

Ronald Reagan Presidential Library Digital Library Collections

This is a PDF of a folder from our textual collections.

Collection: Roberts, John G.: Files
Folder Title: JGR/PSI (Private Sector Initiatives)
(1 of 10)
Box: 44

To see more digitized collections visit:

<https://reaganlibrary.gov/archives/digital-library>

To see all Ronald Reagan Presidential Library inventories visit:

<https://reaganlibrary.gov/document-collection>

Contact a reference archivist at: reagan.library@nara.gov

Citation Guidelines: <https://reaganlibrary.gov/citing>

National Archives Catalogue: <https://catalog.archives.gov/>

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 22, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR FRED F. FIELDING

FROM: JOHN G. ROBERTS

SUBJECT: Transfer of Private Sector Initiatives
Databank to Partnerships Dataline USA

On December 7, 1982, Jay Moorehead submitted for your review a proposed agreement under which the databank compiled by the President's Task Force on Private Sector Initiatives would be transferred to a new private entity known as Partnerships Dataline USA. Richard Hauser and Dede Neal had discussed the outlines of this agreement with Moorehead at an earlier meeting. On December 8, the Task Force issued a press release announcing the agreement (Tab A) and conducted a press briefing at which it was described (Tab B).

Under the agreement, the Task Force databank -- a computerized collection of over 2,500 verified and indexed examples of private sector initiatives -- will be turned over to Partnerships Dataline USA. The databank was compiled by Task Force volunteers, and has been available to interested groups throughout the past year. Partnerships Dataline USA consists of the New York-based Citizens Forum on Self-Government (formerly the National Municipal League) and the Washington-based Partners for Livable Places, both 501(c)(3) organizations. These two organizations have together committed \$200,000 to the project, will fold into the databank their own existing databanks, and will continually update and verify the merged product. Jay Moorehead is to seek matching funds from Federal Government sources. The databank will be available to all groups seeking information on charitable projects, originally on a no-cost basis. A committee chaired by National Association of Manufacturers President Alexander Trowbridge will oversee the development of the system.

In order to obtain more information about the transfer, I talked with Moorehead, his Deputy Michael Castine, and Neil Hepp, a Task Force volunteer in charge of the databank. I also met briefly with Joan Hammond and Bill Alexander of the Citizens Forum, who were in town for a meeting with Moorehead.

A number of legal issues are raised by the proposed (and announced) agreement:

1. The Task Force itself cannot transfer the databank. The Task Force is an advisory committee, E.O. No. 12329 (Oct. 14, 1981), and under the Advisory Committee Act is limited to advisory functions. 5 U.S.C. App. I § 9(b) (1976). The decision to transfer the databank should be made by an appropriate officer of the Federal Government. Id. The December 8 press release indicated that the Task Force recommended that the databank be continued, but was vague on precisely when a decision was reached on transfer to Partnerships Dataline USA, and who made the decision. The Task Force should be advised that the transfer decision must be made not by it but by government officials acting on its recommendation.

2. The Disposal of Records Act defines "record" to include "machine readable materials." 44 U.S.C. § 3301 (1976). Assuming that the databank is an agency record, 44 U.S.C. § 3314 (1976) bars its alienation or disposal, except in compliance with the Disposal of Records Act. The databank would not be disposed of or alienated if the government simply turned over a copy to Partnerships Dataline USA. Moorehead has been alerted that the government must retain a set of whatever it turns over to Partnerships Dataline USA. He has indicated that the Commerce Department will do so.

3. A range of issues is presented by the governmental decision (on advice of the Task Force) to transfer the databank to Partnerships Dataline USA, as opposed to any other group. Groups interested in continuing the databank made presentations to the Task Force before the cooperative arrangement between Citizens Forum and Partners for Livable Places was settled upon. Those two groups were selected because of their willingness and ability to commit funding (\$100,000 each per year) to continuing the databank. Groups not selected to assume a lead role in the databank project were invited to participate in it, and several have agreed to do so. The facts that the groups not selected are participating in the project, and have access to the resource, lend me to discount the possibility of complaints about the selection process. In any event, the government is simply giving Partnerships Dataline a publicly available record, and Moorehead has indicated his willingness to give the record to any group that wants it.

4. Another range of issues is presented by the contemplated operation of the databank once transferred. These issues fall into two categories: responsibility of the government

for the conduct of Partnerships Dataline with respect to the databank, and means of ensuring the adherence of Partnerships Dataline to its commitments concerning access, verification of entries, and the like.

The former category of issues does not seem to present serious problems. In essence, all that the government is doing is turning over a set of publicly available records to a private operation. The original decision to have any "agreement" at all may have raised unnecessary concerns. The government can arguably be no more liable for what Partnerships Dataline does with the databank than it is for what any person does with agency records he obtains, for example, under the FOIA, or for what weathermen do with National Weather Service Information they obtain from the government.

On the other hand, this view of the transaction limits the recourse of the government should Partnerships Dataline not abide by its commitments. A formal contract outlining Partnership's obligations would, however, present more problems than it would solve. It would link the government more closely to the operation of a private program, which is more problematic than simply limiting our involvement to turning over an extra set of the records. There are in any event no indications of possible misuse of the databank by the 501(c)(3) organizations obtaining it. If a more formal agreement were entered into concerning transfer of the databank, it would have to be between some government official and the private groups. Entering into a formal contract would exceed the advisory functions of the Task Force. On the government's side, the only "obligation" -- Moorehead's commitment to seek Federal matching funds for Partnerships Dataline -- probably cannot be more formalized. Neither Moorehead nor the Partnerships Dataline representatives see any need for a more formalized arrangement.

I recommend a memorandum to Moorehead, noting that you have reviewed the contemplated agreement. I would stress the need to limit Task Force activity to advice, and also the importance of keeping a set of whatever records -- including "machine readable materials" -- are turned over. I do not recommend any effort to formalize the "agreement."

Attachment

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 27, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR JAY MOORHEAD
DIRECTOR, PRESIDENT'S TASK FORCE ON
PRIVATE SECTOR INITIATIVES

FROM: FRED F. FIELDING
COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Transfer of Private Sector Initiatives
Databank to Partnerships Dataline USA

I have reviewed the agreement on transfer of the Private Sector Initiatives databank, sent to me on December 7 and announced to the press on December 8. This office has no legal objections to providing Partnerships Dataline USA a copy of the databank, after which Partnerships Dataline USA will supplement the information it contains and make this information available to interested parties. The decision to transfer the databank in this manner must of course be made by a government official and not the Task Force itself, which is limited by the Advisory Committee Act to advisory functions. 5 U.S.C. App. I § 9(b) (1976). Furthermore, it is my understanding that the Department of Commerce will retain a set of whatever is turned over to Partnerships Dataline USA. It is important that this be done to avoid any possible difficulties with the law governing alienation or disposal of records. The term "records," incidentally, is defined to include "machine readable materials." 44 U.S.C. § 3301 (1976); see id. § 3314.

