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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

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Collection Name PRESIDENT, OFFICE OF THE: PRESIDENTIAL BRIEFING PAPERS

Withdrawer

RBW 12/14/2007

File Folder 03/10/1982 (CASEFILE 069100)

FOIA

S07-0077/01

Box Number

70

DOC NO	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
1	SCHEDULE	OF THE PRESIDENT [PG 1] [PARTIAL]	1	3/9/1982	B7(C)
2	CHART	RE PRESIDENTIAL SEATING BOX	1	ND	B2 B7(E)

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

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]

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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]

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TR

WHITE HOUSE
OFFICE OF RECORDS MANAGEMENT
WORKSHEET

- ☐ X - MEDIA
☐ H - INTERNAL

Name of Document: BRIEFING PAPERS FOR
PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULED
APPOINTMENTS FOR MAR 10 82

Subject Codes:

1 Subject: Meeting with the Cabinet Council on
Human Resources to discuss

PR 007.01

- A) Health care proposals
B) federalization of medicare
C) tuition tax credits

FG 010.02

BE 003.13

HE 004.

IS 001.

FI 010.02

FG 022.

2 Signing Ceremony for Afghanistan
Day Proclamation

CO 002.

FE 009.

3 Luncheon for members of President's
Private Sector Survey on Cost
Control

SO 003.

FG 999.

HE 005.

4 25th anniversary celebration of the
JOFFREY BAKER at The Kennedy
Center

FG 253.01

TR 001.

AR

5. March 5, Decision Memo from Secretary
Schweiker regarding proposals to
reform the distorted economic incentives
that plague the health care system.
(original)
(It contains no Presidential instructions)

ROUTE TO:

ACTION

DISPOSITION

Office/Agency	(Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
RMMATT		RSZ	1 1			1 1

Referral Note:

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE
Wednesday, March 10, 1982

8:59 AM

9:00 am (30 min)	<u>Staff Time</u> 9:02 (Baker, Meese, Deaver)	Oval Office
9:30 am (15 min)	<u>National Security Briefing</u> 9:27 - 9:55 (William P. Clark) <i>BUSH, GUNDA, MKO, 7. READ</i> 9:57-10:08 EO Hickory	Oval Office
9:45 am (15 min)	Senior Staff Time	Oval Office
10:00 am (90 min)	<u>Meeting with the Cabinet Council on Human Resources</u> 10:10 - 11:31 (Craig Fuller) (TAB A) 11:32 Sec. Rumsfeld	Cabinet Room
11:30 am (15 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
11:45 am (15 min)	<u>Signing Ceremony for Afghanistan Day Proclamation</u> 11:50 - 12:10 (William P. Clark/Elizabeth Dole) (TAB B) (Draft Remarks Attached)	East Room
12:00 m (75 min)	<u>Luncheon with Chairmen and Executive Committee of Private Sector Survey on Cost Control</u> 12:13 - 1:12 (James W. Nance) (TAB C) (Draft Remarks Attached)	State Dining Room
1:15 pm	<u>To Private Quarters for remainder of the afternoon</u> 1:13	Residence
7:50 pm	<u>The President and Mrs. Reagan depart South Grounds for the Kennedy Center to attend Joffrey Ballet (BLACK TIE)</u> (TAB D) (Stephen Studdert)	Kennedy Center
10:25 pm	<u>Return White House</u>	South Grounds

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE
Wednesday, March 10, 1982

9:00 am (30 min)	<u>Staff Time</u> (Baker, Meese, Deaver)	Oval Office
9:30 am (15 min)	<u>National Security Briefing</u> (William P. Clark)	Oval Office
9:45 am (15 min)	<u>Senior Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
10:00 am (90 min)	<u>Meeting with the Cabinet Council on Human Resources</u> (Craig Fuller)	Cabinet Room (TAB A)
11:30 am (15 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
11:45 am (15 min)	<u>Signing Ceremony for Afghanistan Day Proclamation</u> (William P. Clark/Elizabeth Dole)	East Room (TAB B) (Draft Remarks Attached)
12:00 m (75 min)	<u>Luncheon with Chairmen and Executive Committee of Private Sector Survey on Cost Control</u> (James W. Nance)	State Dining Room (TAB C) (Draft Remarks Attached)
1:15 pm	<u>To Private Quarters for remainder of the afternoon</u>	Residence
7:50 pm	<u>The President and Mrs. Reagan depart South Grounds for the Kennedy Center to attend Joffrey Ballet (BLACK TIE)</u> (Stephen Studdert)	Kennedy Center (TAB D)
10:25 pm	<u>Return White House</u>	South Grounds

A

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 9, 1982

MEETING WITH THE CABINET COUNCIL
ON HUMAN RESOURCES

DATE: MARCH 10, 1982
TIME: 10:00 AM (90 MINUTES)
LOCATION: CABINET ROOM
FROM: CRAIG L. FULLER 

I. PURPOSE

The meeting with the Cabinet Council on Human Resources has been scheduled to discuss: Pro-Competition Health Proposals; Federalization of Medicare; and, Tuition Tax Credits.

