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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON



Chris:

I finally got to sit down and formulate a memo which covers the history of the "Reagan Library" business at Eureka College. Let me know when you have had a chance to draft a letter and we'll get the "list" finalized for enclosure.

JEH

Geo. Harne
Pres Eureka Col
Duplicate of Cont Office

file
"Reagan Library"
existing file

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 5, 1988

MEMORANDUM FOR C. CHRISTOPHER COX
SENIOR ASSOCIATE COUNSEL
TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM:



JOHN E. HILBOLDT
DIRECTOR, GIFT UNIT

SUBJECT: Eureka College Conference Center

In October of 1986 the President met in the Oval Office with representatives of Eureka College for a photo opportunity. At that time, President Hearne of the College broached the subject of sending some of the gifts the President has received during his term at the White House to the College for display. As you know, while serving as Governor of California, the President had from time to time forwarded plaques and other small mementos to Eureka; thus, the President agreed that he felt it would be appropriate for some Presidential items to be sent to the College.

Since that time, several boxes of books have been forwarded to the Gift Unit by the President and First Lady for dispatch to the College. In addition, we have sent approximately two dozen other items (plaques, a miniature bust, baseball cap, framed black and white photographs, etc.) as directed by the President.

However, in talking with Lynn Beer of the College, it was their opinion that they would be receiving a list of items, selected from the Archives, which would be forwarded to the College as part of the President's October 1986 informal agreement to their request.

Accordingly, I mentioned this to Kathy Osborne, and it is our feeling that it would be best that any items sent to Eureka be permanent gifts to the College -- as a consequence, they would be of minimal value to avoid any declaration or report problems for the President while in office. Upon completion of the Presidential Library and Museum and after review of the total collection of memorabilia by its curatorial staff, a future loan of additional artifacts could then be made.

However, several statements made by Miss Beer throughout this period indicate that the College's interpretation of the receipt

of this "gift list" may be rather broad and that they may be reading more into these gifts than is intended. Points which have been mentioned include:

- 1) The Reagan gifts are apparently not going to be incorporated into an existing setting or structure as had been my initial understanding. Our list will provide the College with direction as to the amount of space which they should have their planners allocate for displaying them within their proposed new Conference Center building.
- 2) The question has been asked as to whether the books currently being sent by the President are to be segregated as their own collection or incorporated into the existing collection.
- 3) Their proposed "Library and Conference Center" is already being referred to informally on campus as the "Reagan Library" -- although no official name has yet been designated by the College.
- 4) In my most recent conversation with Miss Beer, it was stated that a full-scale replica of the Oval Office would likely be part of the proposed complex. Officials of the College have contacted other Presidential Museums and are familiar with their displays as well.
- 5) Development of a fund-raising campaign for construction of the Conference Center is, of course, an underlying element of all of this.

As we both know, the President has a warm place in his heart for his alma mater and wishes to provide materials for its use. But, the plans contemplated by the College are evolving a life of their own and more importantly seem to be becoming very similar to the official Reagan Library complex planned in Southern California -- indeed they may be duplicating it.

Accordingly, it would seem appropriate for Counsel to issue a cover letter for "the list" to the College to clarify any assumptions or interpretations being made regarding this project as well as confirming the President's actual involvement in support, endorsement, or relationship to the project -- not only for his protection but also to prevent future misunderstandings.

I will be discussing this matter again with Kathy Osborne, and we will be looking over a list of items which may be appropriate to send in connection with such a cover letter and in the context of all that such a list's receipt will imply.

Thank you for your prompt attention to this matter.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: 3/20/88

TO: Pat

FROM: **C. DEAN McGRATH**
Associate Counsel
to the President

ACTION

- For your information
- For your review & comment
- As we discussed
- For your files
- Please see me
- Return to me after your review

COMMENTS:

nicole
copy
please

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 3, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR FRED F. FIELDING

FROM: JOHN G. ROBERTS *JGR*

SUBJECT: Library Issues

David Chew requested a preliminary list of issues to be addressed concerning the Ronald Reagan Library, including issues presumably resolved by your memorandum of March 27. He indicated that you and he would be using the list to develop an agenda for a meeting with some of the individuals involved. A proposed list is attached.

Attachment

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 3, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR DAVID L. CHEW
STAFF SECRETARY

FROM: FRED F. FIELDING
COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Presidential Library Issues

You have asked for a preliminary list of issues to be addressed concerning the Ronald Reagan Presidential Library. A proposed list follows:

General Library Issues

1. How is a Presidential library established? Is funding for this appropriated by the Government or donated by private sources?
2. Who operates and maintains a Presidential library? Is funding for this appropriated by the Government or donated by private sources?
3. What is the relationship between the Archivist (the Governmental entity responsible for Presidential libraries) and a private foundation formed to create a Presidential library?
4. What role does Congress have in the process?
5. What input does a former President, or those acting on his behalf, have with respect to the operations of a Presidential library?

Presidential Records Issues

1. What sorts of material may be deposited in a Presidential library?
2. What determines whether a document is a "Presidential record" under the Presidential Records Act of 1978? What happens to Presidential records at the end of an Administration? What control does a former President have over Presidential records from his Administration?
3. Who controls records of an Administration that are not Presidential records? What should be done with such records?

4. Who decides, in the case of a dispute, if something is or is not a Presidential record? If the Archivist decides, is he subject to the direction of the President on such issues?

5. Should an effort be mounted to amend the Presidential Records Act? Should consideration be given to challenging several of its provisions as unconstitutional? Should such a challenge be made before or after the end of the Administration?

Foundation Issues

1. May Federal officers serve as trustees and/or officers of the Ronald Reagan Presidential Foundation? May they serve after leaving Federal office?

2. What restrictions are there on fundraising activities by the Foundation? May the Foundation solicit and accept funds from donors doing business with or regulated by the Federal Government? Should the Foundation solicit and accept donations from Federal employees?

3. What activities should the Foundation pursue in addition to raising funds for the library? Should it accept and develop Presidential historical material for eventual donation to the library? If so, what conditions should the Foundation negotiate with the Archivist with respect to such material?

Videotape History Project

1. Can a videotape "oral history" by the President be produced in a manner such that the product is not subject to the Presidential Records Act?

2. Who should pay for such a production?

3. Could the videotape be copyrighted, and by whom?

4. May Government employees, equipment, and facilities be used in producing the videotape?

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 27, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR DAVID L. CHEW
STAFF SECRETARY

FROM: FRED F. FIELDING. ^{Orig. signed by FFF}
COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Presidential Library Issues

You have raised several questions with this office concerning the organization of the future Ronald Reagan Presidential Library. This memorandum provides an overview of the statutory provisions governing the establishment and operation of Presidential libraries, and addresses your more specific inquiries. As the preliminary steps in the establishment of the library proceed, I will be happy to address any additional specific questions that arise.

OVERVIEW

The Archivist of the United States is authorized to accept, on behalf of the United States, land, buildings, and equipment donated for the purpose of creating a Presidential archival depository. Alternatively the Archivist may reach an agreement with a state, political subdivision, university or other institute of higher learning, or a foundation to use land, buildings, and equipment belonging to the entity as a Presidential archival depository. In either case the Archivist is to operate, maintain, and protect the depository as a part of the national archives system. Any action by the Archivist in this respect does not take effect until he reports to Congress on his proposed action, and 60 days of continuous session elapse. 44 U.S.C. § 2112(a). The Archivist is also authorized to accept gifts of money or property to operate, maintain, or improve a Presidential archival depository. 44 U.S.C. § 2112(g).

