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Handwritten initials/signature

WHITE HOUSE
OFFICE OF RECORDS MANAGEMENT
WORKSHEET

- X - MEDIA
- H - INTERNAL

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

Subject Codes:
PR 007.01

1) Subject: Meeting with General Robert H. Barrow, Commandant of the Marine Corps and other members of the Corps to exchange birthday greetings on the 207th Birthday of the Corps.

FG 015.02

HO

2) Meeting with Senator Mark Hatfield re:

- A) future visit of Queen Elizabeth
- B) fund raising mementos
- C) draft registration issue
- D) government purchase contract with timber firms in the Northwest.

CO 167

PL 002

PR 005.01

ND 019

BE 003.08

CM 006

PQ

LE

HE 006.01

3) Meeting with Everett "Ebb" Grundstaff, President of the International Association of Lions Clubs, to recognize the Lions "War on Drugs"

ROUTE TO:

ACTION

DISPOSITION

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

Referral Note:

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NOV 10 82

PR 007.01

4) Subject: Meeting with Ross Perot
and Jay Coburn to congratulate
them on their record setting
circumnavigation of the world
in a helicopter, the "Spirit
of Texas"

CA

5) Photo sessions with
A) ROZANNE RIDGEWAY, U.S. ambassador
to Democratic Republic of
Germany

PR 007.02

FO 002

B) JOAN M. CLARK, Director
General of the Foreign Service

EG 011

6) Meetings with the Cabinet Council on
Economic Affairs to discuss
Transportation User Fees
and, secondly, with the Cabinet
Council on Human Resources
to discuss Mid-Term Planning
and Health Care Costs.

EG 010.02

EI 010.01

CM 011

FA

FG

EG 001

LS 001

HE 005

HE 001

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	11			11

Referral Note:

WHITE HOUSE
OFFICE OF RECORDS MANAGEMENT
WORKSHEET

- X - MEDIA
- H - INTERNAL

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

Subject Codes: PR 00704

7) Subject: Meeting with Congressman Bob Michel to discuss the designation of Chicago for the 1992 World's Fair site and

LG CHICA
PR 008

(A) ←
(B) European pipeline sanctions

CO 001.05
TN 003
CO 165

ROUTE TO:

ACTION

DISPOSITION

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

Referral Note:

THE SCHEDULE OF
PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN

Wednesday, November 10, 1982



9:00 am (5 min)	<u>Marine Corps Birthday Salute</u> (Metzger/Henkel)	(Tab A) (draft remarks attached)	Rose Garden
9:05 am (25 min)	<u>Staff Time</u> (Baker, Meese, Deaver)		Oval Office
9:30 am (15 min)	<u>National Security Briefing</u> (Clark) <i>Ken DeLoach</i>		Oval Office
9:45 am (15 min)	<u>Senior Staff Time</u> <i>Henry Nau</i>		Oval Office
10:00 am (30 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>		Oval Office
10:30 am (30 min)	<u>Meeting with Cabinet Council on Economic Affairs</u> (Fuller)] (Tab B)	Cabinet Room
11:00 am (60 min)	<u>Meeting with Cabinet Council on Human Resources</u> (Fuller)		Cabinet Room
→ 12:00 m (60 min)	<u>Lunch and Personal Staff Time</u>		Oval Office
1:00 pm (10 min)	<u>Meeting with Senator Hatfield</u> (Duberstein)	(Tab C)	Oval Office
1:10 pm (5 min)	<u>Meeting with Everett Grindstaff, Pres., Lions International</u> (Harper)	(Tab D)	Oval Office
1:15 pm (10 min)	<u>Meeting with Ross Perot, Jr., and Jay Coburn</u> (Sadleir)	(Tab E)	Oval Office/ Roosevelt Rm.
1:30 pm (2 hrs)	<u>Briefing for News Conference</u> (Gergen/Speakes)		Family Theater
3:45 pm (10 min)	<u>Ambassador Photos</u> (Clark) <i>at 3:45 PM</i>	(Tab F)	Oval Office
→ 4:00 pm (60 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>		Oval Office
5:00 pm (10 min)	<u>Meeting with Congressman Michel</u> (Duberstein)	(available in the a.m.)	Oval Office

UNP 11/9/82 5:00 pm

THE SCHEDULE OF
PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN

The President has seen _____

Wednesday, November 10, 1982



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9:05 am (25 min)	<u>Staff Time</u> (Baker, Meese, Deaver)		Oval Office
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3:45 pm (10 min)	<u>Ambassador Photos</u> (Clark)	(Tab F)	Oval Office
4:00 pm (60 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>		Oval Office
5:00 pm (10 min)	<u>Meeting with Congressman Michel</u> (Duberstein)	(available in the a.m.)	Oval Office

UNP 11/9/82 5:00 pm

PHOTO SESSION

AMB. ROZANNE RIDGWAY (DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF GERMANY)

- PARTICIPANTS: FAMILY - UNACCOMPANIED
WH - WILLIAM P. CLARK/
CHARLES P. TYSON
NSC - RICHARD PIPES
- CAREER DIPLOMAT; HAS SERVED AS COUNSELOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, AMB. TO FINLAND AND AMB FOR OCEANS AND FISHERIES AFFAIRS
 - RESIDENT OF WASHINGTON, D.C.
 - BORN IN ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA; GRADUATE HAMLINE UNIVERSITY IN ST. PAUL AND AWARDED
 - AN HONORARY LL.d. FROM THAT SCHOOL.