II. BACKGROUND

1. Pro-Competition Health Care Proposals.

Secretary Schweiker has presented to you in the attached decision memo a series of recommendations that are designed to utilize economic incentives to reduce the cost of health care. You will recall that this matter was discussed with you in January. Following that meeting, the Cabinet Council met to refine the proposal in accordance with your direction. It is reported that the proposals represent a consensus among the departments directly involved with this issue.

Provided that consensus does exist, the key issue regarding Pro-Competition relates to timing.

Since the proposals being recommended would increase the health care expenditures required of some individuals, the proposals are going to be seriously challenged. It is recommended that you not indicate a decision during the meeting, thus allowing us time to develop a strategy for presenting the program to Congress.

2. Federalization of Medicaid.

Rich Williamson and others in the administration have been meeting with Governors and others to reach a satisfactory agreement on the Medicaid portion of your Federalism proposal. We have asked that Rich, along with Secretary Schweiker and Dave Stockman, provide an update on the current status of the negotiations.

2. Tuition Tax Credits.

A working group has been developing a tuition tax credit proposal. They have been asked to present a outline of the proposal and discuss the current situation regarding the issue. No decision will be required on this matter.

III. PARTICIPATION

A list will be attached to the agenda.

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House photographer only.

V. SEQUENCE

After the meeting is called to order, Secretary Schweiker will take the lead in discussing the first issue.



THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20201

March 5, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

The purpose of this memorandum is to present a series of proposals to reform the distorted economic incentives that now plague the health care system.

These proposals have evolved from a set of options that HHS first presented to the Cabinet Council on Human Resources in early December. The Cabinet Council has met four times to discuss this issue, including the session that you chaired on January 15. Furthermore, a Work Group set up by the Cabinet Council has met as necessary to discuss technical issues.

As you requested at the January 15 meeting, the proposals presented here reflect a consensus among the relevant departments and agencies. The Cabinet Council has expressed support for the Medicare proposals, while HHS, Treasury, OMB, and the Office of Policy Development all concur in supporting the voluntary rebate program.

I. Medicare -- Catastrophic Coverage and Improved Incentives

- o This proposal would combine catastrophic coverage for Medicare beneficiaries with increased beneficiary cost-sharing early in a hospital stay.
- o The catastrophic coverage would limit beneficiary out-of-pocket payments to \$2500 per year.
- o In return, the beneficiary would be asked to pay the existing hospital deductible (\$260) plus 6 percent of the deductible (about \$15) for each hospital day after the first, until he reaches the \$2500 limit on out-of-pocket costs. (Under current law, the beneficiary pays the deductible and then has no out-of-pocket costs for hospital care until his 61st day in the hospital.)
- o This proposal would reduce FY 1983 budget outlays by about \$220 million and FY 1984 outlays by about \$400 million.
- o Other features of this proposal are described in Tab A.

APPROVE _____

DISAPPROVE _____

II. Medicare -- Private Plan Option

- o Under this proposal the government would issue vouchers to Medicare beneficiaries, which they could apply toward the premium of a private health plan.
- o Enrollment in a private plan would be voluntary, and all beneficiaries would retain the right to return to Medicare during an annual open enrollment period.
- o To participate in this program, a private health plan would be required to offer benefits at least as comprehensive as Medicare's benefit package, including the proposed catastrophic coverage.
- o The costs of administering this proposal would increase Medicare outlays by a small amount in at least the early years of the program.
- o Other features of this proposal are described in Tab A.

