronald Reagan. [Treasury Department, Office of Tax Policy, 4/18/95]

***"The Largest Tax Increase In History?"* THEY'RE NOT TELLING THE TRUTH:**

- ***Wall Street Journal*, 10/26/94:** "Contrary to Republican claims, the 1993 package...is not 'the largest tax increase in history.' The 1982 deficit reduction package of President Reagan and Sen. Robert Dole in a GOP-controlled Senate was a bigger tax bill, both in 1993-adjusted dollars and as a percentage of the overall economy."
- ***Washington Post*, 2/1/95:** "The biggest tax increase in history did not occur in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993. The biggest tax increase in post-World War II history occurred in 1982 under President Ronald Reagan."
- ***New York Times*, 11/3/95:** "It is not true that the \$240 billion tax increase approved by Congress in 1993 at Mr. Clinton's behest is the largest in American history. When adjusted for inflation -- the only way to make comparisons of dollar amounts from different years -- a tax increase engineered by Mr. Dole in 1982, when he was the Chairman of Senate Finance Committee, was larger."
- The attached chart from the *Wall Street Journal* (2/16/96) identifies 4 tax changes that were *larger* as a percentage of the economy than the 1993 plan -- and shows that Majority Leader Dole supported three of these tax changes.

THE FACTS ON CUTTING THE SIZE OF GOVERNMENT AND BALANCING THE BUDGET

July 17, 1996

Cutting the Deficit More Than In Half

1981-1992. The deficit quadrupled -- growing from \$74 billion in 1980 to a record \$290 billion in 1992.

1992. Bill Clinton promised to "cut the deficit in half within four years." [*Putting People First*]

Today. *Deficit more than cut in half within four years:* CBO projects the fiscal 1996 deficit will be \$115-\$130 billion and OMB projects it will be \$117 billion -- either way it will be less than half what it was in 1992: \$290 billion. [CBO 7/96; OMB 7/96]

PRESIDENT CLINTON'S 1993 ECONOMIC PLAN

- Deficit will be less than half of what it was when President Clinton took office.
- Deficit is now smallest as a share of the economy since 1974 and smallest as a share of GDP of any major economy in the world.
- President Clinton is the first President since before the Civil War to cut the deficit 4 years in a row.
- Without President Clinton's 1993 deficit reduction plan -- which every Republican voted against -- the GOP budget would not even come close to reaching balance in 2002. That is why -- for all the talk -- they have chosen to adopt it, not repeal it.

Cutting Spending

1992. Spending as a share of the economy increased during the Bush Administration, rising from 22.1 percent to 23.3 percent of GDP.

Today. President's 1993 Economic Plan cut spending by \$255 billion -- one of the largest spending cut packages in history. Spending as a share of the economy has declined from 23.3% to 21.7% of GDP and is lower than at any time during the previous two Administrations -- indeed, it's lower than any year since 1979. [OMB, Fiscal Year 1997 Budget: Supplement and Historical Tables.]

Reducing The Size of Government

1981-1992. The federal bureaucracy increased from when President Reagan took office to when President Bush left office. And non-defense federal employment reached its highest level in history in 1992 under President Bush. [OMB, Fiscal Year 1997 Budget: Supplement and Historical Tables.]

Today. President Clinton has more than kept his promise to reduce the federal workforce -- bringing it down by 230,000 workers to the smallest level in three decades. Closing over 2,000 unnecessary field offices, eliminating 16,000 pages of unneeded regulations, and proposed terminating over 400 programs and projects.

Balancing The Budget In A Way That Protects America's Values.

President Clinton is the first President in 17 years to submit a Balanced Budget using CBO estimates. President Clinton's balanced budget proves that you don't have to devastate Medicare, Medicaid, Education, and the Environment in order to balance the budget in 7 years.

"The President's budget proposes policies that CBO estimates would balance the budget by 2002."

-- Testimony of CBO Director June O'Neill, April 17, 1996

THE FACTS ON SPENDING UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

July 17, 1996

SPENDING IS LOWER TODAY THAN UNDER REAGAN OR BUSH:

- **Lower Total Spending Today Than Any Year Since 1979 as a Share of the Economy:** Federal spending as a share of the economy was lower in 1995 than in any year under the Reagan and Bush Administrations -- it's now the lowest since 1979. [OMB, FY97 Budget: Supplement and Historical Tables.]
- **Lower Discretionary Spending Today Than Any Year on Record as a Share of the Economy -- While Investing More in People:** Total discretionary spending was lower in fiscal 1995 than any year since 1962 -- when official records first began being kept. [OMB, FY97 Budget: Historical Tables, p.112.]
- **Lower Domestic Discretionary Spending Today Than 4 of the 6 Years Under the Republican Controlled-Senate and White House as a Share of the Economy:** Domestic discretionary spending as a share of the economy was lower in fiscal 1995 than in 4 of the 6 years under the Republican-controlled Senate and White House (fiscal years 1982-1987). [OMB, FY97 Budget: Historical Tables, p.112.]

SPENDING GROWTH SLOWER TODAY THAN UNDER REAGAN OR BUSH

TOTAL SPENDING:

- **Slower Growth Than Under Reagan or Bush -- While Investing More in People.**

Reagan (FY81-89):	Spending Grew by 6.7%
Bush (FY89-93):	Spending Grew by 5.4%
Clinton (FY93-95):	Spending Grew by 3.8%

ENTITLEMENT SPENDING:

- **Slower Growth Than Under Reagan or Bush -- While Investing in People.**

Reagan (FY81-89):	Spending Grew by 6.1%
Bush (FY89-93):	Spending Grew by 8.4%
Clinton (FY93-95):	Spending Grew by 5.3%

DISCRETIONARY SPENDING:

- **Slower Growth Than Under Reagan or Bush -- While Investing in People.**

Reagan (FY81-89):	Spending Grew by 6.0%
Bush (FY89-93):	Spending Grew by 2.6%
Clinton (FY93-95):	Spending Grew by 0.4% (-2.6% in real terms)

[Source: Average annual nominal spending growth based on OMB, FY97 Budget: Historical Tables, Tables 8.1 & 8.2]

SPENDING REDUCTIONS \$98 BILLION GREATER THAN PROJECTED IN 1993:

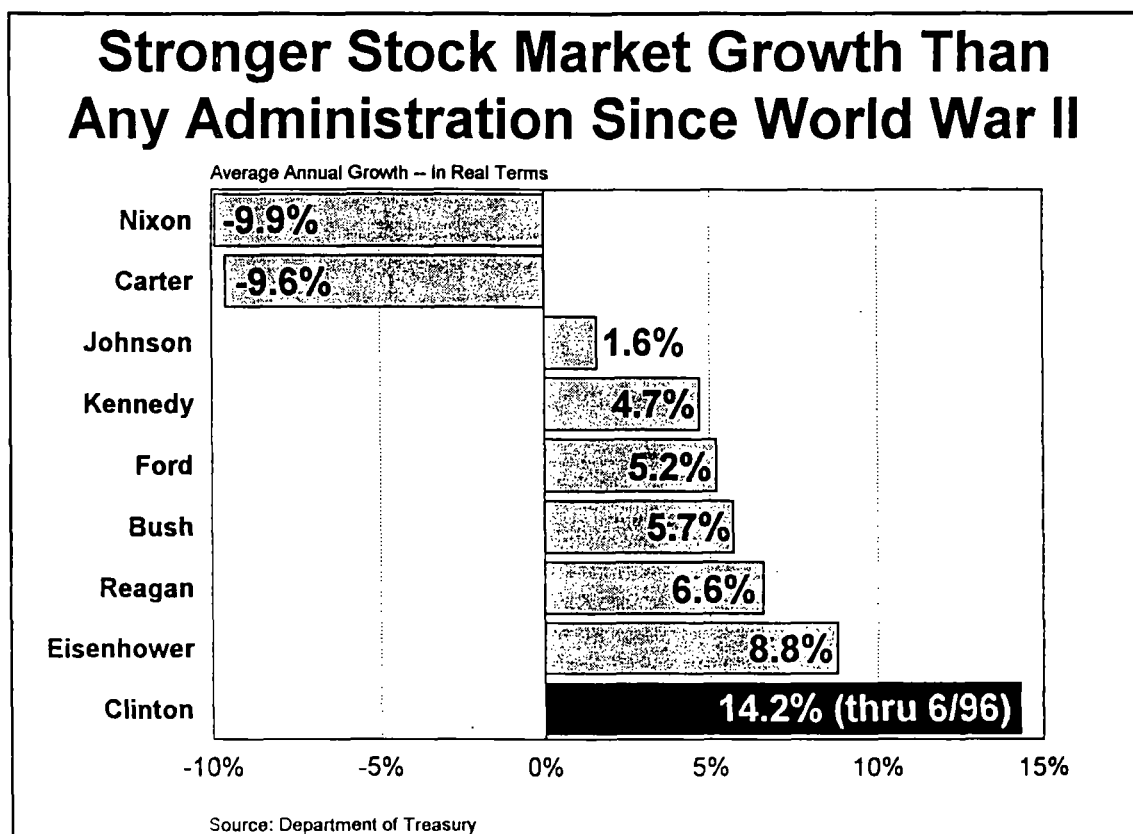
- **The President's 1993 Economic Plan was projected to cut spending by \$255 billion and cut the deficit by \$505 billion over 5 years.** CBO now projects that spending over the same five years will be **\$353 billion lower** than projected when President Clinton took office -- **\$98 billion lower** spending than expected. Over 7 years, CBO projects that spending will be **\$598 billion lower**. [CBO, 1/93 and 4/96]

THE STOCK MARKET DURING THE CLINTON ADMINISTRATION

July 17, 1996

Some Perspective On Recent Movements: --

- **Stock Market Is Up 66 Percent Under President Clinton.** Since President Clinton took office, the stock market has increased from 3,242 on January 20, 1993 to 5,377 (close on 7/17/96) -- an amazing 66 percent increase in three and a half years.
- **The Stock Market Has Increased Faster Under President Clinton Than Under Any President Since World War II.** The stock market has increased 14.2 percent per year, in real terms -- that's a faster rate than during any other Administration since World War II.
- **Since The Beginning Of This Year, The Stock Market Is Up More Than 5 Percent.** Since the beginning of 1996, the stock market has increased from 5,117 to 5,377 (close on 7/17/96) -- that's a 5.1 percent increase (even after including recent declines).





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

July 16, 1996

The Honorable Gerald B. H. Solomon
Chairman
Committee on Rules
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I am writing to transmit the Administration's views on the welfare provisions of H.R. 3734, the "Welfare and Medicaid Reform Act of 1996." We understand that the Rules Committee plans to separate the welfare and Medicaid portions of the bill and consider only the welfare provisions on the House floor.

We are pleased that the Congress has decided to separate welfare reform from a proposal to repeal Medicaid's guarantee of health care for the elderly, poor, pregnant and people with disabilities. We hope that removing this "poison pill" from welfare reform is a breakthrough that indicates that the Congressional leadership is serious about passing bipartisan welfare reform this year.

It is among the Administration's highest priorities to achieve bipartisan welfare reform reflecting the principles of work, family, and responsibility. For the past three and a half years, the President has demonstrated his commitment to enacting real welfare reform by working with Congress to create legislation that moves people from welfare to work, encourages responsibility, and protects children. The Administration sent to Congress a stand-alone welfare bill that requires welfare recipients to work, imposes strict time limits on welfare, toughens child support enforcement, is fair to children, and is consistent with the President's commitment to balance the budget.

The Administration is also pleased that the bill makes many of the important improvements to H.R. 4 that we recommended — improvements that were also included in the bipartisan National Governors' Association and Castle-Tanner proposals. We urge the Committee to build upon these improvements. At the same time, however, the Administration is deeply concerned about certain provisions of H.R. 3734 that would adversely affect benefits for food stamp households and legal immigrants, as well as with the need for strong State accountability and flexibility. And, the bill would still raise taxes on millions of working families by cutting the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC).

Improvements contained in H.R. 3734

We appreciate the Committees' efforts to strengthen provisions that are central to work-based reform, such as child care, and to provide some additional protections for children and families. In rejecting H.R. 4, the President singled out a number of provisions that were tough on children and did too little to move people from welfare to work. H.R. 3734 includes important changes to these provisions that move the legislation closer to the President's vision of true welfare reform. We are particularly pleased with the following improvements:

- Child Care. As the President has insisted throughout the welfare reform debate, child care is essential to move people from welfare to work. The bill reflects a better understanding of the child care resources that States will need to implement welfare reform, adding \$4 billion for child care above the level in H.R. 4. The bill also recognizes that parents of school-age children need child care in order to work and protect the health and safety of children in care.
- Food Stamps. The bill removes the annual spending cap on Food Stamps that was included in H.R. 4, preserving the program's ability to expand during periods of economic recession and help families when they are most in need.
- Child Nutrition. The bill no longer includes the H.R. 4 provisions for a child nutrition block-grant demonstration, which would have undermined the program's ability to respond automatically to economic changes and maintain national nutrition standards.
- Child Protection. We commend the Committee for preserving the open-ended nature of Title IV-E foster care and adoption assistance programs, current Medicaid coverage of eligible children, and the national child data collection initiative.
- Supplemental Security Income (SSI). The bill removes the proposed two-tiered benefit system for disabled children receiving SSI that was included in H.R. 4, and retains full cash benefits for all eligible children.
- Work Performance Bonus. We commend the Committee for giving states an incentive to move people from welfare to work by providing \$1 billion in work performance bonuses by 2003. This provision is an important element of the Administration's bill, and will help change the culture of the welfare office.
- Contingency Fund. The bill adopts the National Governors Association (NGA) recommendation to double the size of the Contingency Fund to \$2 billion, and add a more responsive trigger based on the Food Stamp caseload changes. Further steps the Congress should take to strengthen this provision are outlined below.
- Hardship Exemption. We commend the Committee for following the NGA recommendation and the Senate-passed welfare reform bill by allowing states to exempt up to 20% of hardship cases that reach the five-year time limit.

We remain pleased that Congress has decided to include central elements of the President's approach — time limits, work requirements, the toughest possible child support enforcement, requiring minor mothers to live at home as a condition of assistance — in this legislation.

The Administration strongly supports several provisions included in S. 1795, as reported by the Senate Finance Committee. These provisions include: allowing transfers only to the child care block grant, increasing the maintenance of effort requirement with a tightened definition of what counts toward this requirement, improving the fair and equitable treatment and enforcement language, and eliminating the child protection block grant. We urge the Congress to include these provisions in H.R. 3734.

Key Concerns With H.R. 3734

The Administration however remains deeply concerned that the bill still lacks other important provisions that have earned bipartisan endorsement.

- **Size of the cuts.** The welfare provisions incorporate most of the cuts that were in the vetoed bill — \$59 billion over 6 years (including the EITC and related savings in Medicaid) over six years. These cuts far exceed those proposed by the NGA or the Administration. Cuts in Food Stamps and benefits to legal immigrants are particularly deep. The President's budget demonstrates that cuts of this size are not necessary to achieve real welfare reform, nor are they needed to balance the budget.
- **Food Stamps.** The Administration strongly opposes the inclusion of a Food Stamp block grant, which has the potential to seriously undermine the Federal nature of the program, jeopardizing the nutrition and health of millions of children, working families, and the elderly, and eliminating the program's ability to respond to economic changes. The Administration is also concerned that the bill makes deep cuts in the Food Stamp program, including a cut in benefits to households with high shelter costs that disproportionately affects families with children, and a four-month time-limit on childless adults who are willing to work, but are not offered a work slot.
- **Legal Immigrants.** The bill retains the excessively harsh and uncompromising immigration provisions of last year's vetoed bill. While we support the strengthening of requirements on the sponsors of legal immigrants applying for SSI, Food Stamps, and AFDC, the bill bans SSI and Food Stamps for virtually all legal immigrants, and imposes a five-year ban on all other Federal programs, including non-emergency Medicaid, for new legal immigrants. These bans would even cover legal immigrants who become disabled after entering the country, families with children, and current recipients. The bill would deny benefits to 0.3 million immigrant children and would affect many more children whose parents are denied assistance. The proposal unfairly shifts costs to States with high numbers of legal immigrants. In addition, the bill requires virtually all Federal, State, and local benefits programs to verify recipients' citizenship or alien status. These mandates would create significant administrative burdens for State, local, and non-profit service providers, and barriers to participation for citizens.

- Medical Assistance Guarantee. Even after the proposed removal of the Medicaid reconciliation provisions from H.R. 3734, the Administration opposes provisions that do not guarantee continued Medicaid eligibility when States change AFDC rules. Specifically, we are concerned that families who reach the 5 year time limit or additional children born to families that are already receiving assistance could lose their Medicaid eligibility and would be unable to receive the health care services that they need.
- Protection in Economic Downturn. Although the contingency fund is twice the size of that contained in the vetoed bill, it still does not allow for further expansions during poor economic conditions and periods of increased need. We are also concerned about provisions that reduce the match rate on contingency funds for states that access the fund for periods of less than one year.
- State Maintenance of Effort. Under H.R. 3437, States could reduce the resources they provide to poor children. We are deeply concerned that the bill provides the proposed cash assistance block grant with transfer authority to the Social Services Block Grant(SSBG). Transfers to SSBG could lead States to substitute Federal dollars for State dollars in an array of State social services activities, potentially cutting the effective State maintenance of effort levels required for the cash block grant.
- Resources for Work. Based on Congressional Budget Office (CBO) estimates, H.R. 3734 would leave states with a \$9 billion shortfall over six years in resources for work if they maintained their current level of cash assistance. Moreover, the Economic and Educational Opportunity Committee increased this shortfall and cut State flexibility by raising the weekly number of hours that States must place recipients in work activities and increasing the participation rates. The Economic and Educational Opportunities amendments would also create a shortfall in child care funding. As CBO has noted, most states would probably accept block grant penalties rather than meet the bill's participation rates and truly refocus the system on work.
- Vouchers. The bill actually reduces State flexibility by prohibiting States from using block grant funds to provide vouchers to children whose parents reach the time limit. H.R. 4 contained no such prohibition, and the NGA opposes it. We strongly urge the adoption of the voucher language that protects children similar to that in the Administration's bill and Castle-Tanner.
- Worker Displacement. We are deeply concerned that the bill does not include adequate protections against worker displacement. Workers are not protected from partial displacement such as reduction in hours, wages, or benefits, and the bill does not establish any avenue for displaced employees to seek redress.
- Family Caps. The House bill reverts back to the opt-out provision on family caps which would restrict State flexibility in this area. The Administration, as well as NGA, seeks complete State flexibility to set family cap policy.

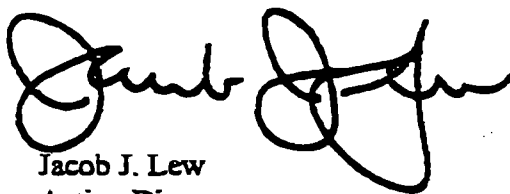
- EITC. The Administration opposes the provisions in H.R. 3734 that increase the EITC phase-out rates thereby raising taxes on more than four million low-income working families, with seven million children. In addition, the budget resolution instructs the revenue committees to cut up to \$18.5 billion more from the EITC. Thus, EITC cuts could total over \$20 billion, and such large increases on working families are particularly ill-conceived when considered in the context of real welfare reform — that is, encouraging work and making work pay."

We are also concerned that the bill repeals the Family Preservation and Support program, which may mean less State spending on abuse and neglect prevention activities.

We strongly support the bipartisan welfare reform initiatives from moderate Republicans and Democrats in both Houses of Congress. The Castle-Tanner proposal addresses many of our concerns, and it would strengthen State accountability efforts, welfare to work measures, and protections for children. It provides a foundation on which this Committee should build in order to provide more State flexibility, incentives for AFDC recipients to move from welfare to work, more parental responsibility, and protections for children. It is a good strong bill that would end welfare as we know it. Castle-Tanner provides the much needed opportunity for a real bipartisan compromise and should be the basis for a quick agreement between the parties.

The President stands ready to work with the Congress to address the outstanding concerns so that we can enact a strong bipartisan welfare reform bill to replace the current system with one that demands responsibility, strengthens families, protects children, and gives States broad flexibility and the needed resources to get the job done.

Sincerely,



Jacob J. Lew
Acting Director

IDENTICAL COPIES SENT TO THE HONORABLE JOHN J. MOAKLEY,
THE HONORABLE JOHN R. KASICH, AND THE HONORABLE MARTIN O. SABO



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

July 12, 1996

The Honorable John R. Kasich
Chairman
Committee on the Budget
United States House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I am writing in response to your June 26 letters to more than a dozen Cabinet secretaries and agency heads in which you asked about out-year spending proposals in the President's fiscal 1997 budget.

Reaching Balance

The President has a strong record on the budget -- a record that he is committed to building on. His 1993 economic program has helped cut the deficit by over half while funding investments in education and training, the environment, and other priorities to help raise living standards and improve the quality of life for average Americans. Spurred by the Vice President's National Performance Review, the President has cut the federal workforce by 230,000 people -- creating the smallest federal workforce in 30 years -- while reinventing agencies, terminating and cutting programs, streamlining processes, and finding other ways to save taxpayer money.

Building on that success, the President is committed to reaching balance in 2002 and to the total discretionary savings in his 1997 budget to reach that goal. To enforce those savings, the budget proposes caps on total discretionary budget authority and outlays for each year through 2002. By forcing tough annual decisions, caps have proved effective in controlling total discretionary spending since 1991. Within the annual totals, the President is committed to maintaining and expanding his investments in education and training, the environment, and other priorities.

To reach balance, the Administration and Congress both face the challenge of making reasonable cuts in programs while continuing to provide the vital services that Americans want and need. We will have to work together to make the tough decisions about what the Federal government should do, and what other levels of government or the private sector would more appropriately do. The challenge would be even larger under the congressional budget resolution. The President's budget provides more total discretionary funds in each year from 1998 to 2002.

Planning for the Out-Years

You asked about the guidelines that departments and agencies are using to help the President maintain his commitment to reaching balance. At OMB, we are at the earliest stages of putting together the President's budget proposal for 1998. The attached "FY 1998 Planning Guidance" that the OMB Director sent on June 10 to the heads of executive departments and agencies reiterated the President's commitment to the total discretionary savings through the year 2002. To give the President options to reorder priorities within the available discretionary spending (compared to the 1998 levels in his 1997 budget), the guidance asked agencies to suggest offsetting cuts of 5 percent and also of 10 percent. The Administration understands the realities of annual, enforceable caps -- that to add money to one program, he will have to cut another.

Indeed, Cabinet secretaries and agency heads understand that reality. Each year, as OMB works with the President and his senior economic team in crafting the President's budget proposal, the Cabinet secretaries and agency heads will have an opportunity to seek more funds for programs and activities within their jurisdictions. But they, too, understand that in order to increase funding for one area of discretionary spending, the President will have to take funds from another.

Year-to-Year Decision-Making

Like other Presidents of both parties, President Clinton presented line-by-line detail for the next budget year -- 1997 -- and details at the levels of function, subfunction, and major program for the out-years. In its budget resolution, Congress outlines how it would allocate resources at the functional level for the out-years, with less detail about the out-years than the President's budget. I would note that the programmatic detail accompanying the House budget resolution is illustrative only. While the cap is binding, the details are not.