PHOTO SESSION

Miss JOAN M. CLARK

- PARTICIPANTS: FAMILY - Not accompanied
WH - WILLIAM P. CLARK
CHARLES P. TYSON
- DIR GEN OF FOREIGN SERVICE SINCE FEB 1981
 - CAREER FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER SINCE 1945
 - US AMB TO MALTA 1979-81
 - FOREIGN ASSIGNMENTS INCLUDE BERLIN, LONDON, BELGRADE, LUXEMBOURG
 - DISTINGUISHED HONOR AWARD IN 1979
 - LUTHER I. REPLOGLE AWARD FOR MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT IN 1975
 - SUPERIOR HONOR AWARD IN 1970

804

THE SCHEDULE OF
PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN



Wednesday, November 10, 1982

9:00 am (5 min)	<u>Marine Corps Birthday Salute</u> (Metzger/Henkel) 9:00-9:13	Rose Garden (Tab A) (draft remarks attached)
9:05 am (25 min)	<u>Staff Time</u> (Baker, Masse , Deaver)	Oval Office
9:30 am (15 min)	<u>National Security Briefing</u> 9:24-9:47 (Clark) <i>McCarrollan, Ken DeCarrollan, H. Egan</i> <i>JB, MKO</i>	Oval Office
9:45 am (15 min)	<u>Senior Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
10:00 am (30 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u> 9:47-	Oval Office
10:30 am (30 min)	<u>Meeting with Cabinet Council on Economic Affairs</u> 10:33-12:17 (Fuller)	Cabinet Room (Tab B)
11:00 am (60 min)	<u>Meeting with Cabinet Council on Human Resources</u> (Fuller)	Cabinet Room
12:00 m (60 min)	<u>Lunch and Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
1:00 pm (10 min)	<u>Meeting with Senator Hatfield</u> (Duberstein) 1:04-1:16	Oval Office (Tab C)
1:10 pm (5 min)	<u>Meeting with Everett Grindstaff, Pres., Lions International</u> (Harper)	Oval Office (Tab D)
1:15 pm (10 min)	<u>Meeting with Ross Perot, Jr., and Jay Coburn</u> (Sadleir) 1:30-1:38	Oval Office/ Roosevelt Rm. (Tab E)
1:30 pm (2 hrs)	<u>Briefing for News Conference</u> 1:50-3:53 (Gergen/Speakes)	Family Theater
3:45 pm (10 min)	<u>Ambassador Photos</u> 4:00-4:05 (Clark)	Oval Office (Tab F)
4:00 pm (60 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
5:00 pm (10 min)	<u>Meeting with Congressman Michel</u> (Duberstein) 4:07-4:37	Oval Office (available in the a.m.)

5:00-5:45 NATIONAL CATHEDRAL - VETERANS CEREALAGE
UNP 11/9/82 5:00 pm

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEETING WITH HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER BOB MICHEL

DATE: Wednesday, November 10, 1982

LOCATION: Oval Office

TIME: 5:00 p.m. (10 minutes)

FROM: ^{1.00} KENNETH M. DUBERSTEIN *Ken D.*

I. PURPOSE

To hear directly from Republican Leader Bob Michel about his concerns regarding the designation of Chicago for the 1992 World's Fair site and his continuing concern about the pipeline sanctions.

II. BACKGROUND

Bob Michel has previously expressed strong concern for selecting Chicago as the United State's candidate for the World's Fair in 1992, as well as strong reservations with regard to the European pipeline sanctions.

Bob Michel and Howard Baker will be meeting with you next week to discuss the elections, the 1984 budget and legislative strategy for the lame duck session. Michel may have a few observations concerning last week's election, but his principle objective is to discuss these items which have important political ramifications for Illinois and the Midwest.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President
House Republican Leader, Bob Michel

Staff

Jim Baker
Ken Duberstein

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House Photographer only

V: SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Congressman Michel will enter the Northwest Gate to the West Lobby and be escorted to the Oval Office.

SUGGESTED TALKING POINTS FOR MEETING WITH
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER BOB MICHEL.

- Congratulate Bob on his election victory.

- Indicate that you are looking forward to meeting with Bob and Howard Baker next week to talk about the lame duck session and next year.

- I understand you have a couple of items that you wanted to discuss with me this afternoon.

- Tell Bob you know that next year is going to be demanding and reaffirm your intention to work closely with the House Republican Leadership.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 9, 1982

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: WILLIAM P. CLARK *WPC*

SUBJECT: Photo Opportunity -- November 10 at 1:00 p.m.

Issue

Attached are 3x5 cards with pertinent information for your photo session with:

Miss Joan M. Clark
Director General Foreign Service

Ambassador Rozanne Ridgway
German Democratic Republic

The photo session is scheduled for Wednesday, November 10, 1982 at 1:00 p.m. in the Oval Office.

CLARK
Fischer

cc Vice President
Ed Meese
Jim Baker
Mike Deaver

1) Z flew to

MR
Please
2) fills
FR
11/11/82

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 8, 1982

MEETING WITH ROSS PEROT, JR. AND JAY COBURN

DATE: Wednesday, November 10, 1982
LOCATION: Oval Office and Roosevelt Room
TIME: 1:30 pm (During Administrative Time)

FROM: William K ^{bill} Sadleir
Director of Appointments & Scheduling

I. PURPOSE

To congratulate Ross Perot, Jr. and Jay Coburn for their heroic and record setting expedition around the world in a helicopter.