FFF:JGR:aw 12/27/82

cc: FFFielding
JGRoberts
Subj.
Chron



FOR USE AFTER 1:00 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8
CONTACT: CAROLYN TIEGER
(202) 395-7362

TASK FORCE DATA BANK WILL HAVE NEW HOME

A recently-formed organization, Partnerships Dataline USA, will be the new home of the President's Task Force on Private Sector Initiatives project data bank--a computerized collection of more than 2500 examples of private sector initiatives and public/private partnerships.

During the past year, the Task Force has shared these examples with communities around the country as possible alternatives for addressing local problems. In its final report to the President today, the Task Force recommended that the data bank be continued. Partnerships Dataline USA, a public/private partnership itself, has been organized to make the recommendation a reality.

Central management of Partnerships Dataline USA will be undertaken by the Citizens Forum on Self-Government (formerly the National Municipal League), an 84-year-old nonpartisan civic organization which for over a quarter century has sponsored the All-America Cities Awards.

A cosponsor and official Washington, D.C., home for the database will be Partners for Livable Places, a 400-member group devoted to increasing the quality of community life.

Other organizations with constituencies involved in grass-roots public/private partnerships also will be invited to participate. Several have already agreed, including VOLUNTEER: The National Center for Citizen Involvement, the Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC), and the Association of Neighborhood Enterprises.

A special committee, chaired by National Association of Manufacturers president Alexander Trowbridge, will oversee the system design and development. Committee members will include C. William Verity, Jr., chairman of the President's Task Force on Private Sector Initiatives; James L. Hetland, president of the Citizens Forum; Robert McNulty, president of Partners, and others to be named shortly.

To cover the estimated \$600,000 yearly operating costs for a start-up period of three years, the Forum and Partners have each agreed to commit from their own resources \$100,000 each for each of the three years. The remainder will come from corporate, foundation and government sources. User fees and corporate and foundations contributions are expected to be sufficient to fund the system regularly by the end of the third year.

Partnerships Dataline USA expects to expand the bank by several thousand examples plus provide constantly updated "state of the art" summaries on public/private partnerships.

The organization will have a focus as wide as grassroots partnerships themselves--from cooperative school, youth employment and social service programs to efforts supporting neighborhood economic development and crime and violence reduction.

#

institutions called businesses in their communities to use their capital directed toward physical plant, buildings, transportation systems, neighborhoods, and all those other kinds of things that are part of the health of that community. And that in fact there are tremendous opportunities for those dollars leveraged through other private institutions in the community to get a great number of things done that formally we have thought only could be done by federal or public state dollars.

So, that's what we mean when we talk about investing in America. It's big and it ought to be -- I heartily recommend you spend time with that book because you'll find that there are just some astounding things going on as regards how these dollars -- whether the thrift saving institutions, pension funds, whatever there might be, are being used with others to get these things done.

Q The initial -- in the preface it says that "social investment" is a term you find too narrow to be used for what you've just described. I'm wondering if you have a new term or a new concept that you're --

MR. GUTH: I really don't. I would just say that the capital dollars, as is the case with human resources, as is the case with dollars donated philanthropically by individuals and institutions play a very, very important role in this whole thing taken together -- self-reliance in solving problems at the local level.

Maybe a new, more useful term will evolve over the next few years. Are there any other questions or comments --

Q Is someone going to talk about the data bank?

MR. GUTH: I was hoping so because I was going to raise the question with you if none of you did. I think it's a terribly important subject.

I got here late. I had problems getting through the security. Bill, you did comment on partnership data, USA?

MR. VERITY: No, just at the beginning, I mentioned it. But I said we'd mention it later. So, why don't you --

MR. GUTH: I'll get it started.

One of the things that Bill did touch on quickly was the data bank. It now has 2500 success stories of one kind or another in it. We've used those with great success to communicate the reality, the richness, the diversity -- who, what, where, when and why -- what's going on in this country -- a couple of things about it.

Number one, it's the tip of the iceberg. What we think we know about volunteerism initiative and partnership is grossly understated. Two -- three things about it. Two, those realities helped us immensely, to your question sir, have an impact on peoples' attitudes and expectations as regards what they could do. We convinced them to check their references, if you will. And three, they were immensely useful to a whole host of not for profit organizations and other local community based groups who are wrestling with problems now.

The President asked us as we did our work to leave behind some mechanisms that would continue this work. The data bank -- enriched, enlarged, and verified on a continuing basis, built out not just to include more narrowly defined initiatives but broad community partnerships is a good example of a powerful mechanism.

As a result, we worked hard to find -- and it wasn't really that hard, I guess, to find them. It was probably trickier to get it together. But we were very concerned that we have a

home for that data bank in the private sector, that it could be enriched and enlarged. And what has evolved is something called "Partnership Dataline USA." And two organizations who have spent a lot of time as a beginning step in this area have come forward -- Citizens Forum on Self-Government which is formerly the National Municipal League and Partners for Livable Places have come together and they are taking over that data bank as the managers, if you will, or organizers of that project. They will add to it their respective data banks in these areas. They will add to it the richness of materials in Investing in America and in some of the other products that we announced today. And they already have a host of other organizations who will be cooperating with them to build out that data bank and to merchandise or sell or make available that data bank to users.

Those are the broad outlines. Support is on the table -- \$200,000 a year from private sources -- a challenge, if you will, to find another \$200,000 from private resources. The third to be provided from a combination of contracts and grants from the public side.

With that I'll stop because we have with us Jim Hetland. Jim is the President of the Citizens Forum, has been heavily involved in this project and where it might go. And Jim I'll turn it to you and you can please make whatever comments you'd like.

MR. HETLAND: Let me stay just with the data bank. If there are questions about Citizens Forum, I will respond to those. We're more widely recognized through the All-America City awards process which occurs annually at our conference on government. And the All-America City award is in fact local partnerships working successfully on local problems. And that process over the course of the past 30 odd years has given us a data bank that we have put together in a retrievable form which is called Civitech. And the Sivatech becomes the basis upon which we merge these two. Our data bank also includes the list material which again is the operational side -- the organized citizens' side of local government.

So, we find our relationship and this new undertaking of the data bank one to be very exciting for us. We, too, think it's going to be very beneficial to organize local citizen groups and public, private partnerships. And three, it seems -- it's a logical extension from the existing task force function and data that they have accumulated over the past 12 months.

MR. VERITY: Do you have any more questions of Jim or -- yes, ma'am?

Q How does a city use the data bank? I mean, do they like call up and say we have this problem --

MR. HETLAND: It is broken down into so many refined subject matters-- which you can do now with the computers. So, that if an organization in a given local community has a problem in reference to the Wichita matter is quite typical. We are able to provide examples and most -- of other areas of the country that have dealt with similar problems. But most importantly to be able to refer that group to individuals who are active in the other community so it becomes a method of cross-referral and taking advantage of experiences and hopefully not requiring that we re-invent the wheel. Nothing is ever going to be identical. Each community is going to have to work it out in spite of this on its own particular basis. But it's good to have a place to start.

Q Are you working with data bank now or --

MR. HETLAND: Civitech is operational currently and we're going to be

merging the two together as soon as this process occurs.

Q What's the cost for a city to tap into --

MR. HETLAND: Currently, Civitech is available on a gratuitous basis, it's free.

