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Page 1072 ID # 292226

WHITE HOUSE
OFFICE OF RECORDS MANAGEMENT
WORKSHEET

- ☐ X-MEDIA
☐ H-INTERNAL

TR

Name of Document: BRIEFING PAPERS
FOR PRESIDENT'S
SCHEDULED
APPOINTMENTS FOR

MAR 26 84

Subject Codes:

P	R	0	0	7	-	0	1
J	L	0	0	6	-		
L	E				-		
J	L	0	0	3	-		
S	O	0	0	3	-		
M	A	0	2	0	-		
F	G	0	1	0	-	0	2
U	T				-		
P	L	0	0	5	-	0	4
H	U	0	1	3	-	3	0
A	G				-		
N	R	0	0	7	-		
T	R	0	0	1	-		
S	P	8	5	9	-		
C	O	0	4	6	-		
P	L				-		
					-		
					-		
					-		

- 1) Subject: Meeting with the National Association of Attorneys General to discuss legislation on crime.
- 2) Luncheon to honor Medal of Freedom recipients.
- 3) Meeting with the Cabinet Council on Natural Resources and Environment regarding the Nation's energy situation.
- 4) Meeting with the Council of 100 to discuss issues of interest to the Black Republican Community.
- 5) Meeting with officers of the National Cattlemen's Association

ROUTE TO:		ACTION		DISPOSITION		
Office/Agency	(Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
RMHENL		RSZ			C	

Referral Note:

**WHITE HOUSE
OFFICE OF RECORDS MANAGEMENT
WORKSHEET**

- ☐ X-MEDIA
☐ H-INTERNAL

Name of Document: BRIEFING PAPERS
FOR PRESIDENT'S
SCHEDULED
APPOINTMENTS FOR

M A R 2 6 8 4

Subject Codes:

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6) Subject: Signing ~~the~~ ceremony for S. 912
for the Richard B. Russell Dam and
Lake Project and the City of Abbeville,
South Carolina.

7) Address the National Republican
Senatorial Committee's Inner Circle
at the Shoreham Hotel.

8) Meeting with the United States Observer
Delegation to the Election in
El Salvador.

ROUTE TO:		ACTION		DISPOSITION		
Office/Agency	(Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
RMHENL		RSZ			C	

Referral Note:

THE SCHEDULE OF PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN

Monday, March 26, 1984



9:00 am (30 min)		<u>Staff Time</u> (Baker/Meese/Deaver)	Oval Office
9:30 am (15 min)		<u>National Security Briefing</u> (McFarlane)	Oval Office
9:45 am (15 min)		<u>Senior Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
10:00 am (90 min)		<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
11:30 am (15 min)		<u>Meeting with the Nation's State Attorneys General</u> (Verstandig)	Cabinet Room
12:00 m (90 min)	N	<u>Medal of Freedom Luncheon</u> (Sittmann/Rosebush)	Residence
1:30 pm (60 min)		<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
2:30 pm (60 min)		<u>Cabinet Council on Natural Resources and the Environment</u> (Fuller)	Cabinet Room
3:45 pm (5 min)		<u>Drop by Meeting with Council of 100</u> (Verstandig)	Roosevelt Room
4:00 pm (30 min)	*	<u>Meeting with Observers of El Salvador's Election (Oglesby)</u>	Cabinet Room
4:30 pm (10 min)	*	<u>Photo with National Cattlemen's Association Representatives (Whittlesey)</u>	Oval Office
4:45 pm (5 min)	*	<u>Signing Ceremony for S. 912</u> (Oglesby)	Oval Office
4:50 (10 min.)		<i>MTG. W/AL SCHWABACH & ROBERT CARROLL</i>	
6:20 pm		<u>The President and Mrs. Reagan depart for NRSC's Inner Circle Reception at the Shoreham Hotel</u> (Henkel/Tutwiler)	South Grounds
6:55 pm		<u>Arrive Back at White House</u>	South Grounds

Historical File

UNP REVISED
3/26/84
11:00 am

THE SCHEDULE OF PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN



Monday, March 26, 1984

9:00 am (30 min)	<u>Staff Time</u> (Baker/Meese/Deaver)	Oval Office
9:30 am (15 min)	<u>National Security Briefing</u> (McFarlane)	Oval Office
9:45 am (15 min)	<u>Senior Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
10:00 am (90 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
11:30 am (15 min)	<u>Meeting with the Nation's State Attorneys General</u> (Verstandig)	Cabinet Room
	(TAB A)	
12:00 m (90 min)	N <u>Medal of Freedom Luncheon</u> (Sittmann/Rosebush)	Residence
	(TAB B) (remarks distributed separately)	Oval Office
1:30 pm (60 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	
2:30 pm (60 min)	<u>Cabinet Council on Natural Resources and the Environment</u> (Fuller)	Cabinet Room
	(TAB C)	
3:45 pm (5 min)	<u>Drop by Meeting with Council of 100</u> (Verstandig)	Roosevelt Room
	(TAB D)	
4:00 pm (10 min)	<u>Photo with National Cattlemen's Association Representatives</u> (Whittlesey)	Oval Office
	(TAB E)	
4:15 pm (5 min)	<u>Signing Ceremony for S. 912</u> (Oglesby)	Oval Office
	(TAB F)	
4:20 pm (40 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
6:20 pm	<u>The President and Mrs. Reagan depart for NRSC's Inner Circle Reception at the Shoreham Hotel</u> (Henkel/Tutwiler)	South Grounds
	(TAB G) (remarks distributed separately)	
6:55 pm	<u>Arrive Back at White House</u>	South Grounds