II. BACKGROUND

Between 1 September 1982, and 30 September 1982, Ross Perot, Jr. and Jay Coburn performed the first circumnavigation of the globe in a non fixed-wing aircraft. Their route of flight, which began and ended in Dallas, Texas, totalled nearly 25,000 miles. They made 54 intermediate stops in 22 different nations, as well as one landing to refuel on a ship in the Pacific Ocean (in 12-foot seas and 40-knot winds).

Ross Perot, Jr. planned the record flight in 25 days after learning that an Australian had set out to establish the world record, over a one year period. Perot strongly believed that Americans should be the first to perform this significant feat. Consequently, Perot and his Co-pilot Jay Coburn sought out immediately to beat the winter weather and the Australian.

The "Spirit of Texas" flew from Dallas to Montreal, on to Greenland and Iceland. From Iceland Perot and Coburn flew to the British Mainland. At an airport airshow the Australian was displaying his helicopter; The "Spirit of Texas" quickly moved on to Marseilles, France. From there, the journey proceeded to Italy, Greece, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Pakistan, India, Burma, Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, the Phillipines and Japan.

From Japan the "Spirit of Texas" flew to its fuel supply limit and landed mid-ocean on the S.S. McKinley for re-fueling. They took-off soon thereafter for the Aleutian Islands in Alaska, on to Calgary, and the final leg into Dallas, Texas.

The "Spirit of Texas" will be on permanent display at the Smithsonian.

III. PARTICIPANTS

~~Oval Office:~~ ~~The President and First Lady~~
✓ Ross Perot, Jr.
✓ Jay Coburn

Roosevelt Room: (add)
✓ Secretary Drew Lewis
✓ F.A.A. Administration Lynn Helms
✓ Ross Perot, Sr. and Family
✓ Senator and Mrs. John Tower

IV. PRESS PLAN

(To be determined at Senior Staff Meeting).

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

1:15 pm The President and First Lady greet Messrs. Ross Perot, Jr. and Jay Coburn in Oval Office (White House Photographers).

1:20 pm The President and First Lady accompanied by Messrs. Perot and Coburn proceed to Roosevelt Room where they are greeted by Secretary Lewis and other guests.

The President and First Lady observe a visual display of the expedition and will receive two flags that were carried in the tail of the helicopter during the journey.

Secretary Lewis reads the citation aloud, after which the President makes brief remarks. The President then signs the Award for Extraordinary Service, and presents medals.

1:30 pm Conclude, return to Oval Office.

(Margot) Perot, Sr.
Margaret Betty Perot, sister

Mrs. of press

daughter of Sr

Nancy
Suzanne
Cora
Kathleen

Sadler

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 8, 1982

MEETING WITH ROSS PEROT, JR. AND JAY COBURN

DATE: Wednesday, November 10, 1982
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TIME: 1:30 pm (During Administrative Time)
FROM: William K ^{Bill} Sadleir
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III. PARTICIPANTS

~~Oval Office:~~ The President and ~~First Lady~~
Ross Perot, Jr.
Jay Coburn

Roosevelt Room: (add)
Secretary Drew Lewis
F.A.A. Administration Lynn Helms
Ross Perot, Sr. and Family
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1:30 pm Conclude, return to Oval Office.

III. PARTICIPANTS

- Mrs. Reagan
- Everett "Ebb" Grindstaff
- Jay Grindstaff (Mrs. Everett)
- Carlton E. Turner
- Morton Blackwell

IV. PRESS PLAN / *FISHER* *DAVER*

White House Photographer

V. SEQUENCE

- Carlton Turner will introduce you to Mr. Grindstaff,
- Mr. Grindstaff will introduce his wife, Jay, and thank you for meeting with him,
- You will then make brief remarks which are attached.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 8, 1982

**MEETING WITH
EVERETT "EBB" GRINDSTAFF**

DATE: 10 November 1982
TIME: 1:15 PM (5 minutes)
LOCATION: Oval Office
FROM: EDWIN L. HARPER

I. PURPOSE

For Carlton E. Turner to introduce you to the International Association of Lions Clubs President, Everett "Ebb" Grindstaff, a photo opportunity and for you to recognize the Lions International "War on Drugs".

II. BACKGROUND

In August 1981, the Texas Lions (Mr. Grindstaff is from Texas) officially adopted a program aimed at increasing the level of public awareness and education regarding drug abuse. Mr. Roy Schaetzel, Executive Administrator of Lions International, attended the White House Briefing on Drug Use and the Family hosted by Mrs. Reagan where she asked all participants to help educate people about drug abuse. In July, 1982, Mr. Grindstaff was elected President of the International Association of Lions Clubs and succeeded in setting drug abuse awareness and education as a Club priority.

In September 1982, Carlton met with Ebb Grindstaff in Texas at the Lions Club's International Night. He encouraged the Lions Clubs to expand their efforts, consistent with yours and the First Lady's national campaign against drug abuse. The Board of Directors of the International Association of Lions Clubs has now approved this as a priority.

Mr. Grindstaff has urged every individual Lions Club to accept the challenge, "share in the responsibility and become involved" in the Lions "war on drugs". Mrs. Reagan's letter to Lions International appeared in the September issue of the Lion magazine. Governor Clements sent a letter to all 50 State Governors urging them to stand shoulder-to-shoulder with the Lions District Governors in the War on Drugs.