The overriding point, however, is that each year, the President and Congress both review their discretionary allocations for the out-years and make specific programmatic decisions on a year-to-year basis. As the House report on the 1997 VA-HUD appropriations bills states clearly, "Both the Administration and the Congress review the amounts to be requested and appropriated each year, as has been the long-standing practice."

Just as presidential decisions reflect these year-to-year priorities, so do congressional decisions. With regard to Congress, consider the allocations for out-year spending for health and for income security in the last two congressional budget resolutions. They show that in the 1997 budget resolution, Congress revisited and significantly changed its allocations in the 1996 resolution for out-year spending. (The figures are in billions of dollars.)

	1997	1998	1999	2000
Health				
1996 Budget Resolution	\$20.7	\$20.5	\$20.1	\$19.9
1997 Budget Resolution	\$23.2	\$21.9	\$21.8	\$21.7
Change	+\$2.5	+\$1.4	+\$1.7	+\$1.8
Income Security				
1996 Budget Resolution	\$34.0	\$43.5	\$36.0	\$39.4
1997 Budget Resolution	\$27.8	\$35.1	\$31.7	\$38.1
Change	-\$6.2	-\$8.4	-\$4.3	-\$1.3

When it comes to binding decisions about discretionary spending, Congress makes them one year at a time through the 13 annual appropriations bills. This Administration has proposed multi-year appropriations bills, but Congress has shown little interest in the idea.

You asked two specific questions of each Cabinet secretary and agency head to whom you wrote:

1. The Commitment to Balance

First, you asked whether the Cabinet secretaries and agency heads are committed to the out-year spending levels and what policies they will pursue to achieve them. Again, the President proposes to limit the total amount of available discretionary spending each year through enforceable caps, while retaining the flexibility that Presidents and Congress also have to reorder priorities each year. These officials are, indeed, committed to playing their part in helping the President reach balance, and OMB will work with them in the 1998 budget process to begin making the long-term decisions that a balanced budget will require.

2. The "Trigger"

Second, you asked about additional spending cuts that could be required to reach balance. In enacting H.J. Res. 122 (the third continuing resolution of fiscal 1996) last November, the President and Congress pledged to reach agreement on a plan to balance the budget by 2002, based on Congressional Budget Office (CBO) estimates after consultation with OMB and other public and private experts. The President stands by that pledge, and he has repeatedly urged Republican congressional leaders to return to the negotiating table.

The budget includes discretionary caps that will produce the requisite savings to reach balance under CBO's economic and technical assumptions. That is why CBO scored our

budget as balanced. It also includes a "trigger" that calls for a determination, at the end of 2000, as to whether the budget is on track to balance. If the 2000 deficit is lower than CBO had projected (that is, if OMB's economic assumptions turned out to be more accurate), the trigger calls for fewer cuts in discretionary spending in 2001 and 2002.

As with all other presidential budgets, however, the account-level detail in the President's 1997 budget is based on the Administration's economic and technical assumptions -- the assumptions that represent the Administration's best sense of how the economy will perform through 2002. At the same time, the budget includes the mechanism described above that ensures that discretionary spending will not exceed levels consistent with CBO scoring of a balanced budget.

Under this Administration, OMB generally has a better record of forecasting the economy than CBO does. In fact, the economy has performed better than either of the two agencies has projected. We remain confident that the economy will continue to enjoy healthy growth with low inflation for the foreseeable future.

If, however, CBO turns out to be right about the economy, and the path to balance demands the lower discretionary caps, the President will stick to them.

Savings in the Out-Years

Finally, you asked some Cabinet secretaries what policies they will pursue to cut certain programs to funding levels that the President's 1997 budget outlines for 2000. The Administration will review its out-year discretionary allocations each year, just as Congress will do. In general, we plan to continue cutting the federal workforce, reinventing departments and agencies, terminating and cutting programs, streamlining processes, and finding efficiencies wherever we can.

Consider, for example, our record in maintaining our commitment to veterans in an era of constrained resources. We have improved and restructured the Department of Veterans Affairs' health care system, cut the processing time and pending caseloads at the Veterans Benefit Administration, raised the share of new federal jobs going to veterans, and established the Presidential Advisory Committee on Gulf War Veterans' Illnesses. We have, in fact, improved services for veterans even though Congress has reduced the President's requests for the VA. For instance, although the President requested \$19.2 billion for the VA in 1996, Congress appropriated only \$18.3 billion, hampering our efforts to improve VA health care facilities and claims processing even more.

As our experience in reducing the deficit shows, the Administration can provide important services for Americans while saving money. We plan to build on that experience as we confront the difficult choices that lie ahead.

I look forward to working with you on our shared goal of reaching balance in 2002.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jacob J. Lew". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large loop at the beginning and a long, sweeping tail.

Jacob J. Lew
Acting Director

cc: The Honorable Martin O. Sabo



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

THE DIRECTOR

June 10, 1996

M-96-30

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HEADS OF EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

FROM:

Alice M. Rivlin
Director

SUBJECT:

FY 1998 Budget Planning Guidance

Agencies must begin planning for the President's FY 1998 Budget in spite of the substantial uncertainties that we face about FY 1997 funding levels. By September 9, agencies should submit to OMB their budget requests for discretionary programs for FY 1998 – based on the FY 1998 discretionary budget authority and outlay amounts reflected in the FY 1997 Budget, adjusted for the outyear effects of appropriations enacted after the President transmitted the FY 1997 Budget. Agencies should make FTE employment consistent with their proposed funding levels and streamlining plans.

In the FY 1998 process, the President will have a chance to reassess FY 1998 funding levels for individual programs that were outlined in the FY 1997 Budget, while maintaining the yearly path for overall discretionary spending through 2002 that he had presented. He may, and in some cases undoubtedly will, choose to increase funding for critical programs, forcing him to reduce funding for others in order to meet the tight constraints required to reach a balanced budget. To give the President alternatives to make such choices, we must develop funding options below the FY 1998 targets in the FY 1997 Budget.

Thus, agencies should include information that explains how to reduce their spending from the FY 1998 estimates in the FY 1997 Budget, in terms of budget authority, by 5% and also by 10%. However, in cases in which agency planning guidance levels are clearly insufficient to support Presidential priorities and the agency has used all realistic offsets from non-priority programs, the agency also should provide justification for a higher funding level.

The Administration plans to propose full funding of fixed assets in the FY 1998 Budget. OMB will issue specific guidance covering full funding policy and requirements for the FY 1998 Budget as a supplement to OMB Circular A-11. We will expect agencies to identify additional budget authority required to implement full funding more broadly in their FY 1998 budget submissions to OMB. We will consider adjustments to planning guidance levels based on agency budget submissions.

We will forward to you, under separate cover, discretionary budget authority and outlay levels for FY 1998 that reflect this planning guidance.

THE CLINTON ADMINISTRATION'S
50,000 CITIZEN PATROL PHONE INITIATIVE --
"COMMUNITIES ON PHONE PATROL (COPP)"
July 17, 1996



Using technology to help communities fight crime. Today, President Clinton and Vice-President Gore are announcing that the Cellular Telecommunications Industry Association (CTIA) has offered to provide 50,000 cellular phones and free air time to citizen patrols and community block watches throughout the country. The phones will be pre-programmed to numbers designated by a local law enforcement official.

"At last we have begun to find a way to reduce crime, forming community partnerships with local police forces to catch criminals and prevent crime."

- President Clinton, State of the Union, January 23, 1996

Fighting crime together. Community policing involves active participation by the community. Organized groups of neighborhood residents who patrol their areas and watch out for criminal activity is a proven crime prevention tool. In addition to preventing crime, community involvement in crime prevention promotes cooperation between law enforcement and residents. There are an estimated 20,000 neighborhood block watches and citizen patrols throughout the country.

Business, government and citizens, meeting our challenges together. With this in mind, last May in his commencement address at Penn State, President Clinton challenged citizens to join town and block watches and citizen patrols and actively participate in making our national community a safer place to live. Two weeks later, Vice-President Gore called on the cellular phone industry to work challenged the cellular phone industry to work with communities to fulfill the President's challenge.

A strategy that works. Community policing is helping to fight crime in America. The 100,000 new police that President Clinton is putting on our streets, in our communities and neighborhoods are bringing new security to the lives of the people on their beat.

- * **Reversing the trend on violent crime.** For five straight years before President Clinton took office, violent crime increased in America. Because of the President's tough and smart decisions to put more cops on the street and get kids, guns and drugs off the street, we are now beginning to reverse the trend in violent crime:
- * **Fewer serious crimes.** According to preliminary figures released in May by the FBI, serious crimes reported to the nation's law enforcement agencies decreased a full two percent in 1995. *It was the fourth consecutive yearly decrease in reported crime.*
- * **Violent crimes, murders and robberies are all down.** Violent crime fell 4 percent last year, and murders dropped by 8 percent. Robberies went down by 7 percent, forcible rape fell by 6 percent, and both burglary and arson decreased by 5 percent.
- * **Safer cities.** Cities with over one million inhabitants saw crime fall by 6 percent last year.
- * **Fewer guns on the streets.** The Brady Bill has already prevented over 60,000 fugitives and felons from buying handguns, and the assault weapons ban is working.

PRESIDENT CLINTON CUT THE DEFICIT MORE THAN IN HALF -- ON THE WAY TO BALANCING THE BUDGET

July 16, 1996

In today's Mid-Session Review, the Office of Management and Budget projects the deficit will drop to \$117 billion this fiscal year, down from its projection of \$146 billion just four months ago -- far less than the \$290 billion deficit when Clinton took office in January 1993.

PRESIDENT CLINTON HAS MORE THAN KEPT HIS PROMISES

- ★ **Deficit Cut More Than in Half.** Both CBO (\$130 billion) and OMB (\$117 billion) now project the deficit to be more than cut from the record \$290 billion when Clinton took office.
- ★ **10 Million New Jobs.** President Clinton promised his economic strategy would create 8 million jobs in 4 years -- and it has now created 10 million jobs in 3 1/2 years.
- ★ **Smallest Government in Three Decades.** President Clinton promised to cut 100,000 unnecessary positions from the bureaucracy -- and he has already reduced the federal workforce by 230,000.

DEFICIT CUT MORE THAN IN HALF

1992: Record Deficit. The deficit was \$290 billion -- the highest dollar level in history.

Today: Deficit Cut 60%. Both CBO and OMB agree that the deficit will be cut more than in half in 4 years. CBO projects the deficit will be about \$130 billion this year and OMB now projects it will be \$117 billion. [CBO 5/96, OMB 7/96]

- **Smallest Deficit in Over 20 Years as a Share of the Economy.** OMB projects the deficit will be 1.6% of the economy -- lower than any year since 1974.
- **Smallest Deficit Than Any Major Economy In the World As A Share of GDP.** In 1992, the U.S. had a larger budget deficit as a share of the economy than Japan, Germany, and France. Today, the U.S. has the lowest deficit as a share of the economy of any major economy in the world. [OECD, 12/95]
- **President Clinton is the first President to cut the deficit 4 years in a row since the 1840s.**

BALANCING THE BUDGET

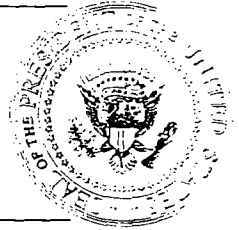
- **President Clinton Is the First President in 17 Years To Submit a CBO-Certified Balanced Budget.**
- **Republican Budgets Would Not Balance Without President Clinton's 1993 Deficit Reduction Plan.** Without the 1993 deficit reduction plan -- which every Republican voted against -- the GOP budget would not even come close to reaching balance in 2002. Rather than repeal it, Republicans depend on it.

CUTTING SPENDING

- **Government Spending Is Down.** President's Clinton's 1993 plan cut spending by \$255 billion -- one of the largest cuts in history. After spending as a share of GDP increased from 22.1% to 23.3% under President Bush, spending as a share of the economy has now declined from 23.3% to 21.7% of GDP and is lower than at any time during the previous two Administrations. [OMB, Fiscal Year 1997 Budget: Supplement and Historical Tables.]

CUTTING THE SIZE OF GOVERNMENT

- **Smallest Workforce in 3 Decades.** After increasing from when Reagan took office to when Bush left office, the federal workforce has been cut by 230,000 workers under President Clinton to the smallest level in three decades. Closing over 2,000 unnecessary field offices, eliminating 16,000 pages of unneeded regulations, and proposed terminating over 400 programs and projects.



Demanding Responsibility. Today, in a speech to the National Governors' Association, President Clinton announced that every person in the JOBS program must be working within two years. While the President welcomes the new possibility of bipartisan agreement on national welfare reform, today's decision continues his work on the executive level to move people from welfare to work. Through waivers the President has granted, 28 states have created similar time limits since President Clinton took office.

"We are very close to replacing a broken welfare system with one that requires work, offers opportunity, and demands responsibility. If we work hard and work together we should now be able to pass real welfare reform, and do it very soon."

- President Clinton, Radio Address, July 13, 1996

Tough on work, not on children. President Clinton is committed to welfare reform that meets a number of principles. We can make a difference if reforms:

- * Require welfare recipients to work,
- * Provide child care,
- * Impose time limits,
- * Strengthen child support enforcement by cracking down on deadbeat parents,
- * Require teen mothers to stay in school as a condition of welfare.

A record of executive action. Since taking office, President Clinton has been working to pass national welfare reform that meets his principles, but he has not waited for Congress to act. Instead, President Clinton is starting a "quiet revolution" in welfare, giving 40 states 67 separate waivers to allow for experiments in reform.

Today, 1.3 million fewer people are on welfare than on the day President Clinton took office.

Providing opportunity, demanding responsibility. Today's announcement means that every recipient of help through the JOBS program will be required to work within two years of beginning that program. This is the essence of welfare reform, as it makes work a part of every welfare recipient's personal responsibility contract.

Bipartisan cooperation. President Clinton welcomed last week's news that the Congressional leadership is now willing to send him welfare reform legislation that he could sign. He repeated his support for legislation proposed in the Senate by Democrat John Breaux and Republican John Chafee, and in the House by Republican Mike Castle and Democrat John Tanner. In February, the NGA passed a bipartisan resolution calling on Congress to make many of the changes the President has called for all along, including more money for child care and incentives to move people from welfare to work.

Preserving Medicaid's guarantee. President Clinton applauds the Congressional leadership's decision to drop the attachment of Medicaid cuts to welfare reform. Now, we do not need to repeal Medicaid's guarantee of quality health care for elderly Americans, poor children, pregnant women and people with disabilities in order to get meaningful welfare reform.

DAILY POINTS

Education Department Report on Truancy: How Communities Can Do More to Keep our Children Safe and in School July 3, 1996



Today, President Clinton addresses the National Education Association in Washington, DC. He will speak about the crisis of truancy in our communities and discuss how parents and local officials can work together to keep our children safe and in school. Following his address, the President will release a new Education Department Report which outlines the central characteristics of a comprehensive truancy prevention policy and highlights model initiatives in cities and towns across the country.

Truancy is an early indicator of trouble and a gateway to crime. President Clinton believes that early and comprehensive efforts to prevent truancy strengthen families and help keep our children moving forward in life. Truancy prevention initiatives have been shown to keep more children in school and dramatically reduce daytime crime in communities ranging from Monrovia, California to New York City.

Community members must work together to prevent truancy. The President will stress that truancy prevention requires the support of the entire community. Educators must work with parents, local law enforcement, and child service agencies to demand responsibility of students and their families and provide positive incentives which encourage school attendance.

A Challenge to our Nation's Communities. President Clinton will cite model truancy prevention programs from across the country. He will then challenge educators to return home and help their own communities develop local initiatives to keep our children in school. According to the Education Department report, most comprehensive and effective programs have five common characteristics. These include:

Five Basic Policy Elements

- * Parental involvement in all truancy prevention activities.
- * Firm sanctions for truant students.
- * Meaningful incentives for parental responsibility.
- * Ongoing truancy prevention programs in schools.
- * Involvement of local law enforcement and youth services.

Local Solutions to a National Problem: The Education Department's report recognizes nine communities which have made a creative and comprehensive effort to keep their children safe and in school. For example:

- * In **Milwaukee, Wisconsin**, local police officers participating in the Truancy Abatement and Burglary Suppression (TABS) initiative pick up truant students and take them to a Boys and Girls Club for counseling. Since the TABS initiative began, daytime burglary has decreased 33 percent and daytime aggravated battery has decreased 29 percent.
- * The staff of Project Helping Hand receives referrals from ten **Atlantic County, New Jersey** elementary schools. Students with five to 15 unexcused absences are assigned a truancy case worker who meets with the youth and their family to provide short-term counseling and aftercare. During the past year, 84 percent of the students participating in the program had no recurrence of truancy.

A Truancy Grant Program. Yesterday, the Department of Education announced a \$10 million discretionary grant program to address the issue of truancy. The Department, using money from the Safe and Drug Free Schools program, will award up to 25 grants to schools and community groups to design and operate programs that will get truant and other students who are not in school back into school. These awards will be made by September 30, 1996, and will range from \$300,000 to \$500,000.

A record of encouraging discipline and safety for our children. President Clinton has used the power of the Presidency to highlight a number of ways in which communities, families and schools can work together to keep our children safe. These efforts include supporting:

- * **Curfews.** President Clinton believes that curfews, when they are backed by a community of support and are a part of a larger plan to help fight juvenile crime, can play an important role in keeping our children safe. He has encouraged communities to look into ways curfew programs could benefit local children.
- * **School uniforms.** President Clinton has encouraged schools to adopt school uniform policies, which promote discipline and respect. The Administration has developed a guide for schools to assist them in establishing these policies, which are being distributed to 16,000 school districts nationwide.

FYI!!!

--PER MARY COUTTS BECK'S REQUEST.

Elizabeth/Kevin -

*FYI- we'll be requesting
this information in the next
several months. Please do not
answer any requests directly - we'll
coordinate the response.*

Thanks, Ashley



United States
**Office of
Personnel Management**

Washington, DC 20415-0001

JUL 8 410 : 59

In Reply Refer To:

Your Reference:

JUL 3 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR EXECUTIVE PERSONNEL AND SCHEDULE C CONTACTS

FROM:

Brenda B. Kay *Brenda B. Kay*
OPM Plum Book Coordinator
Office of Executive Resources
SES Services Division

SUBJECT: 1996 "Plum Book"

This is an informal "heads up" notice to you, our day-to-day agency contacts who handle executive personnel and Schedule C position management and staffing for your agencies. Congressman William F. Clinger, Jr., Chairman of the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight, has asked OPM to coordinate the collection of position/incumbent data needed by the Government Printing Office to publish the quadrennial publication titled "United States Government Policy and Supporting Positions," commonly called the "Plum Book." Since a number of you were not involved in data collection for the 1992 Plum Book, the following information should give you a good idea of what's involved. OPM will issue an official "data call" memorandum within the next week or two.

WHAT IS THE PLUM BOOK?

Every four years, just after the Presidential election, the Plum Book is published, alternately, by the House Committee on Government Reform and Oversight and the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs. The House Committee will publish the 1996 edition. This publication lists over 6,000 Federal civil service leadership and support positions (filled and vacant) in the Legislative and Executive Branches that may be subject to noncompetitive appointment (e.g., agency heads and their immediate subordinates, policy executives and advisors, and aides who report to these officials).

WHAT CATEGORIES OF POSITIONS ARE INCLUDED IN THE PLUM BOOK?

The position categories for the 1996 Plum Book are essentially the same as those which were listed in the 1992 Plum Book. The following

positions are listed by branch of Government, by department or independent agency (alphabetically), and by major and minor department or agency component:

- o **Executive Schedule (EX)** and salary-equivalent positions with pay rates established at Levels 1 thru V of the Executive Schedule.
 - o **Senior Executive Service (SES) "General"** positions,* i.e., those that can be filled by career, noncareer or limited appointment.
 - o **Foreign Service (FS)** positions.*
 - o **Schedule C (SC)** positions that are excepted from the competitive service by the Office of Personnel Management.
 - o **Other confidential or policy determining** positions at GS-14 and above that are excepted from the competitive service by statute and are of a confidential or policy-determining nature.
- * The vast majority of SES and FS positions are filled by career appointment because of statutory limitations on the number that may be filled by noncareer appointment.

WHAT POSITIONS ARE EXCLUDED FROM THE PLUM BOOK?

- o **Senior Executive Service (SES) "Career Reserved"** positions; i.e., those that can be filled only by career appointment.
- o **Schedule A and Schedule B** positions.
- o **Competitive Service** positions.
- o **Other positions filled competitively** under agency merit systems established by statute (e.g., GS grade equivalent (GG) positions in certain agencies).