UNP 3/23/84
4:00 pm

JCF

THE SCHEDULE OF PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN



Monday, March 26, 1984

9:00 am (30 min)		<u>Staff Time 9:06</u> (Baker/Meese/Deaver) <i>9:22 BUSH</i>	Oval Office
9:30 am (15 min)		<u>National Security Briefing 9:35-10:06</u> (McFarlane), <i>BUSH, JB, EM, MKD, POINOSYEN</i>	Oval Office
9:45 am (15 min)		<u>Senior Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
10:00 am (90 min)		<u>Personal Staff Time 10:06</u>	Oval Office
11:30 am (15 min)		<u>Meeting with the Nation's State Attorneys General 11:30-11:50</u> (Verstandig)	Cabinet Room
12:00 m (90 min)	N	<u>Medal of Freedom Luncheon 12:02-1:30</u> (Sittmann/Rosebush)	Residence
1:30 pm (60 min)		<u>Personal Staff Time 1:31-</u>	Oval Office
2:30 pm (60 min)		<u>Cabinet Council on Natural Resources and the Environment 2:33-3:33</u> (Fuller)	Cabinet Room
3:45 pm (5 min)		<u>Drop by Meeting with Council of 100</u> (Verstandig)	Roosevelt Room
4:00 pm (30 min)	*	<u>Meeting with Observers of El Salvador's Election (Oglesby)</u>	Cabinet Room
4:30 pm (10 min)	*	<u>Photo with National Cattlemen's Association Representatives (Whittlesey) 4:33</u>	Oval Office
4:45 pm (5 min)	*	<u>Signing Ceremony for S. 912 4:45</u> (Oglesby)	Oval Office
<i>4:50</i> 6:20 pm		<i>AL SCHWABACHER + ROBIT GARONER + FIELOING 4:52-5:00</i> <u>The President and Mrs. Reagan depart for NRSC's Inner Circle Reception at the Shoreham Hotel</u> (Henkel/Tutwiler)	South Grounds
<i>→ 5:03</i> 6:55 pm <i>7:10</i>		<u>Arrive Back at White House</u>	South Grounds

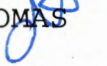
REVISED
UNP 3/26/84
11:00 am

Received SS
MEMORANDUM
1984 MAR 26 PM 7:51

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 26, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD DARMAN

FROM: W. DENNIS THOMAS 
SUBJECT: Meeting with the U.S. Observers of the
March 25 elections in El Salvador

The following Members of the House of Representatives were in attendance today with the President, in the Cabinet Room, to discuss the March 25 elections in El Salvador:

Congressman Jim Wright (D-Texas)
Congressman Manuel Lujan, Jr. (R-New Mexico)
Congressman Jack Kemp (R-New York)
Congressman Ed Zschau (R-California)
Congressman Soloman Ortiz (D-Texas)
Congressman Robert Livingston (R-Louisiana)
Congressman Dick Cheney (R-Wyoming)
Congressman Robert Lagomarsino (R-California)
Congressman John McCain (R-Arizona)
Congressman Tom Loeffler (R-Texas)

cc: Barbara Wood

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 26, 1984

TO: RICHARD DARMAN
FROM: PAM TURNER *PT*
SUBJECT: Attendance at Meeting with the President

The following Senators attended a meeting with the President on March 26, 1984 at 4:00 p.m. in the Cabinet Room (these members were observers to elections in El Salvador):


Jeremiah Denton
William Roth
David Boren
Walter Huddleston
Paula Hawkins
Pete Wilson

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 27, 1984

TO: DICK DARMAN
FROM: PAM TURNER 
SUBJECT: Attendance at Meeting

On Monday, March 26, the President signed S. 912 at a ceremony in the Oval Office.

Invited/Attended:

Senator Strom Thurmond
Senator Robert Stafford

THE SCHEDULE OF PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN



Monday, March 26, 1984

9:00 am (30 min)		<u>Staff Time</u> (Baker/Meese/Deaver)	Oval Office
9:30 am (15 min)		<u>National Security Briefing</u> (McFarlane)	Oval Office
9:45 am (15 min)		<u>Senior Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
10:00 am (90 min)		<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
11:30 am (15 min)		<u>Meeting with the Nation's State Attorneys General</u> (Verstandig)	Cabinet Room
12:00 m (90 min)	N	<u>Medal of Freedom Luncheon</u> (Sittmann/Rosebush)	Residence
1:30 pm (60 min)		<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
1:37-1:39		EM	
2:30 pm (60 min)		<u>Cabinet Council on Natural Resources and the Environment</u> (Fuller)	Cabinet Room
3:45 pm (5 min)		<u>Drop by Meeting with Council of 100</u> (Verstandig)	Roosevelt Room
4:00 pm (30 min)	*	<u>Meeting with Observers of El Salvador's Election (Oglesby)</u>	Cabinet Room
4:30 pm (10 min)	*	<u>Photo with National Cattlemen's Association Representatives (Whittlesey)</u>	Oval Office
4:45 pm (5 min)	*	<u>Signing Ceremony for S. 912</u> (Oglesby)	Oval Office
4:50 (10 mins)		AL SCHWABACHEN / Rebt. GARDINER	
6:20 pm		The President and Mrs. Reagan (FISCHER) depart for NRSC's Inner Circle <u>Reception at the Shoreham Hotel</u> (Henkel/Tutwiler)	South Grounds
6:55 pm		<u>Arrive Back at White House</u>	South Grounds

UNP REVISED
3/26/84
11:00 am

White 126

THE SCHEDULE OF PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN



Monday, March 26, 1984

9:00 am (30 min)	<u>Staff Time</u> (Baker/Meese/Deaver)	Oval Office
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9:45 am (15 min)	<u>Senior Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
10:00 am (90 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
11:30 am (15 min)	<u>Meeting with the Nation's State Attorneys General</u> (Verstandig)	Cabinet Room
	(TAB A)	
12:00 m (90 min)	N <u>Medal of Freedom Luncheon</u> (Sittmann/Rosebush)	Residence
	<i>GAMALEL JAHAL</i>	(TAB B) (remarks distributed separately)
1:30 pm (60 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
2:30 pm (60 min)	<u>Cabinet Council on Natural Resources and the Environment</u> (Fuller)	Cabinet Room
	(TAB C)	
3:45 pm (5 min)	<u>Drop by Meeting with Council of 100</u> (Verstandig)	Roosevelt Room
	(TAB D)	
4:00 pm (10 min)	<i>mtg w/obse...</i> <i>EL SA...</i> <u>Photo with National Cattlemen's Association Representatives</u> (Whittlesey)	Oval Office
	(TAB E)	
<i>4:45</i> 4:15 pm (5 min)	<u>Signing Ceremony for S. 912</u> (Oglesby)	Oval Office
	(TAB F)	
4:20 pm (40 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
6:20 pm	<u>The President and Mrs. Reagan depart for NRSC's Inner Circle Reception at the Shoreham Hotel</u> (Henkel/Tutwiler)	South Grounds
	(TAB G) (remarks distributed separately)	
6:55 pm	<u>Arrive Back at White House</u>	South Grounds

UNP 3/23/84
4:00 pm

THE SCHEDULE OF PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN

Monday, March 26, 1984



9:00 am (30 min)	<u>Staff Time</u> (Baker/Meese/Deaver)	Oval Office
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3:45 pm (5 min)	<u>Drop by Meeting with Council of 100</u> (Verstandig)	Roosevelt Room
4:00 4:30 4:00 pm (10 min)	<u>Photo with National Cattlemen's Association Representatives</u> (Whittlesey)	Oval Office
4:15 4:15 pm (5 min)	<u>Signing Ceremony for S. 912</u> (Oglesby)	Oval Office
4:20 4:20 pm (40 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u> <i>cancelled</i>	Oval Office
6:20 pm	<u>The President and Mrs. Reagan depart for NRSC's Inner Circle Reception at the Shoreham Hotel</u> (Henkel/Tutwiler)	South Grounds
6:55 pm	<u>Arrive Back at White House</u>	South Grounds

CABINET COUNCIL ON NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

March 26, 1984

PARTICIPANTS

✓ The President

✓ The Vice President

✓ Secretary Clark

✓ Secretary Weinberger

✓ Secretary Baldrige

~~✓ Secretary Heckler~~

✓ Secretary Dole

✓ Secretary Hodel

✓ Edwin Meese III

✓ William Ruckelshaus, Administrator, EPA

✓ Alan Hill, Chairman, Council on Environmental Quality

~~✓ James Baker III~~

✓ Jack Svahn

✓ Acting Secretary Walker

(Representing Secretary Regan)

✓ Deputy Secretary Lyng

(Representing Secretary Block)

✓ Acting Secretary Knapp

(Representing Secretary Pierce)

✓ William Niskanen

(Representing Chairman Feldstein)

~~✓ Michael Deaver, Deputy Chief of Staff and Assistant to the President~~

✓ Craig Fuller, Assistant to the President for Cabinet Affairs

~~✓ Larry Speakes, Assistant to the President and Principal Deputy Press Secretary~~

✓ Lee Verstandig, Assistant to the President for Intergovernmental Affairs

~~✓ John Herrington Asst to Pres.~~

✓ Marty Smith, Acting Executive Secretary

✓ Donald Clarey, Associate Director, Office of Cabinet Affairs

For Presentation:

✓ Allen Wallis, Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs

✓ Roger Robinson, Senior Director for International Economic Affairs, NSC

Additional Attendees:

- ✓ Michael Barood, Deputy Assistant to the President and Director
Of Public Affairs
- ✓ T. Kenneth Cribb, Assistant Counsellor to the President
- ✓ Frank Donatelli, Deputy Assistant to the President for
Public Liaison
- ✓ Nancy Risque, Special Assistant to the President for
Legislative Affairs
- ✓ Boyden Gray, Counsel to the Vice President
- ✓ Fred Khedouri, Associate Director, Natural Resources, Energy,
and Science, OMB
- ✓ George Keyworth, Science Advisor to the President and Director,
Office of Science and Technology Policy


Jim Sicconi off. Chief of Staff

Nancy Maloley Dept. of Interior

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

PRESIDENTIAL MEETING WITH MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ATTORNEYS GENERAL

Date: March 26, 1984
Location: Cabinet Room
Time: 11:00 A.M. - 12:00 P.M.
From: Lee L. Verstandig 

1. Purpose

This is our opportunity to discuss your crime package, which is currently being considered by Congress, with other important issues along with a bipartisan group of Attorneys General.

2. Background

The Spring meeting of the National Association of Attorneys General (NAAG) is being held in Washington, D.C., March 25-27. NAAG has been supportive of most of the Administration's crime package and has adopted several resolutions reflecting their support. Other Administration positions supported by NAAG are: victims of crime, attorneys fees, and child support enforcement. NAAG also has direct interest in oil overcharge restitution payment procedures.

Attorney General Michael Greely (D-Montana) is President of NAAG. You met with him, Attorneys General John Ashcroft (R-Missouri), Kenneth Eikenberry (R-Washington), and Duane Woodard (R-Colorado) last November in the Oval Office prior to the NAAG winter meeting.

3. Participants

40 Attorneys General (list attached)
The Vice President
Lee L. Verstandig
Fred Fielding
Dr. Carlton Turner

4. Press Plan

To be determined.

5. Sequence of Events

11:00-11:02 a.m.	Lee Verstanidg will escort Attorneys General into the Cabinet Room and make welcoming remarks.
11:02-11:30	Dr. Carlton Turner makes a presentation to the Attorneys General regarding Drug Abuse.
11:30-11:35	You enter the Cabinet Room and make brief remarks.
11:35-11:45	Attorney General Mike Greely (D-Montana), President of NAAG, makes brief remarks followed by comments from other Attorneys General.
11:45	You thank the Attorneys General and depart.

Attachment: Talking Points

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ATTORNEYS GENERAL
ATTENDANCE LIST FOR WHITE HOUSE MEETING
March 26, 1984 - 11:00 a.m. - 12:00 noon

<u>Attorney General</u>	<u>State</u>
Robert Abrams (D)	New York
David L. Armstrong (D)	Kentucky
John Ashcroft (R)	Missouri
Gerald L. Baliles (D)	Virginia
Paul Bardacke (D)	New Mexico
Francis X. Bellotti (D)	Massachusetts
Michael J. Bowers (D)	Georgia
J. Steven Clark (D)	Arkansas
John J. Easton (R)	Vermont
Ken Eikenberry (R)	Washington
Aviata F. Fa'alevao (NP)	Am. Samoa
David Frohnmayer (R)	Oregon
Norman C. Gorsuch (D)	Alaska
Charles A. Graddick (D)	Alabama
Michael T. Greely (D)	Montana
William J. Guste, Jr. (D)	Louisiana
Neil Hartigan (D)	Illinois
Hubert Humphrey, III (D)	Minnesota
Jim Jones (R)	Idaho
Frank J. Kelley (D)	Michigan
Irwin I. Kimmelman (R)	New Jersey
Bronson La Follette (D)	Wisconsin
William M. Leech, Jr. (D)	Tennessee
Joseph Lieberman (D)	Connecticut
Jim Mattox (D)	Texas
Archibald McClintock (D)	Wyoming
Brian McKay (R)	Nevada
Mark Meierhenry (R)	South Dakota
Thomas J. Miller (D)	Iowa
Charles Oberly, III (D)	Delaware
Linley E. Pearson (R)	Indiana
Edwin L. Pittman (D)	Mississippi
Robert T. Stephan (R)	Kansas
James E. Tierney (D)	Maine
Michael C. Turpen (D)	Oklahoma
John K. Van de Kamp (D)	California
Robert O. Wefald (R)	North Dakota
David L. Wilkinson (R)	Utah
LeRoy S. Zimmerman (R)	Pennsylvania

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS:

LUNCHEON
Medal of Freedom Recipients
Monday, March 26, 1984

TIME: 11:30 a.m.

LOCATION: East Room

FROM: Gahl L. Hodges 

11:15 a.m. Guests begin to arrive the Diplomatic Reception Room via the Southeast Gate and are escorted to the State Dining Room via the Grand Staircase.

Refreshments will be served in the State Dining Room.