PARTICIPANTS

· The President
~~The Vice President~~

Senator Mark O. Hatfield

Mrs. RYAN

Staff

~~Edwin Meese~~

~~James Baker~~

~~Michael Deaver~~

Kenneth Duberstein

FISCHER

A

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 8, 1982

MEETING WITH GENERAL ROBERT H. BARROW
COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS

Wednesday, November 10, 1982

The Rose Garden

9:00 a.m. (6-8 minutes)

From: Edward V. Hickey, Jr. ^{ECM}_(fn)

I. PURPOSE

For the Commandant of the Marine Corps to exchange Marine Corps Birthday greetings with the Commander-in-Chief on the occasion of the 207th Birthday of the U. S. Marine Corps.

II. BACKGROUND

The Marine Corps takes special pride in the annual celebration of its Birthday. It is traditional that Marines everywhere (including those deployed or in combat) celebrate their heritage and tradition. As the Commander-in-Chief, it is appropriate that the PRESIDENT both give and receive the greetings of his Corps of Marines.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The PRESIDENT
General Robert H. Barrow, Commandant of the Marine Corps

IV. PRESS PLAN

Full press coverage.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

The Marine Corps Drum and Bugle Corps will begin a short (5 minute) concert as the PRESIDENT departs the residence and walks down the portico adjoining the Rose Garden. The Commandant of the Marine Corps will greet the PRESIDENT at the west entrance to the garden, escort him to the platform, and at the conclusion of the music the two principals will exchange Birthday greetings.

NOTE: The PRESIDENT will deliver a short (1 minute) Birthday greeting to the Marine Corps from the podium.

(Rohrabacher/BE)
November 8, 1982
2:45 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: MARINE CORPS BIRTHDAY
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1982

General Barrow, when one thinks of the Marine Corps, the thought of a piece of cake just doesn't come to mind. But I can assure you that I'll enjoy this one.

I know Marines pride themselves in being gung-ho. Bill Clark recently told me a story about a group of Marines sent to an Army base for airborne training. An Army lieutenant briefed these Marines about the operation, telling them they'd jump from their plane at 800 feet, and once they hit the ground they'd regroup and rendezvous with other troops.

After the briefing several of the Marines went over to the lieutenant and asked if the plane could be lowered to, maybe, 500 feet. The lieutenant explained that if it went any lower it wouldn't allow time for the parachutes to open . . . to which the surprised Marines replied: Oh, you mean we'll be wearing parachutes?

Seriously though, it gives me great pride to play a part in the 207th birthday of the United States Marine Corps. Since the beginning of the Corps at Tun Tavern in Philadelphia on November 10, 1775, the term "Marine" has been associated with courage, military efficiency and soldierly virtue.

You established your reputation as the "first to fight," and you did it the old-fashioned way -- you earned it. For 207 years you have been there, whenever and wherever our country needed you. From the riggings of ships during the American

Revolution, to the brutal island battlefields of the Second World War, to the swamps and rice paddies of Vietnam -- you have never failed your country.

Today as we celebrate, your fellow Marines stand watch in Beirut, part of a multi-national force carrying out this Government's commitment to help preserve the peace in that troubled area. The rapid and successful landing, and the continued strong, responsible presence of our Marines in Lebanon are in the finest tradition of the Corps. Your readiness in such situations is vital to our national security.

So today, on your 207th birthday, I salute Marines, former Marines and their families everywhere. Whether on the land, sea or in the air the Marines have been Semper Fidelis -- always faithful -- to their country. And speaking for all Americans, I thank you for it.

B


THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 9, 1982

MEETING WITH THE CABINET COUNCIL ON ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

THE CABINET COUNCIL ON HUMAN RESOURCES

DATE: November 10, 1982
LOCATION: Cabinet Room
TIME: 10:30 a.m. (90 minutes)
FROM: CRAIG L. FULLER 

I. PURPOSE

CCEA - Transportation User Fees	30 minutes
CCHR - Mid Term Planning	60 minutes
- Health Care Costs	

II. BACKGROUND

Transportation User Fees:

The Cabinet Council first considered this issue on December 22, 1981 and again on March 9 and May 18, 1982. At the May 18, 1982 meeting the President determined that we should reconsider the proposal as part of the FY 1984 budget.

The issue is: Should the Administration support an increase in transportation user fees to finance highway and transit infrastructure programs as part of the FY 1984 budget?

There are two options set forth for discussion:

1) Increase highway user charges equivalent to five cents per gallon, and 2) Maintain current highway user charges and revenue levels. DOT would like a decision today.

Mid-Term Planning:

CCHR will review the issues which will be handled by this Cabinet Council in the upcoming year.

Health Care Costs:

Rising health care costs is the most pressing problem facing HHS at the mid-point of the Administration's first term in office. Problems which need to be addressed very quickly are the rising medicare costs and no catastrophic coverage and rising private sector costs. Secretary Schweiker lays out several

options to be considered by the Administration in dealing with these problems. His paper is attached.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Complete list to be attached to the agenda.
Darrell Trent, Deputy Secretary, DOT and
Dr. Robert Rubin, Assistant Secretary for Planning and
Evaluation, HHS for presentation

IV. PRESS PLAN

None

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Secretary Lewis will lead the discussion on Transportation User Fees. Discussion and decision should occur in 30 minutes. Secretary Schweiker will lead the discussion on the final two items. This will constitute one hour.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 6, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CABINET COUNCIL ON ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

FROM: ROGER B. PORTER /RB/

SUBJECT: Transportation User Fees

This memorandum briefly summarizes the principal arguments relating to an increase in transportation user fees. The Cabinet Council first considered this issue on December 22, 1981 and again on March 9 and May 18, 1982. At the May 18, 1982 meeting the President determined that we should reconsider the proposal as part of the FY 1984 budget.