August 1996

VP BLOCK: FOR DISTRIBUTION

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday																																																																																				
July <table> <tr><td>S</td><td>M</td><td>T</td><td>W</td><td>T</td><td>F</td><td>S</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td></tr> <tr><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td></tr> <tr><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td><td>31</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> September <table> <tr><td>S</td><td>M</td><td>T</td><td>W</td><td>T</td><td>F</td><td>S</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td></tr> <tr><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td></tr> <tr><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td></tr> <tr><td>29</td><td>30</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>		S	M	T	W	T	F	S		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31				S	M	T	W	T	F	S	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30								1 DNC dinner Bethesda REGO book time 1HR	2 Lunch with POTUS MMO meeting	3
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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003a. calendar	VP Calendar re: July 1996 [partial] (1 page)	07/18/1996	P3/b(3), b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Elizabeth Drye
OA/Box Number: 10456

FOLDER TITLE:

Chiefs of Staff Breakfasts, Briefings [2]

2014-0046-S
rc1431

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

July 1996
VP BLOCK: FOR DISTRIBUTION

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	1 Canada Day Note: 25th anni of 26th Amend POTUS off LA California	2 POTUS Chicago San Francisco San Diego DCCC dinner	3 Glicken meeting Jane Hopkins Lunch w/ POTUS POTUS NEA Staff time Hold Evening / 30mnRK/HM	4 Independence Day POTUS Travel MD Independence Day Recess	5 POTUS down today	6 Olymp. Vil. Opens
7	8 McLarty mtg Polish American Reception Post interview POTUS Crime event POTUS mtg Pres of Poland Press time 45min-roundtable Stoner Ceremony Independence Day Recess	9 Anniversary of VP announce Minimum wage vote Netanyahu mtg // Reception WH volunteer event White House Fellows Hold Evening / 30mnRK/HM	10 CG Website DNC Coffee DC Joint meeting w/ PM Net 10a Political calls POTUS North Carolina travel USNWR interview	11 Congressional meeting Insurance meeting Kamarc/Simon staff time Phys Activ/Health Rep Event Political calls Press time 45min-roundtable Baltimore DNC	12 11pm departure for Moscow GCC Prep Lunch with POTUS Press time 45min-roundtable Reed Promotion ceremony Video time	13 Note: POTUS Video-taping
14 Note: Opening mtg of IOC	15 POTUS off	16	17 McLarty meeting Note: Centennial park opens Return early morning hours WH morning cell phone event WLF WH reception 6:30 pm	18 Boys/Girls Nation Cabinet meeting DNC Dinner MD (helo) Enviro bfast Gore / Mbeki Cong mt Lunch with POTUS Hold Evening / 30mnRK/HM	19 Black Labor Alliance Face the Nation prep Gore / Mbeki prep Mtg w/ Sec Christopher Press time - Video / PBS	20 Note: Soccer opening in DC POTUS Denver
	GCC Moscow			Summer Olympics		
21 Face the Nation Note: 20-25 Olym Soccer RFK POTUS Denver	22 BPC luncheon Co-chair meeting Gore / Mbeki Baltimore Mbeki one on one dinner POTUS LA, Sac, SF 22-24 Gore/Mbeki DC 2 1/2 days	23 BNC working day POTUS LA, Sac, SF SAfric Emb PM Recep VP/MEG Mbeki lunch	24 Gore / Mbeki CBC am Note: US men v Portugal RFK Note: WH Endow fund recep REGO book time 1HR USSS photos/Sailors photo	25 POTUS Atlanta Jackson & Milan TN	26 Note: WH sci/tech event Note: Olympic Events Ocoee POTUS: Jewish Org leaders mt	27 Note: Olympic Events Ocoee
	Summer Olympics					
28 Note: Olympic Events Ocoee POTUS travel	29 Bill Nye taping 10min BPW DC Convention Children's TV summit 12-2WH Event / dinner / Sax club Pittsburgh	30 Gore / Mubarak meetings Mubarak DC dinner	31 003a New York - DNC dinner Hold Evening / 30mnRK/HM			
Summer Olympics						

June

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September 1996

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Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1 Note: Hispanic Heritage month	2 Labor Day	3	4	5	6	7 NPR 3rd Anniversary
August / Labor Day Recess						
8	9	10 NH primary	11	12	13 Rosh Hashanah sun down	14 Rosh Hashanah
Hold Evening / 30mnRK/HM August / Labor Day Recess						
15 Rosh Hashanah	16	17	18 NIKE Challenge	19	20	21
Hold Evening / 30mnRK/HM						
22 Yom Kippur sun down	23 Yom Kippur	24	25	26 Note: PCAST in DC	27 Note: PCAST in DC	28 Sukkot
Hold Evening / 30mnRK/HM						Hold Evening / 30mnRK/HM
29 Sukkot	30 UN Gen. Assembly 00363					

August						
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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

CHIEFS OF STAFF BREAKFAST

July 23, 1996

AGENDA

- | | | |
|------|--------------------|-------------------|
| I. | Welcome | Kitty Higgins |
| II. | Olympic Update | Stephen Silverman |
| III. | Schedule Update | Don Baer |
| IV. | Legislative Update | Barbara Chow |

July 1996

HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
	1 Olympic Village Open Paris, France RON: Bucharest, Romania	2 Bucharest, Romania RON: Warsaw, Poland	3 Warsaw, Poland	4 <i>Independence Day</i>	5	6 RON: Budapes...
			Prague, Czech Republic			
			RON: Prague, Czech Republic			
7	8 Budapest, Hungary RON: Tallin, Estonia	9 Tallin, Estonia	10 Helsinki, Finland	11 RON: Washington, D. C.	12 Westbrook Dinner	13
RON: Budapes...		RON: Helsinki, Finland				Camp David, ...
14	15	16	17 National Service Event Arts & Embassy Rec WLF Receptn (w/ POTUS/VP/MEG) Cabinet Spouses Lunch	18 WLF Executive Board Lunch Voice for America Intvw	19 Atlanta, GA (Olympic Games)	20
Camp David, MD						
21	22 Sculpture Garden Women's Dem. Club	23	24 WH Endowment Fund Receptn IOC Luncheon	25 Atlanta, GA (Olympic Games)	26	27
28	29 Media Conference Ladies Home Journal Intvw [W/POTUS]	30	31 Miami, FL (DNC Fundraiser)			

June

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HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

SATURDAY

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	VACATION	

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on 10/10/2010		

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MATERIALS

- I. The Executive Office of the President Telephone Directory
- II. Talking Points on President Clinton's Minimum Wage Proposal to Reward Work
- III. Talking Points on Earth Day and National Parks for Tomorrow
- IV. Highlights on the 1996 National Drug Control Strategy
- V. Anti-Lobbying Act for Federal Agencies
- VI. The President's Block Schedule
- VII. The Vice-President's Block Schedule
- V. Cabinet and Sub-Cabinet Schedules

**PRESIDENT CLINTON'S MINIMUM WAGE PROPOSAL TO REWARD WORK
HAS EMERGING, BIPARTISAN SUPPORT**

April 22, 1996

THERE IS NOW CLEAR, BIPARTISAN, MAINSTREAM SUPPORT FOR A MINIMUM WAGE INCREASE. Along with virtually every Democrat, 21 House Republicans now support raising the minimum wage to help working families lift themselves out of poverty. And there is a majority of Senators -- Democrats and Republicans alike -- who favor the President's proposal to increase the minimum wage by 90-cents over two years.

SENATOR DOLE AND SPEAKER GINGRICH WILL NOT LET THE MAJORITY RULE AND ARE BLOCKING A VOTE ON A MINIMUM WAGE INCREASE. Senator Dole and Speaker Gingrich should stop blocking an increase in the minimum wage. They should let the majority rule and bring President Clinton's proposal to increase the minimum wage up for a vote. *The bipartisan minimum wage train has clearly left the station -- it's time for Gingrich and Dole to either hop on board or get out of the way.*

MAIN STREET AMERICA DESERVES A CLEAN, SIMPLE VOTE ON THE MINIMUM WAGE. Congress should pass a raise in the minimum wage -- with no gimmicks, with no political games, and with no controversial amendments. That's the best way to help the American people make the most out of their own lives. **As Amo Houghton, a Republican Congressman from New York, recently said:** *"This is not a complicated issue. It should not be a partisan issue. It's timely. It's right, and I think we should do it."*

THE REPUBLICAN LEADERSHIP SAYS THEY ARE FOR RAISING WAGES, BUT THEY REFUSE TO RAISE THE MINIMUM WAGE. The Republican leadership claims that they care about working people, but they refuse to allow a vote on the minimum wage. Senator Dole and Speaker Gingrich should listen to moderates in their own party and support raising the minimum wage.

EVERY MEMBER WHO REFUSES TO ALLOW A VOTE EARNED MORE DURING GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWNS THAN A MINIMUM WAGE WORKER EARNS ALL-YEAR LONG. Every Member of Congress who refuses to allow the minimum wage to come up for a vote made more money during the government shutdowns than a minimum wage worker makes in an entire year. And over the past five years, while the minimum wage has been stuck at \$4.25 an hour, a Senator's salary has gone up by a third.

AS CONGRESS CONTINUES TO DELAY, THE REAL VALUE OF THE MINIMUM WAGE CONTINUES TO FALL TO ITS LOWEST LEVEL IN 40 YEARS. Each day that Senator Dole and Speaker Gingrich block a vote on the minimum wage, its real value falls closer to a 40-year low. You can't raise a family on \$4.25 an hour. It's time to raise the minimum wage -- it's time to make it a living wage.

PRESIDENT CLINTON AND VICE PRESIDENT GORE CELEBRATE
EARTH DAY, ANNOUNCE NATIONAL PARKS FOR TOMORROW
April 22, 1996

A strong record of accomplishment, a positive plan for the future. Today, President Clinton and Vice President Gore will join students and other community volunteers in restoring the C&O Canal Historical Park. This team effort highlights the President's ongoing efforts to meet the challenge on the environment as described in his State of the Union address. At the park, the President will both applaud local efforts to preserve our natural heritage, and reiterate his commitment on a national level to do the same. **By working together - businesses, communities, schools and government - we can ensure a clean and safe environment for our children.**

National Parks for Tomorrow. At the C&O Canal, President Clinton will announce a comprehensive plan to restore and improve America's national parks through Presidential directives and legislative proposals. The plan has over twenty elements, which include:

- * **Adding to the National Park System**, by expanding Pt. Reyes National Seashore by 38,000 acres, and supporting legislation designating new wilderness areas and purchase of Sterling Forest on the New York / New Jersey border.
- * **Improving visitor experiences**, by limiting overflight noise in Grand Canyon and Rocky Mountain Parks.

President Clinton has taken strong measures to protect the environment. After 25 years of bipartisan effort and three years of the Clinton Administration, we have taken great steps. In order to ensure the public health, preserve our natural resources and protect the global environment, President Clinton has:

- * **Given citizens the tools they need**, through strong environmental standards and programs, to build better communities by taking care of the environment.
- * **Fought attempts to both close National Parks and lift the ban on offshore oil drilling.**
- * **Worked to cut toxic air pollution** from chemical plants by 90 percent.
- * **Helped 50 million Americans breathe cleaner air**, in 55 cities across this land.
- * **Fought attempts in Congress to roll back the progress made in ensuring safe food and water for our families.**
- * **Led the charge for international agreements on global warming, biodiversity and population control.**

President Clinton will continue to ensure that new problems are met with new, flexible solutions:

- * The Clinton Administration has changed EPA rules and procedures to **reduce paperwork requirements for businesses** by 10 million hours.
- * President Clinton has **encouraged new solutions**, with programs like **Project XL**, which encourages responsible businesses to find inexpensive, efficient ways to exceed our tough pollution standards, and his **Common Sense initiative** for small businesses which emphasizes results, not punishment. President Clinton's **"Brownfields" tax incentive** will help return land to productive use by providing tax incentives to clean-up old industrial waste sites. This program reflects the best of **what we can do together** to protect our environment and revitalize our cities: Individuals, businesses, communities, and government at all levels working together to meet our shared challenges.



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY
Washington, D.C. 20503

FY 1997 NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL BUDGET STRATEGY HIGHLIGHTS

- The President has requested \$15.1 billion for FY 1997 to fund drug control efforts. This request represents an increase of \$1.3 billion over the estimated FY 1996 enacted level of \$13.8 billion, or a 9.3 percent increase.
- The Federal drug control budget is grouped into four major functional areas: (1) Domestic Law Enforcement, (2) Demand Reduction, (3) Interdiction, and (4) International.
- *Domestic Law Enforcement*, by far the largest component of the National Drug Control Budget, increases by 9.3 percent, from \$7.6 billion in FY 1996 to \$8.3 billion in FY 1997. Major enhancements include:
 - ▶ expanding activities, such as, DEA's Domestic Enforcement operations and FBI's Organized Criminal Enterprises program;
 - ▶ expanding BOP's bedspace capacity by 2,420 beds; and
 - ▶ continuing support for COPS' hiring goal of 100,000 new police officers by 2000.
- *Demand Reduction*, the second largest component of the National Drug Control Budget, increases by 8.7 percent, from \$4.6 billion in FY 1996 to \$5.0 billion in FY 1997. Major enhancements include:
 - ▶ expanding the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Program;
 - ▶ expanding the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Grant Program; and
 - ▶ expanding treatment programs that provide rehabilitative services for incarcerated individuals in prisons, jails, juvenile detention, and probationers and parolees.
- *Interdiction* increases by 7.3 percent, from the FY 1996 level of \$1.3 billion in FY 1996 to \$1.4 billion in FY 1997. Major enhancements include:
 - ▶ expanding enforcement operations on the Southwest Border (SWB) including Customs' Border Initiative (657 additional staff along SWB ports-of-entry) and INS' SWB Initiative (adding 700 more Border Patrol agents along the SWB, of which 105 are drug-related).
- *International* programs increase significantly, by 25.4 percent, from \$320 million in FY 1996 to \$401 million in FY 1997. Major enhancements include:
 - ▶ expanding source Nation counternarcotic activities to better address drug production, trafficking, and money laundering;
 - ▶ improving international controls of precursor and essential chemicals; and
 - ▶ supporting programs that promote democratic institutions.

1996 NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY

The 1996 National Drug Control Strategy organizes a collective American effort to achieve a common purpose and provides general guidance and specific direction to the efforts of the more than fifty Federal agencies involved in the struggle against illegal drugs and substance abuse.

This Strategy also offers a common framework to State and local government agencies, to educators and health care professionals, to law enforcement officials and community groups, and to religious organizations, mass media and American business to build a unified American counterdrug effort. The common purpose of that collective effort is to reduce illegal drug use and its consequences in America.

The Strategy acknowledges that drugs affect the lives of millions of Americans. Americans are especially concerned about the increased use of drugs by youth. Americans are also troubled by hardcore drug use and its devastating consequences to society. And while noting the worrisome, recent upturn in casual drug use by our youth, the Strategy acknowledges that we have made real progress in the past decade—progress that results from a principled, long-term effort by many Americans.

The Strategy also makes it clear that recent, successful drug control initiatives undertaken by the U.S. Government and supported by State and local governments and a full range of coalitions, community groups, churches, businesses, and private citizens from all walks of life have helped to maintain and extend the overall progress of the last decade.

New Strategic Goals and Objectives:

This Strategy sets forth five strategic goals, intended to ensure that the message of the Strategy is unambiguous and that our commitment is clear. All Americans must have a clear understanding our central purposes if this Strategy is to be a worthwhile guide for action. These goals clearly underscore the central purpose and mission of the Strategy—reducing illicit drug use and its consequences. Further, they acknowledge that anti-drug efforts do not occur in isolation and must be long-term in focus and that our efforts must be linked with companion efforts to curb the use of alcohol and tobacco by those who are underage. They also recognize the need for prevention programs to deter first-time drug use among adolescents and other high-risk populations and to reduce the progression from casual use to addiction and they uphold the belief that those who have started using drugs may need a hand in stopping.

The 1996 Strategy is founded in a firm belief that America can no longer tolerate the negative effects of drug use on the lives of our citizens—the personal tragedies of millions of Americans whose children have been seduced by the glamor and availability of dangerous and illicit drugs and substances; the members of our families who have been killed, wounded, or assaulted by drug users and traffickers; and our schools, neighborhoods, and work-places that have been ravaged by drugs.

Conclusion:

It is clear the we cannot be satisfied with managing the drug problem so that its consequences are acceptable to the majority. Our task must be to break the cycle of addiction so that we can significantly reduce both illicit drug use and its consequences.

It is also clear that this Nation's drug problem cannot be solved overnight. This Strategy presents for the first time a long-term planning commitment extending to the year 2000 to pursue the necessary resources for key drug program areas. Future National Drug Control Strategies will be modified in response to emerging drug trends and related developments.

The Strategy's goals and objectives require long-term planning to ensure that resources are brought to bear against the drug problem in the most efficient way. The focus must be on working hard, over a sufficient span of time to properly develop and implement programs.

HR 3078 - The Federal Agency Anti-Lobbying Act

104th CONGRESS, 2d Session

To amend title 31, United States Code, to prohibit the use of appropriated funds by Federal agencies for lobbying activities.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

March 13, 1996

Mr. CLINGER (for himself, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mr. STUMP, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. WOLF, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. MYERS of Indiana, Mr. BUNNING of Kentucky, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. PARKER, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. EWING, Mr. ZELIFF, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. HOEKSTRA, Mr. HORN, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. LAZIO of New York, Mr. MICA, Mr. SMITH of Michigan, Mr. TALENT, Mr. BASS, Mr. COOLEY of Oregon, Mr. DAVIS, Mr. EHRlich, Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania, Mr. GUTKNECHT, Mr. HAYWORTH, Mr. HOSTETTLER, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. MCINTOSH, Mr. SCARBOROUGH, Mr. SHADEGG, Mrs. SEASTRAND, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. STOCKMAN, Mr. TIAHRT, Mr. HOBSON, Mr. BLILEY, and Mr. NETHERCUTT) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight

A BILL

To amend title 31, United States Code, to prohibit the use of appropriated funds by Federal agencies for lobbying activities. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the 'Federal Agency Anti-Lobbying Act'.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) FINDINGS- The Congress finds that--

(1) Federal agency employees have used appropriated funds to foster public support and opposition to legislation pending before the Congress;

(2) there are conflicting interpretations of the existing anti-lobbying restrictions; and

(3) the use of appropriated funds derived from tax revenues paid to the Treasury by all Americans to preferentially support or oppose pending legislation is inappropriate and improper.

(b) PURPOSE- The purpose of this Act is to establish a civil prohibition on the expenditure of appropriated funds by Federal agencies for lobbying purposes and to make clear that such funds may not be used in any manner or in any amount, however small, to organize efforts to affect the outcome of congressional action by appealing directly or indirectly for public support.

SEC. 3. PROHIBITION ON USE OF APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR LOBBYING BY FEDERAL AGENCIES.

(a) IN GENERAL- Subchapter III of chapter 13 of title 31, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

ANALYSIS OF H.R. 3078 - THE FEDERAL AGENCY ANTI-LOBBYING ACT

H.R. 3078, the Federal Agency Anti-Lobbying Act, was introduced in Congress by Representative Clinger (R-PA) on March 13, 1996. The bill was referred to the House Committee on Government Reform and Oversight, of which Representative Clinger is the chairman. No committee schedules are currently pending. The bill has 51 co-sponsors, all Republicans, and is endorsed by Senator Stevens (R-AK). The purpose of the bill is to prevent employees of federal agencies from using appropriated funds to "affect the outcome of congressional action by appealing directly or indirectly for public support." The bill states that Federal agency employees currently use appropriated funds to lobby the public for support and that this is both illegal and inappropriate.

Some examples of lobbying by federal employees given by Representative Clinger in his press release as reasons to support the bill are a Department of Labor Newsletter sent to hundreds of organizations leading off with a quote that "GOP lawmakers should stop preaching tax breaks for the rich..."; Environmental Protection Agency E-mail discussing EPA's and environmental groups lobbying strategy for unfunded mandates; and late Department of Commerce Secretary Ron Brown's invitation to associations for an "informational" briefing discussing opposition to Congressman Mica's legislation.

Representative Clinger originally offered the legislation as an amendment to the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 last November, however the amendment received only 190 votes and did not pass.

H.R. 3078 amends Subchapter III of chapter 13 of title 31 of United States Code by adding the language of the bill as a new section, 1354. Title 31, Money and Finance, outlines what federal agencies can and cannot do with federal funds. For example it deals with buying and leasing motor vehicles and expenses of meetings. Title 31 does not deal with lobbying restrictions.

United States Code Title 18, Crimes and Criminal Procedure, is the statute that deals with lobbying restrictions for federal employees. Section 1913 of Title 18, Lobbying with appropriated moneys, is revised from the original 1919 Anti-Lobbying act. The law applies to federal departments or agencies and their officers and employees, and states:

"No part of the money appropriated by any enactment of Congress shall, in the absence of express authorization by Congress, be used directly or indirectly to pay for any personal service, advertisement, telegram, telephone, letter, printed or written matter, or other device, intended or designed to influence in any manner a Member of Congress, to favor or oppose, by vote or otherwise, any legislation or appropriation by Congress, whether before or after the introduction of any bill or resolution proposing such legislation or appropriation..." Violators of the current law could lose their jobs and be fined up to \$500 and/or imprisoned up to one year.

WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR., PENNSYLVANIA
Chairman

BRADLEIGH A. GILMAN, NEW YORK
DAVE BARTON, INDIANA
J. DENNIS HASTERT, ILLINOIS
CHRISTOPHER A. MENNELLA, MARYLAND
CHRISTOPHER SHAYS, CONNECTICUT
STEVEN SCHIFF, NEW MEXICO
KEAMA ROS-LENTHEM, FLORIDA
WILLIAM H. ZELIFF, JR., NEW HAMPSHIRE
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JOHN L. MICA, FLORIDA
PETER BLUTE, MASSACHUSETTS
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JOHN D. FOX, PENNSYLVANIA
RANDY TATE, WASHINGTON
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JOSEPH MARCO, ARIZONA
MICHAEL PATRICK FLANNAGAN, ILLINOIS
CHARLES P. BASS, NEW HAMPSHIRE
STEVE C. LATOURETTE, OHIO
MARSHALL MARK SANFORD, SOUTH CAROLINA
ROBERT L. ENGLISH, JR., MARYLAND

ONE HUNDRED FOURTH CONGRESS

Congress of the United States House of Representatives

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT REFORM AND OVERSIGHT

2157 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

WASHINGTON, DC 20515-6143

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Independent

MAJORITY—(205) 225-5274
MINORITY—(202) 225-5051

NEWS RELEASE

For Immediate Release
March 13, 1996

Contact: Ed Amorosi
202-225-5074

CLINGER INTRODUCES AGENCY ANTI-LOBBYING BILL "Stop lobbying on government time," says Clinger

(Washington, D.C.) — Congressman Bill Clinger (R-PA) today introduced legislation designed to stop on-the-job grassroots lobbying activities by federal employees. The action came in response to cases where federal employees were producing and disseminating lobbying materials with the intent of influencing congressional action, in violation of existing statute. Clinger, Chairman of the House Committee on Government Reform and Oversight, made the announcement during a Capitol Hill news conference attended by many other Members of Congress.

Clinger stated, "It is my strong feeling that federal employees should not engage in grassroots lobbying activities on government time. In the last year, there has been an unprecedented level of lobbying activity which in my view goes beyond what could reasonably be considered as legitimate government activities.

"The existing law that is supposed to prevent improper lobbying activity has proven to be a toothless tiger. The legislation I am introducing today will stop the misuse of public funds for lobbying activities by federal employees and their political bosses.

"As they say, the proof is in the pudding and listed on the "Top Ten Reasons to Support the Clinger Bill" (attached) are an employee check stub from the Department of Veterans Affairs opposing the House budget plan, Secretary Ron Brown's invitation to attend a briefing to oppose Congressman Mica's Commerce reorganization legislation, and a letter from the National Spa and Pool Institute complaining about receiving lobbying materials from an agency that regulates their industry, the Environmental Protection Agency.

"You might ask, what is wrong with the existing statute? The Anti-Lobbying Act of 1919 has been the subject of numerous opinions, often conflicting, on what it means. During the last 75 years, no one has ever been prosecuted under the law. Having DOJ as the enforcing

agency is like the fox guarding the chicken coop. Existing law needs to be clarified -- and we need a civil statute.

"This bill is modeled after a provision that has been included in the Interior Appropriations bill since 1978. The amendment covers only Federal agencies and provides that no funds would be used for any activity that is intended to promote public support or opposition to any legislative proposal including preparation of pamphlets, kits, booklets, etc. However, Federal officials can continue to communicate directly with members of Congress, and provide information, and respond to requests from members. In addition, the President, Vice-President, Senate confirmed appointees, and other White House officials would be able to continue to communicate positions to the public. The Comptroller General would enforce the provision if funds have been expended in violation; in addition, the GAO must report on the implementation of the legislation one year after enactment.

"This is a balanced bill that would still allow the Administration to effectively communicate its views. At the same time, this provision will eliminate and even protect the GS-12 career employee from lobbying or being forced to lobby grassroots organizations. Federal employees should be administering programs passed by Congress -- not campaigning with taxpayer dollars on behalf of their own special agency interests.

"This bill is endorsed by a number of national organizations including the National Taxpayers Union, NFIB, Chamber of Commerce, Competitive Enterprise Institute, National Association of Wholesaler-Distributors, Citizens Against Government Waste, Chamber of Commerce, and others.