APPROVE _____

DISAPPROVE _____

III. Private Sector -- Voluntary Rebate Program

- o This proposal is designed to permit an option that would neutralize the tax law's preferential treatment of health insurance, which encourages excessive and poorly designed coverage that drives up the cost of health care.
- o The proposal would give employers the option of offering tax-free cash rebates to employees enrolling in low cost, efficient health plans.
- o No employer would be required to participate in the program. If, however, an employer elects to offer tax-free rebates, it must agree to a limit on the amount of tax-free health insurance it may buy for its employees. In 1983, this "optional exclusion limit" would be \$150/month/family or \$60/month/individual. Any employer contributions for insurance exceeding the limit would be included in the employee's taxable income.
- o To encourage participation by firms that already purchase coverage exceeding the \$150/\$60 limit, the proposal would include a "grandfather" clause -- that is, firms already exceeding the limit in the first year of

the program could continue to offer their base year contribution on a tax-free basis while also offering tax-free rebates. The grandfathered amount would not be indexed, so the preferential treatment would be phased out over time.

- o To qualify for a tax-free rebate, the employee must enroll in a health plan that includes some minimal level of coverage.
- o The net effect of this proposal on tax revenues would be small. The revenue loss from tax-free rebates would tend to be offset by the revenue gain from the optional exclusion limit.
- o Other features of this proposal are described in Tab A.

APPROVE _____

DISAPPROVE _____



Richard S. Schweiker
Secretary

TAB A

Following are additional details on the proposals described above:

I. Medicare -- Catastrophic Coverage and Improved Incentives

- o The \$2500 limit on beneficiary out-of-pocket payments would be indexed to increase with the rise in Medicare per capita program costs. Indexing is necessary to prevent inflation from lowering the catastrophic limit in "real" dollars. Without indexing, adding the catastrophic coverage would become very expensive.

II. Medicare -- Private Plan Option

- o The voucher offered to a beneficiary would be worth 95 percent of what Medicare pays on behalf of similar beneficiaries remaining in Medicare. Medicare would retain 5 percent as an offset against adverse selection (the likelihood that the less healthy beneficiaries would remain in Medicare).
- o The voucher offered to beneficiaries would be adjusted for certain actuarial characteristics of the recipient -- for example, age and disability status.
- o Private health plans participating in the voucher program would be required to enroll any Medicare beneficiary willing to pay their premium; plans would not be permitted to discriminate against high risk beneficiaries.

III. Private Sector -- Voluntary Rebate Program

- o A firm could elect to participate in this voluntary program at any time, but once it elected to participate it could not withdraw. Thus, a participating employer would agree to accept the optional exclusion limit in perpetuity.
- o The \$150/\$60 optional exclusion limit would be indexed to increase with the rise in wages.

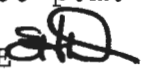
- o A firm that already contributes more than the optional exclusion limit and is grandfathered would not be permitted an allowance for future inflation until the indexed \$150/\$60 limit rises above the grandfathered contribution. As a result, the preferential treatment accorded grandfathered firms would be phased out over time.
- o There would be a \$50 limit on the maximum tax-free rebate an employer may offer. This limit would not be indexed for future inflation.
- o Dental insurance would not count toward the \$150/\$60 optional exclusion limit. By the same token, an employer's contribution toward dental coverage could not be used in calculating the tax-free rebate going to employees enrolling in lower cost options. The purpose of excluding dental coverage from these calculations is to focus the improved economic incentives on the core of the health cost problem: basic physician, hospital, and related services.
- o To constitute a bona fide high option for purposes of calculating the tax-free rebate, a plan must enroll at least one worker.

B

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 9, 1982

MEETING: AFGHANISTAN DAY PROCLAMATION SIGNING
DATE: MARCH 10, 1982
LOCATION: EAST ROOM
TIME: 11:45 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.
FROM: ELIZABETH H. DOLE 

I. PURPOSE

To sign a proclamation designating March 21, 1982, as Afghanistan Day.

II. BACKGROUND

Both Houses of the Congress have passed resolutions calling upon you to designate March 21 as Afghanistan Day. This initiative originated with the European Parliament and is being commemorated by other countries as well. Representatives from these countries will be in the audience, as will members of the U.S. House and Senate.

Your remarks and the proclamation will pay tribute to the people of Afghanistan and point out the continued Soviet occupation of that country.

Prior to your arrival, brief remarks will have been delivered by Bill Clark, Bill Rogers, and the Vice President.

III. PARTICIPANTS

See attached list.

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House Press/Photo Pool

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

11:45 a.m. You enter the East Room and proceed to the dais where you greet dais guests and take your seat.

Bill Rogers introduces Egon A. Klepsch, Vice President of the European Parliament, for brief remarks. Following Mr. Klepsch's remarks, Bill Rogers introduces Miss Nahid Mojadidi, a young Afghan student, who will offer brief remarks in behalf of the Afghan people.