Issue

Should the Administration support an increase in transportation user fees to finance highway and transit infrastructure programs as part of the FY 1984 budget?

Background

Major portions of our highway and transit systems are deteriorating rapidly. These systems are essential to efficiently move people and freight and to a healthy national economy. Investments by all levels of government are falling well short of the amount necessary to complete the Interstate System and to keep our nation's highway system, including its bridges, from continuing to deteriorate.

- o Over 4,000 miles of the Interstate System, nearly 10 percent of the total, requires resurfacing or replacement now or in the very near future.
- o Fifty percent of the primary highway system will reach the end of its design life during the 1980's.
- o Forty percent of our nation's bridges are more than 40 years old, and the design life of most bridges is 50 years.
- o Urban rail and bus transit capital investment needs could total almost \$50 billion over the next decade to maintain our existing systems. These mass transit systems, which move hundreds of thousands of people daily, complement and are interdependent with our highways in efficiently and economically moving people and goods in urban areas.
- o Deferring needed maintenance (resurfacing or rehabilitation) will eventually result in much higher costs for replacement

and reconstruction to avoid an infrastructure collapse.

Options

The Department of Transportation and the Office of Management and Budget have advanced two basic alternatives for the Cabinet Council's consideration.

Option 1: Increase highway user charges equivalent to five cents per gallon.

This user fee increase would generate about \$5.5 billion in new revenues per year of which about \$4.4 billion would be used for highways and \$1.1 billion for capital improvements to public transit. The proposal would also allocate fees more equitably and ensure uniformity in size and weight for large trucks using the interstate system. Inflation has seriously eroded the real value of current highway user fees which were last increased in 1959.

Advantages

- o Infrastructure Renovation. The proposal adequately funds the Federal share of the investment needed to halt the deterioration of our highway and transit infrastructure and to complete the Interstate System, as well as to provide funds for turnback to the states for implementing the New Federalism.
- o Jobs. The proposal would create an estimated 320,000 jobs annually. This estimate includes 170,000 direct and indirect jobs in construction industries, and 150,000 more jobs "induced" by this construction in other sectors of the economy. This would positively counter any "make-work" jobs initiative House Democrats will offer in the lame duck session or the 98th Congress.
- o Budget Deficit. The proposal would be funded from user fees and would have a positive budgetary impact during the first 2-3 budget years of several billion dollars.
- o Federalism. The proposal for \$27.5 billion in additional revenues over the next five years for spending on highway and transit programs includes \$11.0 billion for turnback to the states under the New Federalism initiative. Without turning back funds, the states will not accept the program responsibilities, and without increased user fees, the Federal Government cannot turnback funds and still fulfill its interstate and primary highway program responsibilities. Such a transfer can serve as a model of the New Federalism.

- o Political Feasibility. The proposal enjoys broad bipartisan support in the Congress, from State and local officials, as well as a broad coalition of user and interest groups.

Option 2: Maintain current highway user charges and revenue levels.

This alternative requires legislation before the Administration can make full year apportionments for fiscal year 1983. Under present law the user fees which provide revenue for the Highway Trust Fund are scheduled to lapse in fiscal year 1984.

Advantages

- o Infrastructure Renovation. The Federal role in building and maintaining our highway infrastructure is a limited one with states paying approximately 80 percent of total costs. Current Federal revenues of about \$8 billion a year are fully adequate to fund Interstate needs at the DOT level and provide considerable assistance for primary highways and bridges. Other needs — secondary roads, urban streets, and mass transit — should be the responsibility of the states.
- o Jobs. Assuming constant monetary policy, additional jobs created by new highway construction and related activities would simply replace jobs and economic activity in other sectors of the economy. Most of the added spending would occur well after the recovery is fully underway.
- o Budget Deficit. The positive effect on the budget deficit in 1984 and 1985 is minor given the magnitude of the prospective deficits. The proposal would increase budget deficits by over \$1 billion in the out-years because excise taxes reduce taxable income. The offset is about 25 percent.
- o Federalism. The DOT proposal increases the size and influence of the Federal government by raising both taxes and program levels. OMB estimates that of the \$77 billion 5-year DOT program, \$30 billion would be for state and local responsibilities. The Federal tax increase would reduce the ability of the states to increase their taxes for highways or other purposes. OMB argues that increasing taxes and program levels and then attempting to turn both back to the states is likely to fail.
- o Political Feasibility. The proposal enjoys support in part because it takes pressure off state governments to raise their own taxes. While cost allocation would be improved for highway users, using over \$1 billion of taxes from highway users to subsidize mass transit dramatically violates the cost allocation principle.

Decision

- Option 1 _____ Increase highway user charges equivalent to five cents per gallon.
- Option 2 _____ Maintain current highway user charges and revenue levels.



NOV 3 1982

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM : Secretary Schweiker
Chairman, Pro-Tempore
Cabinet Council on Human Resources

Dick Schweiker

SUBJECT: Health Care Costs

The purpose of this memorandum is to discuss the problem of rising health care costs, the most pressing problem facing HHS at the mid-point of the Administration's first term in office.

Although this memo will outline preliminary options for slowing the rise in health care costs, these options have not been endorsed by the Cabinet Council on Human Resources, nor by any of its individual members.

Health Cost Trends

As you know from the Cabinet Council's deliberations earlier this year, expenditures on health care have been growing more rapidly than the economy in general. As a result, health expenditures rose from 6.0 percent of GNP in 1965 to 9.8 percent of GNP in 1981.