"The bottom line is that this is good government reform. Taxpayer dollars should not be used for lobbying by government bureaucrats. I plan to move this bill through my committee, going through the hearing process, and then proceeding with moving the legislation to the floor."

Attached is a copy of the "Top Ten Reasons to Support the Clinger Bill." Additional information about these examples can be obtained from the committee press office.

###

TOP TEN REASONS to Support Clinger Federal Anti-Lobbying Act

Distributed by Committee on Government Reform and Oversight

1. **Department of Veterans Affairs** - Employee check stubs with message from Secretary Jesse Brown urging opposition to House budget plan.
2. **Department of Commerce** - Secretary Ron Brown's invitation to associations for an "informational" briefing discussing opposition to Congressman Mica's legislation.
3. **Department of Labor** - Newsletter sent to hundreds of organizations leading off with a quote that "GOP lawmakers should stop preaching tax breaks for the rich..."
4. **National Spa and Pool Institute** - Letter from EPA Administrator Carol Browner complaining about the receipt of lobbying materials warning of the dire consequences of enacting "Contract of America" provisions on Risk Assessment and Regulatory Reform.
5. **EPA** - E-mail discussing EPA's and environmental groups lobbying strategy for unfunded mandates.
6. **Council of Environmental Quality** - Widely distributed fact sheet entitled "The Lawbreakers' Bill of Rights" on the Contract with America.
7. **Commodity Futures Trading Commission** - Letter from Commissioner Dial to Washington Representatives urging them to contact specific members of Congress to oppose bill to merge CFTC and SEC.
8. **U.S. Department of Interior** - Letter to public land constituents indicating opposition to "Livestock Grazing Act".
9. **U.S. Corps of Engineers and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service** - "Taking it Too Far" slide show and panel discussion to oppose taking legislation.
10. **Corporation for National Service (AmeriCorp)** - Published first annual report containing "selected" clips praising AmeriCorp and criticizing Congressional action.

Washington Post
March 14, 1996

Republicans Back Bill To Fine Workers for 'Improper' Lobbying

By Stephen Barr

Washington Post Staff Writer

Congressional Republicans, renewing complaints that too many government agencies are thwarting GOP legislative efforts, said yesterday they would seek fines from executive branch employees who engage in "improper lobbying activities."

The proposed "Federal Agency Anti-Lobbying Act" would apply to nearly 2 million career civil servants and about 2,600 political appointees, but would exempt the president, vice president and top Cabinet department and agency appointees who undergo Senate confirmation.

The proposal comes at a time when House Republicans have been heavily criticized by Democrats, advocacy and nonprofit groups for supporting deep budget cuts in environmental, job training and education programs. Congress also took much of the blame for the two recent government shutdowns that disrupted programs and closed national parks.

But the sponsors of the new anti-lobbying bill said the proposed measure is nonpartisan and noted previous administrations, including the Ronald Reagan White House, had tried to use federal agencies to influence legislation before Congress.

The sponsors said the bill would provide an alternative to a 1919 criminal law that bans such lobbying but suffers from conflicting interpretations. "There has been no enforcement at all by the Department of Justice," said Senate Governmental Affairs Committee Chairman Ted Stevens (R-Alaska).

According to the proposed bill, "no funds made available to any federal agency by appropriation shall be used by such agency for any activity (including the preparation, publication, distribution, or use of any kit, pamphlet, booklet, public presentation, news release, radio, television, or film presentation, video, or other written or oral statement) that is intended to promote public support or opposition to any legislative proposal."

The General Accounting Office would investigate alleged violations, and federal agencies would be required to reimburse the Treasury for any taxpayer dollars improperly used.

House Government Reform and Oversight Committee Chairman William F. Clinger Jr. (R-Pa.) said some agencies produce "propaganda" or "political material" that "then recycles" into "grass-roots lobbying" efforts by special interest groups.

"It is time to put a stop to that," Clinger said, adding, "Taxpayer dollars should not be used for lobbying by government bureaucrats."

As an example, Clinger pointed to the use of employee check stubs by Veterans Affairs Secretary Jesse Brown to send messages that Clinger said urged opposition to House budget cuts.

Brown spokesman Jim Holley said the VA secretary does not engage in lobbying and that his messages to employees were cleared by department lawyers. "He would be shirking his duties if he did not inform VA employees

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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004. calendar	VP Calendar re: April 1996 [National Security Act] [partial] (1 page)	04/22/1996	P3/b(3), b(6)
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COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Elizabeth Drye
OA/Box Number: 10456

FOLDER TITLE:

Chiefs of Staff Breakfasts, Briefings [2]

2014-0046-S

rc1431

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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April 1996

VP BLOCK: FOR DISTRIBUTION

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday																																																																																											
	1 McCaffrey mtg NCAA final four ends Hold evening	2 Italian state visit KS Primary State Dinner VP hosts lunch 2 hours	3 DPM of Hungary GS staff time Passover Scheduling meeting	4 EK Staff time Ickes mtg Lunch w/ POTUS Passover	5 Good Friday	6 Delaware																																																																																											
Congressional Easter Recess																																																																																																	
7 Daylight savings time Easter Puerto Rico Primary	8 MIT prep meeting NC re-elect trip NYC DNC WH Easter Egg Roll	9 Com Tech Break POTUS mtg Greek PM Simitis Sec. Brown services WH recep for Relig Idrs	10 100 days until Olympics 45 min Olympic briefing Louisiana/Florida calls REGO Meeting Sec. Brown services	11 Boca Raton - DCCC Dinner Lunch N'Orleans DNC POTUS off today Public event in LA Louisiana/Florida	12 DNC Coffee Interagency Olympics Meeting Lunch w/ POTUS Olympic Security briefing Photos Tony Blair BrLabPty mTG	13 VA Caucus																																																																																											
Congressional Easter Recess																																																																																																	
14 POTUS departs evening	15 House budget due Note: IOC 100 Anni Olympic Mvmt NC POTUS Japan (returns on 21st)	16 AlbuqD/PhoenixL-DNC Holocaust day of remembrance NAB Las Vegas LVegas,Phoenix,Aib	17 1 hour NYTimes Builders for Peace Din 6p DNC lunch Meet UC chancellors MIT open meeting NSA 6004	18 Am Soc Newspaper Eds Lunch Am Soc.Newspaper Eds Recep Enviro Bfast - LCV / PEW NAFEO High Ed-Open 3:00 POTUS Japan (returns on 21st)	19 1st Anniversary OK City 3rd Anniversary Waco BU video taping OK City 9:00 am OK/MA POTUS Moscow Nuc. Summit (ref 21st) Boston videotape trip	20 MIT meetings Return to DC																																																																																											
21 POTUS Moscow Nuc. Sum...	22 CSD prep Earth day event w/POTUS Enviro press time Fam Conf Dinner Hold 60 min (RK) Intern photo McLarty meeting	23 Enviro event Laborers' Inat'l rec. 5pm (T) Lunch w/ POTUS Meeting with Jane Hopkins MEG travel meeting PA Primary PK Calls POTUS dip corps recep WH	24 BCTU ChineseSustDev opening Enviro event Novak Lunch POTUS cong. meeting REGO Meeting Hold evening	25 AIDS meeting 90 MIN Enviro mtg - Goldman photo Harvard Youth Viol Forum Litan Meeting (5m) Matheson 10m Note: Rivlin departure Video Time	26 1 HR Boston Globe CSD closing (T) DNC Coffee Hold 60 min. RK OSHA Event TN 200 speech prep 20min	27 25 An of Ken Ctr - WH Recep Olympic torch relay begins-LA																																																																																											
28	29 LA lunch NCTA event San Jose dinner California	30 MIT speech review OSTP Enviro CEO brfng Peace Corps Conf DC POTUS bk tie FDR Din WH POTUS Hussein/Peres lunch	March <table><tr><td>S</td><td>M</td><td>T</td><td>W</td><td>T</td><td>F</td><td>S</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td></tr><tr><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td></tr><tr><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td></tr><tr><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td></tr><tr><td>31</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> May <table><tr><td>S</td><td>M</td><td>T</td><td>W</td><td>T</td><td>F</td><td>S</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>11</td></tr><tr><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td></tr><tr><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td></tr><tr><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td><td>31</td><td></td></tr></table>				S	M	T	W	T	F	S					1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31							S	M	T	W	T	F	S				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
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May 1996

VP BLOCK: FOR DISTRIBUTION

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5 Guam Caucus	6 In Performance @ WH (T) Michigan Photo POTUS off Public Employee recog bfast APA NYC MEG	7 Council of Americas Recep IN, NC, DC Primary POTUS travels VP DNC Dinner NAVOBS	8 1 hour press time DNC finance lunch DNC GALA Lunch w/ POTUS POTUS p/o until 1pm Primary calls	9 Greek State Visit	10 FP press time McLarty meeting Olymp SubTask Frc Mtg (T) POTUS off Pres. Lissouba - Congo mtg. WH Photo Dinner (T)	11																																																																																											
12 Evening departure for Geneva Mother's Day	13 Geneva / Tunis Lunch w/ POTUS (T) RON Tunis Geneva/Tunis/Madrid	14 NE, WV Primary Tunis/Madrid	15 Primary calls Return from Madrid AM Hold Evening	16 Corp resp event DNC Coffee Lunch w/ POTUS POTUS Cong As Cauc Din (T) POTUS corp resp bfast	17 Drop by WH AsPacAm brief- ing (T) Olympic press time	18 Armed Forces Day Early AM departure Ocoee trials Opening of Olymp stadium TN GA olympic trip																																																																																											
19 Gore's Anniversary	20 Lunch w/ POTUS McLarty meeting MIT speech prep Note: TN Lady Vols @ WH Pacific Basin Ec Council (T)	21 AR Primary Wiesenthal Dinner NYC NYC	22 Cleveland lunch Minneapolis DNC dinner POTUS USCG Address Primary calls Wellstone dinner - MN MN DNC / Ohio	23 Lexington POTUS travel mtg w/ Kohl KY Day trip C/G Hold Evening	24 POTUS off Memorial Day Recess	25																																																																																											
26 Memphis in May closing Olympic torch in Memphis Memphis TN	27 Memorial Day POTUS Arlington events	28 Family Conf Dinner (T) KY Primary	29 NYC DNC lunch Primary calls New York Hold Evening	30 50 days until Olympics McLarty meeting Morocco Cr. Prince mtg WH Hispanic reception	31 POTUS off																																																																																												
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Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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005. calendar	VP Calendar re: June 1996 [National Security Act] [partial] (1 page)	04/22/1996	P3/b(3), b(6)
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COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Elizabeth Drye
OA/Box Number: 10456

FOLDER TITLE:

Chiefs of Staff Breakfasts, Briefings [2]

2014-0046-S

rc1431

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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June 1996

VP BLOCK: FOR DISTRIBUTION

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday																																																																																				
						1 RON Carthage TN 200 Nashville, Tennessee																																																																																				
2 Nashville, Tennessee	3 Iowa (I)	4 90 min message block MT, NJ, AL Primary Mubarak Dinner (T) NM Primary POTUS Princeton (T) Vol atty mtg DNC	5 Fulbright Dinner @ WH Gore Mubarak lunch GoreMubarak [00 S]	6 Lunch w/ POTUS MIT Prep afternoon Note: Harvard Commencement Wyeth Reception (T) early Hold Evening	7 MIT Commencement 10:00 Boston Note: 7 - 17 Baseball Olympic Team Selection Camp - Milli...	8 																																																																																				
9 	10 	11 McLarty meeting	12 Fatherhood Roundtable (T) Olymp SubTask Frc Mtg (T) Hold Evening	13 Ireland lunch Ireland State Visit	14 Flag Day Lunch w/ POTUS Race for Cure reception	15 Race for the Cure																																																																																				
Note: 7 - 17 Baseball Olympic Team Selection Camp - Millington, TN (MEG - T)																																																																																										
16 Father's Day Ted Koppel this week (T) Note: 7 - 17 Baseball Olympic Team Selection Camp - Milli...	17 POTUS off Philly/Pitts (T)	18 Congressional Picnic (T) Olympic Task force mtg (T) Pres. Clerides Cyprus visit	19 Congressional Picnic (T) DNC Coffee Fam. Conf. Press (T) Olymp SubTask Frc Mtg (T) Hold Evening	20 Family Conf prep McLarty meeting POTUS press picnic	21 Family Conf prep Olympic torch in DC 7:00 am POTUS press picnic	22 																																																																																				
23 Family Conference V Nashville, Tennessee	24 Family Conference V Return to DC evening	25 NSA mtg - [00 S] POTUS off Reed Promotion	26 DNC Coffee Lunch w/ POTUS Hold Evening	27 Olympic torch in Carthage Jackson dinner (T) Carthage, Tennessee	28 DLC Western Conf. Cal (I) POTUS G-7 Lyon, France Economic Summit	29 Independence Day Recess																																																																																				
30 Independence Day Recess	May <table> <tr><td>S</td><td>M</td><td>T</td><td>W</td><td>T</td><td>F</td><td>S</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>11</td></tr> <tr><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td></tr> <tr><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td></tr> <tr><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td><td>31</td><td></td></tr> </table> July <table> <tr><td>S</td><td>M</td><td>T</td><td>W</td><td>T</td><td>F</td><td>S</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td></tr> <tr><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td></tr> <tr><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td><td>31</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>						S	M	T	W	T	F	S				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		S	M	T	W	T	F	S		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31			
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- Speech to Debbie
- Scheduling map for ATR
 - Talk about letters
- Corey Wilson
- Jill

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

CHIEFS OF STAFF BREAKFAST

May 7, 1996

AGENDA

I. Introduction

Kitty Higgins

II. Legal Issues

Cheryl Mills

III. Message

Don Baer

- Info. on the President's record
- How the gov't is going to operate
- If asked by WH or other agency for info — the purpose of why you're asked is not relevant — 100% official activity — nothing is partisan in your language.

For DDC, DCC — can provide info. already publicly available — but shouldn't give preference/do not work

Info. on votes/records of members — can provide to WH

Clinton/Gore talking p.s. — only Senate-confirmed appointees can read/distribute; can't be copied in the building.

3-4- State of Union — recapitulating

- Something similar to '91 "New Covenant" (Georgetown) speeches.

- Friday Rem State — how we're meeting challenges we face. "Community Responsibility" speech.

- Welfare reform

- Responsibility of Father

- Crime —

- just as we have 100,000 COPS

- 100,000 vigilantes. — (Columbus)

- Family speech — Second week of June. — Vets, to violence, smoking —

- Coast Guard — Foreign Policy — Prisoner — economy/opportunity — college education

Ways to amplify -

- ① - ^{pick up} language - society pulls together
- ② - General Themes opp, resp, community
- ③ - focus is on specifics - What blowing PETS headline

Tem, Elvins - special winter -

Monday meeting -

Wadbridge HS -

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

CHIEFS OF STAFF BREAKFAST

May 21, 1996

AGENDA

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| I. Chief Information Officers | John Koskinen |
| II. Olympics | Kathleen Whalen |
| III. Affirmative Action | Alexis Herman/
Richard Hayes |
| IV. "Setting the Record Straight" | George Stephanopoulos |

Thursday - "memorandum"
- Justice ~~Memo~~ ^{FR} will summarize procurement policy...
60 day comment period - not a proposed rule (like ANPRM)
Consistent w/ Supreme Ct decision - Adairland - last year, and
Pres.'s decline to "mend" AA programs.
- Not likely to please anybody, - too far is SA for constituent groups.
- Under some criticism for not moving forward since
POCUS gave speech last summer.
< Adairland did not throw out SA >

~~7/7/57~~

(1) Defense Auth Bill

in info technology acquisition

will lead chief info, officers + Council

Inventory — critical Congressional letters, attacks,
inquiries — GAO, IG, personnel

Our responses

POTUS

— No new attacks

1/10 or 1/10/10

— taxes

— best when work
together. —

— welfare & crime

— spending

— gay marriage

— Affirmative Action

Latin — crime, welfare, AIDS

— Also working group on environment

— Todd Stern — Veto —

— disagree in each dept —

— Who's on duty each weekend.

— Hear what answers are before they come
out (eg Peña on Valverde)

Doug Sosnik — will do another round of
political briefings — Leanne Trudom
leaving to go to Commerce.

— Ann McGuire picking up her
responsibilities

Doc

— Tera O'Toole

— Steven

Calson

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

CHIEFS OF STAFF BREAKFAST
March 26, 1996

AGENDA

- | | | |
|-----|--------------------------|---------------|
| I. | Introduction | Kitty Higgins |
| II. | Legislative Agenda | Susan Brophy |
| III | The President's Schedule | Anne Walley |

CHIEF OF STAFF BREAKFAST

March 26, 1996

MATERIALS

- I. The President's Block Calendar
- II. The Vice President's Block Calendar
- III. Legislative Calendar
- IV. Remarks of the President's to the Xavier University and Cincinnati Communities on Corporate Citizenship
- V. The President's Corporate Citizenship Challenges
- VI. State Economic Pages

Revised 3/21/11

1996		March			1996	
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
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24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	Begin Energy Bills- Presidio for debate only- file cloture for Wed. Vote	Energy Bills debate Charities bill St. Dept. Conf. Rept.	cloture vote on energy bill Farm bill & Line item Conf. Repts.	Debt limit Bill and Omnibus Approps. Conf. Rept.	Debt limit Bill And Omnibus Approps. Conf. Rept.	

1996		April				1996	
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	
	1 No Session (House out)	2 No Session (House out)	3 No Session (House out)	4 No Session (House out)	5 (Good Fri) No Session (House out)	6	
7 Easter Sunday	8 No Session (House out)	9 No Session (House out)	10 No Session (House out)	11 No Session (House out)	12 No Session (House out)	13	
14	15 Immigration Bill	16 Immigration Bill Terrorism Conf. Rept.	17 Immigration Bill	18 S. 1028-- Health Insurance Reform bill	19 S. 1028-- Health Insurance Reform bill	20	
21	22 Term Limits	23 Term Limits	24 Term Limits	25 S. 1271-- Nuclear Waste bill	26 S. 1271-- Nuclear Waste Bill Dems. Retreat	27	
28	29 Amtrak Authorization Superfund bill	30 Amtrak authorization Superfund bill	* Note: The senate can be expected to vote on reconsideration of Balance Bud.	And Super-Majority for Taxes Legislation at some point in the month of April			

1996		May				1996
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
			1 Budget Resolution-- 50 hours	2 Budget Resolution-- 50 hours	3 Budget Resolution-- 50 hours	4
5	6 Private Property rights bill	7 Private property rights bill Safe drinking Water Conf. Report	8 Private property rights bill	9 S. 849-- Firefighter/ Discrimin- ation bill	10 S. 849-- Firefighter/ Discrimin- ation bill	
12	13 Medicaid- Welfare reform bill	14 Medicaid- Welfare reform bill	15 Medicaid- Welfare reform bill	16 MFN China	17 MFN China	18
19	20 OPEN-for unexpected legislation	21 OPEN-for unexpected legislation	22 OPEN-for unexpected legislation	23 Budget resol. Conf. Rept.	24 Budget resol. Conf. Rept.	25
26	27 Memorial Day Recess	28 Memorial Recess	29 Memorial Recess	30 Memorial Recess	31 Memorial Recess	

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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006. calendar	VP Calendar re: March 1996 [National Security Act] [partial] (1 page)	03/22/1996	P3/b(3)
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COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Elizabeth Drye
OA/Box Number: 10456

FOLDER TITLE:

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2014-0046-S

rc1431

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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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March 1996

VP BLOCK: FOR DISTRIBUTION

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday																																																																																				
					1 AZ/CO calls CEO REGO Bfast Lunch w/ JQ @ noon Prep for REGO speech Scheduling Meeting	2 CO enviro event Owens / DNC Romer trip - CO JJ AZ/CO																																																																																				
3	4 30 min REGO prep Dr. Gibbons time 15 m Greg/Elaine Staff time REGO budget speech 12:30 TV Violence Meeting UFCW Mt. w/ TN reps 15m	5 CO,CT,GA,MA,MD,ME, RI,VT Primaries DNC Coffee ID,MN,RI,SC,WA,AmSam Purim TN200 7:00 pm	6 KC Jobs retraining event Springfld-B/KC-L- DNC / CG MO Hold Evening (ss)	7 Council Jewish Fed drop by Fr to Fr mtg drop by Hold 90 min RK Lunch with POTUS MOcaucus/NYprimary PCSD Break 8:30am WHConf Youth Violence	8 Concord RON / POTUS Hispanic Pac Dinner Los Angeles CA	9 Ds Abroad, AK, AZCaucus Net Event- Contra Costa																																																																																				
10 NV Caucus	11 Nat'l League of Cities 8:30 Superfund tour / remarks TN - RON New Jersey Day GOTV TN - Memphis	12 Climate recept NAVOBS FL, LA, TN, TX Primary OK, MS, HI Primary TN VOTE POTUS Israel Egypt	13 Budget Event - Enviro Clean Car Conf & Recep Climate roundtable Primary phone calls 30m Work mtg. Child/fam	14 Climate Bfast WH GOP ABC Debate U of Ill ND Caucus Ends Owens 6:15/Levin 7:15 DC Speakers' Lunch	15 Cong Conf Call (T) DNC Calls (T) Train/trans. event	16 MI Caucus																																																																																				
17 St. Patrick's Day	18 REGO Houston Houston L/Dallas D DNC/...	19 DNC Lunch Globe meeting Joint Center Dinner OH, WI, IL Primary PA State Day POTUS Budget event Press time 45 min	20 Lunch with POTUS OR Primary POTUS Cab Mtg & Recep POTUSTobacco Event Primary phone calls 30m Hold Evening (ss)	21 [006] NSA Kamarck/Gibbons/Simon time Meeting re: Olympics sched Work visit w/ Pres of Haiti	22 DNC Lunch FBI/Olympics Jane Hopkins time Olympic Security mtg Scheduling Meeting	23 WY Caucus																																																																																				
24	25 AFL-CIO Reinvent lab Bethesda - AM UT Caucus Video time 30 Wisconsin phone calls	26 Milwaukee DNC lunch REGO event Wisconsin CA Primary	27 Alliance - Redesign Dinner AM radio call CIA visit - AM Hold 60 min (RK) Olympic Transpo Event Primary phone calls 30m	28 Crime w/ POTUS FAA rego request Jane Hopkins time Hold Evening (ss)	29 Amb & Mrs. Gardner DNC Exec Council Rec. PM Lunch with POTUS Mtg w/Assn of St Dem Chairs POTUS Turkish PM Demirel Press time	30 ND Caucus Virgin Islands Caucus Fargo N Dakota																																																																																				
31 AGJ's B-Day Palm Sunday Congressional Easter Recess	February <table><tr><td>S</td><td>M</td><td>T</td><td>W</td><td>T</td><td>F</td><td>S</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td></tr><tr><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td></tr><tr><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> April <table><tr><td>S</td><td>M</td><td>T</td><td>W</td><td>T</td><td>F</td><td>S</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td></tr><tr><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td></tr><tr><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>						S	M	T	W	T	F	S					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29			S	M	T	W	T	F	S		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30				
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Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
007. calendar	VP Calendar re: April 1996 [partial] (1 page)	03/22/1996	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Elizabeth Drye
OA/Box Number: 10456