11:30 a.m. The following recipients of the Medal of Freedom are escorted to the Blue Room for their briefing:

1. Senator Howard Baker
2. Mr. James Cagney
3. Mr. John Chambers
(Representative for Whittaker Chambers)
4. Mr. Leo Cherne
5. Dr. Denton Cooley
6. Mr. Tennessee Ernie Ford
7. Dr. Hector Garcia
8. General Andrew Goodpaster
9. Mr. Lincoln Kirstein
10. Mr. Louis L'Amour
11. The Reverend Norman Vincent Peale
12. Mrs. Jackie Robinson
(Representative for Jackie Robinson)
13. Mr. Gamal Sadat
(Representative of President Sadat)
14. Mrs. Eunice Kennedy Shriver

11:45 a.m. At the conclusion of the briefing, Blue Room guests are escorted to the State Dining Room.

11:50 a.m. Guests are prepared for the receiving line.

The receiving line will feed from the south door of the State Dining Room into the Red Room, from the south door of the Red Room into the Blue Room, past THE PRESIDENT and MRS. REAGAN in front of the fireplace, out the Blue Room into the Cross Hall, and into the East Room to be seated for luncheon.

MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1984

Noon THE PRESIDENT and MRS. REAGAN arrive the State Floor via elevator and proceed to the Blue Room via the Cross Hall.

THE PRESIDENT and MRS. REAGAN take their places in front of the fireplace in the Blue Room for the receiving line.

Medal of Freedom recipients, followed by remaining guests proceed through receiving line.

12:20 p.m. At the conclusion of the receiving line, THE PRESIDENT and MRS. REAGAN hold briefly in the Blue Room to allow all of the guests to be seated.

12:22 p.m. THE PRESIDENT and MRS. REAGAN proceed to the East Room via the Cross Hall.

THE PRESIDENT and MRS. REAGAN proceed to their tables.

Luncheon is served.

1:05 p.m. The press will be escorted into the East Room.

1:10 p.m. At the conclusion of dessert, THE PRESIDENT and and MRS. REAGAN proceed to the podium on the platform (east wall).

Remarks by THE PRESIDENT.

At the conclusion of his remarks, THE PRESIDENT will then name the first recipient - Senator Howard Baker.

As his/her name is announced, each Medal of Freedom Recipient will individually step up to the platform and take a position to THE PRESIDENT's left.

THE PRESIDENT will read each Medal of Freedom Citation and then present each Medal of Freedom.

The Military Aide will hand the medals to THE PRESIDENT.

As each individual receives his/her Medal, each recipient moves to designated position on the platform.

MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1984

After Senator Baker, following are the additional Medal of Freedom Recipients:

2. Mr. James Cagney

NOTE: THE PRESIDENT will step off the platform to present Mr. Cagney's Medal. Mr. Cagney will be seated in his wheelchair next to THE VICE PRESIDENT.

3. Mr. John Chambers
(Representative for Whittaker Chambers)
4. Mr. Leo Cherne
5. Dr. Denton Cooley
6. Mr. Tennessee Ernie Ford
7. Dr. Hector Garcia
8. General Andrew Goodpaster
9. Mr. Lincoln Kirstein
10. Mr. Louis L'Amour
11. The Reverend Norman Vincent Peale
12. Mrs. Jackie Robinson
(Representative for Jackie Robinson)
13. Mr. Gamal Sadat
(Representative of President Sadat)
14. Mrs. Eunice Kennedy Shriver

Following the last presentation, THE PRESIDENT will make concluding remarks.

(Photo Opportuntiy)

1:35 p.m. THE PRESIDENT and MRS. REAGAN depart the East Room via the Cross Hall enroute the elevator.

Recipients may depart the platform.

Social Aides will present each recipient with Medal of Freedom Citation.

1:40 p.m. Guests may depart the East Room via the Cross Hall and proceed down the Grand Staircase to the Diplomatic Reception Room.

LUNCHEON FOR MEDAL OF FREEDOM RECIPIENTS
MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1984

THE PRESIDENT'S TABLE (Table 9)

THE PRESIDENT

Mrs. Eunice Kennedy Shriver

Dr. Hector Garcia

General Andrew J. Goodpaster

The Secretary of Education

Mr. Louis L'Amour

Mr. Leo Cherne

Mr. Tennessee Ernie Ford

Recd ISS

1984 MAR 23 PM 2:54

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 23, 1984

MEDAL OF FREEDOM LUNCHEON

DATE: Monday, March 26, 1984
LOCATION: State Dining Room
TIME: 12:00 Noon

FROM: William F. Sittmann 

I. PURPOSE

A luncheon to congratulate the fourteen recipients of the Presidential Medal of Freedom and confer the Medal on each recipient.

II. BACKGROUND

The Presidential Medal of Freedom, the highest civilian honor given in the United States, is awarded to persons who have made especially meritorious contributions to (1) the security or national interests of the United States, or (2) world peace, or (3) cultural or other significant public or private endeavors. The award was established in 1963, replacing the Medal of Freedom initiated by President Truman in 1945 to reward meritorious, war-connected acts or services.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Senator Howard Baker, for his contribution in the field of government service;
Mr. James Cagney, for his contribution in the field of entertainment and the arts;
Mr. Whittaker Chambers (posthumous), for his contribution in the field of public service;
Mr. Leo Cherne, for his contribution in the field of government service and humanitarianism;
Dr. Denton Cooley, for his contribution in the field of medicine and surgery;
Mr. Tennessee Ernie Ford, for his contribution in the field of entertainment and the arts;
Dr. Hector Garcia, for his contribution in the field of humanitarianism;

General Andrew Goodpaster, for his contribution in the field of international affairs;

Mr. Lincoln Kirstein, for his contribution in the field of dance and the arts;

Mr. Louis L'Amour, for his contribution in the field of literature and the arts;

The Reverend Norman Vincent Peale, for his contribution in the field of theology;

Mr. Jackie Robinson (posthumous), for his contribution in the field of sportsmanship;

Egypt President Anwar Sadat (posthumous), for his contribution in the field of world affairs and peace; and

Mrs. Eunice Kennedy Shriver, for her contribution in the field of mental retardation.