Prior to the current Administration, Presidential papers of all sorts were considered to be the private property of the President. Such papers were accepted by the Archivist for deposit in Presidential libraries subject to conditions imposed on their use and availability by the President in question or his personal representatives. See H.R. Rep. 95-1487, 5 (1978). President Nixon's effort to conclude an agreement with the Administrator of the General Services Administration concerning the disposition of his papers and tapes in the twilight of his Presidency prompted the passage

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of the Presidential Recordings and Materials Preservation Act, Public Law 93-526, 44 U.S.C. § 2107 note. That Act granted GSA custody of the Nixon papers, and became the model for the Presidential Records Act of 1978, Public Law 95-591, 44 U.S.C. § 2201 et seq. This Administration is the first one to which the Presidential Records Act applies, and accordingly there is no precedent whatsoever to aid in interpreting the Act. The earlier Presidential Recordings and Materials Preservation Act is significant because it has been heavily litigated, see, e.g., Nixon v. Administrator of General Services, 433 U.S. 425 (1977), and precedent under that statute may be informative with respect to issues arising under the Presidential Records Act. In this regard it is important to note that litigation concerning the Nixon files continues to be active, and that the consequences of pending and future Nixon files litigation could well affect the handling of Reagan Presidential materials.

In light of the Presidential Records Act the material that may be deposited in a Presidential archival depository is of two types: Presidential records and all other material, including personal records of the President, known as Presidential historical materials. Presidential records are the property of the United States, 44 U.S.C. § 2202, and the Archivist is to assume control of all such records upon the conclusion of a President's last consecutive term. 44 U.S.C. § 2203(f)(1). The Archivist is to deposit Presidential records in a Presidential archival depository, established as described above. 44 U.S.C. § 2203(f)(2).

Presidential historical materials that are not Presidential records may be accepted by the Archivist for deposit in a Presidential archival depository "subject to restrictions agreeable to the Archivist as to their use." 44 U.S.C. § 2111(1); § 2112(b). In other words, Presidential historical materials may be donated to a Presidential library with conditions or restrictions imposed by the donor, if the Archivist agrees to the conditions. The conditions must be stated in writing, and may be revoked or terminated at a later date by the donors or persons legally qualified to act on their behalf. 44 U.S.C. § 2112(c). In negotiating for the deposit of Presidential historical materials, however, the Archivist is directed by law "to secure to the Government, as far as possible, the right to have continuous and permanent possession of the materials." Id.

While donors of Presidential historical materials may insist on conditions with respect to their use, the only restrictions applicable to Presidential records are those provided by statute. Prior to the conclusion of his last consecutive term, a President may restrict access to information in a Presidential record for up to 12 years if the information falls within one of six categories comparable to the exemptions

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from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act. 44 U.S.C. § 2204. The categories include information that (1) is properly classified, (2) relates to Federal appointments, (3) is exempt from disclosure by statute, (4) constitutes a trade secret, (5) reveals confidential communications between the President and his advisers, or between such advisers, or (6) is contained in personnel or medical files. The 12-year maximum limitation on access to even the most sensitive Presidential records raises serious constitutional questions. The constitutional doctrine of executive privilege may justify restrictions on access beyond the 12-year statutory limit.

RONALD REAGAN PRESIDENTIAL FOUNDATION

Preliminary steps have been taken to establish the Ronald Reagan Presidential Foundation as a non-profit public benefit corporation in California. I am unaware of the details surrounding this Foundation, but I assume it will apply for 501(c)(3) status under the Internal Revenue Code, and accept and solicit contributions to establish the Ronald Reagan Presidential Library. The Foundation could be the vehicle for the transfer of certain Presidential historical materials to the Archivist, with mutually agreeable conditions.

The contemplated service of Administration officials on the Foundation, as both officers and trustees, raises serious concerns. The letter from the President to Foundation incorporators Richard T. Burness and John M. Donegan dated February 26, 1985 indicates that Assistant to the President Michael K. Deaver, Attorney General Edwin Meese III, and Secretary of Energy John S. Herrington will serve as trustees, with Mr. Meese also serving as Vice Chairman. As trustees of the Foundation, these Federal officials will be responsible by law for the management of the assets of the Foundation. Those assets will be developed through contributions, doubtless including contributions from corporations or individuals regulated by or doing business with the Federal Government. This creates the potential for the appearance of a conflict of interest.

Executive Order 11222 of May 8, 1965 provides that no Federal employee may solicit or accept, directly or indirectly, anything of monetary value from any person, corporation, or group which has or is seeking to obtain a business relationship with his agency, conducts operations regulated by his agency, or has interests substantially affected by the performance of his official duties. Section 201(a). It is true, of course, that any contributions solicited and accepted by the Foundation would not benefit the individuals in question, but the Executive Order is not so limited by its terms, and the contributions would go to increase the

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assets of an entity for which the trustees were responsible under law. Even if the trustees did not engage in solicitation themselves, Foundation employees who did so would be operating under the authority of the trustees, and the Executive Order bans indirect as well as direct solicitation. In addition, the Executive Order directs that employees avoid action that creates the appearance of giving preferential treatment to any organization or person. Section 201(c). There would be an appearance problem with respect to any actions taken by the Federal official trustees with respect to donors to the Foundation.

It is easy enough to imagine the circumstances that would create an appearance problem. An oil company making a sizable contribution to the Foundation may expect or may appear to receive favorable regulatory treatment from the Department of Energy; a corporation engaged in litigation with the Government may view a contribution to the Foundation as a means of helping its case against the Department of Justice. I do not, of course, mean to suggest that the impartiality of the individuals involved would actually be compromised, but the Executive Order deals with appearances as well as actual conflicts. (The danger of even an appearance of conflict seems to be sufficiently attenuated with respect to W. Glenn Campbell and William French Smith, who serve as Special Government Employees on the President's Intelligence Oversight Board and the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, respectively.)

In light of the foregoing I recommend that no Federal officials serve on the Foundation, either as trustees or officers, during their period of Federal service. They may, of course, join the Foundation once they have left Government service.

With respect to the activities of Foundation employees, it must be kept in mind that the Foundation is a private entity governed by California law and the applicable provisions of the Internal Revenue Code. Foundation employees may not be considered Federal employees, and may not freely use Federal facilities, equipment, or supplies. Any preliminary processing of papers, documents, or other materials to be done by the Foundation should generally be restricted to Presidential historical materials, not Presidential records. As noted, Presidential records are Government property and are subject to the provisions of the Presidential Records Act on use and retention. Presidential records are subject to the control of the Archivist upon the conclusion of the Administration.

There is no difficulty with an employee of the Archivist beginning to review the Presidential records of this Administration with a view to their organization for inclusion in

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the library. The Archivist is an Executive branch employee subject to Presidential removal, see 44 U.S.C. § 2103(a), and his activities are subject to Executive direction and control.