A disturbing trend is the growing disparity between the rate of increase in health care prices and the general rate of inflation. The Administration's progress in slowing the general inflation rate has not yet slowed health care inflation. This growing "wedge" between the general inflation trend and the health cost trend is shown in Chart 2.

Progress at HHS

While the overall trends remain ominous, there has been some progress in bringing Medicaid and Medicare costs under control. In 1981, HHS' efforts focused on Medicaid; in 1982, the most significant changes were in Medicare.

The Medicaid changes were incorporated in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981. The most important change was that States were given more control over their Medicaid programs. For example, States were given greater flexibility to substitute home and community-based care for more expensive institutional care, to change how Medicaid pays health care providers, and to encourage beneficiaries to seek care from lower cost physicians and hospitals.

Since passage of the Reconciliation Act, HHS has granted thirty-eight Medicaid waivers to States wanting to take advantage of the flexibility bestowed by the law. An encouraging sign is that the rise in Medicaid outlays has slowed from 18 percent in 1981 to about 10 percent this year.

The most important Medicare amendments were made by the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982 (TEFRA). Two changes are noteworthy. First, TEFRA imposes a ceiling on the amount Medicare will pay for each hospital case. Medicare will continue to reimburse hospitals for whatever costs they incur until the ceiling is reached. Second, TEFRA establishes a target rate of increase in Medicare payments per hospital case, rewarding hospitals with lower rates of increase and penalizing those with higher rates of increase. From 1983 through 1988, these and other reimbursement changes will reduce projected Medicare outlays for hospital care by about \$22 billion.

TEFRA will help solve Medicare's immediate budget problems, but the aforementioned changes are only stop-gap limits on hospital reimbursement. They do not go as far as necessary in establishing positive incentives for hospital efficiency, nor do they discourage unnecessary hospitalization. Options for dealing with these problems are outlined later in this memorandum.

Problems: Rising Medicare Costs and No Catastrophic Coverage

Despite TEFRA, Medicare benefit outlays will rise from \$48.7 billion in FY 1982 to \$102.4 billion in FY 1988, an annual rate of increase of 13.2 percent. (See Chart 5.) These increases will create a budgetary dilemma for HHS. Of particular concern is the budgetary pressure that Medicare's growth will put on discretionary, non-entitlement programs like biomedical research at the National Institutes of Health. The projected increase in Medicare outlays for FY 1983 is one and one-half times the Department's entire budget request for NIH.

Another problem is the structure of Medicare benefits. Notwithstanding the nation's substantial investment in health care for the elderly, Medicare does not adequately protect

beneficiaries against the high cost of catastrophic illness. Under current law, a beneficiary -- for example, a stroke patient -- hospitalized for 150 days in 1983 would incur \$11,704 in out-of-pocket expenses for hospital care. Additional out-of-pocket payments would be required for physician services and other medical services.

Problem: Rising Private Sector Costs

Although the Federal government is the nation's single largest buyer of health care, private insurers and individuals pay 60 percent of the nation's health care bill. A large share of the private payments are financed by employment-based health plans, and these plans have important implications for Federal policy.

First, the Federal tax law has been an important reason for the growth of employment-based insurance, and it has influenced the scope of coverage and how private plans deal with physicians and hospitals. Because of the tax law, "first dollar," comprehensive insurance is increasingly common, particularly for hospital care. As shown in Chart 8, the inflation-adjusted cost of a hospital day increased four and one half fold between 1950 and 1980. Yet, the amount the patient pays out-of-pocket for hospital care increased only marginally during the same 30-year period. Thus, the growth of insurance has been distorting the prices seen by patients and their physicians, hiding the fact that the real cost of the resources going into hospital care has been increasing dramatically.

Although it has often been said that Medicare and Medicaid have been an important cause of the rising cost of private insurance, the reverse is also true: The growth of "first dollar" private coverage, encouraged by the Federal tax law, has contributed to the rise in Medicare and Medicaid spending. Private insurers and the government programs buy health care in the same markets, and they necessarily affect one another. Thus, stemming the rise in health care costs requires changes in private, as well as public, health care financing.

Options: Medicaid

- o Assume responsibility for a larger share of Medicaid spending as part of a Federal/State "swap" of programs. Discussions are continuing on the Administration's New Federalism proposals. If the Federal share of Medicaid spending increases, it will be even more critical that health care spending be brought under control.

- o Increase State flexibility in the administration of Medicaid. In the absence of a "Medicaid swap," further steps could be taken to increase State flexibility in administering Medicaid.

Options: Medicare

- o Establish a system of prospective payment for hospitals. TEFRA requires that HHS submit a prospective payment proposal to Congress by the end of 1982. HHS is planning to propose a system under which Medicare would pay a fixed dollar amount for a given medical diagnosis. Hospitals that can provide the necessary care for less than the prospective payment would be permitted to keep the savings.
- o Add catastrophic coverage to the Medicare benefit package. A sound insurance plan should provide complete protection against the financial burden of catastrophic illness. That is particularly true for Medicare, since the elderly have medical expenses three times higher than the population under age 65.
- o Restructure the Medicare benefit package. Under current law, much of the Medicare patient's out-of-pocket costs fall late in a spell-of-illness. For example, a hospitalized patient pays a first-day deductible, then pays no coinsurance until the sixty-first day in the hospital stay. From that point on, the beneficiary's out-of-pocket costs increase dramatically. In keeping with sound insurance principles, patient cost-sharing could be increased for the early part of an illness. Not only is "front-end" cost-sharing fairer to beneficiaries, it is more likely to deter unnecessary utilization.