IV. PRESS PLAN


White House Photographers
Open Press Coverage

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 23, 1984

MEETING WITH THE CABINET COUNCIL ON NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

DATE: March 26, 1984
LOCATION: Cabinet Room
TIME: 2:30 P.M. (60 Minutes)
FROM: Craig L. Fuller 

I. PURPOSE

To meet with the Cabinet Council on Natural Resources and Environment to receive a briefing on the status of the Nation's energy situation.

II. BACKGROUND

In October 1983, you submitted to the Congress the National Energy Policy Plan IV. That document spelled out this Administration's energy policy and presented the Nation with a clear goal to foster an adequate supply of energy at reasonable costs. In light of developments in the Persian Gulf, as well as recent challenges to the nuclear industry, the Cabinet Council felt it was appropriate to receive an update on the energy situation.

The Cabinet Council will receive a briefing with principal emphasis on the nuclear industry and additional attention given to electric power, coal, renewables, natural gas, oil and conservation. Also to be covered are several outstanding issues that need to be addressed to continue our success in improving the country's energy situation.

III. PARTICIPANTS

A list will be attached to the agenda.

IV. PRESS PLAN

None

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

You will take your seat in the Cabinet Room and the Cabinet Council will receive this briefing. Afterward, the topics outlined will be discussed.

Attachment: briefing paper


THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 21, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: THE CABINET COUNCIL ON NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT
FROM: SECRETARY WILLIAM P. CLARK, CHAIRMAN PRO TEMPORE
SUBJECT: National Energy Policy Perspective

Attached is an overview briefing prepared by Energy Secretary Don Hodel on our national energy policy. The Cabinet Council on Natural Resources and Environment has discussed this subject in two previous meetings. On February 27, we focused primarily on the electric utility industry and the challenges facing the nuclear industry. On March 19, Secretary Hodel gave a preliminary briefing on the national energy picture.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Bill Clark", is positioned above the word "Attachment". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Attachment



THE SECRETARY OF ENERGY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20585

March 16, 1984

MEMORANDUM

TO: CABINET COUNCIL ON NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

FROM: DON HODEL *Don Hodel*
SECRETARY OF ENERGY

SUBJECT: NATIONAL ENERGY POLICY PERSPECTIVE

In October 1983, President Reagan submitted to the Congress the National Energy Policy Plan IV (NEPP). That document spelled out this Administration's energy policy. Our policy has a goal, and two strategies to achieve that goal, together providing a framework and focus for the full range of federal energy programs. The goal is "to foster an adequate supply of energy at reasonable costs." To realize that goal, NEPP identifies strategies:

1. To minimize federal control and intervention in energy markets while maintaining public health and safety and environmental quality; and,
2. To promote a balanced and mixed energy resource system.

By minimizing government intervention in the market place and reducing other impediments to effective market operation, our policies have encouraged a more productive, flexible and diversified energy supply system. As a result, domestic energy production has been increased, imports of insecure supplies of oil have been reduced, productivity has improved, energy prices have moderated, and a more reliable, less vulnerable energy system has emerged. In addition, our policy of focusing government research efforts on basic research and development of promising technologies that are either too risky or too far in the future to attract adequate private resources will help ensure a diversified and efficient supply system to meet distant needs.

We seek a balanced and mixed energy resource base ranging from essential conventional sources such as oil, gas, coal, and nuclear, to renewables such as hydro-electricity, solar, wind, geothermal, and biofuels. We have placed new emphasis on energy efficiency and conservation which we consider to be critical energy resources.

Our efforts to promote this balanced and mixed resource base and to minimize federal control and intervention in energy markets have guided our actions in all energy resource areas. The following outlines some of our efforts and indicates the significance and status of the various energy resource industries in the U.S.

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ELECTRIC POWER

Although there is substantial disagreement and uncertainty concerning future electricity demand growth, most current forecasts project that the demand for electricity is likely to grow by about 2.5 to 3 percent per year between now and the end of the century. With these levels of demand growth, additional generating capacity -- perhaps as much as 300 to 400 gigawatts (GWe) -- will be needed by the year 2000. (Current generating capacity is just under 600 GWe.)

Electricity will continue to maintain a favorable competitive position vis-a-vis other energy sources and will likely continue to increase its share of the energy market.

