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WHITE HOUSE
OFFICE OF RECORDS MANAGEMENT
WORKSHEET

- X-MEDIA
- H-INTERNAL

TR

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

JAN 17 84

Subject Codes:

1) Subject: Meeting with the President's Roundtable
~~on the family~~ to discuss the role of
the family in American society.

P	R	0	0	7	-	0	1
W	E				-		
F	G	0	1	0	-	0	2
H	E	0	0	7	-		
H	E	0	0	7	-	0	3
H	E	0	0	7	-	0	1
B	A	0	0	1	-		
P	A	0	0	3	-		
N	R	0	0	4	-		
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C	M	0	0	1	-		
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2) Meeting of the Cabinet Council on Natural
Resources and Environment to
review a set of environmental
initiatives:

- A) Superfund program
- B) Chesapeake Bay rehabilitation
- C) acid rain program
- D) Acquisition of parklands, wetlands and
wildlife refuges
- E) methanol for fuel utilization

3) Reception for Citizens for the Republic

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

Referral Note:

THE SCHEDULE OF
PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN



Tuesday, January 17, 1984

9:00 am (30 min)	<u>Staff Time</u> (Baker/Meese/Deaver)	Oval Office
9:30 am (15 min)	<u>National Security Briefing</u> (McFarlane)	Oval Office
9:45 am (15 min)	<u>Senior Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
10:00 am (2 hrs)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
12:00 m (60 min)	<u>Roundtable Luncheon Meeting</u> (Meese) (TAB A)	Cabinet Room
1:00 pm (30 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
1:30 pm (15 min)	<u>Meeting with Ambassador</u> <u>Paul Nitze</u> (McFarlane) (distributed separately)	Oval Office
2:00 pm (60 min)	<u>Meeting with Cabinet Council on</u> <u>Natural Resources and Environment</u> (Fuller) (TAB B)	Cabinet Room
3:00 pm (2 hrs)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office/ Residence
5:00 pm	<u>The President and Mrs. Reagan</u> <u>Depart for Citizens for the Republic</u> <u>Reception at the Hay Adams Hotel</u> (Tutwiler/Henkel) (TAB C)	South Lawn
5:30 pm	<u>The President and Mrs. Reagan</u> <u>Arrive Back at the White House</u>	South Lawn

CABINET COUNCIL ON NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

January 17, 1984

PARTICIPANTS

- 1 The President ✓
- 2 The Vice President ✓
- 3 Secretary Clark ✓
- ~~4 Secretary Weinberger~~
- 5 Secretary Block ✓
- 6 Secretary Pierce ✓
- 7 Secretary Dole ✓
- 8 Secretary Hodel ✓
- 9 Edwin Meese III ✓
- ~~10 Director Stockman~~
- 11 William Ruckelshaus ✓, Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency
- 12 Alan Hill, Chairman ✓, Council of Environmental Quality
- 13 Chairman Feldstein ✓
- ~~14 James Baker III~~
- 15 Jack Svahn ✓
- 16 Deputy Secretary McNamar ✓
(Representing Secretary Regan)
- 17 Acting Secretary Brown ✓
(Representing Secretary Baldrige)
- 18 Deputy U.S. Trade Representative Lighthizer ✓
(Representing Ambassador Brock)
- 19 Richard Darman ✓, Assistant to the President and Assistant to the Chief of Staff
- 20 Craig Fuller ✓, Assistant to the President for Cabinet Affairs
- 21 Larry Speakes ✓, Assistant to the President and Principal Deputy Press Secretary
- 22 Lee Verstandig ✓, Assistant to the President for Intergovernmental Affairs
- 23 Martin Smith ✓, Acting Executive Secretary
- 24 Donald Clarey ✓, Associate Director, Office of Cabinet Affairs

Additional Attendees:

- 25 Michael Baroody ✓, Deputy Assistant to the President and Director of Public Affairs
- 26 Jack Courtemanche ✓, Deputy Assistant to the President for Public Liaison
- ~~27 Kenneth C. Jobb~~, Assistant Counsellor to the President
- 28 Nancy Risque ✓, Special Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs
- 29 Fred Khedouri ✓, Associate Director, Natural Resources, Energy, and Science, OMB
- 30 Allen Wallis ✓, Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs
- 31 ~~William Gianelli~~, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Civil Works
Robert Broadbent ✓, A/S for Water & Science, DOI
Craig Potter ✓, DAs for Fish & Wildlife, DOI

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THE SCHEDULE OF
PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN



Tuesday, January 17, 1984

9:00 am (30 min)	<u>Staff Time</u> 9:02 - (Baker/ Meese /Deaver)	Oval Office
9:30 am (15 min)	<u>National Security Briefing</u> 9:21 (McFarlane) BUSH, POINDexter, EM, JB, MKO	Oval Office
9:45 am (15 min)	<u>Senior Staff Time</u> 9:40 CHILEAN AMBASSADOR VALENZUELA, BUSH, EM, JB, MKO POINDexter, LOWEL KILGAM (STATE) CONSTANTINE MENOIS, McFARLANE 9:45 SUZANNE MASSIE, BUSH, JB, EM, MKO, McFARLANE, POINDexter	Oval Office
10:00 am (2 hrs)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u> 10:00 - 10:15 - 10:37 EM, JB, MKO	Oval Office
12:00 m (60 min)	<u>Roundtable Luncheon Meeting</u> 12:07 - 1:20 (Meese) 1:22 - EM, JB (TAB A)	Cabinet Room
1:00 pm (30 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
1:30 pm (15 min)	<u>Meeting with Ambassador</u> 1:35 - Paul Nitze, BUSH, DAM, WEINBERGER, EM, MKO, McFARLANE, ROZEMAN + 1 (McFarlane) (distributed separately)	Oval Office
2:00 pm (60 min)	<u>Meeting with Cabinet Council on</u> 2:08 - 3:08 <u>Natural Resources and Environment</u> (Fuller) (TAB B)	Cabinet Room
3:00 pm (2 hrs)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u> 3:08 - 4:08 4:08 RESIDENCE	Oval Office/ Residence
5:00 pm	<u>The President and Mrs. Reagan</u> <u>Depart for Citizens for the Republic</u> <u>Reception at the Hay Adams Hotel</u> (Tutwiler/Henkel) (TAB C)	South Lawn
5:30 pm	<u>The President and Mrs. Reagan</u> <u>Arrive Back at the White House</u>	South Lawn

5:31

THE SCHEDULE OF
PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN

Tuesday, January 17, 1984



9:00 am (30 min)	<u>Staff Time</u> (Baker/Meese/Deaver)	Oval Office
9:30 am (15 min)	<u>National Security Briefing</u> (McFarlane) <i>Q. MENDOZA -</i>	Oval Office
9:45 am (15 min)	<u>Senior Staff Time</u> <i>AMB. ERIQUE VALENZUELA LOWELL KILDAY, SUZANNE MASSIE</i>	Oval Office
10:00 am (2 hrs)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u> <i>EM, MKO, JAB -</i>	Oval Office
12:00 m (60 min)	<u>Roundtable Luncheon Meeting</u> (Meese) (TAB A)	Cabinet Room
1:00 pm (30 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
1:30 pm (15 min)	Meeting with Ambassador Paul Nitze <i>- Nitze Kendall address</i> (McFarlane) <i>See to schedule Bud, J.P., Bowen!</i> (distributed separately) <i>EM.</i>	Oval Office
2:00 pm (60 min)	<u>Meeting with Cabinet Council on Natural Resources and Environment</u> (Fuller) (TAB B)	Cabinet Room
3:00 pm (2 hrs)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office/ Residence
5:00 pm	<u>The President and Mrs. Reagan Depart for Citizens for the Republic Reception at the Hay Adams Hotel</u> (Tutwiler/Henkel) (TAB C)	South Lawn
5:30 pm	<u>The President and Mrs. Reagan Arrive Back at the White House</u>	South Lawn

CABINET COUNCIL ON NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

January 17, 1984

PARTICIPANTS

The President

The Vice President

Secretary Clark

Secretary Weinberger

Secretary Block

Secretary Pierce

Secretary Dole

Secretary Hodel

Edwin Meese III

Director Stockman

William Ruckelshaus, Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency

Alan Hill, Chairman, Council of Environmental Quality

Chairman Feldstein

James Baker III

Jack Svahn

Deputy Secretary McNamar

(Representing Secretary Regan)

Acting Secretary Brown

(Representing Secretary Baldrige)

Deputy U.S. Trade Representative Lighthizer

(Representing Ambassador Brock)

Richard Darman, Assistant to the President and Assistant to the Chief of Staff

Craig Fuller, Assistant to the President for Cabinet Affairs

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

Lee Verstandig, Assistant to the President for Intergovernmental Affairs

Martin Smith, Acting Executive Secretary

Donald Clarey, Associate Director, Office of Cabinet Affairs

Additional Attendees:

Michael Baroody, Deputy Assistant to the President and Director of Public Affairs

Jack Courtemanche, Deputy Assistant to the President for Public Liaison

Kenneth Cribb, Assistant Counsellor to the President

Nancy Risque, Special Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs

Fred Khedouri, Associate Director, Natural Resources, Energy, and Science, OMB

Allen Wallis, Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs

William Gianelli, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Civil Works

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 16, 1984

MEETING WITH PRESIDENT'S
ROUNDTABLE ON THE FAMILY

January 17, 1984
ROOSEVELT ROOM
Noon to 1:00 p.m.