Q And after you're merged?

MR. HETLAND: After we're merged I assume that for our -- most initial inquiries, it will continue to be free. Those that can afford to pay or want more extensive use will be paying in a schedule, as the data bank increases in volume and sophistication, it probably will, hopefully, have a small fee attached, primarily so that that data bank will become more self-supporting.

MR. VERITY: We hope to get funding, which has been started by the Citizens Forum for three years. The idea being that if we can fund it for the next three years that it may be self-supporting at the end of three years. And that would be the goal.

Q -- \$200,000 initial --

MR. VERITY: \$600,000 a year.

Q Okay.

MR. VERITY: \$200,000 have been put up by the partners as a matching grant for \$200,000 more from the private sector and \$200,000 from the public sector.

If there are no more questions, we'd be happy to show you the film, you're welcome to stay. If you would like, it's a film that we left with the President. The basis of this was that we felt that it would be helpful to him if he had something on film that shows some of the remarkable things that are going on around this country in the way of initiative and volunteering and partnerships. And the hope is that he will be able to use this with many different groups on many different occasions to communicate and to articulate his great concern for providing the needs of our people, but finding new ways to do this.

And so if you'd like to stay, we'd love to have you stay and share with us this film.

Q One last question, you mentioned data bank examples. Is this available -- has this been made available to the news media? These examples.

MR. VERITY: Anyone's been -- Yes, we've supplied newspapers and radio stations all around the country with examples. I'll tell you a little bit more about that.

END

3:15 P.M. EST

FG 25874

Roberts

WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

- O - OUTGOING
- H - INTERNAL
- I - INCOMING
Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 1/1

Name of Correspondent: Jay Moorhead

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

Subject: Statement of agreement by Partnerships Database U.S.A.

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>W Holland</u>	ORIGINATOR	<u>82+1207</u>			<u>1/1</u>
<u>WATIS</u>	- D	<u>82/12/08</u>		<u>5</u>	<u>82/12/17</u>
	Referral Note:				
		<u>1/1</u>			<u>1/1</u>
	Referral Note:				
		<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

113752 *uu*

Date: 12/7

TO: *Fred Fielding / Dick Hovson*

FROM: **JAY MOORHEAD**
Special Assistant to the President
Private Sector Initiatives

Information

Action

Let's Discuss

*Pls review - This is group that
will take over Task Force Data Bank
cc Dale Neal*

Statement of Agreement

Partnerships Dataline U.S.A. has been announced as a permanent, national, on-line computerized clearinghouse on the burgeoning field of public-private partnerships for community advancement in cities and rural areas across the United States.

It represents in itself an important public-private partnership:

+ It will be a culmination and continuation of a major aspect of the work of the President's Task Force on Private Sector Initiatives, which concludes its work this month, by assuming responsibility for managing and making available to all interested citizens, civic groups, governments and foundations the Task Force's database of some 2,000 grassroots public-private partnership efforts.

+ Central management of **Partnerships Dataline U.S.A.** will be undertaken by the Citizens Forum on Self-Government (formerly the National Municipal League), an 84-year old, nonpartisan nationwide civic organization which for over a quarter century has sponsored the annual All-America Cities Award program. Citizens Forum headquarters are in New York City.

+ Acting as cosponsor of the effort and official Washington, D.C. outlet for the database will be Partners for Livable Places, a six-year old organization with 400 members (roughly half other nonprofit organizations) devoted to increasing the quality of life in American cities and towns through an "economics of amenity" program and related efforts.

+ The Citizens Forum will fold into the **Partnerships Dataline U.S.A.** system its own automated "Civitex" data system including All-America Cities entrants. Partners for Livable Places will contribute data from its own computerized clearinghouse. All other national organizations with constituencies involved in grassroots public-private partnerships will be invited to participate in the system, both by submitting outstanding case studies for the databank and tapping the databank for the benefit of their own constituencies. Among the organizations that have already agreed to participate in this full sense are VOLUNTEER: The

ional Center for Citizen Involvement, the Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC), the
ional Urban Coalition (check) and the International Downtown Executives Association
eck). All public-private partnership examples will be appropriately verified before being
ced on the system.

+ A (Management) (Coordinating) (Implementation) Committee will be established to
ersee system design and development by the Citizens Forum and other participating
ganizations. Alexander B. Trowbridge, president of the National Association of
anufacturers, has agreed to serve as chairman of the (Name) Committee. C. William
erity, Jr., chairman of the President's Task Force on Private Sector Initiatives, will be one
the other members, as will Kenneth Allen, president of VOLUNTEER, and (Carl Holman or
her black or neighborhood-oriented person to show balance?)

+ To cover the estimated \$600,000 annual operating cost of the Partnerships Dataline
S.A. system for a start-up period of three years, the Citizens Forum and Partners have
ach agreed to raise or commit from their own resources \$100,000 a year, or a third of the
otal. Matching those "challenge" grants for the system, the White House will seek to
commit another third (\$200,000 a year) from federal grants and departmental contracts. The
remaining \$200,000 a year will be sought from corporate and foundation contributions. User
ees affordable to potential users will be introduced gradually. It is hoped that user fees and
corporate and foundation contributions, raised both locally and nationally, will be sufficient to
und the system regularly by the end of the third year.

+ In addition to its computerized databank, which is expected to expand to several
housand community partnership entries during the first year, Partnerships Dataline U.S.A.
will maintain constantly updated "state of the art" summaries on various aspects of
public-private partnerships and refer querying individuals or groups to organizations able to
provide technical assistance.

+ It is intended that Partnerships Dataline U.S.A. have a focus as wide as grassroots
public-private partnerships themselves—from cooperative school, youth employment and social
service programs to efforts to promote city and neighborhood economic development, reduce

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

December 8, 1982

PRESS BRIEFING
BY WILLIAM VERITY
ON PRIVATE SECTOR INITIATIVES TASK FORCE

Room 450
OEOB

2:35 P.M. EST

MR. VERITY: Ladies and gentlemen, I'm happy to have this chance to talk with the media about the Private Sector Initiatives Task Force.

We have a film that we presented to the President at lunch which we'll be happy to show you at the appropriate time. I thought rather than starting out with the film that I would make some remarks and answer your questions. I have with me Jerry Guth, who is the Executive Director of the Task, and Jim Hetland, who is with the National Municipal League, or the Citizens Forum, who is the organization that will take over our data bank. And they're up here to answer your questions.

I thought, very quickly, the President asked this Task Force just a year ago to try to get the leaders of the major institutions in this country to refocus on the power of private initiative, volunteerism and public/private partnerships.

The President was convinced that a great deal was going on in the country that was of a creative and innovative manner and that perhaps this Task Force could find some of these things that were going on and try to surface them and then get those replicated by others.

And what he really suggested is, he said, "Please uncover the best of what is being done around the country in organizations or individuals helping solve problems in their community and then share those success stories with as many people as you can around the country who are interested in doing likewise, so that they don't have to re-invent the wheel. And then, please leave behind when you terminate your work some vehicles or mechanisms to carry on the work of private sector initiative."

And so that really is what we have done. And I thought that I would discuss very quickly and briefly some of those things.