VIDEOTAPE ORAL HISTORY

I understand that consideration is being given to producing a videotaped oral history of the Administration by the President. Questions concerning the control and use of such a videotaped oral history would turn on whether it were considered a Presidential record. If the videotape were a Presidential record, it would be owned by the United States, 44 U.S.C. § 2202, and there would be no copyright in it, 17 U.S.C. § 105. It would be placed in the Presidential archival depository with no restrictions on access or use beyond those possibly available under 44 U.S.C. § 2204, see supra. If the videotape were not a Presidential record, it could be copyrighted and its distribution controlled. It could be donated as Presidential historical material to the library with any conditions and restrictions mutually agreeable to the donor and Archivist.

Presidential records are defined as "documentary materials, or any reasonably segregable portion thereof, created or received by the President, his immediate staff, or a unit or individual of the Executive Office of the President whose function is to advise and assist the President, in the course of conducting activities which relate to or have an effect upon the carrying out of the constitutional, statutory, or other official or ceremonial duties of the President." 44 U.S.C. § 2201(2). If something is not a Presidential record it is a "personal record," defined as "all documentary materials, or any reasonably segregable portion thereof [sic], of a purely private or nonpublic character which do not relate to or have an effect upon the carrying out of the constitutional, statutory, or other official or ceremonial duties of the President." Id. § 2201(3). The terms "Presidential record" and "personal record" are mutually exclusive and all encompassing. H.R. Rep. 95-1487, 11 (1978).

It is not a "constitutional, statutory, ...official, or ceremonial" duty of the President to compile a video reminiscence of his Administration, and accordingly such a videotape, if properly compiled and used, may be considered to fall outside the Presidential Records Act. Such a videotaped recollection is in many respects similar to a diary or journal, and diaries or journals not used in connection with Government business are considered "personal records." 44 U.S.C. § 2201(3) (A).

To increase the likelihood that the videotape will be considered a personal rather than Presidential record, it should be produced entirely by non-Government employees

using non-Government equipment, and it should be entirely funded from private sources. The videotape should not be used in any way in connection with the official or ceremonial duties of the President, nor should it be available to or used by White House staff members for reference or other purposes. Finally, the project should be categorized as a personal record from the outset, and any files compiled in connection with it should be kept separate from official files. See 44 U.S.C. § 2203(b).

No definitive answer can be given concerning whether the videotape would be considered a Presidential or personal record. As noted, there is no precedent under the Presidential Records Act. It may be desirable to obtain the concurrence of the Archivist, in advance, in the steps that are appropriate to keep the videotape from becoming a Presidential record.

POSTSCRIPT

As you are aware, we have not completed the review needed. This will continue, but the foregoing constitutes my preliminary conclusions. Likewise, in the near future we should concentrate our attention on the possibility of amending the Presidential Records Act to negate its deleterious impact on the candid exchange of advice within a White House.

FFF:JGR:aea 3/28/85
cc: FFFielding
JGRoberts
Subj
Chron

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 3, 1988



MEMORANDUM FOR PAT BRYAN

FROM: FREDERICK J. RYAN, JR. *FJR*

SUBJECT: Library Foundation Letter

I wanted to run the attached letter by you.
The Foundation will be sending this letter
out today.

Please call me by Close Of Business today
if you have any comments or suggestions.

Thanks.

1. To international organizations

WAITING ON RESPONSE FROM
NSC

AND
DOBs from Fred Ryan

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FBI - MEMPHIS	
MAY 1968	

To _____

Date _____ Time _____

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M _____

of _____

Phone _____

Area Code Number Extension

TELEPHONED	<input type="checkbox"/>	PLEASE CALL	<input type="checkbox"/>
CALLED TO SEE YOU	<input type="checkbox"/>	WILL CALL AGAIN	<input type="checkbox"/>
WANTS TO SEE YOU	<input type="checkbox"/>	URGENT	<input type="checkbox"/>

RETURNED YOUR CALL

Message _____

Operator



AMPAD
EFFICIENCY®

23-020

DRAFT

September 28, 1988

Mr. XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Dear Mr. XXXXXXXXX:

As a follow-up to our conversation, I am pleased to provide information regarding the President's Foundation.

The Foundation was formed to build The Ronald Reagan Presidential Library. The facility will be located in the Thousand Oaks-Simi Valley of Ventura County. The donated 100-acre parcel of land is in a naturally tranquil setting, with views of the Santa Susanna Mountains and the Pacific Ocean.

The Library is planned to facilitate scholarly study on the history of the President and the institution of the Presidency in his era. This will be accomplished by making available Presidential records and tapes, encouraging advanced study focused on the history, government and public administration of President Reagan; and sponsoring a documentary publications program.

When completed, the Library will be turned over to the National Archives, which will assume the cost of its maintenance and operation. This was an idea begun by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1937 and practiced by all succeeding Presidents until Congress passed a law in 1955 and amended in 1986, providing for the establishment of Presidential Libraries.

The funds to support our project are being raised entirely through private philanthropy. Currently, we have commitments from nearly 150 foundations and corporations. Over 100,000 bipartisan contributors are supporting the project through our efforts in the corporate and foundations communities, a direct mail program and special gifts from individuals.

California

video tape

with 20,000 square feet of exhibition space

Our major contributors include: American Express; The Annenberg Fund; The Bradley Foundation; The Coca-Cola Company; The Communities Foundation of Texas; Federal Express Corporation; The Forbes Foundation; Gannett Foundation; The J. M. Foundation; The Marriott Foundation; The Massey Foundation; MCA, Inc.; Mobil Oil Foundation; Oklahoma Publishing Company; The Starr Foundation; and The Weingart Foundation. Proposals are pending at many other foundations and corporations.

If you are associated with a U. S. company, I have enclosed a copy of the communication The Ronald Reagan Presidential Foundation received from the Internal Revenue Service, showing that the Foundation has been classified as a sec. 501(c)(3) tax-exempt educational organization and not a private foundation. The Foundation's status has not changed since these rulings were issued and they remain in effect.

(*see insert*)
On November 30th the International Committee of The Ronald Reagan Presidential Foundation will be meeting for the first time in Washington, D.C. This initial meeting will include a working luncheon to discuss the role of the International Committee. That evening, to show their appreciation for the efforts of the Committee, the President and Mrs. Reagan are hosting a black-tie dinner at the White House.

I look forward to speaking with you and discussing any questions you have in connection with the Foundation.

Very truly yours,

Mary Jane Wick

Enclosures

(Insert)

In recording the historic eight years of the Reagan Presidency, the Library will certainly reflect the dynamic international scene during that period.

For that reason, an international committee of leading world figures is being established.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: 10/20

TO: *Pat Bryan*

FROM: **ARTHUR B. CULVAHOUSE, JR.**
Counsel to the President

FYI: _____

COMMENT: _____

ACTION: _____

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 20, 1988

MEMORANDUM FOR A.B. CULVAHOUSE

FROM: FREDERICK J. RYAN, JR. *frj*

SUBJECT: Library Construction Company Press Release

The attached press release announcing the selection of Peck/Jones as the general contractor for the Ronald Reagan Library was sent out on October 18 from the Library Foundation office in Los Angeles.

This press release was submitted to the press without White House authorization or clearance.

I have now instructed the Foundation that no press information should be released without prior consent from White House Counsel and myself.