FROM: BRUCE CHAPMAN

I: PURPOSE

To meet with a group of private sector leaders to discuss issues involving the American family. (The group will have met for 1 1/2 hours prior to luncheon.)

II: BACKGROUND

This meeting is the fourth in a series of luncheons addressing a wide spectrum of important issues. (The other three luncheons covered such topics as capital formation, the international economic system, and space.)

Family stability is the cornerstone of this country. This roundtable discussion will present ideas on how the actions of the government address concerns of the family. The discussion will be wide-ranging and will include such topics as taxation, welfare, housing costs, teenage unemployment, child abuse, adoption, drug abuse, etc.

III: PARTICIPANTS

Please see attachment.

IV: PRESS PLAN

Photo opportunity - White House photographer only.

V: SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Mr. Meese will open the lunch and introduce Administration officials, and then ask for a few words from the President. (Talking points are attached.) Mr. Chapman will introduce the private sector guests, and then ask each participant briefly to outline his or her views for 2-3 minutes. Following the individual remarks, there will be a general discussion for 15-20 minutes. Mr. Chapman will keep the discussion going.

FAMILY ROUNDTABLE LUNCHEON PARTICIPANTS

Dr. James Dobson

Director, Focus on Family

Mr. Ernest Green

Partner, Green, Herman and Associates

Mr. Landon Jones

Author of Great Expectations

Dr. Tim LaHaye

President, Family Life Seminars

Ms. Connie Marshner

Chairperson, Coalitions for America

Dr. Charles Murray

Senior Fellow, Manhattan Institute
Author of forthcoming book A Stake in Failure

Dr. Michael Novak

Resident Scholar, American Enterprise Institute

Mr. Vance Packard

Author of 8 best sellers on social issues,
the most recent one entitled Our Endangered
Children: Growing Up In A Changing World (1983)

Dr. Pepper Schwartz

Professor, University of Washington
Co-Author of Couples

Ms. Marie Winn

Author of children's books and author of
Children Without Childhood (1983)

Administration

The President
The Vice President
Edwin Meese III
James Baker III
Richard Darman
Craig Fuller
Jack Svahn
Bruce Chapman
Charles Wick
Carl Anderson

Monitoring

Michael Baroody
Roger Porter
Robert Carleson
Steve Galebach

Mark Everson (USIA)
Carolee Bush
Alice Chambers

SUGGESTED REMARKS FOR MEETING WITH
THE PRESIDENTIAL ROUNDTABLE ON THE FAMILY


- The family is the basic institution of American society. We entrust society's most important task--the nurturing and training of children, our future generations--to the family. As I said in a recent radio address, "It's in the family where we learn to think for ourselves, care for others and acquire the values of self-reliance, integrity, responsibility and compassion."
- Family stability and the preservation of family values are the cornerstone on which our nation's social policies should be built. Sadly, government policies of the past have, all too often, created economic and social pressures which result in broken family bonds. All of you are familiar with the sobering statistics of increases in single parent families, out-of-wedlock births, teenage unemployment, welfare dependency, and delinquency.
- I firmly believe, if we strengthen families we'll help reduce poverty, health problems, low school performance, unemployment and delinquency. Strengthening families is the most fundamental goal the government can set to help strengthen American society as a whole.
- I have been looking forward to meeting with you and hearing your ideas.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 16, 1984

MEETING OF THE CABINET COUNCIL ON
NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

DATE: January 17, 1984
LOCATION: The Cabinet Room
TIME: 2:00 P.M. (60 Minutes)
FROM: Craig L. Fuller 

I. PURPOSE

To review a set of environmental initiatives.

II. BACKGROUND

An interagency group has been developing a series of environmental initiatives. Jack Svahn has developed the attached memorandum which explains each issue and recommends a course of action. The issues that will be discussed concern:

- 1) legislation for the reauthorization of the Superfund program,
- 2) additional funding for Chesapeake Bay rehabilitation,
- 3) a six point acid rain program,
- 4) requesting \$150 million for parkland, wetlands and refuges,
- 5) removal of regulatory impediments to methanol for fuel utilization; and,
- 6) support of legislation for wetland acquisition and enhancement.