Coal and nuclear are the primary options for meeting future demands for electricity. Oil and gas are too expensive and domestic supplies of these fuels are more limited. Hydro, wind, geothermal and other renewables can make important contributions in certain regions but not on the same scale or in the same time frame as coal and nuclear.

Coal is the leading fuel for the production of electric power, accounting for nearly 55 percent of the total in 1983, followed by hydroelectric power (14 percent), nuclear power (13 percent), gas (12 percent), and petroleum (6 percent). Other sources, including geothermal and wood waste, account for less than 1 percent of electric power generation.

COAL

Coal accounts for over 85 percent of U.S. recoverable fossil fuel reserves (excluding more distant fuels such as oil shale and tarsands). About 785 million tons of coal were produced in the U.S. in 1983, and total 1984 production is projected to increase by 9 percent to a record 853 million tons. Yet, coal provides only about 20 percent of our energy consumption.

The United States has about 70 percent of the coal reserves held by the four principal coal exporting countries (the others are Australia, Poland, and South Africa). Although exports are down from the 1981 high of over 110 million tons, to just below 80 million tons exported in 1983, this is up from an average of 60 million tons in the 1970s. A slight recovery for coal exports is projected in 1984, and this recovery could continue through the first half of 1985.

Administration policies that are improving the Nation's coal future include:

- o Revitalization of the federal coal leasing program;
- o Reform of surface mining regulations;
- o Those increases in the DOE coal research and development budget directed principally at technologies that permit coal to be burned with minimal environmental impact, such as coal preparation, fluidized bed combustion, improved scrubbers, and new forms of coal burning and coal-water slurries;
- o Increased funding for acid rain related research and restoration of damaged lakes, totalling \$127.5 million in fiscal year 1985.
- o Support for terminal and port expansions to facilitate coal exports.

NUCLEAR

In 1983, nuclear power produced 13 percent of our electrical generation. It is projected to provide more than 18 percent of U.S. electricity in the early 1990s, surpassed only by coal.

There are now more than 80 commercial nuclear power plants licensed to operate in the U.S.; the electrical energy they produced in 1983 was equivalent to 1.4 million barrels of oil per day. An additional 40+ nuclear plants are licensed for construction.

In the world arena, nuclear provides a significant percentage of installed capacity. In 1983, 11 percent of the world's energy was produced by nuclear power plants. France used nuclear for over 39 percent of its generated electricity; by 1990, they expect to use nuclear for nearly 70 percent. Japan, with 20 percent of its electricity provided by nuclear in 1983, expects this to rise to 35 percent by 1995.

The United States generates the most electricity by nuclear powerplants in the world, followed by France, Japan, and the Soviet Union. We also have the greatest number of commercially operating reactors, followed by the U.S.S.R. with 40, the United Kingdom with 32, France with 30, and Japan with 25.

The nuclear power industry in the U.S. has been plagued with power plant cancellations, delays, and regulatory-related problems in recent years. Since 1972, over 100 commercial nuclear plants have been cancelled.

There is no "quick fix" for the problems confronting our nuclear industry. However, nuclear power is, and must continue to be, an important component of this Nation's balanced and mixed energy system. Even at the lower levels of electricity demand

growth being projected today, substantial levels of new generation capacity will be required over the remainder of this century. It is imperative that the nuclear option be available to help meet projected additional electric generation capacity needs.

Without a healthy nuclear industry, the U.S. will not be able to sell services and equipment on the international market and will be less able to further our Nation's nonproliferation goals. Furthermore, if other countries can use nuclear power at costs that are less than U.S. electrical costs, their energy intensive industries will be more able to undercut U.S. industries in the world markets.

The primary problems facing the domestic nuclear power industry are the lengthening schedules for plant licensing and construction (currently 12-14 years) and the associated uncertainty in plant costs and difficulty in financing. These problems are exacerbated by an increasingly skeptical public and a media oriented toward highlighting the failed promises of nuclear power.

In March 1983, the Administration proposed the Nuclear Licensing and Regulatory Reform bill, designed to improve safety of nuclear power plants, improve public participation in the licensing process, and provide a more stable and predictable regulatory process for existing and future plants. Passage of the bill would reduce reactor completion time by about 5 years, comparable with construction timeframes of other nations.

Additionally, the Administration has:

- o Proposed a new contract for U.S. provision of uranium enrichment services, designed to price our services more competitively in order to recapture portions of the lost world market and to conduct this activity more like a commercial operation;
- o Moved effectively to implement the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982, with identification of nine potentially acceptable sites within six States for the first repository -- slated to begin accepting commercial waste by January 31, 1998; and,
- o Focused our research and development budget on light water reactor safety research, reactor design technology, and breeder reactor development.

As a general rule, we have not adequately addressed the problems of public perception of nuclear power. Given the key role that the nuclear option must play in this Nation's energy future, it is important that public information be provided in a balanced manner to assure reasoned, far-sighted public policy decisions concerning this key energy technology.

RENEWABLES AND CONSERVATION

The National Energy Policy recognizes the importance of conservation and renewable energy to a balanced and mixed energy resource system.

In 1983, renewable energy sources provided nearly 8.5 percent of the primary energy needs of this country and projections indicate renewables will contribute over 9 percent to the energy mix by the year 1992 and over 10 percent by the year 2000.