THE RONALD REAGAN PRESIDENTIAL FOUNDATION

OCTOBER 18, 1988

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CONTACT: C. Ronald Kimberling -- (213) 284-8940

William French Smith, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of The Ronald Reagan Presidential Foundation, announced today that C. L. Peck/Jones Brothers Construction Corporation of Los Angeles has been selected as the general contractor to build the Ronald Reagan Presidential Library.

Construction is scheduled to begin following groundbreaking in November. The Reagan Library will be built on a 100-acre donated site located in a naturally tranquil setting in an unincorporated part of Ventura County, California, near the cities of Simi Valley and Thousand Oaks. The Library is expected to open in early 1991.

In announcing the selection of Peck/Jones, Smith said, "We are pleased to be working with an experienced Southern California builder with a strong reputation for quality, on-time construction."

10100 SANTA MONICA BOULEVARD, SUITE 2070, LOS ANGELES, CA 90067 (213) 284-8940

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

WILLIAM FRENCH SMITH, CHAIRMAN; EDWIN MEESE III, VICE CHAIRMAN; MARTIN ANDERSON, SECRETARY; WILLIAM P. CLARK, TREASURER; WALTER H. ANNENBERG; W. GLENN CAMPBELL; JOHN S. HERRINGTON; FREDERICK J. RYAN, JR.; LEW R. WASSERMAN; MARY ELLEN WHELAN

The Reagan Library and Center for Public Affairs is expected to project a Western ambiance with an architectural design in the Spanish mission tradition. Architect Hugh Stubbins has designed a building with extensive use of redwood, Spanish tile, adobe tile, functional patios, and easy access to the out-of-doors and the sound of moving water. Once constructed by the Foundation, the Reagan Library will be turned over to the National Archives and Records Administration for maintenance and operation.

The Library will contain extensive archives (more than 50,000 linear feet) of the nation's first full two-term Presidency in nearly 30 years, including the personal and official White House papers of President Reagan and his associates, as well as photographs, motion pictures, and audio and video tapes. A 20,000-square-foot exhibition area will provide a vivid educational experience for both students and the general public by showing the formulation of public policy, the operation of government, and the objects and images associated with the Reagan Presidency. A full-size replica of the Oval Office will be part of the facility.

Peck/Jones was formed two years ago when C. L. Peck Contractor and Jones Brothers Construction merged their operations. Both firms have been highly respected, Southern California based construction companies since the early 1900s. Formation of Peck/Jones represents a third generation of family ownership and management.

OCT 18 '88 12:57 ACTION FAX 2136539532
Oct. 18 '88 13:42 0000 ACTIONFAX CA 122 213-453-9532

Significant Peck/Jones projects include The Forum, The Sonaventure Hotel, The Hollywood Bowl, The Orange County Performing Arts Center, and The Virginia Steele Scott Gallery at The Huntington Library. Recent projects in Ventura County include the Western Regional Headquarters of Exxon in Thousand Oaks, the Bank of A. Levy corporate headquarters in Ventura, and the Financial Plaza, Phase II, in Oxnard.

-#-

File

" ~~Presidents~~
Ronald Reagan
Presidential
Library

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 27, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR DAVID L. CHEW
STAFF SECRETARY

FROM: FRED F. FIELDING *Orig. signed by FFF*
COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Presidential Library Issues

You have raised several questions with this office concerning the organization of the future Ronald Reagan Presidential Library. This memorandum provides an overview of the statutory provisions governing the establishment and operation of Presidential libraries, and addresses your more specific inquiries. As the preliminary steps in the establishment of the library proceed, I will be happy to address any additional specific questions that arise.

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of the Presidential Recordings and Materials Preservation Act, Public Law 93-526, 44 U.S.C. § 2107 note. That Act granted GSA custody of the Nixon papers, and became the model for the Presidential Records Act of 1978, Public Law 95-591, 44 U.S.C. § 2201 et seq. This Administration is the first one to which the Presidential Records Act applies, and accordingly there is no precedent whatsoever to aid in interpreting the Act. The earlier Presidential Recordings and Materials Preservation Act is significant because it has been heavily litigated, see, e.g., Nixon v. Administrator of General Services, 433 U.S. 425 (1977), and precedent under that statute may be informative with respect to issues arising under the Presidential Records Act. In this regard it is important to note that litigation concerning the Nixon files continues to be active, and that the consequences of pending and future Nixon files litigation could well affect the handling of Reagan Presidential materials.

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While donors of Presidential historical materials may insist on conditions with respect to their use, the only restrictions applicable to Presidential records are those provided by statute. Prior to the conclusion of his last consecutive term, a President may restrict access to information in a Presidential record for up to 12 years if the information falls within one of six categories comparable to the exemptions

- 3 -

from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act. 44 U.S.C. § 2204. The categories include information that (1) is properly classified, (2) relates to Federal appointments, (3) is exempt from disclosure by statute, (4) constitutes a trade secret, (5) reveals confidential communications between the President and his advisers, or between such advisers, or (6) is contained in personnel or medical files. The 12-year maximum limitation on access to even the most sensitive Presidential records raises serious constitutional questions. The constitutional doctrine of executive privilege may justify restrictions on access beyond the 12-year statutory limit.

RONALD REAGAN PRESIDENTIAL FOUNDATION

Preliminary steps have been taken to establish the Ronald Reagan Presidential Foundation as a non-profit public benefit corporation in California. I am unaware of the details surrounding this Foundation, but I assume it will apply for 501(c)(3) status under the Internal Revenue Code, and accept and solicit contributions to establish the Ronald Reagan Presidential Library. The Foundation could be the vehicle for the transfer of certain Presidential historical materials to the Archivist, with mutually agreeable conditions.

The contemplated service of Administration officials on the Foundation, as both officers and trustees, raises serious concerns. The letter from the President to Foundation incorporators Richard T. Burness and John M. Donegan dated February 26, 1985 indicates that Assistant to the President Michael K. Deaver, Attorney General Edwin Meese III, and Secretary of Energy John S. Herrington will serve as trustees, with Mr. Meese also serving as Vice Chairman. As trustees of the Foundation, these Federal officials will be responsible by law for the management of the assets of the Foundation. Those assets will be developed through contributions, doubtless including contributions from corporations or individuals regulated by or doing business with the Federal Government. This creates the potential for the appearance of a conflict of interest.

Executive Order 11222 of May 8, 1965 provides that no Federal employee may solicit or accept, directly or indirectly, anything of monetary value from any person, corporation, or group which has or is seeking to obtain a business relationship with his agency, conducts operations regulated by his agency, or has interests substantially affected by the performance of his official duties. Section 201(a). It is true, of course, that any contributions solicited and accepted by the Foundation would not benefit the individuals in question, but the Executive Order is not so limited by its terms, and the contributions would go to increase the

- 4 -

assets of an entity for which the trustees were responsible under law. Even if the trustees did not engage in solicitation themselves, Foundation employees who did so would be operating under the authority of the trustees, and the Executive Order bans indirect as well as direct solicitation. In addition, the Executive Order directs that employees avoid action that creates the appearance of giving preferential treatment to any organization or person. Section 201(c). There would be an appearance problem with respect to any actions taken by the Federal official trustees with respect to donors to the Foundation.