FOLDER TITLE:

Chiefs of Staff Breakfasts, Briefings [2]

2014-0046-S

rc1431

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

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April 1996

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Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday																																																																																				
	1 McCaftrey mtg NCAA final four ends Hold evening	2 Italian state visit KS Primary State Dinner VP hosts lunch 2 hours	3 Mazer Meeting Passover Primary phone calls 15m	4 1 hour press time Enviro Breakfast Lunch w/ POTUS Passover	5 Good Friday Long Term planning mtg	6																																																																																				
Congressional Easter Recess																																																																																										
7 Daylight savings time Easter Puerto Rico Primary	8 NC re-elect trip NYC DNC WH Easter Egg Roll NC/ NY	9 Com Tech Break POTUS mtg Greek PM Simitis WH recep for Relig ldrs	10 100 days until Olympics FP press time Hold 60 min (RK) Louisiana/Florida calls POTUS trade event (T)	11 Boca Raton - DCCC Dinner Lunch N'Orleans DNC POTUS FP speech (T) POTUS off today Louisiana/Florida	12 DNC Coffee Interagency Olympics Meeting Lunch w/ POTUS Photos POTUS mtg w/Tony Blair British Labour Party Leader	13 VA Caucus																																																																																				
Congressional Easter Recess																																																																																										
14	15 House budget due IOC 100 Anni Olympic Mvmt POTUS departs evening Taxes due	16 AlbuqD/PhoenixL-DNC Holocaust day of remembrance NAB Las Vegas L Vegas, Alb, Phoenix	17 Builders for Peace Din 6p CSD prep DNC lunch VP down until 12:00 pm C007 POTUS Japan	18 Am Soc Newspaper Eds Lunch Am Soc Newspaper Eds Recep Enviro Breakfast NAFEO High Ed-Open 2:30	19 1st Anniversary OK City 3rd Anniversary Waco BU video taping 4:00 pm 4 hrs OK City 9:00 am OK/MA POTUS Moscow Nuc. Summit Boston videotape trip.	20																																																																																				
21 POTUS Moscow Nuc. Sum...	22 Earth Day Fam Conf Dinner POTUS off	23 Laborers' Inat'l rec. 5pm (T) PA Primary POTUS dip corps recep WH Enviro Fly' around(T)	24 CSD opening Hold evening	25 AIDS meeting Enviro Breakfast Lunch w/ POTUS Matheson 10m	26 DNC Coffee Olymp Sub-Task Frc Mtg (T)	27 Note:25 An of Kennedy Center Olympic torch relay begins-LA																																																																																				
28 California	29 SanJose lunch,LA dinner-DNC	30 Peace Corps Conf DC POTUS bk tie FDR Din WH POTUS down until 1:00	March <table> <tr><td>S</td><td>M</td><td>T</td><td>W</td><td>T</td><td>F</td><td>S</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td></tr> <tr><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td></tr> <tr><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td></tr> <tr><td>31</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> May <table> <tr><td>S</td><td>M</td><td>T</td><td>W</td><td>T</td><td>F</td><td>S</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>11</td></tr> <tr><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td></tr> <tr><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td></tr> <tr><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td><td>31</td><td></td></tr> </table>				S	M	T	W	T	F	S	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31							S	M	T	W	T	F	S					1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
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May 1996

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5 Guam Caucus	6 In Performance @ WH (T) POTUS Lunch APA NYC MEG	7 Council of Americas Recep (T) IN, NC, DC Primary VP DNC Dinner NAVOBS	8 1 hour press time DNC GALA Geneva speech prep (T) Lunch w/ POTUS Primary calls Hold Evening	9 Geneva speech prep (T) Greek State Visit	10 Olymp SubTask Frc Mtg (T) WH Photo Dinner (T)	11																																																																																														
12 Mother's Day	13 Geneva	14 NE, WV Primary	15 Primary calls Hold Evening	16 DNC Coffee Lunch w/ POTUS POTUS Cong As Cauc Din (T)	17 Olympic press time TN GA olympic trip (T) Note: Canoe Kayak Team Trials Ocoee	18 Armed Forces Day Note: opening of Olymp stadium																																																																																														
19 Gore's Anniversary Note: Canoe Kayak Team ...	20 Pacific Basin Ec Council	21 OT, AR Primary Wiesenthal Dinner NYC NYC	22 POTUS USCG Address Primary calls MN / MI DNC	23 POTUS travel mtg w/ Kohl KY Day trip C/G Hold Evening	24 Lunch w/ POTUS Memorial Day Recess	25 Memphis in May (T)																																																																																														
26 Olympic torch in Memphis	27 Memorial Day	28 KY Primary NYC lunch/Kbunk din DNC	29 Primary calls Hold Evening	30 50 days until Olympics	31																																																																																															
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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Cincinnati, Ohio)

For Immediate Release

March 23, 1996

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
TO THE XAVIER UNIVERSITY AND CINCINNATI COMMUNITIES

Schmidt Memorial Field House
Xavier University
Cincinnati, Ohio

12:28 P.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you so much. Thank you for the wonderful welcome. Thank you, Mayor Qualls, for the kind things you said, for making me feel so welcome here, for your outstanding leadership for Cincinnati. And congratulations on the recent success of your education and your stadium referendum. That was a very impressive thing. (Applause.)

Thank you, Father Hoff, for making me feel so welcome here at Xavier. You know, I graduated from Georgetown. (Applause.) I tell everyone I'm the closest Baptist you'll ever get to a Jesuit. (Laughter.) And I'm delighted to be here. The Jesuits have always been famous for their humility. (Laughter.) I hope Father Hoff doesn't get in trouble for saying that now that I had seen the Pope three times I could finally come to Xavier. (Laughter.) But I'm trying to move up in life and I enjoyed it. (Laughter and applause.) Thank you.

I want to say a warm word of thanks to my good friend, Senator John Glenn. Hillary and I admire John and his wonderful wife, Annie, so much. I want all of you to know that one of the most challenging jobs we've had in Washington in the last three years is to figure out how to downsize the government without undermining the quality of service we're giving to the American people. And we now have the smallest federal government in 30 years. It's 205,000 people smaller than it was when I took office. By the end of this year it will be the smallest federal government since John Kennedy was President. (Applause.)

But if you want to do that in ways that, first, are humane to the employees involved, that

do the maximum amount through early retirement, or give the employees time to find other jobs and generous severance packages, and don't hurt public services, it takes a really careful strategy. And the leadership of John Glenn, from his committee, telling us how to do this and helping us do it, was absolutely essential. And the whole country is in his debt for that and for many other things. And I wanted to say that in front of his constituents today so that you could know he deserves a lion's share of the credit for what you did. (Applause.)

I'd like to thank the young musicians for playing "Hail To The Chief" so well. Thank you very much. (Applause.) I'd also like to say that Felisha Coady can sing for me any time. I thought she was great. (Applause.)

You know, I love coming to Cincinnati today because Cincinnati really disproves something that Mark Twain said about you a long time ago. (Laughter.) Remember what Mark Twain said about Cincinnati -- "If the world would end, I'd come to Cincinnati, because everything happens here 10 years later." (Laughter.) That's not true.

Cincinnati is ahead of the times in many ways. I saw it today in looking at the remarkable work that you're doing with the communications between the school systems here and the universities and the business community trying to help every young person succeed. I saw it in the votes that were cast in the referendum. I see it in the growth of the phenomenal businesses you have here.

I see it in your successful obsession with basketball. (Applause.) I see it in many ways. So I am honored to be here today. And what I want to talk to you about today is something that will affect the lives of every person in this audience, but especially the young people. And let me begin with a little background.

I ran for President in 1992, having been governor of my state for 12 years, because I was literally obsessed with trying to deal with all the sweeping changes going on in our nation and world in a way that would allow us as a people to achieve three critical objectives. One is, I wanted then and I want now for this country to go into the 21st century in a way that every American who is willing to work for it will have a shot at the American Dream.

Secondly, I wanted to maintain the leadership of the United States at the end of the Cold War as the world's strongest force for peace and freedom, for security and prosperity. And, thirdly, I wanted to see this country come together around its basic values, not be divided as it too often is, especially in election season. If you were to ask me three years later what the most important lesson as President I have learned, it is this, simply: When we are divided, we defeat ourselves; when we work together, America always wins. (Applause.)

And so I began to work on these objectives. I believed that we needed a new economic policy, I believed we needed a new social policy that emphasized personal responsibility as well as giving people the opportunity to escape the problems before them. I believed that we needed

a new, aggressive, sharply focused policy in the world that got America more fair trade agreements and reduced the threats of not only nuclear war, but terrorism and the spread of weapons of mass destruction. And I thought we had to dramatically change the role of government, to make it smaller and less bureaucratic and less burdensome, but still very strong and effective in working with the private sector to create an environment in which individual citizens and families and businesses and schools and community groups could make the most of their own lives by working together.

Now, three years later you see the incredibly impressive dimensions at the time in which we are living, including some things that seem to be paradoxical. And so let me describe this time as I see it to explain why I've come here to talk about this issue of not only our responsibility in government, but businesses responsibility to make a better future for the United States and for the working people of America.

Consider just the last three years. Three years ago we had much higher unemployment. The jobs we were creating were overwhelmingly lower paying jobs; the deficit was more than twice as big as it is now. Well, after three years the good news is that the deficit is half of what it was three years ago; that our economy has produced over 8.4 million jobs; that in 1995, most of those jobs actually paid above average wages, not below those new jobs; we've had three years in a row of record new formation of small businesses; our trade is at an all-time high with other countries; interest rates have been low for home mortgages, so home ownership is at a 15 year high.

That is the good news, and that is good news. (Applause.) America has recovered our lost lead. We now lead again the world in the sales of automobiles and semiconductors. Every year there is a World Economic Forum in Europe that votes on the most productive economies in the world. After we had slipped to fifth four years ago, for the last three years we've been voted first by a panel of international economists again. America is number one. That's good news. (Applause.)

If you look at where we are with our social problems -- the crime rate is lower, the welfare rolls are lower, the food stamp rolls are lower, the poverty rate is lower, the teen pregnancy rate has dropped -- what has gone up is child support collections in the last three years. I think that's very hopeful for all of us. (Applause.)

Now, we'll never come together again until we acknowledge some truths, though -- the other side of this time of change. First, on the social side, all of those things are lower, but they're all still too high. They're all still too high. (Applause.) And I'm not going to talk at great length about that today, but I will say this: If we know what brings the crime rate down, which is more police officers on the street and community policing, effective partnerships in the community and giving our young people something to say yes to as well as something to say no to, we ought to do more of it, not less of it. We shouldn't turn away from it. (Applause.)

If we know now, because I have given the states and localities more freedom to

experiment in the area of welfare in three years than occurred in the past 12 years combined -- even though the Congress has still not passed welfare reform legislation that is both tough on work and good for children -- almost three-quarters of the people on welfare in America today are under welfare reform experiments, because our Executive Branch has just told the states to have at it. And if we know what works, which is investing in children, providing work alternatives, being tough and requiring people to go to work, but making sure there is a job there and making sure the kids aren't punished, then we ought to do more of it, not less of it. That's what we ought to do. We need to do that. (Applause.)

But let me come back now to the economy. How do you square all of those good statistics I just gave you with the fact that you constantly read articles about businesses downsizing, you constantly read articles who have worked harder and harder without a raise in years and years, and constantly see from your own experience that there are communities that have not been touched by any economic recovery? How can those two things be squared?

I want to focus on that today and what everybody's responsibility is. The truth is that the good news is true, and so is the bad news. So are the problems. They're both true. Why? Because we are entering a new economy that is so different that we're going through the period of most profound change that we've been through in 100 years. It was 100 years ago when most Americans stopped living on the farm and started living in towns, cities; 100 years ago when most people stopped working on the farm and started working in factories, or in businesses that supported factories or depended upon them.

And when that happened, there was a great uprooting of the patterns of life in America, and a lot of people had untold new opportunities, and a lot of people had a lot of money that they never had before. And a lot of people were left out in the cold and sort of felt like they were twisting in the wind.

America developed what was called then a new progressive movement -- and its first embodiment was a great Republican President, Theodore Roosevelt -- which began to ask the question: What are we going to have to do together to reap the benefits of the industrial era when most of us are now living in towns and cities, not living in the country anymore, in order that every American will be treated fairly and we can grow stronger together? That's what the big debate was.

That debate went on for 50 years, from the late 1800s, arguably until the end of World War II, when with the G.I. Bill and a lot of other things, the United States of America built the greatest middle class the world has ever known, and we had 30 years in which all Americans' incomes were growing, whether they were in the poorest part of our income scheme or the wealthiest part. And we had a very strong, growing country that was growing together.

Then, along comes the information and technology revolution. And now, most economic markets are not national, they're international, the market for money, the market for products, the market for services -- more and more global. Now, most work is done with the mind, not

with muscle, even in factories. Now, because of the information revolution, the nature of the workplace itself is changing.

How could I reduce the federal government by 205,000 people and nobody know it in Cincinnati? Why? Because of the digital chip. Because fewer people can do more work that is related to information gathering and dissemination. It is the most sweeping change in 100 years.

Bill Gates, the great computer genius who founded Microsoft, says that the digital chip is the most significant change in communications in 500 years since Gutenberg printed the first Bible in Europe. And that explains how you can have all this basically good news and still hear these gripping stories of people who are caught in the crosswinds of change.

There are basically three groups of Americans who are caught in those crosswinds. Number one, there are people who live in isolated, inner-city neighborhoods and isolated rural neighborhoods who have felt no economic recovery because they don't have new jobs there; it's hard to get the investment in.

Number two, there are the people, principally those in the bottom half of the hourly wage-earners of America, who work harder and don't seem to ever get a raise because they don't have a special educational skill that a rich country can pay high rewards to in a global economy where people who live for things we can't live on can send products into our markets.

And, number three, there are these people who have worked all their lives for big companies that are now being downsized either because they have to, to survive, or because if they do it, they can make more money because they don't need as many people, especially in middle management anymore. And you've been seeing a lot of their gripping stories. A lot of them are about my age.

You know, when you're 50 years old and you've worked for the same company for 25 years, and you've got two kids about to go to college, and you get laid off and you think, my goodness, I'll never get a job paying this again; how am I going to send my kids to college -- it's not a very comfortable thing for somebody to say, well, relax, the President just signed a Telecommunications Bill and it's going to create 3 million jobs in the next few years; go to work for Sprint or MCI. And you say, but, I'd have to go 500 miles away and I've got this home mortgage and I've got these two kids that are just about to get out of high school and what am I supposed to do?

So the good news is true, folks, and it's important. The United States has created 8.4 million jobs in the last three years and one month. And during that time the people in the other big six economies of the world have created a net zero -- three of the countries have created a few thousand jobs, three of the countries have lost a few thousand jobs; they netted out zero. So the Big Seven economies of the world have created 8.4 million jobs in the last three years, all of them in America. I wouldn't give that up for anything in the world. That's nothing to

sneeze at. That's something we should want. (Applause.)

So the question is, how do we do today what was done 100 years ago? How do we keep the dynamism of the American economy? How do we go forward into the future with great confidence? How do we do it together in a way that enables us to achieve our objectives? Every American willing to work for it has a shot at the American Dream. We have stronger families and better childhoods for all of our people. How are we going to do that? That is what I want to talk about today.

Yes, the government has certain responsibilities. I've described some of the things we have already done. There are other things that we should do in government. We ought to finish the work of balancing the budget to get interest rates down even further in a way that will enable us to invest and grow our economy. (Applause.) We ought to do that without cutting our investments in things like education and the environment and research and technology and college loans and college scholarships, the things that will grow the economy. We should do that, and we can do that. (Applause.)

We ought to pass some tax relief for average families. And I think the most important tax benefit we could give America at a time when education is critical to income in the future is to give every American family a deduction of up to \$10,000 a year for the cost of college education. I believe that. (Applause.)

Now, there are other things that we ought to do. But let's face it, one of the things that we have done in downsizing the government is to become even more reliant on the private sector. A far higher percentage of the new jobs created in our administration our private sector jobs, as compared with the jobs created in the previous 12 years. I want it that way. But if that is true, that means that this new era puts even more responsibility on that private sector, not only to grow and do well, but to help in dealing with the dislocations, the problems and the challenges that this new age imposes upon us.

That's what I want to talk about today. And I don't want to ask you if you agree with me on all these things, but at least I want you to think about this, because we have to succeed as citizens, as workers and as parents in order for America to grow. We all have mutual roles. And let me begin again by saying what I said before: Our business community is the engine of economic growth, that's the envy of the entire world. The most fundamental responsibility of any business in a free enterprise system is to make a profit. That's how they hire people and pay them. That's how they serve their consumers. So that's important.

But we recognize that there are other responsibilities, as well. Some businesses are in trouble, and some businesses are so small they can only worry about the bottom line. But what I want to say to you today is that a lot of businesses in America today never make the headlines because what they're doing is good, in trying to help people cope with all these changes. And in trying to help their employees cope with these changes, they're actually making more money.

So as we look ahead, we should ask ourselves what is the role of government in this new era? It should be smaller, it should be less bureaucratic, but it should be strong enough to help to create a climate which enables people to make the most of their own lives. What is the role of business in this new era? It should, first and foremost, do well, make money so you can hire people and contribute. But it should, whenever possible, do well in a way that strengthens families and grows the middle class in a way that develops a loyal, productive work force for the business and keeps the middle class alive so we can support all these businesses by buying the goods and services that they produce. That is the balance that we must seek to achieve. (Applause.)

It is also true that none of us exists in a vacuum. Business leaders would be the first to say that they are not motivated solely by economic considerations. I just talked about the work here done in Cincinnati, in trying to develop the capacities of our young people here. And John Pepper, of Proctor and Gamble, was there. They've invested a lot of money in this. I don't know if it helps their bottom line in the short run, but in the long run it's the morally right thing to do. I think will turn out to be good for the company, by building a community that's positive to live in.

The other day I was with three grocery store chains who announced that they were going to give up all their vending machines for cigarettes because they couldn't enforce the law that says it's illegal for young people under the age of 18 to smoke and they didn't want to be a part of it so they're just going to give up the income. They're just going to give it up. (Applause.)

So I think it's important to recognize that there are a lot of incredibly good things going on in the private sector today. And that's what I want to talk to you about -- because the people of this country are our most important asset. And our ability, first of all, to develop the educational capacity of our people, and secondly, to develop good values and a good sense of partnership in every workplace in America is going to be critical to our future. Because you look at the work -- you can move technology anywhere. You can now move information anywhere. You can move money anywhere in the flash of an eye. What we have that is special -- what you have that is special in Cincinnati are what's been done here already and the people who live here. That's what's special. That's the key to the future. (Applause.)

So I believe that the government has a responsibility to create a framework in which the economy can grow. And the government has a responsibility to help people who fall between the cracks in this new era.

The private sector also has some challenges facing it, and many companies are meeting those challenges. Let me just mention five -- one or two were mentioned by Senator Glenn. First and most important, we have to encourage companies to be more family-friendly, because most parents work -- most parents work. (Applause.) Most of us who are parents believe that that's still our most important job. For all my responsibilities to you, I still think it's my most important job. (Applause.)

So we have got to work for a country where people can succeed at home and at work. Let's take Procter & Gamble. I'll talk about their policy. When a P&G employee gives birth to a child, she gets a year of maternity leave; then eligible for up to five years of reduced work hours to have more time to care for the child. Now, arguably, that costs some money. But, arguably, you get it back in a fanatically loyal employee who can stay with the company for a longer period of time. Not every company can afford to do that, but those who do wind up doing pretty well.

The company offers direct subsidies for child care, so that children can have a more safe and secure environment.

The first major bill I signed into law was the Family and Medical Leave Act, which requires most companies except the very smallest ones to at least give people some time off without losing their job when there's a baby born, a sick parent or some other kind of family emergency. I think that that is a very important principle. If we want to succeed in a world where most parents have to work, then the workplace has to be more family friendly. And the government and all the rest of us should do whatever we can to give the incentives and the encouragement to the business sector to make those workplaces family friendly. (Applause.)

Secondly, we need to encourage companies, even the smaller businesses, to find ways to give their employees access, at least, to health care and to retirement. (Applause.)

You know, now that more and more people are working for smaller companies, we have a smaller percentage of people in the work force with health insurance tied to their job than we did 10 years ago. And we're the only wealthy country in the world that doesn't provide a system for health insurance for all working families when they're under 65; Medicare takes care of it for everybody over 65.

This is a big challenge. The same thing is true with pensions. More and more small businesses are developing what are called "defined contribution plans" instead of "defined benefit plans." And more and more people now are changing jobs before they stay 10 years on the job and before their pension vests.

So what do we have to do? We don't want to stop the dynamism in the economy. If you try to freeze things, unemployment will go up. We want to keep creating jobs. So what do we have to do? We have to develop health care packages that people can carry around with them from job to job. (Applause.) We have to make it easier for small businesses to take out pension plans for the owners and the employees. And we have to develop some portability provisions so that people can carry those pension plans around, including being able to stop contributing in the period when they're unemployed and pick it up again, and make up the difference. We've got to do some things like that if we want people to do well over the long run. (Applause.)

I met a young man at the airport when I came in today, wrote me a letter about his

mother not being able to get health insurance, and it led to his mother being able to get health insurance. But the Kassebaum-Kennedy bill that Senator Glenn spoke about is the first step along the way. It doesn't solve all the problems, but it's a first step along our journey to developing a system that will enable the economy to continue to grow and provide some economic security for families who need it. It simply says that you can't automatically lose your health insurance when you change jobs or when somebody in the family gets sick. That's what health insurance is for, to cover people when they get sick. (Applause.)

We also need to make it easier for small businesses to buy in the insurance pools that are large so they can buy insurance more cheaply. But we also need to encourage and laud and lift up companies that provide these kinds of benefits. Starbucks Coffee is a big chain now in America; it hasn't always been a big change. But they provide health insurance for their employees -- quite unusual in that kind of business. And why do they do it? Well, they think it's the right thing to do, but they also conducted an analysis of why there was so much turnover in that line of work. And one reason was, all these young people who work for them said, we can't get any health insurance, we would stay a year and go do something else.

So they discovered that it cost them \$1,500 to train a new employee, which meant if they bought health insurance for their work force -- most of whom are young, healthy and single -- and they stay three years instead of one year, they would make up all the money and still some. So, sometimes it's possible to do right and do well, and we should encourage that. (Applause.)

The other thing we need to do is to do more to encourage companies and to challenge them to invest in their employees. I got a letter the other day from a man who is head of a big, high-tech company who said the single most significant challenge facing the American people today in the area of education is reeducating the existing work force; it's the only way to get incomes up. We have got to help people do that. (Applause.)

Now, there are lots of companies that are doing this. The American people need to know about it. We need to lift them up. Others need to be encouraged to follow their lead. They should get telephone calls and ask how they did it and made money besides. You take one of my favorites, Harley Davidson, because they brought motorcycles back to America -- (applause) -- they set up basic reading, writing and math skills instruction at an on-site learning center, and they made money out of doing it, because their employees became more productive.