First, as to the data bank, the data bank is something that the Task Force is extremely proud of. We did successfully include in a computerized data bank 2,500 examples of private initiative and partnerships around the country where they have successfully solved a problem in a community.

That data bank will be continued, thank goodness, by Jim Hetland's group. And I'll talk about that in just a minute.

Some of the other things that were done were to stimulate and develop task forces at the state level by 42 governors. We have 200 to 300 national organizations that have put this work on their agenda. We have been able to establish contribution strategies for individuals, corporations and foundations. We have found a lot of impediments that keep the private sector from being as effective as it would like. And we have searched out and found incentives which will make things happen, particularly in the way of job creation and

MORE

job training.

I think the big story of the Task Force is what it has been able to do in finding these remarkable things that are going on around the country.

As an example, in the governors' task forces, there are two or three outstanding ones in the country, which you may want to follow up on more. But Governor Atiyeh in Oregon did a remarkable thing when he called together all the leaders of his state back in July and said, "I want to really do what this State can in the new federalism and also this turn from financing everything through the federal government and putting more back to the states and the cities."

And from that meeting he formed a task force which has been very active in working on the particular problems of the State of Oregon, from job training, health care, the elderly, job creation and so forth.

Governor Riley in South Carolina has done an outstanding job. So has Governor Thone in Nebraska. So has Governor Busby in Georgia. Those people have done outstanding jobs where they have put task forces in place much like the President's Task Force. And those will be in place for some time.

Many national organizations have been doing outstanding work. And I think the Jaycees, I take my hat off to them. They are forming community foundations sponsored by the Jaycees in communities throughout this country. They are actually -- have a goal of 7,000. And these are community foundations in which you try to get contributions and the Jaycees will take a leadership role in doing that, to fund them. And then these foundations, with a local board of directors, funnel the funds from the foundation to the things that are needed in that particular community, whether it's seed money to start a new corporation, whether it's to take care of somebody who's had a disaster, whether it's to sponsor some worthwhile activity that's occurring in that community.

The Business Roundtable has taken a lead in encouraging each of the executives, who are members of the Business Roundtable, to take leadership roles in forming community partnerships in every community in which they have a major operation.

We all know that to make things happen in communities it takes leadership and for the Business Roundtable to step out and encourage executives in that group to actually have executives in that corporation around the country take part in helping form these community partnerships, which fundamentally are partnerships between the city government and the private sector, to make things happen in that community.

The Association of Community Colleges has already had 12 seminars on how to put together community partnerships. And the Community College Association will be doing more of this throughout the year.

Many cities have done outstanding things. Wichita, Kansas, has been transformed from a city that was in some despair to one that's alive and well and really growing, all as a result of private sector initiatives which started with their television station, a station called KEKE, who came up with the idea that why don't they try to find the 10 most difficult problems in that community and then search the country to see if there aren't places where they have successfully solved those problems and bring them back and show that on prime time television. And this is what they've done. They've taken a vignette of a problem, such as providing legal service to those who can't afford it. And they found out that in Concord, New Hampshire that they had solved that problem. They took film footage of that, brought it back to Wichita and said, "Can't we do it here?"

Well, they had 10 of those and then that became 28 and now that city is really alive with initiatives which are making things happen in Wichita.

MORE

The same thing has happened in Richmond, Virginia, in Baltimore, Kansas City, Seattle -- throughout the country cities are realizing that they must be more self-reliant, they will have to take more initiative themselves to try to solve their problems.

There are very many of these and I don't want to bore you with going through a lot of them. We will be happy to talk about them in any category you would like. The point is that the principle work of the task force has been to surface these kinds of things and then to encourage others, whether it is national organizations, civic groups, communities, to initiate that kind of action in their communities as a way of solving problems. So as the task force winds down today we told the President that what we are leaving with him is first the film that we would be please to show you, but secondly that there is no question in my mind and the minds of the members of the task force that there is in the national vocabulary now private initiative, volunteering, and public-private partnerships. People are talking about them, they are studying them, they are wondering how they can make them more effective. And it will, we believe, bring in the new way that we are going to manage providing services to people in this country where it will not all be just by the federal government, but it will be continued by the federal government but it will be done through these other means of private initiative, volunteering, and public-private partnerships.

So ladies and gentlemen, I think that is enough for us to get started and I would be happy to answer any of your questions.

Q In your study, is there any evidence that voluntarism and so forth has increased in the last two years, with the budget cuts and so forth? Can you tell whether there is an increase or not?

MR. VERITY: We had a group led by Frank Pace that was in charge of our volunteering committee. They tell us that in the past year volunteering has reached a new high of 93 million Americans. Now I don't know how firm that figure is. It is a figure that came from Frank and his group. It is their opinion that volunteering is at a new high, that in troubled times people realize that they are needed more than ever before and in such times are willing to pitch in.

And from my own observations I would say that volunteering is well, alive, and growing in the United States.

Q And how is that -- the broader question is, initiatives and all, is there any sign that business, for example, is investing more money in charitable endeavors?

MR. VERITY: Yes, I think that business is more involved at this point in time than they have ever been for good reason. One is, businesses realize, I think more than ever before, that it is good, sound business and in their self-interest to make sure that the communities in which they operate are healthy. And in times like this, when there is despair in many of our communities, and we all know that it is there, by getting business involved and finding what the needs are, and then sitting down and talking about what can we do to help. This is requiring businesses to do more than ever before.

The task force has put out a guide to corporate involvement in the community in which we are suggesting the ways that corporations can be more effective, particularly with in-kind giving, making people available to help solve problems of the community, making facilities available and encouraging volunteers -- all of those things that are resources that a corporation can use to help solve community problems.

And as you know, we have established guidelines for giving with corporations, of trying to reach 2 percent pre-tax income by 19 -- in the next four years. Many communities have accepted this. There are 2 percent and 5 percent clubs springing up around the country. That is a community in which the corporations have banded together and say we will work towards your goal of reaching 2 percent within the next four years. Norfolk, Virginia and Richmond, Virginia near here have got very

effective 2 percent clubs and 5 percent clubs.

Q How does that 2 percent goal compare to what is the case now?

MR. VERITY: I missed that.

Q You said that you have 2 percent of pre-tax goals for the next four years? What is the standard now?

MR. VERITY: Oh, the current level? The current level of corporate giving is about \$3 billion in 1981, and we suggested that corporations set a goal of doubling that to \$6 billion in the next four years, and that they also double their in-kind giving. The in-kind is what I just suggested, the kind of thing that corporations can do other than give money. As for individual giving we have suggested that individuals also try to double their giving in the next four years. Individuals now give about \$45 billion per year. That represents about 2 or 2.5 percent of their income. The thought was that perhaps we could move that figure closer to 5 percent in the next five years.

Q Mr. Verity, two months ago the voluntary sector reported that voluntary agencies were being particularly hard-hit by the budget cuts of the administration. Did your task force look at that and what is your analysis of how the budget cuts have affected voluntary activities?

MR. VERITY: You are talking about particularly not-for-profit organizations who had --

Q Yes, largely social service agencies and others that received a fair amount of federal money in order to carry out their work, and also many of them found themselves overburdened by the increased need left by budget cuts.