- 11:50 a.m. Upon introduction by Bill Rogers, you offer remarks.
- 11:55 a.m. At the conclusion of your remarks, you will proceed to the signing table where, upon seating, you will sign the proclamation with three (3) pens. The pens will then be distributed to Mr. Klepsch, Miss Mojadidi, and Bill Rogers, all of whom will join the Vice President and Bill Clark in standing behind you during the signing ceremony.
- 12:00 p.m. As you depart the East Room, you may wish to make note that the Senators, Congressmen, and Parliamentarians are seated in a special section in the front two rows on your right.

Attachment: List of Participants

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

U.S. SENATE

Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.)
Arlen Specter (R-PA)

U.S. HOUSE

William Broomfield (R-Mich.)
James Courter (R-NJ)
Elliott Levitas (D-GA)
Thomas Petri (R-Wis.)
Joel Pritchard (R-Wash)
Donald Ritter (R-PA)

FOREIGN PARLIAMENTARIANS

Dr. Egon Klepsch, Vice President
(West Germany)
Mr. Carlo Ripa di Meana (Italy)
Nicholas Lord Bethell (England)
Mr. Gerard Israel (Algeria)
Mr. Ludwig Steiner (Austria)
Mrs. Hiroko Hayashi (Japan)
Mr. Masao Endo (Japan)
Mr. Moses Keino (Kenya)
Mr. Peter Mungai (Kenya)
Mr. Harley Mitchell (Panama)
Dr. Arnulfo Escalono (Panama)
Dr. Cesar Perreira (Panama)
Mr. Charoen Pongpanich (Thailand)
Mr. Bandit Worakanbancha (Thailand)

March 9, 1982
5:00 p.m.

BILL SIGNING: AFGHANISTAN DAY

I take particular satisfaction in signing today the Proclamation authorized by Joint Resolution No. 142, which calls for the commemoration of March 21 as Afghanistan Day throughout the United States. This resolution testifies to America's deep and continuing admiration for the Afghan people in the face of brutal and unprovoked aggression by the Soviet Union.

A distinguished former Secretary of State, William P. Rogers, is coordinating the observance of Afghanistan Day in the United States. He not only has my strong support, but that of former Presidents Carter, Ford and Nixon, and former Secretaries of State Muskie, Vance, Kissinger and Rusk.

The Afghans, like the Poles, wish nothing more than to live their lives in peace, practice their religion in freedom, and exercise their right to self-determination. As a consequence, they now find themselves struggling for their very survival as a nation. Nowhere are basic human rights more brutally violated than in Afghanistan today.

I have spoken on occasion of the presence of unsung heroes in American life. Today we recognize a nation of unsung heroes whose courageous struggle is one of the epics of our time. The Afghan people have matched their heroism against the most terrifying weapons of modern warfare in the Soviet arsenal.

Despite blanket bombing and chemical and biological weapons, the brave Afghan freedom fighters have prevented the nearly 100,000-strong Soviet occupation force from extending its control over a large portion of the countryside.

Their heroic struggle has carried a terrible cost. Many thousands of Afghans -- often innocent civilians, women and children -- have been killed and maimed. Entire villages and regions have been destroyed and depopulated. Some 3 million people have been driven into exile -- one out of every five Afghans. The same proportion of Americans would produce a staggering 50 million refugees. We cannot and will not turn our backs on this struggle.

Few acts of international aggression have been so universally condemned. The United Nations has repeatedly called for the withdrawal of Soviet forces. The Islamic Conference, deeply troubled over this assault on Moslem Afghanistan, has four times condemned the Soviet occupation. The Non-aligned Movement has added its voice to the demands for withdrawal of foreign troops.

Most recently, the European Parliament took the leadership in advancing the idea of worldwide commemoration of Afghanistan Day. On behalf of all Americans, I want to thank the members of the European Parliament for this action and welcome the participation today of Egon (EE-gon) Klepsch, Vice President of the European Parliament, and his distinguished colleagues. I also want to express the hope that people the world over will respond with eagerness and determination, and in that connection, I want to express my particular appreciation that we are joined here today by members of the Parliaments of Japan, Kenya, Panama, Thailand and Austria.

We must go beyond public condemnation of the Soviet puppet regime in Kabul to bring relief and an early end to the Afghan tragedy.

We have a human responsibility to the Afghan refugees. The United States has given generous support to the United Nations' refugee effort and I am pleased to announce today an additional commitment of \$21.3 million worth of food. This contribution brings the total U.S. support for the refugees to over \$200 million in the past 2 years. I ask that all Americans supplement these funds with personal donations to organizations which work with Afghan refugees and the cause of a free Afghanistan.