It is easy enough to imagine the circumstances that would create an appearance problem. An oil company making a sizable contribution to the Foundation may expect or may appear to receive favorable regulatory treatment from the Department of Energy; a corporation engaged in litigation with the Government may view a contribution to the Foundation as a means of helping its case against the Department of Justice. I do not, of course, mean to suggest that the impartiality of the individuals involved would actually be compromised, but the Executive Order deals with appearances as well as actual conflicts. (The danger of even an appearance of conflict seems to be sufficiently attenuated with respect to W. Glenn Campbell and William French Smith, who serve as Special Government Employees on the President's Intelligence Oversight Board and the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, respectively.)

In light of the foregoing I recommend that no Federal officials serve on the Foundation, either as trustees or officers, during their period of Federal service. They may, of course, join the Foundation once they have left Government service.

With respect to the activities of Foundation employees, it must be kept in mind that the Foundation is a private entity governed by California law and the applicable provisions of the Internal Revenue Code. Foundation employees may not be considered Federal employees, and may not freely use Federal facilities, equipment, or supplies. Any preliminary processing of papers, documents, or other materials to be done by the Foundation should generally be restricted to Presidential historical materials, not Presidential records. As noted, Presidential records are Government property and are subject to the provisions of the Presidential Records Act on use and retention. Presidential records are subject to the control of the Archivist upon the conclusion of the Administration.

There is no difficulty with an employee of the Archivist beginning to review the Presidential records of this Administration with a view to their organization for inclusion in

- 5 -

the library. The Archivist is an Executive branch employee subject to Presidential removal, see 44 U.S.C. § 2103(a), and his activities are subject to Executive direction and control.

VIDEOTAPE ORAL HISTORY

I understand that consideration is being given to producing a videotaped oral history of the Administration by the President. Questions concerning the control and use of such a videotaped oral history would turn on whether it were considered a Presidential record. If the videotape were a Presidential record, it would be owned by the United States, 44 U.S.C. § 2202, and there would be no copyright in it, 17 U.S.C. § 105. It would be placed in the Presidential archival depository with no restrictions on access or use beyond those possibly available under 44 U.S.C. § 2204, see supra. If the videotape were not a Presidential record, it could be copyrighted and its distribution controlled. It could be donated as Presidential historical material to the library with any conditions and restrictions mutually agreeable to the donor and Archivist.

Presidential records are defined as "documentary materials, or any reasonably segregable portion thereof, created or received by the President, his immediate staff, or a unit or individual of the Executive Office of the President whose function is to advise and assist the President, in the course of conducting activities which relate to or have an effect upon the carrying out of the constitutional, statutory, or other official or ceremonial duties of the President." 44 U.S.C. § 2201(2). If something is not a Presidential record it is a "personal record," defined as "all documentary materials, or any reasonably segregable portion thereof [sic], of a purely private or nonpublic character which do not relate to or have an effect upon the carrying out of the constitutional, statutory, or other official or ceremonial duties of the President." Id. § 2201(3). The terms "Presidential record" and "personal record" are mutually exclusive and all encompassing. H.R. Rep. 95-1487, 11 (1978).

It is not a "constitutional, statutory, ...official, or ceremonial" duty of the President to compile a video reminiscence of his Administration, and accordingly such a videotape, if properly compiled and used, may be considered to fall outside the Presidential Records Act. Such a videotaped recollection is in many respects similar to a diary or journal, and diaries or journals not used in connection with Government business are considered "personal records." 44 U.S.C. § 2201(3)(A).

To increase the likelihood that the videotape will be considered a personal rather than Presidential record, it should be produced entirely by non-Government employees

using non-Government equipment, and it should be entirely funded from private sources. The videotape should not be used in any way in connection with the official or ceremonial duties of the President, nor should it be available to or used by White House staff members for reference or other purposes. Finally, the project should be categorized as a personal record from the outset, and any files compiled in connection with it should be kept separate from official files. See 44 U.S.C. § 2203(b).

No definitive answer can be given concerning whether the videotape would be considered a Presidential or personal record. As noted, there is no precedent under the Presidential Records Act. It may be desirable to obtain the concurrence of the Archivist, in advance, in the steps that are appropriate to keep the videotape from becoming a Presidential record.

POSTSCRIPT

As you are aware, we have not completed the review needed. This will continue, but the foregoing constitutes my preliminary conclusions. Likewise, in the near future we should concentrate our attention on the possibility of amending the Presidential Records Act to negate its deleterious impact on the candid exchange of advice within a White House.

FFF:JGR:aea 3/28/85

cc: FFFielding
JGRoberts
Subj
Chron

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 30, 1988

MEMORANDUM FOR ARTHUR B. CULVAHOUSE, JR.

FROM: PATRICIA MACK BRYAN *PMB*

SUBJECT: Ronald Reagan Presidential Library Foundation --
Donations from Foreign Entities or Individuals and
Creation of an International Advisory Committee

Attached for your review is a draft memorandum to Fred Ryan on the above-referenced subject. As we discussed in this morning's staff meeting, I would appreciate your comments as to whether or not the memorandum reflects accurately the facts in this matter.

Attachment

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 1, 1988

MEMORANDUM FOR FREDERICK J. RYAN, JR.
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTOR
OF APPOINTMENTS AND SCHEDULING

FROM: ARTHUR B. CULVAHOUSE, JR.
COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT *Original Signed by ABC*

SUBJECT: Ronald Reagan Presidential Library Foundation --
Donations from Foreign Entities or Individuals and
Creation of an International Advisory Committee

Pursuant to your request, Counsel's Office has reexamined the advisability from the perspective of the White House of the Ronald Reagan Presidential Library Foundation raising money from foreign entities or individuals that are not affiliated with foreign governments. We have specifically examined the propriety of the Foundation's creation of an International Advisory Committee, comprised of foreign individuals who would provide advice to the Foundation and work to solicit funds from foreign sources.

Counsel's Office continues to urge that, as a matter of prudence, no solicitations be made to or funds accepted from foreign sources until after the President's term of office ends. On the other hand, we have no objection to the creation of an advisory committee to prepare for soliciting funds after the President leaves office and, under certain circumstances, would have no objection to such a group meeting with the President.

As we discussed in our March 23, 1988 memorandum to you (see attached), from the perspective of the White House the solicitation or acceptance of funds from foreign sources exacerbates the appearance of conflict of interest or impropriety that attends accepting funds from private domestic sources. Consequently, we believe that the Foundation's current policy of not accepting donations from foreign corporations or individuals is a good one and one we hope they will continue, at least until the end of the President's term of office. If the Foundation does begin to accept donations from foreign sources, we would want to limit any Presidential or White House involvement even beyond the limits we have established for domestic donors. In fact, we believe that foreign donors should be effectively walled off from any access to the President or other high-ranking government officials during the remainder of the President's term of office. In our view, this is the only way for us to eliminate even the appearance of impropriety attending the acceptance of funds from

foreign sources by an entity so closely associated with the President.

However, as noted above, if the Foundation creates an advisory committee to help it formulate plans for soliciting funds from foreign sources after the President's term expires, we would not object to a meeting between that group and the President after the election but before the end of the term. Of course, before any meeting is approved, the members of the group must be subjected to rigorous security and background checks and receive approval to meet with the President from, among others, the staff of the National Security Council. Consequently, the Foundation may want to select the members of the committee with care, to avoid any potential national security, foreign policy or other concerns that may preclude the individuals selected from meeting with the President.