MR. VERITY: I think this is a very -- a difficult area. There is not any question that a lot of not-for-profit organizations over time were encouraged to accept federal funds because the federal government wanted to use them as a vehicle to get things done. And so many of these organizations did receive federal funding and over time it became a substantial part of their income. So as the federal government has said, we no longer can afford to do as many things as we've been doing. It has concerned the not-for-profit organizations. They are concerned that they will not be able to fulfill what they consider to be their mission because of less funding.

What is occurring is that these organizations, understanding the changes that are taking place, are doing all they can to find resources in the private sector to help replace some of that federal funding. They are using more volunteers than ever before. And they are reviewing their priorities to see

MORE

what are the important things that we need to do and that we know that we can do best with the resources that we have, and use that as the focal part of what that organization is trying to do. But this is a change in which these organizations feel threatened. They are, I think, responding very well. But it does mean a new way of life for many of them.

Yes, ma'am?

Q You spoke about impediments. And I know that Barber Conable was chairing a committee to identify legislative impediments. Can you speak specifically as to what some of them are?

MR. VERITY: I will be happy to talk about it briefly. That is one thing that, in the report that you have a copy of, you may find of interest, because his committee's report is in there. And he has a lot of interesting impediments.

Actually, what he did was to make observations about those kinds of things that are, as he says -- "could release greater public sector initiative than already exists." And he comments in 29 different areas of where there are impediments. These have to do with individual giving, tax treatment, artistic works, charitable trusts, regulations, and all kinds of things.

What he did is that -- all of these items that they surfaced, he sent to the appropriate committee of Congress -- that could do something about it. And he has agreed that, for the coming year, he will continue to do that with all of the impediments that are surfaced through his office. So we are hopeful that, with his work and with what the state task forces will do -- because Barber Conable came up with the fact that there really is not so much at the federal level that is deterring private sector initiative as much as at the state and local level.

And so he has sent to Governors, particular Governors, all of the impediments that have been surfaced by his committee.

Q This may continue beyond the termination?

MR. VERITY: No. The committee terminates. Barber Conable is sufficiently interested in this work. And because he has been a focal point, he just has said -- "For all information that comes to me on such matters, I will continue to send them to the appropriate committee of Congress."

And I would imagine that Jay Moorehead, who will continue as the Special Assistant to the President -- as these things surface, will be sending those to Mr. Conable. I would assume, Jay, that that is right?

MR. MOOREHEAD: Yes.

Q You have mentioned that you would like the corporations to increase their giving to two percent. What percentage is the current rate?

MR. VERITY: The average at the moment, in 1981, was very close to one percent, pre-tax income -- on the average. We are suggesting that you double that over the next

MORE

four years to two percent, pre-tax income.

Q You have noted an increase in this last year in voluntary efforts. I think that there are two organizations that monitor corporate philanthropy. Do you know whether there has been a similar increase in corporate philanthropy?

MR. VERITY: In the last half of 1981 -- which is, I guess, the last really solid figures that they had, corporate giving in those last six months was up seven percent.

We have an expert here in Burt Knauft. But?

MR. KNAUFT: I think that the projection is that, for 1982, companies, on average, would be going up 11 percent from the prior year in dollars. Of course, we do not have projections -- or there have not been any from '83 that I know of.

Q Rather than projections, do you have any actual figures on what the -- this last year has been? Instead projecting, what actual figures --

MR. KNAUFT: '81 was up 11 percent over '80. That is actual. And the figures that I cite for the 11 percent for '82 are based on asking a sampling of companies what they have actually budgeted. So the '82 figures that I cited are more than a projection. They are actual companies saying what they have in their '82 budgets. Now, that 11 percent -- you have to recognize that there is a wide variation among companies on that, of course -- a big spread. So that is just an average from a sample.

MR. VERITY: Yes, sir?

Q I am curious to know, do you see the success of the task force over the last year as having set some kind of an example that shows that these kinds of efforts can be undertaken? Or do you see it in maybe a longer-term time frame? The President spoke at the luncheon about having to change or create a new state-of-mind. Have you done that in 12 months?

MR. VERITY: I think that this change occurred before this task force was named. I think that it has been happening over the last two to three to four years -- of whether there has been a general feeling in the country that maybe the federal government has gotten too big and too burdensome. And is there not some other way to service needs of people?

And this President has felt strongly about it, and has articulated it since his inaugural address. And one of the things that he thought might be helpful in moving the country in that direction was this task force. And I would say that, over the past year, we have helped develop an awareness among the people and among institutions and others that there is a movement away from federal government back to states and communities, that there is a need for individual citizens to be more involved in solving the problems of their communities. And I certainly do not think that this a one-year deal. I think that this is a long-term change -- of which we are in the middle of the change. And our task force has only been able to be a catalyst to try to increase that awareness among different facets of our society.

And in that sense, I think that we have made a contribution. We know that service clubs are more active than they have been in many, many years on meaningful things at the

MORE

community level, as are religious organizations, corporations, organized labor. All of these institutions are taking this as a part of their agenda, and are thinking about how they can work into the fabric that they see coming out of this change.

Q The President, I think, when he first established this task force and in subsequent references to it, talked about shifting away programs now that are traditionally undertaken by government to the private sector.

Have you set the stage for that sweeping a change, that sweeping diversion of resources? Or is your effort, basically, an adjunct to that?

MR. VERITY: I think that we are just part of that effort, and part of that movement. One of the things that the President did earlier this week at a Cabinet meeting -- where we had a chance to make a presentation to the Cabinet of what the task force had done this past year --

MORE

and we did, as you know, work with each of the departments on trying to find what they were doing in the way of private initiative and volunteering and partnership. The President said to the Cabinet, "In 1983, as you promulgate new programs, new projects, I want you to consider, first of all, is this something that could be better done by the private sector or is it something that might be done through public, private partnerships before you go ahead and try to allocate federal money to make that happen."

Now, that is a significant step if you have the highest levels of government instead of just thinking and funding things with federal money of being required to consider anyway, could this be leased out to the private sector. Could a partnership between government and several organizations get this job done better than trying to find a federal agency to be funded and do the job.

I think you'll see a great deal more of that happening. I can't credit the task force with those kind of things except that we have stimulated an awareness that maybe this is the way we should go.

Yes, sir?

Q Sir, you talk about an awareness and setting an example, has there been any -- do you monitor at all -- have any indication -- talking about leadership -- has the executive branch of the government, for example, and the members of the executive branch, regarding volunteerism, for example, do you have any indication that some of those people in charge are not only talking about it but doing something themselves?

MR. VERITY: I was amazed to find a lot going on. One of our committees chaired by Gene Harris and in which Wendell Butler, who's here, worked very hard with Jay Moorehead as our coordinator. We investigated with a designated person from each department and agency what they were doing. We took a look at 40 departments. We found 480 different initiatives that were going on in these departments and agencies. And, for instance, in HHS we found that they gave us the figure that they have 760,000 volunteers working on HHS programs.