Xerox, a lot of other companies, do this. United Technologies will permit a person who is an employee there to go back to school for any degree program, whatever -- it doesn't even have to have anything to do with their job, and they'll pay a lot of the tuition and give them half the time off.

We need to look at what the policies of good companies are and lift these companies up and ask ourselves: Is there something the government can do, something the community can do to make it easier for others to do this? But this is an important thing.

The fourth important point, I believe, is to encourage business to work in greater partnership with their employees. That can mean a lot of things. It can mean a greater voice in the production process, it can mean good faith in collective bargaining, it can mean gain-sharing of all kinds -- sharing the benefits when times are good, if you have to share the burden when times are bad.

It can mean that when there has to be layoffs, it can mean having policies that really work, to at least let the employees know that you're doing your best to make sure they can move from this life to another one.

I was at an interesting company in California a couple of weeks ago, Harman International, where they make a lot of electronic speakers for sound systems for automobiles and offices and homes and everything else. There's great fluctuation in their orders.

But to try to keep their work force whole and loyal, they set up a whole new business called Ole -- Off Line Enterprises, and they used all of their scrap materials to let their employees design products having nothing to do with their main line of work, and then sell them. And they were able to keep a couple of hundred employees all the time that otherwise would have gone out on the street, so they can call them back without wrecking their lives. It made the company money, but it also made the company a world reputation among the work force that they cared about them and they were trying to keep them whole in the tough times. We need to encourage things like that and support them. (Applause.)

If you look at what Synergy here in Cincinnati did, they had to trim their work force by 10 percent, and they did it by the beginning of this year without laying off a single, solitary soul. That's an important thing. (Applause.) They did it through early retirement incentives, through voluntary generous severance packages, and they have now put in a policy of no layoffs between now and 1999.

Now, the government can't make all companies do this; for one thing, not every company could do it. There are too many differences in the market. But we all ought to be out here knowing that these things are going on and that they're good, and we ought to be able to get this information out all across America, so when other companies are confronted with these challenges, they will ask themselves: Are there things I can do to support the economic security of the families of the people who are working for me? Are there things the government could do not to make me do this, because you can't freeze the future, but at least to create a climate in which it would be easier for me to do this and still do well?

The last point I want to make is that every company has a duty to provide a safe workplace. Now, a lot of people see this as the government's duty, and it is to some extent. For 25 years or more the Occupational Safety and Health Administration has had the responsibility of providing a safe work place, and I've opposed the attempts in the Congress to weaken OSHA and to undermine its budget and to make it turn back on its mission. (Applause.)

Fundamentally, what you want is for the value of every company to be a safe and healthy work place. You take Motorola. I'm proud that we worked with Motorola to open up the Japanese market to their cellular telephones and help them create jobs in America. But I'm even prouder in some ways that because of their own safety programs, their own safety training -- things that government does not require them to do -- injuries are 70 percent below the industry average in those plants. That's the sort of thing that we ought to encourage.

OSHA ought to be out doing more of what we're trying to do now, making partnerships with companies and saying: Look, if you can figure out how to have a safer, better work place, we could care less, you can throw the rule book away. We're interested in results. We want the employees to feel good when they go to work every day. We want them to participate in making the workplace safer.

These are the elements of corporate citizenship that together with the proper policies from the government will enable us to move into the 21st century with the American Dream alive for everybody. Just think about it, five simple things: family-friendly workplaces; health care and pensions; training and education; more partnership; and safe and healthy workplaces. Five challenges that the rest of us ought not only to encourage but business community in America to meet, but to help them to meet wherever we can.

Soon I will announce -- I will invite -- excuse me -- the chief executive officers of some of our country's best companies to come to Washington for a conference on corporate citizenship before I leave for Japan and Russia next month. And we are going to talk about the good things that are being done and how we can spread them. We're going to talk about not how we can complain about the disruptions that the global economy is bringing to America, but how we can do something about it to guarantee more economic security to the American families that are out there doing the best they can and working hard. (Applause.)

Let me say again, there is no running away from this future. We don't have to run away. This country can compete and win and maintain its standard of living and enhance it. And that is the only way we can maintain our standard of living and enhance it. You will not find a country that has run away from the global economy who is doing as well as the United States is. We can't run away. And we cannot do anything that will try to freeze the dynamism of the economy; otherwise we won't be able to create jobs.

But we can lift up those companies that are doing a good job. We can ask ourselves relentlessly, what sort of government policies in Washington, in Columbus or in Cincinnati, can help companies to do better. And we can continue to work together to create a climate in which every single workplace will want to be identified with these five characteristics.

I say again, we have got to do this together. The thing that works in the world we're living in is working together. And when America works together, we always win.

Thank you and God bless you. (Applause.)

END

1:07 P.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT'S CORPORATE CITIZENSHIP CHALLENGES

March 23, 1996

1. **FAMILY-FRIENDLY WORKPLACES:** *Create workplaces that allow workers to be both productive workers and caring and responsible family members. Family friendly policies can range from flexible work schedules, to help with child and elder care, to time off for parent-teacher meetings. Companies that recognize our broader obligations as parents, family members and citizens off-the-job get more committed employees on-the-job.*
2. **ECONOMIC SECURITY:** *Provide the security that a living wage, health care, and pension benefits can give.*
3. **INVESTMENT IN EMPLOYEES:** *Recognize that investments in your employees are every bit as important as investing in factories and equipment. Provide broad opportunities for education and training both in and outside the firm, for new skills and advancement.*
4. **PARTNERSHIP WITH EMPLOYEES:** *Give employees a voice in the workplace and share the burdens and benefits of good times and bad.. When restructuring and layoffs are essential to a company's long-term health: be open, be helpful, and be fair. Productive companies need committed employees.*
5. **SAFE AND SECURE WORKPLACES:** *Protect the health and safety of employees through management commitment and employee involvement.*

SOME EXAMPLES OF COMPANIES THAT ARE DOING GOOD THINGS TO MEET THE PRESIDENT'S GOALS OF CORPORATE CITIZENSHIP

FAMILY-FRIENDLY WORKPLACES: *Create workplaces that allow workers to be both productive workers and caring and responsible family members. Family friendly policies can range from flexible work schedules, to help with child and elder care, to time off for parent-teacher meetings. Companies that recognize our broader obligations as parents, family members and citizens off-the-job get more committed employees on-the-job.*

Procter & Gamble -- Cincinnati, OH

Procter & Gamble was recently listed in the 100 Best Companies to Work For by "Working Mother" magazine and was selected as #2 overall in "Fortune" magazine's 100 Most Admired Companies. They are listed in Robert Levering's "100 Best Companies to Work for in America." They are strong in high-performance and family-friendly policies.

Procter & Gamble has outstanding programs for new moms. After up to a year of maternity leave (40 weeks more than required under the Family and Medical Leave Act), working mothers are eligible for up to five years of reduced work hours to care for their young children. In addition, the company offers direct subsidies for childcare (up to 4% of salary), a perk from which more than 1,400 working parents benefit.

P&G has voluntarily opted out of advertising on daytime TV due to concerns over programming.) [CEO: John Pepper; Operating Revenues: \$33.4 billion; 39,000 employees; some union plants; publicly-traded. The company makes a variety of household products.]

Patagonia -- Ventura, CA

Patagonia of Ventura, California offers excellent maternity and paternity leave: four months, including eight weeks at full pay. Extended also to adoptive parents, this is one of the most generous packages in the country. Back at work, new parents have access to two on-site child care centers and are permitted five sick-child days per year. In addition, the company accommodates workers' lives outside the job via job sharing, work-at-home opportunities, flextime, and compressed workweeks. To top it off, the company has an excellent record of promoting women, with females holding more than half of the highest-paying jobs, including that of the President.

Patagonia offers an example of how "contagious" good corporate citizenship can be. After the tragic fire at Malden Mills in Lawrence, MA -- a major supplier of synthetic fleece -- Patagonia quickly announced that the disruption in supply would not produce any Patagonia layoffs. Noting the 15-year relationship between the two companies, Patagonia announced its commitment to getting Malden Mills back on its feet. [CEO: Alison May; Operating Revenues: \$126 million; 550 employees; non-union; privately-owned. The company manufactures and distributes outdoor wear.]

ECONOMIC SECURITY: *Provide the security that a living wage, health care, and pension benefits can give.*

Starbucks Coffee, Seattle, WA. In 1994, Starbucks became the first major company in the country to give all its part-time employees - 65% of its work force - full health-care benefits and stock options. Full-timers get stock options, too. Starbucks proclaims that doing so differentiates it in the labor market, allowing it to hire the best workers. That has made Starbucks one of the fastest-growing, most profitable chains in the industry. Started in 1971, with a single store in the Pike Place Market in Seattle, Starbucks is now the largest coffee-bar and coffee-retail chain in the country. More than three million customers walk into Starbucks weekly. In 1991 Starbucks became a corporate sponsor of CARE, the international relief and development organization. Today, Starbucks is CARE's largest sponsor. Last year, Vice President Al Gore presented CEO Howard Schultz with an award from the Business Enterprise Trust, a national nonprofit organization, for courage, integrity and social vision in business.

Republic Engineered Steel --Massillon, OH. Republic Engineered Steels, Inc. of Massillon, Ohio is 100% employee-owned and is developing creative ways to supplement the wages of its workforce. The company has recently implemented a "Target 60" project which is designed to save the company \$60 million in waste and production costs by using employee suggestions. And 50% of the savings will be passed along to workers. Every time the company reaches a predetermined dollar amount in savings, all Republic employees will receive an hourly pay increase. If the goal is reached, pay increases will approach \$3 per hour. [CEO: Russell Maier; Operating Revenues: \$670 million; 5,000 employees; United Steelworkers of America; 100% ESOP. The company manufactures carbon, alloy, and specialty steels.]

Fel-Pro -- Skokie, IL. Fel-Pro Incorporated of Skokie, Illinois supplements a strong salary package and profit-sharing with solid health insurance (the company pays 85% of every employee's premium) and a host of unique benefits: Every baby born to a Fel-Pro family is greeted with a \$1,000 savings bond and a pair of engraved baby shoes. When ready to travel with Mom or Dad to work, the company offers on-site childcare for \$90 per week (a 60% subsidization). At school age, Fel-Pro will reimburse 80% of the cost of hiring a tutor for a child having trouble in school and runs an eight-week day camp in the summer. Beginning at age 17, youth are eligible for summer employment and an automatic college scholarship of \$3,500 per year. Upon college graduation, the company sends a gift of \$500 to the new grad. As a result, Working Mother magazine routinely lists Fel-Pro in its Top 10 favorite companies. [Co-CEOs: Paul Lehman, David Weinberg; Operating Revenues: \$268 million; 1,700 employees; non-union; family-owned. The company manufactures automotive sealing products (including lubricants, adhesives, and gaskets).]

INVESTMENT IN EMPLOYEES: *Recognize that investments in your employees are every bit as important as investing in factories and equipment. Provide broad opportunities for education and training both in and outside the firm, for new skills and advancement.*

Harley-Davidson -- Milwaukee, WI. Harley-Davidson of Milwaukee, Wisconsin is back on top of the motorcycle market, and has done so by investing in its employees. According to CEO Richard Teerlink, part of Harley-Davidson's corporate vision statement says that the key to the company's success is to balance stakeholder interests through empowered employees focusing on value-added activities. To assist its employees improve basic literacy and mathematics skills, Harley established an on-site learning center providing confidential help to employees. In addition, Harley has started a program to provide educational resources and exposure to work settings for high school students. [CEO: Richard Teerlink; Operating Revenues: \$1.5 billion; Intl. Assn. Of Machinists and Allied Industrial Workers.]

United Technologies --Hartford, CT. United Technologies Corp. of Hartford, CT is committed to education and training. It gives employees time off to attend classes, pays for tuition and books, and, for those who complete their studies, 50 shares of company stock (currently worth about \$5,200). The studies do not even have to be work-related. Employees can go to nursing school or get a degree in creative writing. CEO George David hopes that 20 percent of his employees will use the plan. That would gradually increase the company's outlay to about \$50 million a year from the current \$11 million. Says David, "You want everyone to have a very positive agenda toward his or her life, and you get that positive agenda when you feel like you're in charge and engaged. You get that way when you're an educated person, when you have skills and are in demand." [CEO: George David; Operating Revenues: \$20.8 billion; multiple unions; publicly-traded. The company manufactures electronic components.]

Xerox -- Stamford, CT. Xerox Corp. of Stamford, CT has created its Business Excellence System, through which employees receive training in process improvement, problem-solving skills, work-group communication, process mapping, statistical measurement, and benchmarking. The idea is to give workers an understanding of how business excellence, customers, and teamwork must be linked for the company to succeed. Xerox has also integrated its training with worker empowerment. In 1992, Xerox estimated that at any given time, 75 percent of its employees were actively working on one or more of 7,000 quality improvement teams. Xerox's training programs provided education in group processes and quality in order to support the empowerment effort. Pulling this all together is Xerox's partnership with its union (ACTWU, now UNITE), to which CEO Paul Allaire attributes the company's success. [CEO: Paul Allaire; Operating Revenues: \$17.4 billion (12/94); 47,200 employees; UNITE; publicly-traded. Xerox is a document-processing company.]

PARTNERSHIP WITH EMPLOYEES: *Give employees a voice in the workplace and share the burdens and benefits of good times and bad. When restructuring and layoffs are essential to a company's long-term health: be open, be helpful, and be fair. Productive companies need committed employees.*

Cinergy -- Cincinnati, OH. Cinergy of Cincinnati, Ohio, a utility holding company that provides electric and gas services in Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky, had to trim its workforce by 10% at the beginning of 1996. And it's doing so -- WITH NO LAYOFFS. Instead, the restructuring is being done through early retirements and voluntary, generous severance programs. To reassure remaining employees, a firm no-layoff policy is in effect through 1999. In addition, the company has created a redeployment pool for employees whose positions were eliminated in the consolidation. These employees can take a leave of absence to return to school (and still receive benefits) and get assistance in finding positions in other parts of the company. [CEO: Jackson Randolph; Operating Revenues: \$1.8 billion (12/94). The company resulted from the recent merger of Cincinnati Gas & Electric and PSI Resources, and provides electric and gas services.]

Corning, Inc. -- Corning, NY. Corning, Inc. of Corning, NY, has established a partnership with the American Flint Glass Workers Union that is recognized as a model of labor-management cooperation. Together, the union and Corning management have undertaken the development of innovative workplace practices in each Corning facility. The Partnership agreement called for six essential values: 1) recognition of the rights of workers to participate in decisions that affect their working lives; 2) acknowledgment of the worth of all individuals and their right to be treated with dignity and respect; 3) recognition that workers are a valuable resource that should be preserved; 4) an atmosphere within the plants of trust and openness; 5) encouragement of individual creativity and participation; and 6) provision of avenues for individual growth and development within the workplace and the company. To implement these essential values, the partnership agreement called for the establishment of joint labor/management steering committees in each plant, and stated formal objectives to promote employment security. [CEO: Jamie Houghton; Operating Revenues: \$4.8 billion (12/94); 39,200 employees; American Flint Glass Workers Union; publicly-held (NYSE). The company manufactures fiber optics, plastic, pyrex, etc.]

Harman Electronics -- Northridge, CA. Harman Electronics (and its sister firm JBL Inc.) of Northridge, California were once the largest domestic manufacturers of loudspeakers, loudspeaker systems, associated electronics, and original equipment amplifiers. More recently, foreign-owned competition began developing reliable and lower cost products in shorter time frames, cutting into JBL/Harman's profits. As these factors began reducing product prices, JBL/Harman began to pursue two strategies: 1) improve their traditional products, and 2) develop new products based in digital signal processing technologies. A retrained workforce was key to this effort. Instead of trying to increase profits by cutting jobs and workers, JBL and Harman, in conjunction with the California Manufacturers Association, contracted with an external group to retrain over 600 workers in Statistical Process Control and Manufacturing Resource Planning to ensure continued employment for these workers. In addition, the company has created the "OLE" effort (Off-Line Employment) to build in a labor buffer for periods of slack demand. Under the program, when demand for speaker cabinets falls, workers shift to producing clock faces using scrap wood. [CEO: Sidney Harman; non-union; publicly-traded (NYSE).]

SAFE AND SECURE WORKPLACES: *Protect the health and safety of employees through management commitment and employee involvement.*

Johnson & Johnson -- New Brunswick, NJ. Johnson & Johnson of New Brunswick, New Jersey has a model safety and health program. At each plant there is a specialized staffperson dedicated to this function. These professionals oversee an extremely effective program premised on employee involvement, that includes training, strict enforcement and in-depth incident investigations. Their program also includes what is recognized as one of the best wellness programs (Live for Life) in the country. And it pays off: Johnson & Johnson's lost workday injury rate is well below industry average. [CEO: Ralph Larson; Operating Revenues: \$15.7 billion; 28,400 employees; a variety of unions; publicly-traded. The company manufactures a variety of health care products.]

Motorola, of Schaumburg, IL has made a corporate commitment to the safety and health of its 120,000 workers, and has three plants that have been recognized as Star worksites by OSHA's Voluntary Protection Program. As a result of its solid safety program, which includes extensive safety training, injury rates at the three sites are 70 percent below their low industry averages. [CEO: Gary Tooker; non-union; publicly-held (NYSE). The company manufactures wireless communications and electronic equipment.]

MATERIALS

- I. Message Event Schedule
- II. Remarks of the President to the People of Southeast New Hampshire
- III. Remarks of the President to the White House Conference on Empowerment Zones
- IV. Background on International Women's Day, (3/8/96)
- V. List of the President's Interagency Council on Women
- VI. Memorandum for the White House Task Force on the Olympic and Paralympic Games
- VII. The President's Block Schedule
- VII. The Vice President's Block Schedule
- VIII. Implementation of the White House Conference on Small Business Recommendations

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 13, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR SENIOR STAFF AND MEMBERS OF THE WHITE HOUSE TASK
FORCE ON THE OLYMPIC AND PARALYMPIC GAMES

FROM:



STEPHEN B. SILVERMAN

SUBJECT:

Olympic Planning

During the six months since our last principal level Olympic task force meeting in August, a number of you and your agencies have done significant work preparing for the Summer 1996 Olympic and Paralympic Games in Atlanta. On July 19, the President will declare the Olympic Games open, and the eyes of the world will be on Atlanta and the United States. Three billion people are expected to watch on television. Many of your agencies already have staff on the ground and a number of Cabinet Members have made successful visits to Atlanta. The President had a very positive visit to the Olympic stadium in January.

Vice President Gore and Mack McLarty continue to coordinate the strong Administration effort. White House staff meet regularly to address issues and requests raised by the organizers in Atlanta. A number of you have participated in meetings to discuss specific issues. Your efforts, and those of your principals and staff, are very much appreciated.

On Wednesday, March 6, 1996, we will hold a staff level, non-public, task force meeting to discuss key issues, to brief agencies on planning, and to hear from you on your various issues and plans for visits to Atlanta between now and the Games. We will meet from 10am-11am in room 180 of OEOB. A Cabinet-level and principals meeting with the Vice President is currently scheduled for March 28, 1996. Please hold this date on your calendars.

To that end, it is important that you provide to the Office of Cabinet Affairs (Fax: 202-456-6704) by Friday, March 1, COB:

- 1) the name, title, address, phone and fax numbers for your key senior official on Olympic and Paralympic issues;
- 2) an update from your August, 1995 report on your substantive Olympic and Paralympic activities, both thus far and in the coming months;
- 3) a communications plan for the next seven months, laying out specific initiatives, activities and visits to Atlanta.

Enclosed is a 1996 United States Olympic Games calendar, provided to you courtesy of USIA. We appreciate your efforts and look forward to our March meeting. Please RSVP your attendance to Lori Keller in Cabinet Affairs, 456-2572.

enclosure

cc: Mack McLarty
Janet Abrams
Ron Klain

February 1996

Presidential Calendar

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday																																																																																				
				1 National Prayer Breakfast Chirac State Visit	2 CG TRAVEL, NEW HAMPSHIRE RON NEW HAMPSHIRE	3 CG TRAVEL, NEW HAMPSHIRE Evening Off RON DC																																																																																				
4 National Governor's Association Annual Dinner @ WH	5 NGA Roundtable @ WH Afternoon Coffee Drop By Meeting w/ AARP Democratic Governor's Association Annual Dinner, DC	6 Speech @ NGA Plenary Session, DC Ambassador Credentials DNC Afternoon Coffee Evening Off	7 Speech to Natl. Assoc. of Independent Colleges & Univ., Off Complex Drop By Mtg w/ Democratic State Legislators, Cabinet Room Photo Ops (1 hour) Haiti Phone Call Hold Evening	8 Debt Limit Extension Bill Signing VP Lunch Telecommunications Bill Signing WH Briefing For Natl. Conf. of State Legislators, 450 OEOB Drop By Mtg. w/ Irish Deputy P.M. Dick Spring Iowa Interviews (1 hour) Defense Reauthorization Bill Sign	9 Day & Evening Off	10 CG TRAVEL, IOWA RON IOWA																																																																																				
11 CG TRAVEL, IOWA California Caucus Conf. Call	12 Lincoln's Birthday Down Until 1pm Roundtable Discussion w/ PTA Mem- bers & Students on Tobacco Drop By Central & Eastern European Coalition Meeting Drop By Meeting w/ David Trimbs Iowa Caucus	13 MORNING COFFEE Sign Executive Order on Immigration NII Event Release of President's Economic Report, Oval Office Dallas Cowboy's Event Budget Meeting (T) Hold Evening	14 Travel to Washington, Oregon & Idaho RON NJ	15 Education Tech. Event, Union, NJ CG FUNDRAISING DINNER, NYC RON NJ	16 Travel to Pennsylvania Tape Radio Address RON DC	17 CG TRAVEL, NEW HAMPSHIRE RON DC																																																																																				
18 Evening Off	19 President's Day Day Off 2 DNC DINNERS, OFF COMPLEX	20 MORNING COFFEE Swearing in of Kweisi Mfume VP Lunch Drop By Principals Mtg. on Bosnia Mtg. w/ NATO Secretary General Javier Solana Evening Off New Hampshire Primary	21 Ash Wednesday MORNING COFFEE Phone Call to Yeltsin Domestic Violence Hotline Event Office Photo-Ops Mtg. w/ Ukrainian President Kuchma Reception For WH Conf. on Empower- ment Zones DNC DINNER, OFF COMPLEX	22 Washington's Birthday DNC COFFEE Remarks to the WH Conf. on Empow- erment Zones Mtg. w/ Director Deutch Drop By Meeting of Lt. Governors @ WH Hold Evening	23 CG TRAVEL, CALIFORNIA Tape Radio Address in CA Meeting w/ Hashimoto (1 hour) RON CA	24 CG TRAVEL, CALIFORNIA CG TRAVEL, WASHINGTON Delaware Primary																																																																																				
25 Evening Off	26 MORNING COFFEE Award Ceremony (20 min) Videos Atlanta Brave's Event Congressional Meeting	27 Day & Evening Off South Dakota Primary	28 MORNING COFFEE Event (T) Meeting w/ Amir Al Sabah of Kuwait Congressional Meeting (30 min) DCCC Reception @ WH	29 Meeting w/ TV & Media Executives Interviews VP Lunch Evening Coffee Hold Evening	January <table> <tr><td>S</td><td>M</td><td>T</td><td>W</td><td>T</td><td>F</td><td>S</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td></tr> <tr><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td></tr> <tr><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td><td>31</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> March <table> <tr><td>S</td><td>M</td><td>T</td><td>W</td><td>T</td><td>F</td><td>S</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td></tr> <tr><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td></tr> <tr><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td></tr> <tr><td>31</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>		S	M	T	W	T	F	S	1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31				S	M	T	W	T	F	S	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31						
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March 1996