Attachment

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 23, 1988

MEMORANDUM FOR FREDERICK J. RYAN, JR.
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTOR
OF APPOINTMENTS AND SCHEDULING

FROM: ARTHUR B. CULVAHOUSE, JR. *Original Signed by ABC*
COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Ronald Reagan Presidential Library Foundation --
Donations from Foreign Entities or Individuals

As you requested, Counsel's Office has examined the advisability of the Ronald Reagan Presidential Library Foundation accepting gifts from foreign entities or individuals that are not affiliated with foreign governments. As a preliminary matter, we note that as a private, non-profit corporation the Foundation should clear any proposed actions which may raise legal questions with its private counsel.

Of course, the Foundation, whose principal purpose is to raise money for the President's library, is closely associated in the minds of the public with the President and the White House. From the perspective of the White House, we note that solicitation or acceptance of funds from foreign sources exacerbates the appearance of conflict of interest or impropriety that attends accepting funds from private domestic sources. Members of the public are naturally more suspicious of funding from foreign sources: Not only are they less familiar with those sources but because they often identify foreign nationals with their governments, they have more serious concern about the type of influence these individuals or corporations may be attempting to exert on the President or senior White House officials. These concerns are exacerbated by the absence of the more obvious motives often attributed to United States donors -- pride in our country and its history.

For the above reasons, we believe that the Foundation's current policy of not accepting donations from foreign corporations or individuals is a good one and one we hope they will continue, at least until the end of the President's term of office. At the very least, we would prefer that they continue with their general policy and make only occasional exceptions in special cases (e.g., for particular foreign individuals or foundations that are well-known by Americans to be philanthropic).

As we know, we are careful to limit Presidential or White House involvement with even domestic donors to the Foundation -- for example, we keep the identities of those who donate money from the President. If the Foundation does begin to accept donations from foreign sources, we would want to limit any Presidential or White House involvement even beyond those limits established for domestic donors. In fact, we believe that foreign donors should be effectively walled off from any access to the President or other high-ranking government officials during the remainder of the President's term of office, regardless of whether such access would take place at the White House or at some private location. In our view, this is the only way for us to eliminate even the appearance of impropriety attending the acceptance of funds from foreign sources by an entity so closely associated with the President.

Fras,

The preliminary background checks on the Japanese citizen mentioned by Glen Campbell indicates that he is someone to be very wary of. If the information imparted by reliable diplomatic sources is accurate, he should not be invited to meet with the President in any context. Dr. Campbell may want to talk to Jan Casper or me.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 22, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR EDWIN MEESE III
COUNSELLOR TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: FRED F. FIELDING *[Signature]*
SUBJECT: Preparations for Ronald Reagan
Presidential Library

Ed Thomas has asked Counsel's Office to provide you with guidance with respect to the necessary steps which have and should be undertaken in preparing for the establishment of a Reagan Presidential Library. Over the last several months, Counsel's Office has met with representatives from the National Archives and Records Service ("NARS") concerning this matter. Additionally, at the request of Helene Von Damm, we have prepared a memorandum on the subject.

While the Presidential Records Act of 1978, 44 U.S.C. Sections 101 note, 2201 et seq. (Supp. III 1979), asserts government ownership of Presidential records, it clearly contemplates that records of a particular Administration will be maintained as a discrete collection in a Presidential library or similar depository.

Review of
The Presidential Libraries Act, as amended, 44 U.S.C. Section 2101 et seq. (1976 & Supp. III 1979), ^{however,} authorizes the Administrator of GSA to accept as a gift to the United States a library constructed with private funds to house the ^{President's} records and memorabilia of a particular President. Before accepting the library, ^{however,} the Administrator must ^{place} the details of ^{the} agreement ^{before} the Congress so that it will have an opportunity to review any conditions attached to the gift and consider the future maintenance costs to the United States. In that regard, the Administrator may accept gifts or bequests of money or other property for the purpose of maintaining or improving a Presidential library.

Under these circumstances, those planning a Reagan library should coordinate both with the President and with NARS. Preliminary decisions on the basic concept of the library should be made before fund-raising and planning begin.

other Presidential materials

These involve determinations on a series of issues:

- o Will the library house only Presidential records or include campaign records and records of other public service?
- o Will the library include museum-type displays or serve primarily as a research facility?
- o Will it focus on the President's Administration, on the President himself, or on a particular theme (e.g., the President as communicator, a new beginning in fiscal policy, a return to federalism)?
- o Will it be directed at an operating program (e.g., visiting scholar system, public lecture series) or serve mainly as a library/museum?

Since these decisions will affect planning for the library, they should be made early. The Archivist and Administrator of GSA should be consulted at an early stage as well, both because of the Archivist's expertise and because GSA has no obligation to accept a building which it considers poorly designed or too expensive to administer.

Once the basic parameters are set by the President, the next step in establishing a Presidential Library is for the President to appoint a committee to solicit the funds necessary to (i) study the various site and building design alternatives, and (ii) subsequently purchase the land (if the land is not donated) and construct the actual building. The monies must come from private donations. The fund raising committee should consider the fact that although private funds are used to purchase the land and build the library, the operational and maintenance expenses for the completed library will be the responsibility of the Federal government to the extent private contributions are not endowed to cover such expenses.

From an historical perspective, Presidential libraries fund raising and planning committees were established during the terms of President Franklin D. Roosevelt through Gerald R. Ford. While the Richard M. Nixon Foundation was formed in 1969, it did not begin its fund raising efforts until a much later date. The Gerald R. Ford Commemorative Committee, formed in 1973, was initially established to honor his career as a congressman, and did not begin planning for a Presidential library until 1974.

Past fund raising committees consisted of members of the President's family, key White House staff, officials of academic institutions which had been associated with the President, prominent business leaders, and longstanding friends and associates of the President. The committees conducted preliminary investigations of possible sites for the library, planned fundraising for construction, and set up communications with various State and local government and educational entities to gain support for the library. After establishment of the library, the founding organizations continued to provide financial and other support for library programs, exhibits, and special events.

Attached hereto are (i) lists of members of and donors to several Presidential library planning and support organizations, and (ii) brochures regarding the Roosevelt, Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson libraries.

Recommendation

I recommend that Counsel's Office, in consultation with you, Jim Baker, Mike Deaver and Helene Von Damm prepare a decision memorandum for the President to elicit his views with respect to (i) the various sites which would be logical choices for establishing a Reagan Presidential Library; (ii) the individuals who should be asked to serve on the fund raising and planning committees; and (iii) the character and style of the proposed library/museum.

Approve _____

Disapprove _____

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 22, 1986

Dear Ms. Shannon:

Thank you for brightening my day -- no, make that a week. I am an inveterate comic reader, but I can't recall ever reading one I enjoyed more. You were more than kind to devote your very considerable talent to illustrate how much we have in common.

You know, Abe Lincoln was criticized for his appreciation of humor and his tending to tell jokes. He said, "If I could not laugh, I could not face the problems of my office for 15 minutes." I know what he meant. Well, thanks to you, I'm laughing.

Again, thank you and God bless you. I'm having your gift framed -- after all you are a "Republican-at-large."

Sincerely,

Ronald Reagan

P.S. Happy New Year!