Beyond this, the United States is determined to do everything politically possible to bring the Soviet Union to the negotiating table. We and our Allies have made clear that Afghanistan will remain a central issue in U.S.-Soviet and East-West relations as long as Soviet forces continue to occupy that nation. We have used, and will continue to use, every available opportunity, including the last meeting between Secretary Haig and Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko, to urge the Soviets to enter into genuine negotiations for a peaceful settlement of the Afghan crisis.

In that spirit, I want to address the claim made by the Soviet Union that its troops entered Afghanistan, and must remain there, as a result of foreign intervention against the Kabul government. The world is well aware that this is nothing more than Soviet propaganda designed to divert international attention from the sordid reality. The foreign interference in Afghanistan

comes from the nearly 100,000 Soviet invaders. The United States has consistently followed a policy of noninterference in Afghanistan's internal affairs. We firmly supported the non-aligned character of previous Afghan governments. The fire of resistance in Afghanistan is being kindled and sustained not by outside forces, but by the determination of the Afghan people to defend their national independence.

We and most other members of the international community have repeatedly stressed to the Soviets, both publicly and privately, that we have no objectives in Afghanistan beyond those set forth in the United Nations General Assembly resolutions. These are the withdrawal of the Soviet forces, the free exercise of self-determination for the Afghan people, the restoration of Afghanistan's non-aligned status, and the safe and honorable return of Afghan refugees to their homes.

Unfortunately, the Soviet Union has to date rejected all attempts to move toward an internationally acceptable solution. In 1980, it refused to receive emissaries of the Islamic Conference who wished to travel to Moscow to discuss a political solution. In 1981, it was the British Foreign Minister who was rudely rebuffed when he presented the very sensible proposal of the European Community, for a two-tiered international conference, which is still on the table. Finally, the Soviets have evaded the issue, insisting that the United Nations Secretary General seek a solution in Kabul, Islamabad and Tehran, rather than at the source of the aggression in Moscow.

The Soviet Union bears a grave responsibility for the continuing suffering of the Afghan people, the massive violations of human rights, and the international tension which has resulted from its unprovoked attack. The Soviet Union must understand that the world will not forget -- as it has not forgotten the peoples of the other captive nations from Eastern Europe to Southwest Asia who have suffered from Soviet aggression.

This is the meaning of Afghanistan Day -- that the Afghan people will ultimately prevail. Coincidentally, the day after Afghanistan Day, this country plans to launch the third Columbia Space Shuttle. Just as the Columbia represents man's finest aspirations in the field of science and technology, so too does the struggle of the Afghan people represent man's highest aspirations -- for freedom. That freedom is the strongest force in the world is daily demonstrated by the people of Afghanistan. Accordingly I am dedicating on behalf of the American people the March 22nd launch of the Columbia to the Afghan people. And in that same spirit I call on all Americans to observe Afghanistan Day in their thoughts, their prayers, their activities and in their own renewed dedication to freedom.

With the help of those assembled here today, the unanimous backing of the Congress, and the support of the American people, I am confident that this day will mark a true celebration, not just for freedom in Afghanistan, but for freedom wherever it is threatened or suppressed the world over.

C

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 9, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JAMES W. NANCE *Bud*
SUBJECT: Luncheon for the President's Private Sector Survey

There will be a luncheon for the Executive Committee of the President's Private Sector Survey in the State Dining Room of the White House at 12:00 (noon) on 10 March 1982. Attached at TAB (A) is the membership list of the Executive Committee with an arrow indicating those who will attend.

Because of the importance of the task to be performed by the Private Sector Survey, we have assembled an extremely strong committee. You have previously announced Mr. Peter Grace as Chairman of this committee and we plan to announce the members to the press after the luncheon.

Subject to your concurrence, we plan to have you make a few remarks after lunch, stressing the importance you place in this assignment. At the end of your remarks your participation will be completed and you will be free to leave. The speechwriters are preparing remarks for you that will be submitted under separate cover.

We do not plan to have questions by the press, but we do plan to have a photo opportunity. Dave Gergen will provide you with details for the press.