Presidential Calendar

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
					1 Ph. & Off. (9:00 am - 1:00 pm) AFTERNOON COFFEE Mtg. w/ Intelligence Community WH Fellows @ Live Radio Address Camp David	2 Camp David
3 Camp David Evening Off	4 CG LUNCH, DETROIT FUNDRAISER FOR CARL LEVIN DETROIT, MI	5 Address Natl. Assoc. of Counties. Off Complex DNC AFTERNOON COFFEE Evening Off CO, CT, GA, ME, MD, MA, RI, VT Primaries ID, MN, SC, WA & American Samoa Caucuses	6 MORNING COFFEE CG LUNCH, OFF COMPLEX Malcolm Baldrige Awards WH Reception For Conf. on Youth Violence & Drug Abuse Hold Evening	7 White House Conf. on Youth Violence & Drug Abuse VP Lunch Meeting w/ King Hussein Evening Off New York Primary Missouri Caucus	8 CG TRAVEL, CALIFORNIA (T) RON CA	9 CG Travel TBD AK, AZ & SD Caucuses
10 Day Off NV Caucus	11 Hold For New Jersey Travel (T) DCCC in NYC RON DC	12 Day & Evening Off HI Caucus FL, LA, MS, OK, OR, TN, TX Pr.	13 Hold 8:30 a.m. - 9:30 a.m. (SS) MORNING COFFEE Meeting w/ DC Community Leaders Hold Evening	14 Speaker's St. Patrick's Day Lunch (T) Evening Off	15 MORNING COFFEE Tape Radio Address Irish Reception (T) DNC DINNER, OFF COMPLEX Hold For Possible DNC Dinner, Off Complex (T)	16 Hold For Official Travel (T) MI Caucus
17 St. Patrick's Day Day & Evening Off	18 Hold 30 min. (LP) DNC AFTERNOON COFFEE Hold For Official Travel (T)	19 Ph. & Off. (9:00 am - 1:00 pm) DNC COFFEE PENNSYLVANIA STATE DAY RECEPTION 2 DNC DINNERS, OFF COMPLEX IL, OH, WI Primaries	20 MORNING COFFEE VP Lunch Monumental Core Meeting Cabinet Meeting Cabinet Reception Hold Evening	21 Working Visits w/ President Preval of Haiti Radio and TV Dinner, DC	22 Hold Day (SS) WH Reception For the National Newspaper Assoc. Evening Off	23 DNC FUNDRAISING LUNCH CINCINNATI DNC FUNDRAISING DINNER COLUMBUS WY Caucus
24 Evening Off	25 MORNING COFFEE Drop by Briefing w/ Atty. Generals @ WH AFL-CIO Reception @ WH CARPER FUNDRAISER, OFF COMPLEX DNC DINNER, OFF COMPLEX ▼	26 NGA Education Summit, NY (T) RON TBD CA Primary	27 DNC TRUSTEES DINNER @ WH	28 Ph. & Off. (9:00 am - 1:00 pm) Office Photo-Ops VP Lunch DNC AFTERNOON COFFEE (1.5 hrs) Hold Evening	29 MORNING COFFEE Meeting w/ Demirel of Turkey Evening Off North Dakota Caucus	30 Live Radio Address Gridiron Dinner Virgin Islands Caucus
31 Palm Sunday Evening Off						

February

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April 1996

Presidential Calendar

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	1 April Fool's Day DNC COFFEE Evening Off	2 Italian State Visit Kansas Primary	3 MORNING COFFEE Hold Evening	4 Passover VP Lunch DNC DINNER, OFF COMPLEX DEAN FUNDRAISER, OFF COMPLEX	5 Good Friday Tape Radio Address Evening Off	6 Evening Off																																																																																											
7 Easter Sunday Evening Off Puerto Rico Primary	8 White House Easter Egg Roll DNC DINNER, OFF COMPLEX DNC DINNER, OFF COMPLEX	9 MORNING COFFEE Meeting w/ Greek Prime Minister Costas Simitis (45 min) Hold Evening	10 DNC FUNDRAISING DINNER BALTIMORE	11 Day & Evening Off	12 MORNING COFFEE VP Lunch Drop By Mtg w/ British Labour Party Leader, Tony Blair (T) Tape Radio Address Evening Off	13 Hold Day (SS, PS) RON DC Virginia Caucus																																																																																											
14 Evening Off	15 Depart For Japan (p.m.) Taxes Due	16 Japan	17 Japan	18 Japan	19 Nuclear Safety Summit, Moscow 1st Anniversary of OK City Bombing 3rd Anniversary of Waco	20 Nuclear Safety Summit, Moscow																																																																																											
21 Nuclear Safety Summit, Moscow	22 Day & Evening Off Earth Day	23 DNC COFFEE Diplomatic Corps Reception @ WH Pennsylvania Primary	24 Hold 30 min (LP) Hold Evening	25 MORNING COFFEE VP Lunch DNC GALA	26 Hold For Travel to Georgia (T) DNC DINNER, PHILADELPHIA	27 Live Radio Address WH Reception For 25th Anniv of Kennedy Center Senate Democratic Retreat, DE. (T) FYI: Olympic Flame Arrives in LA																																																																																											
28 Evening Off	29 CG FUNDRAISER, Miami, Florida	30 Ph. & Off. (9:00 am - 1:00 pm) Office Photo-Ops AFTERNOON COFFEE FDR Memorial Dinner @ WH	March <table> <tr><td>S</td><td>M</td><td>T</td><td>W</td><td>T</td><td>F</td><td>S</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td></tr> <tr><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td></tr> <tr><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td></tr> <tr><td>31</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> May <table> <tr><td>S</td><td>M</td><td>T</td><td>W</td><td>T</td><td>F</td><td>S</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>11</td></tr> <tr><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td></tr> <tr><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td></tr> <tr><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td><td>31</td><td></td></tr> </table>				S	M	T	W	T	F	S					1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31							S	M	T	W	T	F	S				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
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May 1996

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5 Cinco de Mayo Evening Off	6 "In Performance @ the White House"	7 NEW JERSEY TRAVEL DNC / TORRICELETTI DINNER, NJ DC, IN & NC Primaries	8 Evening Off	9 Hold For Greek State Visit	10 WH Photographer's Dinner (T) Hold For DNC Fundraiser, Little Rock (T)	11 Hold For Arkansas Travel																																																																																				
12 Hold For Arkansas Travel Mother's Day	13 Evening Off	14 Evening Off NE, WV Primaries	15 Hold Evening	16 SW Voter Dinner, Off Complex Hold For Dinner (T) Hold Evening	17	18 Armed Forces Day Evening Off																																																																																				
19 Evening Off	20 Remarks to Pacific Basin Economic Council, DC Hold For Gov. Dean Fundraiser, DC (T)	21 Evening Off Arkansas Primary	22 Commencement Address @ US Coast Guard Academy, New London, CT (T) Hold For DNC Fundraiser, Hartford, CT	23 Hold For Meeting With Kohl (5hrs) (T) Hold Evening	24 Hold 30 min (LP) Evening Off	25 Evening Off																																																																																				
26 Evening Off	27 Memorial Day Observed Veteran's Events, Arlington, VA Evening Off	28 Evening Off Kentucky Primary	29 Office Photo-Ops Hold Evening	30 Evening Off	31 Evening Off																																																																																					

June 1996

Presidential Calendar

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
						1 Hold For CG Travel NM & NJ
2	3	4 Princeton Univ. 250th Anniv. Commencement (T)	5 Fulbright Dinner @ WH	6	7	8
		AL, MT, NJ, NM Primaries				
9	10	11	12	13 Hold For Ireland State Visit (T)	14 Flag Day	15
16 Father's Day	17 Hold 30 min (LP)	18 President Clerides of Cyprus (30 min) (T) Hold For Congressional Picnic (T)	19 Hold For Congressional Picnic (T)	20	21 Office Photo-Ops	22
				Olympic Torch Passes DC/Balt		
23	24 Family Conference, TN (T)	25	26	27	28	29
					G-7 Economic Summit, Lyon, France	
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February 1996

VP BLOCK: FOR DISTRIBUTION

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4	5 Amb. Harriman 15 m DGA Morning NGA roundtable w/POTUS	6 Fam. Conf. Plan Mtg (90m) NGA Plenary w/ POTUS Press prep - Sperling bfst Special election CA Wyden swearing in	7 Foreign Trip Plan Mtg Haiti Call POTUS Budget POTUS Olympic coin photo REGO PSA taping Trilogy speech message mtg Hold Evening (ss)	8 Chris Matthews CNBC 8pm DPM Dick Spring mtg Enviro meeting IA/MA Sat - press time Lunch with POTUS NCSL Sperling Breakfast Telecom Bill Signing	9 Claussen Swearing in POTUS off Scheduling Meeting Tech event	10																																																																																											
11	12 AAAScience Balt IA Caucus Lincoln's Birthday POTUS C&E European Coal POTUS down until 1:00 pm New Hampshire Baltimore	13 1 hour trilogy press Armed Forc NII Tyson Corner EK / GS staff time NIIAC Note: State Treas are@WH POTUS Cowboys Event Hold Evening (ss)	14 30 min trilogy press - Phil 50th Computer ENIAC Phil Ntl. Ptnrship Awards bfst POTUS Ec Report Valentine's Day Phil	15 30 min trilogy press - DC Sat press conf-Lieberman New York CG dinner	16 Bradshaw Depart Ceremony Meeting w/ POTUS POTUS Deutch mtg POTUS DNC Trustees Din POTUS Intel Mtg Sec. Chris President's day recess	17																																																																																											
18 President's day recess Florida	19 AFL remarks Miami DNC BusCl - Miami/FtL DNC Dinner Everglades POTUS down for day Presidents Day	20 Aids meeting 75min Amb. Holbrooke Mtg Asian Am. Bfast/Coffee EZ Prep Lunch with POTUS POTUS Mfume swearing in POTUS mtg w/ NATO SecGen NH Primary	21 Ash Wednesday DNC Lunch EZ Reception WH Kuchma mtgs 90 min Staff Meeting	22 Enviro meeting EZ Conf opening / Lunch POTUS at WH Conf EZ Washington's Birthday Hold Evening (ss) WHConf on Community Empowerment	23 Bfast Meeting EZ Mayors EZ Plenary session / Wrap up For Trip/Scheduling meeting Ickes Meeting POTUS to California REGO PSA	24 CT Mayors meeting CT Partnership - Emp/REGO DE Primary Sierra Club Board Mtg VP CT JJ / DNC CT																																																																																											
25	26 12:00 DNC Columbus lunch 6:30p DNC Cincin. Dinner Climate Change mtg Ut. Com Ohio	27 BHis Month Press Roundtable Chelsea's B-Day McCaffrey coffee POTUS hold day SD Primary New York DNC	28 Elder Maxwell 15 m NCTA mtg 15 m - GS Phone time POTUS Congressional mtg POTUS- AmirAlSabah Kuwait Prep for TV violence mtg REGO Serv to Citz Sat 11 VP/Amir Lunch Blair H	29 Enviro meeting Lunch with POTUS POTUS hold for Media Conf TV Violence Mtg 10:30-12:30 TV violence press time Hold Evening (ss) Balt - MD 7:00 pm																																																																																													

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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008a. calendar	VP Calendar re: March 1996 [partial] (1 page)	02/23/1996	P3/b(3)
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COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Elizabeth Drye
OA/Box Number: 10456

FOLDER TITLE:

Chiefs of Staff Breakfasts, Briefings [2]

2014-0046-S

rc1431

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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March 1996

VP BLOCK: FOR DISTRIBUTION

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday																																																																																				
					1 CEO REGO Bfast Hold 60 min (RK) Prep for REGO speech Scheduling Meeting	2 CO enviro event (T) Owens / DNC Romer trip - CO JJ AZ / CO																																																																																				
3	4 30 min REGO prep REGO budget speech 12:30	5 CO, CT, GA, MA, MD, ME, RI, VT Primaries DNC Coffee ID, MN, RI, SC, WA, AmSam Purim TN 200 7:00 pm	6 KC Crime event (T) Springfld-B/KC-L- DNC / CG MO Hold Evening (ss)	7 Council Jewish Fed drop by Enviro Break 8:30am Fr to Fr mtg drop by (T) Lunch with POTUS MOcaucus/NYprimary WHConf Youth Violence	8 Hispanic Pac (T) MN Our Stolen Future (T)	9 Ds Abroad, AK, AZCaucus Net - Contra Costa NET DAY CA w/POTUS CA																																																																																				
10 Caucus	11 Dems Abroad Conf Ends Enviro Fly Around (T) Nat'l League of Cities 1:00 (T) Reinvent Rep Card Enviro (T) TN - RON GOTV TN - Memphis	12 Climate recept NAVOBS FL, LA, TN, TX Primary OK, MS, HI Primary POTUS off IN VOTE	13 Clean Car Conf Clean Car Recep Climate roundtable (I) Lunch with POTUS REGO meeting Hold Evening (ss)	14 Climate Bfast WH GOP ABC Debate U of Ill ND Caucus Ends Owens 6:15/Levin 7:15 DC	15	16 MI Caucus																																																																																				
7 Patrick's Day	18 REGO (T) Houston / Dallas DNC/DC...	19 DNC Lunch OH, WI, IL Primary PA State Day	20 DNC Enviro Coffee Hold 60 min (RK) Lunch with POTUS OR Primary Hold Evening (ss)	21 Radio/TV Dinner Work visit w/ Pres of Haiti (T)	22 DNC Lunch	23 WY Caucus																																																																																				
4 AG's WH this wk	25 AFL-CIO (T) Reinvent lab Bethesda - AM UT Caucus	26 Milwaukee DNC Wisconsin CA Primary	27 Alliance - Redesign Dinner CIA visit - AM 100 8aJ	28 Globe meeting Lunch with POTUS Hold Evening (ss)	29 DNC Exec Council Rec. PM ND Caucus Begins POTUS Turkish PM Demirel	30 Gridiron Dinner Virgin Islands Caucus Fargo/Bis N Dakota																																																																																				
1 J's 11-Day m Sunday Easter Recess	February <table> <tr><td>S</td><td>M</td><td>T</td><td>W</td><td>T</td><td>F</td><td>S</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td></tr> <tr><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td></tr> <tr><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> April <table> <tr><td>S</td><td>M</td><td>T</td><td>W</td><td>T</td><td>F</td><td>S</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td></tr> <tr><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td></tr> <tr><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>						S	M	T	W	T	F	S					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29			S	M	T	W	T	F	S		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30				
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Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
008b. calendar	VP Calendar re: April 1996 [partial] (1 page)	02/23/1996	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Elizabeth Drye
OA/Box Number: 10456

FOLDER TITLE:

Chiefs of Staff Breakfasts, Briefings [2]

2014-0046-S
rc1431

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April 1996

VP BLOCK: FOR DISTRIBUTION

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	1 NCAA final four ends	2 Italian state visit KS Primary	3 Passover	4 ACOG Meeting Lunch w/ POTUS Passover	5 CSD Cabinet Meeting CSD prep Good Friday	6																																																																																											
	Easter Recess																																																																																																
7 Daylight savings time Easter Puerto Rico Primary	8 Jackson-Dinner (T) Lunch N'Orleans (T) WH Easter Egg Roll <u>Louisiana/Mississippi(T)</u>	9 Builders for Peace Dinner (T) CSD 9:00 opening (T) DNC Dinner (T)	10 100 days until Olympics Hold 60 min (RK) NYSA speech NSA (T) Passover	11 Birm-Lunch Boca Raton - DCCC Dinner Passover POTUS off today <u>Alabama/Florida</u>	12 DCN Coffee (T) Lunch w/ POTUS POTUS mtg w/Tony Blair	13 VA Caucus <u>Tunis (T)</u>																																																																																											
	Easter Recess																																																																																																
14	15 House budget due IOC 100 Anni Olympic Mvmt POTUS departs evening Taxes due <u>Tunis (T)</u>	16 AlbuqD/PhoenixL-DNC (T) Holocaust day of remembrance NAB Las Vegas(T) <u>NAB,Alb,Phoe(T)</u>	17 DNC Lunch (T) <u>VP down until 12:00 pm</u> [0086]	18 Am Society of Newspaper Editors Reception <u>Enviro Fly around(T)</u>	19 1st Anniversary OK City 3rd Anniversary Waco Am. Society of Newspaper Editors Lunch Possible OK City 9:00 am (T) <u>POTUS Moscow Nuc. Summit</u>	20 EEO Higher Ed-Din (T) <u>Boston videotape trip (T)</u>																																																																																											
21 <u>POTUS Moscow Nuc. Sum...</u>	22 Earth Day POTUS off	23 PA Primary	24 VP DNC NAVOBS Dinner (T)	25 DNC Gala Lunch w/ POTUS	26 DCN Coffee (T)	27 25 Anni of Kennedy Center (T) Olympic torch relay begins-LA																																																																																											
28	29 SanJ,LA-DNC (T) <u>California (T)</u>	30 POTUS bk tie FDR Din WH	March <table> <tr><td>S</td><td>M</td><td>T</td><td>W</td><td>T</td><td>F</td><td>S</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td></tr> <tr><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td></tr> <tr><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td></tr> <tr><td>31</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> May <table> <tr><td>S</td><td>M</td><td>T</td><td>W</td><td>T</td><td>F</td><td>S</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>11</td></tr> <tr><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td></tr> <tr><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td></tr> <tr><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td><td>31</td><td></td></tr> </table>				S	M	T	W	T	F	S						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31							S	M	T	W	T	F	S				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 21, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR DISTRIBUTION LIST

FROM: Kitty Higgins, Cabinet Affairs *Kitty*
Dorothy Robyn, NEC *DR*

SUBJ: Meeting on Implementation of White House Conference
on Small Business Recommendations

The Administration's record on small business will be judged heavily on the basis of agencies' progress in implementing the 60 recommendations of the 1995 White House Conference on Small Business (WHCSB). For this reason, the President inquires regularly about the status of these WHCSB implementation efforts.

To discuss these efforts, we would like you to attend a meeting on Thursday, February 29 at 4 pm in Room 180 of the Old Executive Office Building. Phil Lader, SBA Administrator, will lead the discussion. The goal of the meeting is to agree on a process/work plan for (1) moving forward on selected WHCSB recommendations, and (2) identifying other Administration initiatives (or proposed initiatives) that would benefit small business.

Attached is a December 1995 summary of the implementation status of the WHCSB recommendations.

Our assistant, Gay Joshlyn, will follow up with your office, or you may call her at 456-2801. Thank you for your help.

Distribution List

Anne Bingaman, DOJ	514-0306
Patricia McNeil, ED	205-8748
Linda Quinn, SEC	942-7152
Eugene Ludwig, OCC	847-4950
David Gardiner, EPA	260-0275
Tom Glynn, DOL	219-8222
Joe Dear, OSHA	219-6064
Dave Barram, DOC	482-4576
Joan Parrott-Fonseca, DOC	501-4698
Martin Kamarck, ExIm	565-3505
Joe Papovich, USTR	395-3891
Les Samuels, TRS	622-0646
Robert Pitofsky, FTC	326-2396
Steve Kelman, OFPP	395-3242
Sally Katzen, OIRA	395-3047
Bob Litan, OMB	395-4639
Ken Apfel, OMB	395-5730
T.J. Glauthier, OMB	395-4639
Elaine Kamarck, OVP	456-6429
Phil Lader, SBA	205-6802
Jere Glover, SBA	205-6928

2/23/96
3:52 PM

Agency	SBA Staff Contact	Agency Contact(s)	WHCSB Issue Topics	OMB Res.
Environmental Protection Agency	Kevin Bromberg	Jay Benforado 260-4225	4 recommendations dealing with Superfund, Reg. Reform, Clean Water, Wetlands (51,57,63,74)	
NEC OMB	Shawne Carter	Ellen Seidman (NEC) Dorothy Robyn (NEC) 456-2801 456-2223 (fax)	3 recommendations dealing with general Reg. Reform. (183,188, 194). 1 rec. concerning product liability (200)	
Office of Tax Policy HHS	Shawne Carter	Mark Iwry (OTP) 622-1357 622-0605 (fax)	1 recommendation concerning health care reform (87)	
Labor	Ray Marchakitus	Celeste Monforton 219-8055	2 Affirmative Action (103, 437) 2 labor issues (105, 203) and one OSHA (369)	
Department of Commerce	Terry Bibbens	Larry Irving (Telecommunications)	1 telecommunications recommendation (part of 265)	
Department of Commerce	Jean Smith	Millie Sjoberg	2 trade recommendations (121, 129)	
Department of Commerce	Terry Bibbens	Dr. Mary Good (Tech. Policy) 482-1575 501-2492 (fax)	3 technology and patent-related recommendations (115, 265, 406)	
Export-Import Bank	Jean Smith		1 recommendation (129)	
USTR	Jean Smith	Joe Papovich 395-6864 395-3891 (fax)	1 recommendation (115)	
Treasury	Russ Orban	Les Samuels (Tax Policy); 622-0050 622-0646 (fax) Mark Iwry (Pensions)* Jackie Wong 622-0160 * See above	14 recommendations dealing with revisions to the tax code including independent contractor reform, pension reform, health care deductions, home office deduction, and estate tax repeal. (20, 34, 78, 91, 140, 214, 218, 224, 229, 233, 242, 253, 385, 390)	

2/23/96
3:52 PM

Agency	SBA Staff Contact	Agency Contact(s)	WHCSB Issue Topics	OMB Res.
Office of Federal Procurement Policy	Jim O'Connor	Steve Kelman 395-5802 395-3242 (fax)	6 recommendations dealing with fair competition, 8(a), national certification, Davis Bacon repeal, Prompt Payment Act, and increased procurement opportunities for small businesses (144, 153, 161, 164, 167, 360)	
FTC	To be designated	Dana Rosenfeld 326-2113 326-2050 (fax)	2 recommendations regarding franchisee/ franchisor relationships (130, 134)	
Justice	To be designated	Anne Bingaman	1 recommendation calling for more vigorous anti-trust enforcement (141)	
Education Labor	Pat McBride	Norris Dickard 205-5451 205-7152 (fax)	2 work-force training recommendations (41, 336)	
SEC	Greg Dean	Linda Quinn 942-2800 942-9525 (fax)	2 recommendations regarding securities offerings (5, 28)	
Comptroller of the Currency	Greg Dean	John Carlson 874-5013 874-4950 (fax)	4 recommendations to increase and monitor small business lending (9, 14, 28, 31)	

Fax Corrections to: Jody Wharton 205-6928 (205-6933 phone)

MESSAGE EVENT SCHEDULE

FEBRUARY 23-MARCH 1

- February 23 -- Long Beach, California C-17 Event (Economy/American Leadership): At McDonnell Douglas facility, President will announce next order of new C-17s.
- Meeting with Hashimoto (American Leadership): President will have low-key meeting with Japanese prime minister; context of U.S.-Japan trade relationship working for America.
- February 24 -- Long Beach School Uniforms Event (Crime/Gang/Family): The President will announce directive to Secretary Riley regarding how schools can implement uniforms policy.
- Radio Address: School uniforms policy directive.
- Shoreline Community College Event (Education/Economy): The President will make remarks about education and training voucher program.
- Seattle Drop-by Starbucks (Economy): President will stop at a Seattle Starbucks store to highlight its responsible corporate policies.
- February 26 -- Meeting with Gen. McCaffrey (Crime/Drugs): In anticipation of Gen. McCaffrey's confirmation hearing (2/27), President will meet with his nominated drug czar.
- February 29 -- Media Executives Meeting (Family): President will meet with media executives regarding ratings system, V-chip and children's programming.
- March 1 -- Follow-on Media Event (Family): With the Vice President, the First Lady and Mrs. Gore, the President will hold a follow-on event to the media meeting with parents and others interested in children's programming.