Ms. Ree Shannon
1519 Bakalane Avenue
Pensacola, Florida 32504



To Ms. Ree Shannon 1519 Bakalame Ave.
Pensacola Fla. 32504

Dear Ree Shannon

I thank you for brightening my day - no make that a week. I am an inveterate comic reader but I can't recall ever reading one I enjoyed so well. You were more than kind to devote your very considerable talent to illustrate how much we have in common.

You know, Abe Lincoln was criticized for his appreciation of humor & his tendency to tell jokes. He said, "If I could not laugh, I could not face the problems of my office for 15 minutes." I know what he meant. Well thanks to you I'm laughing.

Again I thank you & God Bless you. I'm having your gift framed - after ~~all~~ all you are a "Republican-at-large."
RR

Can we have this cartoon framed?

Ag

ID # 517941 CU

FE008-01

WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

- O - OUTGOING
- H - INTERNAL
- I - INCOMING
Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD)

Name of Correspondent: Howard W. Voight / Nancy Bender

MI Mail Report User Codes: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

Subject: Ventura County eager to assist in locating Ronald Reagan Presidential Library and Center for Public Policy in Southern California

ROUTE TO:

ACTION

DISPOSITION

Office/Agency (Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<u>entire</u>	ORIGINATOR	<u>87107127 PT</u>		<u>C</u>	<u>87107127</u>
<u>ent (26)</u>	Referral Note:	<u>87107128 PT</u>		<u>C</u>	<u>87107129 PT</u>
<u>enclos</u>	5	<u>8707129</u>	<u>AC</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>87107129</u>
	Referral Note:	<u>copy to Glenn Campbell</u>			
		<u>1 1</u>			<u>1 1</u>
	Referral Note:				
		<u>1 1</u>			<u>1 1</u>
	Referral Note:				

ACTION CODES:
 A - Appropriate Action
 C - Comment/Recommendation
 D - Draft Response
 F - Furnish Fact Sheet to be used as Enclosure

I - Info Copy Only/No Action Necessary
 R - Direct Reply w/Copy
 S - For Signature
 X - Interim Reply

DISPOSITION CODES:
 A - Answered
 B - Non-Special Referral
 C - Completed
 S - Suspended

FOR OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE:
 Type of Response = Initials of Signer
 Code = "A"
 Completion Date = Date of Outgoing

Comments: _____

Keep this worksheet attached to the original incoming letter.
 Send all routing updates to Central Reference (Room 75, OEOB).
 Always return completed correspondence record to Central Files.
 Refer questions about the correspondence tracking system to Central Reference, ext. 2590.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 29, 1987

ABC/CCC:jmy
ABCulvahouse
CCCoX
Chron.

Dear Mr. Howard and Ms. Bender:

Thank you for your joint letter dated July 15, 1987, addressed to the President, urging that the Ronald Reagan Presidential Library be located in Ventura County, California.

We have referred your letter to the Honorable W. Glenn Campbell, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Ronald Reagan Presidential Library Foundation, for his consideration.

Your interest and courtesy in writing are very much appreciated.

Sincerely,

Original Signed by ABC

Arthur B. Culvahouse, Jr.
Counsel to the President

Mr. Howard W. Voight
President
Ms. Nancy Bender
Executive Director
Simi Valley Chamber of Commerce
250 Easy Street, #1
Simi Valley, California 93065

cc: The Hon. W. Glenn Campbell (w/enc.)



SIMI VALLEY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

PPS - 1207 11
Ventura County

517942 CU

July 15, 1987

President Ronald Reagan
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear President Reagan:

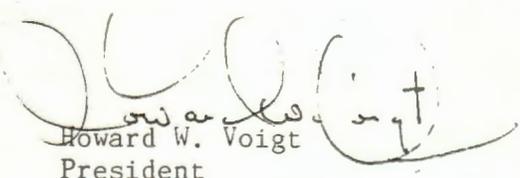
We understand that the Presidential Library and Center for Public Policy is coming to Southern California. We in Ventura County are eager to assist you in any way we can.

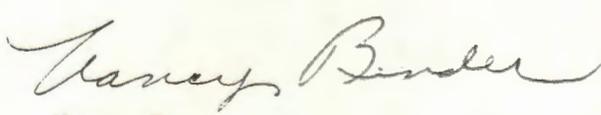
On behalf of the citizens of our community we wholeheartedly welcome this repository for American History and our heritage. We would be pleased to extend ourselves to meet with you or your appointed representative to make the siting and approval process smooth, speedy and direct.

The location of the repository in Ventura County would be a great honor and of tremendous benefit to all of our citizens.

Sincerely yours,

SIMI VALLEY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE


Howard W. Voigt
President


Nancy Bender
Executive Director

HWV/NB:cj

cc: Gary Jones, Executive Director
Ronald Reagan Presidential Foundation

OFFICERS

HOWARD VOIGT
President

DAVE McORMICK
1st Vice President

BECCA VERRELL
2nd Vice President

RAY FLORENCE
Secretary

RAY FLORENCE
Treasurer

RAY FLORENCE
Executive Director

SUE SWAN
1st Vice President

SUE SWAN
2nd Vice President

DEBRA WILSON
Secretary

DEBRA WILSON
Treasurer

DEBRA WILSON
Executive Director

DEBRA WILSON
1st Vice President

DEBRA WILSON
2nd Vice President

DIRECTORS

DAVE McORMICK

HOWARD VOIGT

MARK LEE TUCKER

BOB JEN, DIRECTOR

MIKE MOORE

NANCY BENDER

ALBERT

BOB JEN

STAFF

NANCY BENDER

DAVE McORMICK

DEBRA WILSON

MARK LEE TUCKER

BOB JEN

MIKE MOORE

sg

ID # 517942 CU

WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

FE008-01

Chris

- O - OUTGOING
- H - INTERNAL
- I - INCOMING
Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD)

Name of Correspondent: Thomas S. Mackel

C O P Y

MI Mail Report User Codes: (A) _____ (B) fr (C) _____

Subject: Consider Ventura County as the place to locate the Ronald Reagan Presidential Library and the Ronald Reagan Center for Public Affairs

ROUTE TO:	ACTION	DISPOSITION			
Office/Agency (Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<u>Cuhall</u>	ORIGINATOR	<u>87107127</u>	<u>PY</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>87107129</u>
	Referral Note:				
<u>cuat (26)</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>87107128</u>	<u>PY</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>87107129</u>
	Referral Note:				
<u>Cucub</u>	<u>S</u>	<u>87107129</u>	<u>AC</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>87107129</u>
	Referral Note:	<u>Copy to Glenn Campbell</u>			
		<u>1 1</u>			<u>1 1</u>
	Referral Note:				
		<u>1 1</u>			<u>1 1</u>
	Referral Note:				

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 - C - Comment/Recommendation
 - D - Draft Response
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 - I - Info Copy Only/No Action Necessary
 - R - Direct Reply w/Copy
 - S - For Signature
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FOR OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE:
Type of Response = Initials of Signer
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Comments: _____

Keep this worksheet attached to the original incoming letter.
Send all routing updates to Central Reference (Room 75, OEOB).
Always return completed correspondence record to Central Files.
Refer questions about the correspondence tracking system to Central Reference, ext. 2590.

ABC/CCC:jmy
ABCulvahouse
CCCoX
Chron.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 29, 1987

Dear Mr. Mackel:

Thank you for your letter dated July 16, 1987, addressed to the President, urging that the Ronald Reagan Presidential Library be located in Ventura County, California.