So, my answer is, yes, there's a lot going on, not just talk, in these departments and agencies and I have the feeling in the coming year there will be a lot more action by these departments and agencies.

Yes ma'am?

Q One thing in your report, I noticed that the term "social investment" has been termed something that is a little too narrow and I'm wondering if you have a new vocabulary word to replace it?

MR. VERITY: Social investment -- we have used the word in helping communities and job creation. We've used the word -- that you need contributing, you need volunteering, and you need investing. And the simple fact is that until you invest in making something happen in the community, nothing will.

Maybe -- Jerry, do you have a thought on social investing? I'd like to get Jerry up here to say a few words because he is the Executive Director of this task force. He knows more about what's going on in the work of the task force than anyone and I wouldn't want you to be deprived of hearing from Jerry.

MR. GUTH: I hope you agree out there when I'm finished. You know that term "social investing" and a number of our staff people have worked hard with a whole range of organizations who represent the capital structure of this country in putting together the Investing in America book -- is one of those terms that strikes us in our work on this task force -- that sounds interesting and rich with meaning but doesn't have a great deal. What we're really saying is that it is within properly the purview of economic

institutions called businesses in their communities to use their capital directed toward physical plant, buildings, transportation systems, neighborhoods, and all those other kinds of things that are part of the health of that community. And that in fact there are tremendous opportunities for those dollars leveraged through other private institutions in the community to get a great number of things done that formally we have thought only could be done by federal or public state dollars.

So, that's what we mean when we talk about investing in America. It's big and it ought to be -- I heartily recommend you spend time with that book because you'll find that there are just some astounding things going on as regards how these dollars -- whether the thrift saving institutions, pension funds, whatever there might be, are being used with others to get these things done.

Q The initial -- in the preface it says that "social investment" is a term you find too narrow to be used for what you've just described. I'm wondering if you have a new term or a new concept that you're --

MR. GUTH: I really don't. I would just say that the capital dollars, as is the case with human resources, as is the case with dollars donated philanthropically by individuals and institutions play a very, very important role in this whole thing taken together -- self-reliance in solving problems at the local level.

Maybe a new, more useful term will evolve over the next few years. Are there any other questions or comments --

Q Is someone going to talk about the data bank?

MR. GUTH: I was hoping so because I was going to raise the question with you if none of you did. I think it's a terribly important subject.

I got here late. I had problems getting through the security. Bill, you did comment on partnership data, USA?

MR. VERITY: No, just at the beginning, I mentioned it. But I said we'd mention it later. So, why don't you --

MR. GUTH: I'll get it started.

One of the things that Bill did touch on quickly was the data bank. It now has 2500 success stories of one kind or another in it. We've used those with great success to communicate the reality, the richness, the diversity -- who, what, where, when and why -- what's going on in this country -- a couple of things about it.

Number one, it's the tip of the iceberg. What we think we know about volunteerism initiative and partnership is grossly understated. Two -- three things about it. Two, those realities helped us immensely, to your question sir, have an impact on peoples' attitudes and expectations as regards what they could do. We convinced them to check their references, if you will. And three, they were immensely useful to a whole host of not for profit organizations and other local community based groups who are wrestling with problems now.

The President asked us as we did our work to leave behind some mechanisms that would continue this work. The data bank -- enriched, enlarged, and verified on a continuing basis, built out not just to include more narrowly defined initiatives but broad community partnerships is a good example of a powerful mechanism.

As a result, we worked hard to find -- and it wasn't really that hard, I guess, to find them. It was probably trickier to get it together. But we were very concerned that we have a

home for that data bank in the private sector, that it could be enriched and enlarged. And what has evolved is something called "Partnership Dataline USA." And two organizations who have spent a lot of time as a beginning step in this area have come forward -- Citizens Forum on Self-Government which is formerly the National Municipal League and Partners for Livable Places have come together and they are taking over that data bank as the managers, if you will, or organizers of that project. They will add to it their respective data banks in these areas. They will add to it the richness of materials in Investing in America and in some of the other products that we announced today. And they already have a host of other organizations who will be cooperating with them to build out that data bank and to merchandise or sell or make available that data bank to users.

Those are the broad outlines. Support is on the table -- \$200,000 a year from private sources -- a challenge, if you will, to find another \$200,000 from private resources. The third to be provided from a combination of contracts and grants from the public side.

With that I'll stop because we have with us Jim Hetland. Jim is the President of the Citizens Forum, has been heavily involved in this project and where it might go. And Jim I'll turn it to you and you can please make whatever comments you'd like.

MR. HETLAND: Let me stay just with the data bank. If there are questions about Citizens Forum, I will respond to those. We're more widely recognized through the All-America City awards process which occurs annually at our conference on government. And the All-America City award is in fact local partnerships working successfully on local problems. And that process over the course of the past 30 odd years has given us a data bank that we have put together in a retrievable form which is called Civitech. And the Sivatech becomes the basis upon which we merge these two. Our data bank also includes the list material which again is the operational side -- the organized citizens' side of local government.

So, we find our relationship and this new undertaking of the data bank one to be very exciting for us. We, too, think it's going to be very beneficial to organize local citizen groups and public, private partnerships. And three, it seems -- it's a logical extension from the existing task force function and data that they have accumulated over the past 12 months.

MR. VERITY: Do you have any more questions of Jim or -- yes, ma'am?

Q How does a city use the data bank? I mean, do they like call up and say we have this problem --

MR. HETLAND: It is broken down into so many refined subject matters-- which you can do now with the computers. So, that if an organization in a given local community has a problem in reference to the Wichita matter is quite typical. We are able to provide examples and most -- of other areas of the country that have dealt with similar problems. But most importantly to be able to refer that group to individuals who are active in the other community so it becomes a method of cross-referral and taking advantage of experiences and hopefully not requiring that we re-invent the wheel. Nothing is ever going to be identical. Each community is going to have to work it out in spite of this on its own particular basis. But it's good to have a place to start.

Q Are you working with data bank now or --

MR. HETLAND: Civitech is operational currently and we're going to be

merging the two together as soon as this process occurs.

Q What's the cost for a city to tap into --

MR. HETLAND: Currently, Civitech is available on a gratuitous basis, it's free.

Q And after you're merged?

MR. HETLAND: After we're merged I assume that for our -- most initial inquiries, it will continue to be free. Those that can afford to pay or want more extensive use will be paying in a schedule, as the data bank increases in volume and sophistication, it probably will, hopefully, have a small fee attached, primarily so that that data bank will become more self-supporting.

MR. VERITY: We hope to get funding, which has been started by the Citizens Forum for three years. The idea being that if we can fund it for the next three years that it may be self-supporting at the end of three years. And that would be the goal.

Q -- \$200,000 initial --

MR. VERITY: \$600,000 a year.

Q Okay.

MR. VERITY: \$200,000 have been put up by the partners as a matching grant for \$200,000 more from the private sector and \$200,000 from the public sector.

If there are no more questions, we'd be happy to show you the film, you're welcome to stay. If you would like, it's a film that we left with the President. The basis of this was that we felt that it would be helpful to him if he had something on film that shows some of the remarkable things that are going on around this country in the way of initiative and volunteering and partnerships. And the hope is that he will be able to use this with many different groups on many different occasions to communicate and to articulate his great concern for providing the needs of our people, but finding new ways to do this.