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

February 22, 1996

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
TO THE
WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON EMPOWERMENT ZONES

Grand Ballroom
The Mayflower Hotel

11:46 A.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. Mr. Vice President, Hannah and Vinnie and the congressmen, the mayors, county officials and others here. Can you believe the Vice President -- (laughter) -- asked me in front of all of you about this trade deal? (Laughter.) I figured that the -- you know, in this league there's only two teams. (Laughter and applause.) Nobody on their team I want to trade him for. (Laughter and applause.) I'm a lot more worried about the other team treating him like a free agent, making him an offer he can't refuse. (Laughter.)

I want to say to Vinnie Johnson -- all of us saw him play on television with Detroit, but I was in my very first term as Governor of Arkansas when he was a star at Baylor. So I want to say here in front of all of you, I forgive him for all the points he scored against my team -- (laughter) -- when I was trying to succeed at everything, in every endeavor.

I thank him; I thank Hannah for their stunning examples. I want to thank the Vice President and Secretary Cisneros and Assistant Secretary Cuomo and Secretary Glickman and all the people in our other departments who have worked to make this community empowerment effort a success.

I had believed in this concept long before I became President, long before I ran for President. But to make it work in the way that it has worked required an incredible amount of planning and discipline and follow-up and effort. And I must say, I have been pleased beyond my wildest dreams not only with what you have done, but with the role that our administration has played and the role that they have done. The idea and the passing of the law in Congress was only the first step, and had they not done such a superb job in the follow-up -- all the people on the Community Empowerment Board, but beginning with those I mentioned and starting first and foremost with the Vice President, this would not have happened. So I want to thank them for what they did.

I also want to say, just before I get into my remarks about you, the Congress is coming back

next Monday, and in the weeks since they've been gone you can see that sometimes partisan activities lead to inattentions of the public's business. Now, we've got a real opportunity for action between now and Easter when the Congress goes out for its next recess, and I think it's time that we here got down to doing our work the way that you are doing your work in your communities. It's time to deal with the unfinished business of this country to continue to create opportunity, to continue to give people like you the opportunity to take responsibility for your own lives, and to build our American community -- to grow this economy in a way that will help you to succeed.

That means we should act now -- not later, but now -- to pass a seven-year balanced budget plan that is consistent with our values and our interests: that protect Medicare and Medicaid, our investments in education and the environment, that gives a modest tax cut to those who really need it, and that grows our economy. It means we ought to act now to pass real welfare reform that elevates work and family and protects children, and gives people a chance to make the most of their own lives.

You want to know what kind of welfare reform I want? You just heard her speak up here. That's what this country needs. (Applause.)

We ought to pass the health care reform bill now before the Senate, unanimously voted out of the committee, Republicans and Democrats alike for it. The labor unions are for it. the National Association of Manufacturers are for it. the Chamber of Commerce is for it. Why has it not been voted on? The health insurance lobby is against it. Everybody else is for it. It's a simple little bill. It says if we can't find a way to give everybody health insurance, at least everybody ought to be able to afford health insurance, and people shouldn't lose their insurance just because someone in their family gets sick or because they have to change jobs. That bill, the Kassebaum-Kennedy bill, should be passed immediately to help the American people. (Applause.)

I heard Vinnie say he was going to give his employees a 401-K plan. There are a lot of small businesses that simply cannot afford pension plans for their employees now because of the laws that exist. One of the things in our balanced budget plan is a top priority the White House Conference on Small Business would make it much easier for the small businesses in your community empowerment zones to take out retirement programs for themselves and their employees. We ought to pass that right away. (Applause.)

And I'll tell you something else we ought to do when they come back. We ought to raise the minimum wage. (Applause.) You know, I believe if we raise the minimum wage you'd have people coming out of welfare looking for work even more intensely than they are now. If we don't raise the minimum wage, it will fall to a 40-year low this year in terms of what it will buy. You know, it's hard to raise a family with children on \$4.25 an hour. And yet, that's what a lot of people are trying to do. Now, if we want to value our families and value work, we ought to do it. We ought to do it now.

We ought to pass antiterrorism legislation that has been languishing for a year almost. And we ought to enact real campaign finance reform. There is a lot for Congress to do. And this can be an era of genuine bipartisan achievement for our country. It's the only way we can achieve anything since the Congress is in the hand of the Republicans, but we need Republicans and Democrats to vote for things, and the White House is in the hands of the other party. We can do that.

What we really need to do here is to behave the way you are back home. What we really need to do is to adopt a model that you have had to adopt back home -- get all kinds of people together, different people, different walks of life, different parties, different attitudes, different outlooks -- and bring everybody's strengths to the table and prove that we can create an era of possibility for everyone.

You know, sometimes people say to me when I give these speeches, well, what exactly is it that you believe? What is your philosophy of how people ought to work together and how this country ought to work? And you're it. I mean, basically this is how I think we ought to approach all of our major challenges. If you want to know how I think we should work and what government should do, look at what we have done to work with you to basically empower you to work together to take control of your own destinies; to help individuals and families and neighborhoods and communities make the most of their own present and their own future.

I said in the State of the Union address that these enormous economic changes -- our movement to an information and technology age, into a global economy -- have created an age of possibility for untold numbers of Americans. But as all of us know, it is a strange and different time.

None of us have ever lived through a time of this much economic change before. The last time this happened was a hundred years ago when we moved from an agricultural to an industrial society. So none of us have the experience of knowing what this is like. But what is going on is we are exploding opportunities at a record rate, and half our people feel like their stuck in idle. And there's a reason for that.

I mean, if I had told you three years ago -- suppose I'd had given the following inaugural address, how would you have responded: My fellow Americans, in three years we'll cut the deficit in half; have 8 million new jobs; have three years in a row of record new formations of small businesses; record new self-made millionaires, not people who were given it; will have the lowest combined rates of unemployment and inflation in 27 years; homeownership will be at a 15-year high; we will have record exports -- for the first time in 10 years our exports to other countries will be growing faster than their imports to us; and after three years, half the American people will be making the same thing they were making three years ago.

You would have said, that guy is on another planet, right? (Laughter.) Those things don't follow, but that's exactly what happened. And that's why you see these different stories coming out about the economy, and people taking a different tack on it and the rhetoric of the election season -- because the good news is true, and so is the bad news.

And what is causing that is this great uprooting, this time of change we're going through where more and more work is more mind and less muscle; where this fine lady and her son do computer programs and work out the software to help the empowerment zone work in their community. And more and more work is being created by people like Vinnie, small-business people in highly flexible interpersonal relationships with fewer layers of bureaucracy. And more and more people who used to be in big structural bureaucracies are finding themselves downsized, which is a cruel way of saying you're middle-aged and out of work.

And so it is the best of times for America, except for the people who don't quite fit into all the changes when the gears don't quite mesh. And, obviously, if you look across America ,

economically, you will see that there are essentially three big problems. There are places where the recovery hasn't hit, where the unemployment rate is still too high and people want jobs and don't have them. There are the people who are working harder and harder just to keep up because they haven't gotten a raise. And then there are people who happen to be in certain sectors of the economy where they're being downsized and it's taking them a much longer time to find another job making what they were making before with the same level of benefits.

So the challenge, the economic challenge for America is not how do we put up a wall and walk away from the world, but how do we capture the dynamism of the good sectors of the economy, all these great things that are happening, and spread it to the rest of the economy so that everybody has opportunity again; so that when you talk about how the country's doing, you're talking about how everybody can do and not just how some can do.

The same thing is true on the social front. If you look at it, three years ago I would not have believed that in three years we could have the crime rate, the poverty rate, the welfare rolls, the food stamp rolls, the teen pregnancy rolls all dropping. But that is good. That's the good news. They're all going down. The bad news is, in most places they're still too high.

And the really troubling thing is that if I had told you this three years ago -- what if I had given you this speech: my fellow Americans, in three years the rate of drug use in our country among people between the ages of 18 and 34 will be going down, and the crime rate in America will be going down, but the rate of casual drug use among people under 18 will be going up and random violence among people under 18 will be going up -- you would say, wow, how did that happen?

It's the same story on the social crime. We have not -- we have not succeeded in revitalizing our institutions, our neighborhoods, in strengthening our families and reaching others. There are still too many of those kids out there raising themselves, with nothing to say yes to and people not touching them and working on them. That's what you're trying to do.

Now, there is no way a government program alone can either deal with the issue of opening up opportunity for all who will assume responsibility for it, or solving all the social problems. And not only that, no big bureaucracy is particularly effective anymore. This government is much smaller than it was when I took office -- 205,000 smaller. It's the smallest government we've had in 30 years. But that does not mean, as the Vice President said, it does not mean that the answer to America's issues and America's challenges is going back to a time when people were left to fend for themselves, or that we need a weak government. What we need is a kind of partnership embodied by this endeavor -- community based efforts where everybody does their part. That's what we have tried to do and that is what you are doing.

And I just want to tell you that I am grateful to you for the progress you have made. And I want you to continue and I want this model to sweep the country.

The solutions to America's real challenges -- economic and social challenges -- have got to be community driven. The private sector has got to be an integral part. The government -- it's not like the Depression -- the government is broke. We have some money to invest in education and training, to invest in environmental protection, to invest in new technologies, to invest in infrastructure -- but we got to get rid of this deficit. So we can't just go out and hire everybody that doesn't have a job.

The private sector has got to do that. And we have to have the right kind of partnership to get them involved so that we have 10,000 stories like the one Vinnie told today -- or 100,000, or a million, or how ever many it takes to bring opportunity back to everybody in this country.

The third thing we've got to do is to have government at every level doing its part. The most important thing, I will say again, about this whole empowerment zone process, I think, is not that we broke 13 years of gridlock to finally pass it into law in 1993 in the budget, it is that after we did that, over 500 communities applied to participate. And even the ones that were not selected wound up being richer and better off because they had to get together and ask themselves, what is our vision for this community and what is my responsibility and what is your responsibility to achieve that vision, and how are we going to do it together?

We cannot afford to be divided anymore. We can't afford to sit home passively and read the papers every day and watch the news every night and be upset about what's not happening and blame somebody else. Instead, we're going to go out and meet together and work together and change it together. If everybody in America would do that, we would be on the way toward the American Dream for all of our people in the 21st century -- just what you've done. (Applause.)

The first round of the empowerment zone's Enterprise Community Initiative was so successful that more than \$8 billion in additional commitments of investment in these areas have been made from the public and private sector in addition to the money that was committed by the federal government. That is amazing. One hundred and five communities were chosen in the first round. You heard Vinnie Johnson's story -- Detroit alone has attracted \$2 billion in local private sector investment commitments, creating hundreds and hundreds of jobs. We can do that everywhere.

In Los Angeles, federal funds helped to set up a public-private partnership to form the largest community development bank in the nation. We know -- this country, your country has funded banks in developing nations to make loans to people with far fewer assets, skills and capacities than we have in the American inner cities. And we have put those people back to work and given them a stake in the future and strengthened the economy of other countries. It is unconscionable that we don't do it in this country. Every community should have one of those -- (applause.)

In one of the smallest and poorest communities in the Mississippi Delta, two new manufacturing plants are coming to Itta Bena, a town that had never had one before. We can do that everywhere. One of the things that we ought to do in this budget debate is to make sure that we leave in the commitment of a modest amount of money to establish these community development financial institutions everywhere. If it works in Third World countries, it will work in the rural and urban areas of America that have been left out. Stay with it. We have to do it. (Applause.)

And let me say that most of what we are talking about here -- all of what we are talking about here -- need not be a partisan issue. Every American, Republican and Democrat alike, independent, Green Party, whatever, there's nobody in America that says, I've got a real vested interest in keeping that crime rate up, except people we want out of the way. There's no one in America that says, I've got a vested interest in keeping more mothers on welfare; I've got vested interest in keeping our schools substandard. Nobody's giving these speeches.

Fiorello LaGuardia once said, there is no Republican or Democratic way to clean the streets. (Laughter.) No one in America says, I've got a vested interest in making sure that that playground a

block down from my apartment house never has a net on the basketball goal.

This is basic human values. When we fail to give every person a shot at the American Dream, when we fail to grow the economy, when we fail to build up the potential of the American people, and when we fail to work together, we all lose. And when we do it, we all win.

This is not a question of class warfare. Americans don't resent successful people. They admire successful people. Americans want people who are successful to be rewarded. We do expect successful people to do what Vinnie's done, that sometime in their lives to give a little something back to help other people succeed. But nobody resents success. (Applause.)

The only time resentment comes into our society is not when people who are successful have more, it's when people who don't have more never have a chance to do better. That is the problem here. People want their own chance to do better. And we have an obligation to give it to them, and that's what this whole empowerment zone enterprise community endeavor is all about.

Now, let me say that I believe that you have made round one a phenomenal success. There are many other rural and urban and Indian Nation communities that I believe deserve a chance. And so let me say, when the Congress comes back I'm going to urge them to do one more thing; I'm going to ask them in this budget negotiations to give us a round two so that others have a chance to do what you have done. (Applause.)

If we are going to have tax relief we will never give so little tax relief and have spent so little money to have such a big impact, to generate so much private sector and other public sector investment in any other way as we will with this. There is more bang for the buck here than anything else we could do. And I believe we should do it.

I also want to say that I want to challenge, again, every community to come together and devise your own rebirth. There are other ways for communities to work with us. For example, if the Baltimore empowerment zone can develop a plan to transform 600 acres of abandoned industrial land into an eco-industrial park, imagine how many other acres can be reclaimed. If the Kentucky Highlands empowerment zone can create a cooperative to get credit to farmers, imagine how other farmers and businesses could be helped if only credit were available. If other communities have done this kind of thing to help themselves, why can't every community do the same thing?

We want to do everything we can to help everybody in America be a part of the kind of comprehensive strategy for the future embodied in the empowerment zones in the enterprise communities, taking on tough jobs like reclaiming abandoned industrial sites, improving access to capital and making homeownership easier; working with the communities with which we are working and those with whom we are prepared to work. We are beginning to clean the environment in our cities by taking a common sense approach.

And I wish I had a chance to talk about 10 of these examples, because they're all so thrilling to me. But there are literally hundreds of thousands of old, neglected industrial sites now popularly called "brownfields," that can be redeveloped, as Baltimore is doing. Protecting our environment in the urban area can go hand-in-hand with redevelopment. It can create jobs and at the same time make more people want to live in the cities of America again. (Applause.)

Finally, let me say we have to do more to create housing that will encourage vibrant neighborhoods in our inner cities and rural areas. You know, cities used to be places where teachers and firefighters and police officers wanted to live, and they can be again if we can help communities to develop good, affordable housing.

If we really want all of our communities to be revitalized again, we not only have to create opportunities for poor people, we have to make the environment so that middle class people will want to live in them again, and that the poor and the middle class will live side by side, as they did in the neighborhoods when I grew up. We have to do that. We have to be committed to helping all Americans achieve this large part of the American Dream known as homeownership.

I'm very proud of what Secretary Cisneros has done with dwindling resources at HUD, working with the private sector to see home ownership reach a 15-year high this year, and we have to do more. We proposed to reclaim tracts of vacant or blighted land and to renovate whole neighborhoods; to bring back to the city hard-working middle-income families, to stimulate business and private investment. We want to work with private sector and other investment to create scores of livable, inviting, inner-city neighborhoods.

Homeownership initiatives now are working in Detroit, Buffalo, in San Antonio and New York and Baltimore. I say again: let us build on our success. Homeownership is one of the best ways to empower local residents, to give them a stake in the community and to increase the bonds that tie people together. It means commitment. If we have any hope of bringing success back to these inner cities, we have to have people there who care and who are committed. Homeownership can help us achieve that goal as well.

Together, I believe we can find the kind of long-term solutions we need. But I will say again, if we really have a vision of all-American communities -- where there are good jobs, where there are businesses that are flourishing, where the streets are safe and the environment is clean and the families are stable and the schools work to educate and prepare all children -- it begins, not so much with any specific initiative as with you, with people like you who are committed to working together, to working in an honest, forthright way. And it ends with having the kind of partnership that you have achieved with each other and with every level of government and with the private sector. The difference is the way you are doing this and your understanding that you cannot succeed unless you work together.

So I ask you when you leave here to continue to prove that we can do this. And I ask you to join us in reclaiming more of our distressed communities, and spreading the message throughout America that there is no challenge facing this country we cannot meet if we will get rid of our cynicism, get rid of every excuse for inaction, get rid of the notion that we have the luxury of blaming other people for our problems instead of working together to solve them together. That's what you have done; that's what you can give to all America.

Thank you very much, and God bless you. (Applause.)

END

12:14 P.M. EST

February 26, 1996

Events and Media Planning for International Women's Day
March 8

March 8 International Women's Day occurs six months after the Beijing UN Women's Conference and provides a good opportunity to highlight the Administration's commitment to programs that support American women and their families. The Administration has a strong record on addressing key American values: family, economic security, health, environmental and physical safety, and educational opportunity.

Background

The designation of March 8 as International Woman's Day was inspired by the American women textile workers' labor movement in the late 1800s. It will receive greater attention than usual this year because of the enthusiasm and energy following the Beijing Conference last fall. Schools, churches and community and national organizations are planning hundreds of events across the U.S. on March 8. For example, public middle schools and high schools in California and New Jersey will mark the day by announcing winners of essay contests and holding assemblies.

Strategy

A multi-tiered approach to generating press on and around March 8 will allow the Administration to highlight its accomplishments. It is hoped that representatives of the President's Interagency Council on Women will be joined by other key Administration officials to broaden the message.

Targets

National TV: morning shows; National print: dailies and news magazines, op eds and editorials; Talk radio: syndicated and local; Regional print and TV: features tied to local success stories and events

Message/Approach

Women's Council representatives from the departments and agencies can identify success stories and specific women, girls, and families who have benefited from the Administration's policies. Talking points on other agencies' programs will also be provided to give principals the broader picture of the Administration's efforts. If an agency principal is already doing a public or press event next week, look for the opportunity to highlight the agency's programs for women and their families.

JUDY MANN

Women Are Turning Words Into Action

With solid backing from the Clinton administration, American women's advocates have hit the ground running in their efforts to implement the platform of action for the global empowerment of women and girls that was adopted during the U.N. conference in Beijing last fall.

The fundamental premises that undergird the platform are that women's rights are human rights and that efforts to raise the status of women and girls through education, health initiatives and economic enterprise not only raise the standard of their families but their communities and societies as well.

Hillary Rodham Clinton, who was honorary chair of the 45-member U.S. delegation to the conference and who helped put the conference on front pages around the world, has been named honorary chair of the President's Interagency Council on Women, which is charged with coordinating federal efforts to implement the platform. Secretary of Health and Human Services Donna E. Shalala heads the council of some of the highest-ranking women in the administration. Both addressed a Monday breakfast for leading women's advocates sponsored by the National Commission on Working Women.

Shalala said council members are looking "wide and deep within their own agencies" to develop policies and initiatives that can implement the platform and to bust loose other programs that might be stuck in logjams.

Out of her own department has come a multi-pronged plan on breast cancer and an effort to include women and minorities in HIV-AIDS clinical trials. "We've tried to do major institutional changes," she said. The Women's Bureau of the Labor Department, for example, has gotten 700 pledges from companies to take steps to improve women's pay and benefits, to help them balance work and family and to provide training and advancement. The Department of the Treasury is setting up a presidential awards program to honor lending organizations that advance women's economic status by providing low-cost or non-collateral loans to women starting small businesses. The U.S. Agency for International Development has agreed to provide seed money for similar micro-enterprise programs in 15 countries newly added to its list.

"Nations cannot flourish if women and girls don't flourish," said Clinton, adding that American women, who have made so much progress, have to continue playing the leadership role that helped forge the

Beijing consensus for a global commitment to the equality and human rights of women. "Exchanging information about what works and what doesn't is one of the most important things we can do." She spoke of talking to a woman in a poor section of Nicaragua and being bowled over when the woman asked her to tell her "what is happening to women in India and China."

Many American women who attended the conference have expressed surprise at the high level of interest in it within their own communities. Nancy Woodhull, who is vice chair of the International Women's Media Foundation, says she already has given about 30 speeches about it and is scheduled to do more. In Rochester, N.Y., where she is based, "there's an unbelievable interest." People are inspired by the idea that "we can help the whole world move forward. So many people have global interests now. CNN has brought everything into our own living rooms. The information coming into our homes is much more international than it ever was."

Woodhull, who also is president of the National Women's Hall of Fame in Seneca Falls, N.Y., has proposed in speeches around upstate New York the idea of holding a women's global summit in conjunction with the 150th anniversary of the first call for women's suffrage issued there in 1848. The summit would examine the progress of efforts to implement the Beijing platform and then "work on strategies to advance it." Some 200 women have expressed a desire to volunteer on such a project. "Beijing has struck a chord for the average woman unlike anything else."

This is partly, she thinks, because the conference was so visible as a result of the controversy over the first lady's attendance. But Woodhull also speculates that women are interested in working on an international level as a way of taking action while still protecting themselves. "It allows them to work on something that is a problem they may have but they are fearful of working on on their own behalf."

Whatever the reasons, women from across the country who attended last weekend's "Feminist Expo '96" told similar stories of being asked to speak to community groups about Beijing. As Clinton put it Monday, "I know what a difference women here are making. It will reverberate throughout the world. We can demonstrate that women coming together on behalf of themselves and their families is one of the most important movements in the world today."

The President's Interagency Council on Women

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February 21, 1996

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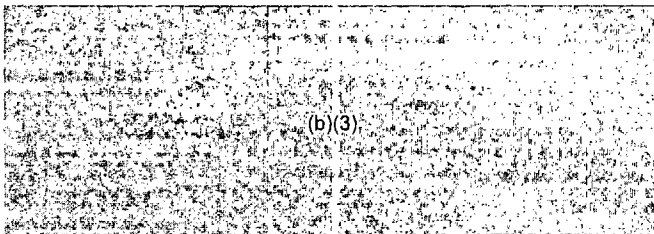
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