Options: Private Sector

- o Set a dollar limit on the tax exemption for employer-paid health insurance. The goal of this option would be to encourage employment groups to redesign their insurance coverage so that it is less inflationary. Nevertheless, employment groups would be free to purchase as much insurance as they want with "after-tax" dollars.
- o Require employment-based health plans to have specified deductibles and copayments in order to qualify for the existing preferential tax treatment. As with the previous option, the goal would be to encourage employment groups to redesign their health insurance coverage.

C

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEETING WITH SENATOR MARK O. HATFIELD (R-OREGON)

DATE: Wednesday, November 10, 1982

LOCATION: Oval Office

TIME: 1:00 p.m. (10 minutes)

FROM: Kenneth M. Duberstein *for D.*

I. PURPOSE

To allow Senator Hatfield to discuss the four matters outlined below with you.

II. BACKGROUND

Senator Hatfield originally requested this meeting late in September. Because of scheduling problems, it was not possible to meet until today. This is your first one-on-one meeting with him. He is disappointed that the meeting took so long to schedule.

There are four matters that Senator Hatfield would like to discuss with you:

1. Senator Hatfield is aware that Queen Elizabeth will be visiting the West Coast of the United States from February 25 to March 7, 1983. There is a great deal of interest in Oregon in having the Queen visit the Columbia River area and Senator Hatfield will ask if the Administration can help to encourage that visit.
2. The Senator will have with him some fund raising momentos which he would like to have you sign.
3. He has received your letter on the draft registration issue. A copy is attached. He would like to discuss the issue very briefly with you.
4. The Senator has been working very hard on a bill which would grant contract relief to timber producers in the Northwest. Because of the low timber demand the producers have not been cutting timber which they are under contract with the government to cut.

Under these contracts, they will lose the right to cut that timber unless relief is granted. They will then have to rebid on new areas. Hatfield would like to extend those contracts or provide other kinds of relief so that, as he puts it, lots of mom-and-pop timber producers in the Northwest do not go out of business. The Administration has strongly opposed that bill. It has not yet reached the Senate floor.

III. PARTICIPANTS

See attached list

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House Photographer only.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Senator Hatfield will enter the Northwest Gate to the West Lobby and be escorted to the Oval Office.

PARTICIPANTS

The President
The Vice President

Senator Mark O. Hatfield

Staff

Edwin Meese
James Baker
Michael Deaver
Kenneth Duberstein

TALKING POINTS

- Thank the Senator for arranging his schedule so that you could meet today. Add that you are sorry that scheduling problems have delayed the meeting so long.

- Tell him that you appreciate very much that he has been a valuable member of our Republican team as we have moved to demonstrate that Republicans are capable of working together to govern this great nation.

- Tell him that this year we will have an even tougher challenge and you are looking forward to working with him and the other Senate and House leaders.

- Tell him that you are aware of the problem faced by the timber producers in the Northwest. Tell him that the position you have taken on the bill was carefully considered and that you were very concerned about the implications of this bill on other industries that are having similar problems.

- On the draft registration issue, reiterate your handwritten comment to him that your original position was based on incorrect information from the Carter Administration underestimating the time needed for mobilization without advance registration.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 5, 1982

Dear Mark:

Thank you for sending your observations and recommendations concerning Selective Service registration. While we disagree whether registration should be a legal requirement, there is no doubt that our objectives are the same: an equitable system that will support fully our national security requirements and attendant contingency planning.

The issue is a complex mosaic of potential military requirements, domestic impacts, and international implications involving objective data and subjective judgments. My decision focused on the degree of risk the United States should be willing to accept in case of the need to mobilize at some future time. While the options you mention could conceivably meet national security requirements, they are based on a series of assumptions that could be very wrong. Additionally, I wanted to be absolutely certain that my decision would be the fairest system for all Americans. These two important considerations bore heavily on my decision to continue draft registration, and I remain confident that it is the correct one.

At the same time, I am confident that young men of registration age will comply with the legal requirement even beyond the current 94% compliance rate. When we look at how well our all-volunteer military is working, there is cause for much optimism. Not only are we attracting more and better people for military service, but young Americans are proud again to wear their country's uniform. After all, our approach is to have

young men register, not to prosecute them. The strong military posture we are now building is the best way to make sure that the draft is never needed. Selective Service registration supports that worthy objective.

Again, thank you for sharing your thoughts with me. I appreciate your candor and honest concerns.

Sincerely,

Ron

P.S. Mark my original opposition to registration was based on mis-information from Selective Service during the Carter admin. which vastly underestimated the mobilization time gained through advanced registration.

The Honorable Mark O. Hatfield
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

cc. K. DUBERSTEIN

D

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 8, 1982

**MEETING WITH
EVERETT "EBB" GRINDSTAFF**

DATE: 10 November 1982
TIME: 1:15 PM (5 minutes)
LOCATION: Oval Office
FROM: EDWIN L. HARPER

I. PURPOSE

For Carlton E. Turner to introduce you to the International Association of Lions Clubs President, Everett "Ebb" Grindstaff, a photo opportunity and for you to recognize the Lions International "War on Drugs".

II. BACKGROUND

In August 1981, the Texas Lions (Mr. Grindstaff is from Texas) officially adopted a program aimed at increasing the level of public awareness and education regarding drug abuse. Mr. Roy Schaetzel, Executive Administrator of Lions International, attended the White House Briefing on Drug Use and the Family hosted by Mrs. Reagan where she asked all participants to help educate people about drug abuse. In July, 1982, Mr. Grindstaff was elected President of the International Association of Lions Clubs and succeeded in setting drug abuse awareness and education as a Club priority.