And so if you'd like to stay, we'd love to have you stay and share with us this film.

Q One last question, you mentioned data bank examples. Is this available -- has this been made available to the news media? These examples.

MR. VERITY: Anyone's been -- Yes, we've supplied newspapers and radio stations all around the country with examples. I'll tell you a little bit more about that.

END

3:15 P.M. EST



FOR USE AFTER 1:00 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8
CONTACT: CAROLYN TIEGER
(202) 395-7362

TASK FORCE DATA BANK WILL HAVE NEW HOME

A recently-formed organization, ^{WHAT TIME?} Partnerships Dataline USA, will be the new home of the President's Task Force on Private Sector Initiatives project data bank--a computerized collection of more than 2500 examples of private sector initiatives and public/private partnerships.

During the past year, the Task Force has shared these examples with communities around the country as possible alternatives for addressing local problems. In its final report to the President today, the Task Force recommended that the data bank be continued. Partnerships Dataline USA, a public/private partnership itself, has been organized to make the recommendation a reality.

Central management of Partnerships Dataline USA will be undertaken by the Citizens Forum on Self-Government (formerly the National Municipal League), an 84-year-old nonpartisan civic organization which for over a quarter century has sponsored the All-America Cities Awards.

A cosponsor and official Washington, D.C., home for the database will be Partners for Livable Places, a 400-member group devoted to increasing the quality of community life.

Other organizations with constituencies involved in grass-roots public/private partnerships also will be invited to participate. Several have already agreed, including VOLUNTEER: The National Center for Citizen Involvement, the Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC), and the Association of Neighborhood Enterprises.

A special committee, chaired by National Association of Manufacturers president Alexander Trowbridge, will oversee the system design and development. Committee members will include C. William Verity, Jr., chairman of the President's Task Force on Private Sector Initiatives; James L. Hetland, president of the Citizens Forum; Robert McNulty, president of Partners, and others to be named shortly.

To cover the estimated \$600,000 yearly operating costs for a start-up period of three years, the Forum and Partners have each agreed to commit from their own resources \$100,000 each for each of the three years. The remainder will come from corporate, foundation and government sources. User fees and corporate and foundations contributions are expected to be sufficient to fund the system regularly by the end of the third year.

Partnerships Dataline USA expects to expand the bank by several thousand examples plus provide constantly updated "state of the art" summaries on public/private partnerships.

The organization will have a focus as wide as grassroots partnerships themselves--from cooperative school, youth employment and social service programs to efforts supporting neighborhood economic development and crime and violence reduction.

#

tance to Nancy and to me. Nations are more often than not remembered for their art and thought. As I stated at the time of establishing the Task Force, our cultural institutions are an essential national resource. They must be kept strong.

So, I thank you all once again for being here, and I thank you all for this report. And I will read it. Thank you all.

Note: The President spoke at 1:10 p.m. in the East Room at the White House. The three Cochairmen of the Task Force are Dr. Hanna H. Gray (Chairman for the Humanities), Charlton Heston (Chairman for the Arts), and Ambassador at Large for Cultural Affairs Daniel J. Terra (Chairman for the Federal Government).

National Endowment for the Arts

Nomination of Francis S. M. Hodsoll To Be Chairman. October 14, 1981

The President today announced his intention to nominate Francis S. M. Hodsoll to be Chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts for a term of 4 years. He would succeed Livingston L. Biddle, Jr.

Mr. Hodsoll is currently Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy to Chief of Staff James A. Baker III. He has served in this capacity since January 20, 1981. His responsibilities have included a variety of White House policy assignments and serving as White House liaison for the Presidential Task Force on the Arts and Humanities.

Prior to joining the White House, Mr. Hodsoll served in the Reagan-Bush campaign as staff coordinator of preparation for the debates. He was previously a Foreign Service officer and Deputy U.S. Special Representative for Nonproliferation at the Department of State (1978-80). In the Ford administration, Mr. Hodsoll was Deputy Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Energy and Strategic Resource Policy and Assistant to the Under Secretary of Commerce. He had previously been a Special Assistant to the Administrator of EPA.

Mr. Hodsoll is a member of the New York Bar and was formerly associated with Sullivan and Cromwell. He has managed a British trading company in the Philippines and has acted (with his wife) as general contractor of two houses in McLean. Originally from California, Mr. Hodsoll has degrees from Yale, Cambridge, and Stanford Law School. As an undergraduate, he was active in college theater and radio.

Mr. Hodsoll is married to the former Margaret McEwen of Winnetka, Ill. He has two children and resides in McLean, Va. He was born May 1, 1938.

President's Task Force on Private Sector Initiatives

Executive Order 12329. October 14, 1981

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution of the United States of America, and in order to establish, in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. App. I), a task force on private sector initiatives policy of the United States, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Establishment. (a) There is established the President's Task Force on Private Sector Initiatives. The Task Force shall be composed of members who shall be appointed by the President from among private citizens of the United States, public officials from State and local governments, and members of the Legislative and Executive Branches of the Federal government. No more than one member shall be a full time officer or employee of the Executive Branch. The members shall serve at the pleasure of the President.

(b) The President shall designate a Chairman from among the members of the Task Force.

Sec. 2. Functions. (a) The Task Force shall advise the President, the Secretary of Com-

merce, and other Executive agency heads with respect to:

(1) Methods of developing, supporting and promoting private sector leadership and responsibility for meeting public needs.

(2) Recommendations for appropriate action by the President to foster greater public-private partnerships and to decrease dependence on government.

(b) The Task Force shall serve as a focal point for private sector action addressing public problems.

Sec. 3. Administration. (a) The heads of Executive agencies shall, to the extent permitted by law, provide the Task Force with such information with respect to private sector initiatives issues as may be necessary for the effective performance of its functions.

(b) Members of the Task Force shall serve without any compensation for their work on the Task Force. However, they may be allowed travel expenses, as authorized by law for persons serving intermittently in the government service (5 U.S.C. 5701-5707), to the extent funds are available therefor.

(c) The Department of Commerce shall, to the extent permitted by law and subject to the availability of funds, provide the Task Force with such administrative services, funds, facilities, staff and other support services as may be necessary for the effective performance of its functions.

Sec. 4. General Provisions. (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other Executive order, the responsibilities of the President under the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, except that of reporting annually to the Congress, which are applicable to the Task Force established by this Order, shall be performed by the Secretary of Commerce in accordance with the guidelines and procedures established by the Administrator of General Services.

(b) The Task Force shall terminate on December 31, 1982, unless sooner extended.

Ronald Reagan

The White House,
October 14, 1981.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:17 p.m., October 14, 1981]

Meeting With Representative Eugene V. Atkinson of Pennsylvania

Remarks to Reporters Following the Meeting. October 14, 1981

The President. Representative McDade, Secretary Drew Lewis, and the guest for the occasion, Eugene Atkinson:

I've invited you here today for what I think is an historic occasion, to welcome the 193d and newest Republican Member of the House of Representatives—the Honorable Eugene Atkinson of Pennsylvania.