The cost of solar photovoltaic-generated electricity has decreased by 57 percent from 1980 to 1983. In wind energy, the number of small companies producing wind machines has more than doubled in the last three years. Approximately 4,000 wind systems with a total capacity of 120 megawatts are currently in operation in the U.S., compared to less than 500 systems in 1980.

The number of FERC permits issued for hydropower site development increased by 200 percent from 1980 to 1983, and geothermally produced electricity in the U.S. increased 37 percent in the same period. Alcohol fuels production capacity has increased forty-fold in the last six years, from 10 million gallons to 400 million gallons a year.

Energy conservation must be viewed and managed as a resource. Significant strides in energy efficiency and productivity have been made in the past several years. Residential and commercial buildings in the U.S. today consume 20 percent less energy per square foot than they did 10 years ago. Energy consumption per dollar of gross national product has declined by 12 percent from 1980 through the third quarter of 1983. Energy consumption per capita decreased by 13 percent in the last 10 years, and energy input per unit of industrial output has fallen by 23 percent.

The Department of Energy has initiated an aggressive program to transfer energy efficiency technology, developed in DOE's basic and applied research program, to the consumer and the private sector. The Department is also forming high-tech partnerships with industry to channel research to the most productive efforts.

NATURAL GAS

Of the 3 quadrillion cubic feet of natural gas reserves in the world, over 50 percent is owned by two countries -- the U.S.S.R. (41 percent) and Iran (16 percent). The U.S. ranks third with 7 percent. In 1983, the U.S. produced approximately 15.9 trillion cubic feet (Tcf), and consumed about 17.0 Tcf. The primary sources of imported natural gas in 1983 were Canada, Mexico, and Algeria.

The price constraints imposed on natural gas by the Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978 so skew the market that they inhibit domestic production (primarily lower-cost gas) while keeping average delivered prices somewhat above free market levels.

Recent studies indicate that somewhere between 1 and 3 years of natural gas supply is easily available at low cost. But that gas will not make it to market because the NGPA, with its 28 pricing categories, fixes its price below the cost of recovery.

In March 1983, the Administration proposed legislation to decontrol natural gas at the wellhead. The essential features of that proposal were: 1) deregulation of all gas by a date certain; 2) rationalization of existing contracts; and, 3) consumer protection. The reform legislation is stalled in the Congress. Prospects in this session for a comprehensive natural gas bill are less favorable than they were late in the last session. In the Senate, Energy Committee Chairman McClure continues to work with ten other Senators of both parties in an attempt to reach a compromise. In the House, the Energy Committee has not scheduled additional hearings. The Administration must continue to press for comprehensive reform legislation.

OIL

The single most critical energy issue is the vulnerability of the world energy market to a disruption of oil supplies.

As of December 31, 1982, there were 28 billion barrels of estimated proven crude oil reserves in the U.S. This is only 4 percent of known world petroleum reserves. However, estimates of undiscovered recoverable resources range from 64 to 105 billion barrels, providing a total of at least 30 years of production at current rates.

U.S. consumption of oil is down 11 percent compared to 1980 levels, responding to a combination of economic factors, including price incentives to shift to alternative fuels, permanent conservation and lowered economic activity. Concurrently, oil production in the U.S. was higher than expected due to the President's decontrol order in January 1981. Consequently, our oil imports, which provide the marginal barrel, are down 33 percent. However, we still import about 28 percent of our net oil requirements, a level that requires our continued attention, to both levels and sources of our supplies.

In 1983, OPEC provided 43 percent of U.S. net oil imports, down from over 70 percent in 1977. Of additional importance, we have diversified our suppliers. In 1983, the top five countries from which we imported oil were Mexico, Canada, Venezuela, United Kingdom, and Saudi Arabia, in that order.

While the United States is in much better condition today than 10 years ago, the Middle East will remain an important future supplier. About 55 percent of the world's proven oil reserves are in the Persian Gulf, with about 25 percent, roughly 165 billion barrels, in Saudi Arabia alone. Western European countries range from 20 to 40 percent dependence on the Gulf for oil; Japan depends on the Gulf for nearly 55 percent of its oil needs.

Administration actions related to our domestic oil supply include:

- o On January 28, 1981, President Reagan by executive order decontrolled the price of petroleum in the U.S. There were assertions at that time that decontrol would lead to \$2 per gallon gasoline. In fact, the average price for gasoline in 1983 was \$1.22 per gallon. After adjusting for inflation, regular gas in 1983 was priced 20 percent lower than in 1980, in spite of the 5¢ per gallon tax instituted in April 1983.
- o President Reagan is committed to filling and maintaining the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. As of March 1984, total stocks in the SPR were 387 million barrels, up from 110 million barrels in January 1981. At this level, the SPR could provide more than 90 days supply of our 1983 net imports.
- o Substantial headway has been made in interagency planning to ensure rapid and efficient federal response to a broad range of disruption scenarios.

CONCLUSION

President Reagan's energy policy makes sense and has set the right course for energy programs and Administration decisions on energy issues.

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