White House Participants:

The Vice President
Bill Clark
Ed Meese
Dave Stockman
Mike Deaver
Pen James
Joe Wright (OMB)
Hal Steinberg (OMB)
Howard Messner (OMB)
Craig Fuller
Bud Nance
Janet Colson
Dick Darman

A

PRIVATE SECTOR SURVEY ON COST CONTROL IN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN

→ J. Peter Grace
Chairman and CEO
W.R. Grace and Company
Grace Plaza
1114 Avenue of the Americas
New York, New York 10036
(212) 764-5411

MEMBERS

→ Joseph Alibrandi
President and CEO
Whittaker Corporation
10880 Wilshire Boulevard
Los Angeles, California 90024
(213) 475-9441

→ George Anderson
CEO
Anderson, ZurMuehlen and Co.
P.O. Box 1147
1 North Last Chance Gulch
Helena, Montana 59601
(406) 442-3540

→ Bennett Archambault
CEO
Stewart Warner Corporation
1826 Diversey Parkway
Chicago, Illinois 60614
(312) 883-7400

→ Robert A. Beck
Chairman and CEO
Prudential Life Insurance Company
Prudential Plaza
Newark, New Jersey 07101
(201) 877-7888

- James Burke
Chairman and CEO
Johnson and Johnson
501 George Street
New Brunswick, New Jersey 08903
(201) 524-6331
- Willard C. Butcher
Chairman
Chase Manhattan Bank
Chase Plaza
New York, New York 10081
(212) 552-7251
- Russell G. Cleary
President and CEO
G. Heileman Brewery
100 Harborview Plaza
La Crosse, Wisconsin 54601
(608) 785-1000
- William T. Coleman, Jr.
O'Melveny and Myers
1800 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 457-5300
- Carl D. Covitz
President
Landmark Communities, Inc.
9595 Wilshire Boulevard
Beverly Hills, California 90212
(213) 273-7320
- Edward W. Duffy
Chairman and CEO
Marine Midland Bank
One Marine Midland Center
Buffalo, New York 14052
(716) 843-2424
- Mark Feldstein
President
National Bureau of Economics Research
Harvard
Littauer Center, Room 119
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138
(617) 495-4321
- Edward S. Finkelstein
Chairman and CEO
Macy's
151 West 34th Street
New York, New York 10001
(212) 560-4455

John H. Filer
Chairman and CEO
Aetna Life and Casualty Company
151 Farmington Avenue
Hartford, Connecticut 06156
(213) 273-0123

Robert Galvin
Chairman and CEO
Motorola Corporation
1303 E. Algonquin Road
Schaumburg, Illinois 60196
(312) 576-5300

→ Clifton Garvin
CEO
Exxon Corporation
1251 Avenue of the Americas
New York, New York 10020
(212) 398-3000

→ Robert A. Georgine
President
Building and Trades Department
AFL-CIO
815 16th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
(202) 347-1461

→ William Graham
Chairman
Baxter Tavenol Labs, Inc.
1 Baxter Parkway
Deerfield, Illinois 60015
(312) 948-3000

→ Harry J. Gray
Chairman and CEO
United Technologies Corporation
United Technologies Building
Hartford, Connecticut 06101
(213) 728-7000

→ Maurice R. Greenberg
President & CEO
American International Group, Inc.
70 Pine Street
New York, New York 10270
(212) 770-7000

→ John W. Hanley
Chairman & CEO
Monsanto
800 North Lindbergh Boulevard
St. Louis, Missouri 63116
(314) 694-1000

- Robert Hatfield
President
New York Hospital
633 3rd Avenue
New York, New York 10017
(212) 573-8131 or
(212) 472-6330
- Philip Hawley
President & CEO
Carter Hawley Hale Stores, Inc.
550 South Flower Street
Los Angeles, California 90071
(213) 620-0150
- Edward L. Hennessy, Jr.
Chairman, President, and CEO
Allied Chemical Corporation
P.O. Box 3000
Columbia Road and Park Avenue
Morristown, New Jersey 07960
(201) 455-2000
- Stanley Hiller, Jr.
Chairman of the Executive Committee
Baker International Corporation
3000 Sand Hill Road
Menlo Park, California 94025
(415) 854-2212
- Amory Houghton, Jr.
Chairman and CEO
Corning Glass Works
Corning, New York 14831
(607) 974-8479
- Wilson Johnson
National Federation of Independent Businesses
150 West 20th Avenue
San Mateo, California 94403
(415) 341-7441
- Donald R. Keough
Senior Executive Vice President
The Coca-Cola Company
P.O. Drawer 1734
Atlanta, Georgia 30301
(404) 898-2121
- Jewel R. Lafontant (Mrs.)
Senior Partner
Lafontant, Wilkins and James
69 West Washington Street
Suite 1423
Chicago, Illinois 60602
(312) 263-4882