We have referred your letter to the Honorable W. Glenn Campbell, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Ronald Reagan Presidential Library Foundation, for his consideration.

Your interest and courtesy in writing are very much appreciated.

Sincerely,

Original Signed by ABC

Arthur B. Culvahouse, Jr.
Counsel to the President

Mr. Thomas S. Mackel
The Mackel Company
12716 Riverside Drive
North Hollywood, California 91607-3329

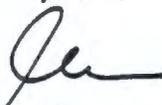
cc: The Hon. W. Glenn Campbell (w/enc.)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 29, 1987

MEMORANDUM FOR ARTHUR B. CULVAHOUSE, JR.

FROM: C. CHRISTOPHER COX 

SUBJECT: Correspondence from the General Public Urging that
Ronald Reagan Presidential Library be Located in
Ventura County, California

The three attached letters for your signature are identical to similar letters recently received on this subject.

5179-000

THE MACKEL COMPANY

12716 RIVERSIDE DRIVE • NORTH HOLLYWOOD, CA 91607-3329 • (818) 509-9550

July 16, 1987

President Ronald Reagan
Ronald Reagan White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I am in hopes that you and The Ronald Reagan Presidential Foundation will seriously consider Ventura County as the place to locate The Ronald Reagan Presidential Library and The Ronald Reagan Center for Public Affairs.

I have been very active in the Ventura County for the past ten years and find it is a very exciting and enjoyable place to be. The site offered in the Terra Rejada Valley with its many amenities is a site you must see. I have worked with all the Governmental Agencies in the County and feel that you would find them to be very cooperative.

In closing, the strength of Ventura County is a strong community blessed with good people.

Sincerely,



Thomas S. Mackel

TSM:sb

cc: Gary L. Jones
Executive Director
Ronald Reagan Presidential Foundation

EF

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PR001

SWS

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 1, 1987

Dear Bill:

subj

I am delighted about the Board's decision to move ahead with the Library site in Thousand Oaks. You and the Board have worked hard to make this possible, and Nancy joins me in expressing our gratitude.

Comments

As you know, Fred Ryan has agreed to assume staff responsibility for the necessary transition following my term in office. Accordingly, I hope that the Library Board of Trustees will consider enlarging the Board to add Fred Ryan as a Trustee. Fred's participation would facilitate the ongoing transition planning.

subj

Again, thank you for all that you are doing.

Sincerely,

Ra

The Honorable William French Smith
Chairman
Ronald Reagan Presidential Foundation
Suite 820
1025 Thomas Jefferson Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20007

COPY
from ORM

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

FE008-01

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: DECEMBER 16, 1987

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: THE HONORABLE ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

SUBJECT: WRITES ON BEHALF OF JOURNALIST JOHN FRITH OF THE VENTURA STAR-FREE PRESS REQUESTING AN INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT REGARDING THE RECENT DESIGNATION OF A SITE IN VENTURA *

RECEIVED

DEC 23 1987

MEDIA RELATIONS
DISPOSITION

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY	(STAFF NAME)	ACTION ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C D	COMPLETED YY/MM/DD
WILLIAM BALL		ORG	87/12/16	WOB	A	87/12/17

Handwritten notes:
JC Ryan
CM Bass

REFERRAL NOTE:
REFERRAL NOTE:
REFERRAL NOTE:
REFERRAL NOTE:
REFERRAL NOTE:

Handwritten notes in table:
R 87/12/23
A 87/12/23 DAN C 87/11/22

TR
TR

COMMENTS: * COUNTY FOR THE RONALD REAGAN PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARY

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: 1240
MAIL USER CODES: (A) (B) (C)

- *ACTION CODES: *DISPOSITION *OUTGOING *
- *A-APPROPRIATE ACTION *A-ANSWERED *CORRESPONDENCE: *
- *C-COMMENT/RECOM *B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL *TYPE RESP=INITIALS *
- *D-DRAFT RESPONSE *C-COMPLETED * OF SIGNER *
- *F-FURNISH FACT SHEET *S-SUSPENDED * CODE = A *
- *I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC* *COMPLETED = DATE OF *
- *R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY * * OUTGOING *
- *S-FOR-SIGNATURE * * *
- *X-INTERIM REPLY * * *

REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE (ROOM 75, OEOB) EXT-2590
KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS MANAGEMENT.

January 20, 1988

Dear Congressman Lagomarsino:

Thank you for your letter on behalf of your constituent John Frith, who requested a meeting take place between he and the President to discuss the Ronald Reagan Presidential Library Foundation site.

While we appreciate Mr. Frith extending this opportunity to the President, the demands on his schedule preclude his acceptance of this request. However, if Mr. Frith would like further information on the Ronald Reagan Library, we suggest that he contact Gary Jones, Executive Director at the Foundation.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

FREDERICK J. RYAN, JR.
Director of Presidential Appointments
and Scheduling
Director of Private Sector Initiatives

The Honorable Robert Lagomarsino
Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

FJR:sw:slk

FC Martin

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE _____

FOR: FRED RYAN

FROM: WILL BALL

SUBJECT: Invitation to the President

APPROVE: _____ DISAPPROVE: _____

COMMENTS:

Whatever Markie Fitzwater
wants.

December 17, 1987

Dear Bob:

Thank you for your December 11 letter on behalf of John Frith, who would like an interview with the President regarding the recent designation of a site in Ventura County for the Ronald Reagan Presidential Library and Center for Public Affairs.

Your interest in contacting me in this regard is certainly appreciated. I have forwarded your request to the appropriate White House offices for prompt consideration.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

William L. Ball, III
Assistant to the President

The Honorable Robert J. Lagomarsino
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

WLB:KRJ:HBB:hbb

- cc: w/copy of inc to Fred Ryan - for
DIRECT response
- cc: w/copy of inc to Office of Media
Relations - for appropriate action

ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO
19TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

2332 RAYBURN BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
202-225-3601

CONFERENCE SECRETARY

CONGRESSIONAL OBSERVER
GENEVA ARMS CONTROL TALKS

CONGRESSIONAL TASK FORCE ON
AFGHANISTAN—CO-CHAIRMAN

POW/MIA TASK FORCE
CHAIRMAN

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

December 11, 1987

536746
COMMITTEE ON
FOREIGN AFFAIRS
SUBCOMMITTEES
WESTERN HEMISPHERE AFFAIRS
VICE CHAIRMAN
ASIAN AND PACIFIC AFFAIRS

COMMITTEE ON
INTERIOR AND INSULAR
AFFAIRS
SUBCOMMITTEES
INSULAR AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
VICE CHAIRMAN

NATIONAL PARKS AND PUBLIC LANDS
VICE CHAIRMAN—PARKS

William L. Ball
Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Re: Interview on new Reagan Library

Dear Will:

1023
I'm writing on behalf of a journalist in my district. John Frith, of the Ventura (CA) Star-Free Press, who would like an interview with the President regarding the recent designation of a site in Ventura County for the Ronald Reagan Presidential Library and Center for Public Affairs.

Our county is very proud to have been designated as the new library site, and John is interested in the views of the President about the Center and Library. John is an excellent reporter, fair and accurate in his stories, and has interviewed the President previously.

I would very much appreciate your favorable consideration of his request.

Sincerely yours,



ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO
Member of Congress

RJL:jd