Congressman Atkinson is changing his registration from Democrat to Republican. He's undertaken an act of outstanding political courage that symbolizes the beginning of a new coalition and a new era in American politics. As many of you know, Gene and I first became acquainted April 21st, when I telephoned him seeking support for the Gramm-Latta budget proposal. And I put on my best pitch on the telephone and then he said to me, "I am fully supportive of your programs." And it was then that I discovered that they had put the call through to him where he was the guest on a talk show, on radio, and he was doing this before a live radio audience, and my call had caught him there. Since then, we've gotten to know each other much better.

I've profited immeasurably from Gene's knowledge of the steel industry, which is so vitally important to the working men and women of his 25th district in Pennsylvania. In another sense, Gene and I actually go back well before last April, as his odyssey from Democrat to Republican is so strikingly parallel to my own.

Both Gene and I have long shared the same concerns for the plight of the working man in America. I was president of a labor union, while Gene lived and worked his entire life in an area that embodies the blue collar wage earner as much as anywhere in the United States. As Democrats, both Gene and I did the hard volunteer chores for the candidates of our choice. But as the time went on, we both came to the realization that our party, the party we belonged to, had drawn away from the concerns that we shared—the size of the Federal Govern-

1. Any actual turning over, etc., must be done by or w/ authorization of Commerce Secty; can't be done by TF itself, since that's more than advising: 5 U.S.C. App. I § 9.

2. Dick Neal has determined that database is an agency record, w/in 5 U.S.C. § 552 (see memo) (?). Must be retained by Commerce. 44 U.S.C. 3314 doesn't bar, since not eliminating or destroying, any more than do as when comply w/FOIA.

3. Possible problems w/ turning over to private group. Can be considered form of assets - but developed in unusual way (private workers, limited terminals).

4. Recipient problems: will charge fees. Presumably non-profit. Also non-discrim. Do we need clearer safeguards?

Neal memo

3 groups presented for banks
others are making groups

case vs suit → lower

fees for 3 yr. period

\$100,000 per

non-profit orgs

THEY HAD \$

computer time/at off

others have asked, his given.

They will update, etc.: Commerce will have old file, can FOIA that.

18 USC 2011
mislabel

W
B
y
y
y

Case 445 U.S. 136: alienation of records } refers to
201 F.2d 711 } not keeping copy

TALK: RAN, ADM, M.C., NEIL NEPP

1. review, but went ahead: RAN, ADM prelimin review.
(release, copy)
2. TF advice
3. make retention
4. head subs.

MEMO: JM:

- TF can't
- records keep
- private groups: some areas covered:
: access: their own. Will retain file;
: their will change.

Read Retention Guide: nothing

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

JOAN A. HAMMOND
DIRECTOR OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS

513/762-8316



EAGLE SAVINGS ASSOCIATION
580 WALNUT ST. CINCINNATI, OHIO 45202

YES 501(c)(3)

- non-profit

Joan Hammond

YES - fees? - NOT MAKE \$

- funding?

YES - open to all

- what will you do w/ it

YES - Gov may have to release:

FOIA. Army record

YES - relations w/ Patrons, ^{DOVE OF DWP}
oversight committee

NO - TF members: any conflict
compatibilities?

NO - anticipate any more formal
agreement?

3. large of issues w/re: to selection of donee.

How done: _____ Other joined no. Not likely to be dispute.

4. issues w/re: to operation. What they plan to do open to all. Use of gov assets; but not really diff than what people do w/ material they get under FOIA

to be roughly, then as with, over.

Core: memo starting to ① and ③ if do not know of more formal arrangement or documentation of agreement in use. Again, if so, can't really be done by the TF - it can only advise.

ANDERSON
HAMMOND

501(c)(3)

no fees initially

- Tell gov record, + will have to release FOIA
- Partner worked out
- no TF review / conflict
- no need for contract (?)

calls: Mike Curtice

Neil Hogg

Joan Hammond

Bill Anderson

Woodward

} meeting / 501(c)3
no fees
will help, + distribute

TO: FFF FM: me

RE: Partnership Database USA

(submitted for your ~~review~~)

On December 7, 1982, Jay moved and asked you to review the proposed agreement under which the President's Task Force on Private Sector Initiatives would transfer its database to Partnership Database USA, ~~a private non-profit~~ ~~or partnership~~. On December 8, however, the Task Force announced the agreement, both through a press release (Tab A) and at a press conference (Tab B). Richard Hauser and Dale Neal had discussed the broad outlines of the agreement with the Task Force at an earlier meeting.

Under the agreement, the TF database will be turned over to P.O. USA. P.O. USA will be managed by CF or SG, + Partners. A committee will oversee. Fund \$200K, \$200K, \$200K. Open to all, keep up-to-date, eventual user fees.

My review raises a number of legal issues:

1. TF cannot itself turn over the database.

5 U.S.C. § 59: only advice. Avoid TF deal.

Sec. Council, or Cong.

2. violate any provisions? Dale: eg. records (memo attached). If not keep, 18 USC 2071, 44 USC 3314. TF advised of this, + will keep copy at Commerce. Avoid of this requirement.

3. range of issues w/ respect to selection. Open, group w/ \$, other or working

4. issues w/ re: to operation. Non-profit. Open to all. User fees.

The database is committed by TF giving user fees.

So, memo to J. Monahan:

- T.F. not to do it: rec that was accepted, by Prof or Sec Commerce
- ~~search~~ copies retained, in some form, of what we give: resp, as cert alternate of records

cc: RHM

ADN

- what is this database (content, program, etc.)?
- where did it come from? Fed funds used to compile it?
- who do you think owns it now?
- who is turning it over? TF can't, can only advise
- why 2 sources? Gov get any return? Any concern on limits they put on it?

- Adv. Comm. Act cases
- H.P. on property transfers
- RATH on next step

~~44~~ 492

ADV. COMM. RECORDS

44 USC 3308 - 3310 2801

44 USC 3302 - records: made or rec'd by fed govt
 3314 - only way to dispose of or eliminate records.

equip, etc: donated: gifts to Commerce
 office of admin storage space
 machine loaned

TF on WH
 volunteers

computer time → \$
 Hess, Neil 295-7362 [database lippin]
 club w/ Pebe

NOT ALTERNATIVE, JUST GIVING
COPY

✓ - record will be maintained at Commerce (so not violating 44 U.S.C. 3314, even assuming of records, since not disposing)

5 U.S.C. App I § 9

PREZ →
SECT. COMMERCE

✓ - based on TF rec: but have TF turn over. Private

- prob w/ turning over of gov property to private concerns.

1. privately developed: vol time, machine.
2. undertaking to do things (not free ride)

- prob w/ recipient:

1. non-profit
2. user fees
3. non-discrim

do we need clearer safeguards?

Dick Hauser

TF conclusion - designation no problem
entity can take over?

→ records & regs. must keep at Commerce

Call Hauser: ~~ask~~ see they talked in agreement.

- Keep records at Commerce.
- TF only advise.
- limits on use?
- what if others ask for it?
- can't dispose of records, this not desired?