→ Arthur Levitt
President
American Stock Exchange
86 Trinity Place
New York, New York 10006
(212) 938-6000

Ben F. Love
CEO
Texas Commerce Bank
712 Main Street
Houston, Texas 77002
(713) 236-4865

Dan W. Lufkin
Chairman of Finance Committee
Columbia Pictures Industries Inc.
711 5th Avenue
New York, New York 10022
(212) 751-4400

→ William A. Marquard
Chairman, President, CEO
American Standard
40 West 40th Street
New York, New York 10018
(212) 840-5272

→ Donald B. Marron
Chairman and CEO
Paine Weber
140 Broadway
New York, New York 10005
(212) 437-2121

→ J.H. Tyler McConnell
Chairman and CEO
Delaware Trust Company
900 Market Street
Wilmington, Delaware 19899
(302) 421-7771

→ Roger Milliken
President and CEO
Milliken and Company
P.O. Box 3167
Spartanburg, South Carolina 29304
(803) 573-2020

→ Donald W. Nyrop
CEO
Northwest Airlines
Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport
St. Paul, Minnesota 55111
(612) 726-2334

- David Packard
Chairman of the Board
Hewlett Packard
1501 Page Mill Road
Palo Alto, California 94304
(415) 857-1501
- Peter G. Peterson
Chairman and President
Lehman Brothers
One William Street
New York, New York 10004
(212) 558-1854
- William Wood Prince, Sr.
President
F.H. Prince & Co.
One First National Plaza
Chicago, Illinois 60603
(312) 726-2232
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Chairman and President
Marshall and Isley Corporation
770 North Water Street
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201
(414) 765-7801
- Francis Rooney
CEO
Melville Corporation
3000 Westchester Avenue
Harrison, New York 10528
(914) 253-8000
- Eugene T. Rossides
Rogers and Wells
1666 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
(202) 331-7760
- George Scharffenberger
Chairman
City Investing Company
9100 Wilshire Boulevard
Beverly Hills, California 90212
(213) 278-2690

- Nathan Shappell
Chairman
Shappell Industries
8383 Wilshire Boulevard
Beverly Hills, California 90211
(213) 655-7730
- Richard R. Shinn
Chairman and CEO
Metropolitan Life Insurance Company
1 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10010
(212) 578-2211
- Forrest Shumway
CEO
The Signal Companies, Inc.
11255 North Torrey Pines
La Jolla, California 92037
(714) 457-3555
- Barry F. Sullivan
Chairman and CEO
First National Bank of Chicago
One First National Plaza
Chicago, Illinois 60670
(312) 732-8048
- Eugene Sullivan
Chairman & CEO
Borden Corporation
277 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10172
(212) 573-4176
- Paul Thayer
Chairman
LTV Corporation
P.O.Box 225003
Dallas, Texas 75265
(214) 746-7711
- Terry Townsend
CEO
Texas Motor Transportation Association
Box 1669
Austin, Texas 78767
(512) 478-2541
- William L. Wearley
Chairman of Executive Committee
Ingersoll Rand Company
P.O. Box 636
Woodcliff Lakes, New Jersey 07675
(201) 573-3434

Luke G. Williams
CEO
American Sign and Indicator Company
N. 2310 Fancher
Spokane, Washington 99206
(509) 535-4101

COORDINATING OFFICE

DIRECTOR

James W. Nance
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500
(202) 456-2393

DEPUTY DIRECTOR

Janet Colson
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500
(202) 456-2393

(Elliott/AB)
March 9, 1982
5:00 p.m.

LUNCHEON WITH PRIVATE SECTOR SURVEY ON COST CONTROL CHAIRMEN
MARCH 10, 1982

- Thank you all for coming today. I think it's fair to say that the job I'm asking you to do -- find ways we can save money in the Federal budget -- is as important as any I've requested since I have been President.
- We have a problem that has been 40 years in the making and we have to find ways to solve it. You know, I didn't want to ruin your appetite, so I waited to tell you this 'til now. During the hour we're together here, eating and talking, this Government will have spent \$83 million. By the way, that includes the price of your lunch. Milton Friedman is right, there really is no such thing as a free lunch. The interest on our debt for the last hour will be about \$10 million.
- In selecting your committee, we did not care whether you were Democrats or Republicans. Starting with Peter Grace, we just wanted to get the very best people we could find, and I think we were successful.
- I'll repeat to you today what I said a week ago when I announced Peter's appointment. Be bold. We want your team to work like tireless bloodhounds. Don't leave any stone unturned in your search to root out inefficiency and waste.
- I'd like to make one other request. We hope that the corporations and organizations you represent will be willing to assist your projects with personnel and even funds. You

know, when I was Governor of California, one of the first actions I took was to conduct a survey of this kind, and I made a similar request then.