In September 1982, Carlton met with Ebb Grindstaff in Texas at the Lions Club's International Night. He encouraged the Lions Clubs to expand their efforts, consistent with yours and the First Lady's national campaign against drug abuse. The Board of Directors of the International Association of Lions Clubs has now approved this as a priority.

Mr. Grindstaff has urged every individual Lions Club to accept the challenge, "share in the responsibility and become involved" in the Lions "war on drugs". Mrs. Reagan's letter to Lions International appeared in the September issue of the Lion magazine. Governor Clements sent a letter to all 50 State Governors urging them to stand shoulder-to-shoulder with the Lions District Governors in the War on Drugs.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Mrs. Reagan
Everett "Ebb" Grindstaff
Jay Grindstaff (Mrs. Everett)
Carlton E. Turner
Morton Blackwell

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House Photographer

V. SEQUENCE

- Carlton Turner will introduce you to Mr. Grindstaff,
- Mr. Grindstaff will introduce his wife, Jay, and thank you for meeting with him,
- You will then make brief remarks which are attached.

MEETING WITH
EVERETT "EBB" GRINDSTAFF

DATE: 10 November 1982
TIME: 1:15 PM (5 minutes)
LOCATION: Oval Office
FROM: EDWIN L. HARPER

VI. REMARKS

- We are delighted that the 1.4 million members of Lions International, representing 155 countries, are becoming involved in drug abuse awareness.
- As you know, Nancy has been traveling around the country talking to parents and young people about drugs.
- We must have grassroots support and leadership such as you have provided in order to solve this problem. Drug Abuse is a problem we can solve and we intend to do so.
- Let me also thank you for your call to the members of Lions to "stand shoulder to shoulder with the Governors" of each State in an effort to reduce drug use.
- The Lions "War on Drugs" exemplifies the ability of the private sector to deal with national problems and truly sets an example for the entire nation to follow.
- Together we can make a difference.



E

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 8, 1982

MEETING WITH ROSS PEROT, JR. AND JAY COBURN

DATE: Wednesday, November 10, 1982
LOCATION: Oval Office and Roosevelt Room
TIME: 1:30 pm (During Administrative Time)
FROM: William K. ^{Witt}Sadleir
Director of Appointments & Scheduling

I. PURPOSE

To congratulate Ross Perot, Jr. and Jay Coburn for their heroic and record setting expedition around the world in a helicopter.

II. BACKGROUND

Between 1 September 1982, and 30 September 1982, Ross Perot, Jr. and Jay Coburn performed the first circumnavigation of the globe in a non fixed-wing aircraft. Their route of flight, which began and ended in Dallas, Texas, totalled nearly 25,000 miles. They made 54 intermediate stops in 22 different nations, as well as one landing to refuel on a ship in the Pacific Ocean (in 12-foot seas and 40-knot winds).

Ross Perot, Jr. planned the record flight in 25 days after learning that an Australian had set out to establish the world record, over a one year period. Perot strongly believed that Americans should be the first to perform this significant feat. Consequently, Perot and his Co-pilot Jay Coburn sought out immediately to beat the winter weather and the Australian.

The "Spirit of Texas" flew from Dallas to Montreal, on to Greenland and Iceland. From Iceland Perot and Coburn flew to the British Mainland. At an airport airshow the Australian was displaying his helicopter; The "Spirit of Texas" quickly moved on to Marseilles, France. From there, the journey proceeded to Italy, Greece, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Pakistan, India, Burma, Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, the Phillipines and Japan.

From Japan the "Spirit of Texas" flew to its fuel supply limit and landed mid-ocean on the S.S. McKinley for re-fueling. They took-off soon thereafter for the Aleutian Islands in Alaska, on to Calgary, and the final leg into Dallas, Texas.

The "Spirit of Texas" will be on permanent display at the Smithsonian.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Oval Office: The President and First Lady
 Ross Perot, Jr.
 Jay Coburn

Roosevelt Room: (add)
 Secretary Drew Lewis
 F.A.A. Administration Lynn Helms
 Ross Perot, Sr. and Family
 Senator and Mrs. John Tower

IV. PRESS PLAN

(To be determined at Senior Staff Meeting).

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

1:15 pm The President and First Lady greet Messrs.
 Ross Perot, Jr. and Jay Coburn in Oval
 Office (White House Photographers).

1:20 pm The President and First Lady accompanied
 by Messrs. Perot and Coburn proceed to
 Roosevelt Room where they are greeted by
 Secretary Lewis and other guests.

The President and First Lady observe a
visual display of the expedition and will
receive two flags that were carried in
the tail of the helicopter during the
journey.

Secretary Lewis reads the citation aloud,
afterwhich the President makes brief remarks.
The President then signs the Award for
Extraordinary Service, and presents medals.

1:30 pm Conclude, return to Oval Office.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 9, 1982

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

WILLIAM P. CLARK *WPC*

SUBJECT:

Photo Opportunity -- November 10 at 1:00 p.m.

Issue

Attached are 3x5 cards with pertinent information for your photo session with:

Miss Joan M. Clark
Director General Foreign Service

Ambassador Rozanne Ridgway
German Democratic Republic

The photo session is scheduled for Wednesday, November 10, 1982 at 1:00 p.m. in the Oval Office.

cc Vice President
Ed Meese
Jim Baker
Mike Deaver