- Two hundred fifty private sector professionals volunteered to come in and give us recommendations. They also came through with financial contributions and donations of hardware and equipment to support the activities of their survey.
- We had veterans of the hotel industry teaching us how to better utilize our prison system, and business executives showing us how to improve our filing system.
- At the time, some people charged our State employees would resent this outside interference. Actually they were delighted to help and many said no one had ever bothered to ask their advice before.
- All in all, about 2,000 cost-saving recommendations were made. We need your help, and that of the groups you represent to make this effort every bit as successful as the California project, if not more so.
- Thank you again for your commitment. We're counting on you. Now I apologize for having to run so soon, but I know that Peter Grace, Bud Nance, and Janet Colson have some more activities planned for you.

D

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1	SCHEDULE	1	3/9/1982	B7(C)
	OF THE PRESIDENT [PG 1] [PARTIAL]			

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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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

FOR

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1982

EVENT: THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF THE JOFFREY BALLET

THE PRESIDENT'S PARTICIPATION

Attendee

Brief Reception

WEATHER

Clear and Cold

High 30's

10% Chance of Precipitation

DRESS

**BLACK
TIE**

ADVANCE

BAKALY, CHARLES
ROSENKER, MARK

KING, DON

STAFF
PRESS
USSS
WHCA

CONTACT

Presidential Advance Office: 456-7575

3/9/82 5:00 p.m.

- 7:45 p.m. THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Reagan proceed to Diplomatic Entrance for motorcade boarding.
- 7:50 p.m. THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Reagan depart The White House en route Kennedy Center.

Drive Time: 5 mins.

<u>MOTORCADE ASSIGNMENTS</u>	
<u>Lead</u>	
<u>Spare</u>	
<u>Limo</u>	THE PRESIDENT Mrs. Reagan
<u>Follow-up</u>	
<u>Control</u>	Dr. Ruge MAJ Drennan
<u>Staff I</u>	M. Deaver C. Deaver
<u>Staff II</u>	M. Weinberg Ofcl. Photog.
<u>Press I</u>	M. Rosenker
<u>Press II</u>	
<u>WHCA</u>	
<u>Tail</u>	

- 7:55 p.m. THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Reagan arrive Kennedy Center, Garage Level B, and proceed to elevator.

CLOSED PRESS COVERAGE

<u>PRESS INSTRUCTIONS</u>
Press vehicles will separate from the motorcade and proceed to main entrance, where they will be escorted to the Orchestra Level of the Opera House.

THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Reagan proceed to the Presidential Box of the Opera House.

Met by:

Mr. and Mrs. Roger Stevens, Chairman of the Board of the Kennedy Center

THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Reagan proceed inside the Ante Room.

Guests take their seats.

See Tab A for box seating diagram.

THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Reagan proceed into the Box and take seats.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE

STAFF AND PRESS INSTRUCTIONS

Staff proceed to Golden Circle Ante Room for use during the performance. Press will hold in Mr. Feinstein's office.

8:00 p.m. Performance of The Joffrey Ballet begins.

8:40 p.m. First Intermission.

THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Reagan and guests remain in the Presidential Box.

8:58 p.m. Performance continues.

9:10 p.m. Pause.

THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Reagan and guests remain in Box.

9:20 p.m. Performance continues.

9:33 p.m. Second Intermission.

THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Reagan, accompanied by guests, proceed to the African Room, Box Level, for Boxholders' Reception.

(NOTE: Attendees--100)

PRESS POOL COVERAGE (outside only)
OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHER (inside room)

9:53 p.m. Performance continues.

10:30 p.m. Performance of The Joffrey Ballet concludes.

THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Reagan depart the Presidential Box and proceed backstage to greet performers.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE

10:45 p.m. THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Reagan proceed to motorcade for boarding.

10:50 p.m. THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Reagan depart Kennedy Center en route The White House.

Drive Time: 5 mins.

<u>MOTORCADE ASSIGNMENTS</u>

Same as on arrival.

10:55 p.m. THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Reagan arrive The White House and proceed inside The Residence.

WITHDRAWAL SHEET

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