The acid rain program represents a major effort to reach a consensus on this complex issue. However, there still is sharp disagreement on the subject. And, the proposal offered will be met with opposition by several factions outside of the federal government. The proposal to be discussed does not commit the Administration to an expensive control plan but will present a balanced and responsible first step toward the mitigation of this problem.

All of these proposals, to the extent funds are required, can be accommodated within the budget you have approved.

III. PARTICIPANTS

A list of attendees will be attached to the agenda.

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House photographer only.


V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

You will enter the Cabinet Room, take your seat and open the meeting. This is the first meeting of the Cabinet Council on Natural Resources and Environment since Bill Clark has become Secretary of Interior, and as you know the Interior Secretary serves as the Chairman pro tempore of the CCNRE.

1984 JAN 12 PH 6:51

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JOHN A. SVAHN 

SUBJECT: Environmental Initiatives

America has the largest and most comprehensive environmental program in the world. This Administration has contributed much in this effort. We have undertaken successful management reforms at the Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of the Interior, promulgated new regulations that will ensure a healthier environment, and passed the Coastal Barrier Protection Act that will deny Federal subsidies for development on fragile barrier islands. We have a strong environmental record that is far better than the public perceives.

Two things are needed: First, an increased effort at articulating our commitment to environmental protection and wise stewardship of public lands, and conveying what we have done; second, a set of additional initiatives we can propose in 1984.

This memorandum outlines a number of positive environmental initiatives members of your staff, working with Administrator Ruckelshaus and Secretary Clark, have developed for your consideration.

Environmental Initiatives

I. Superfund Reauthorization

When Congress enacted the Superfund program, it neither realized the magnitude of the clean-up involved nor the ultimate expense. The legislation did not provide sufficient time or money to address as many sites as have now been discovered by EPA. After some initial problems and much Congressional attention, the program is fully underway. Work has started on plans to clean up 166 sites. EPA estimates that as many as 1,800 sites will eventually require remedial action.

The program has also expanded from discrete hazardous waste dumps like the Love Canal to locations such as Times Beach, Missouri where dioxin was mixed with waste oil and spread on dirt roads to control dust. The cost varies as a result of the size and complexity of each clean-up action. Congress originally intended the tax to raise \$1.6 billion. Public fear over ultimate disposal, concern for groundwater, and EPA's increased ability to detect hazardous substances have made clean-up more difficult and expensive, which will necessitate funding beyond the original amount.

Initiative 1:

Develop a legislative proposal for reauthorizing the Superfund program beyond 1985. An interagency working group under the Cabinet Council on Natural Resources and Environment would review implementation of the current law. The Working Group would also address the criteria for site selection, type of remedial action, determination of ultimate liability, and sources of revenue.

Advantages

- o This would place the Administration in the position of acting rather than reacting to expected Congressional pressure for reauthorization.
- o This approach recognizes that more money and time is needed to address existing hazardous waste sites.
- o This approach allows the Administration to help shape Congressional debate and improve the current law.

Disadvantages

- o Reauthorization will require extending the current Superfund tax or drawing on general revenues.

- o Legislation to reauthorize Superfund may provide a legislative vehicle for unacceptable victim compensation/toxic tort legislation.

Initiative 1: Approve _____ Disapprove _____ Other _____

II. Mid-Atlantic Regional Estuary Rehabilitation Program

The Chesapeake Bay, our Nation's largest and most productive estuary, is under stress. Bay activity impacts the entire Eastern seaboard. Three or four states are directly involved. On a per acre basis, the Chesapeake Bay produces more food than even our most productive farms. Ninety percent of the striped bass caught up and down the east coast start their lives in the Bay. It is also responsible for more blue crabs, oysters, clams, and other fish and shellfish than any other single body of water. According to an extensive \$26 million EPA report, the Bay will suffer long-term damage unless actions are taken immediately. The Bay is an important economic resource.

The Federal government has already spent \$2.5 billion helping the states in the area surrounding the Bay build sewage treatment plants. The EPA has also imposed strict limits on the discharge of pollution into the Bay by industry. These measures have helped improve conditions, but runoff from agricultural activity and heavy fishing have taken a toll.

The Governors of the surrounding states have asked the Federal government to coordinate joint actions and provide additional technical and financial assistance. The states of Maryland and Virginia have committed approximately \$40 million in FY85 to further Bay clean-up projects. At a recent conference, the Governors of these states urged continued Federal cooperation. A joint program can serve as a model of Federal-state cooperation and voluntary action.

Initiative 2:

Provide \$10 million in funds to continue Federal involvement in the cooperative program with the States which border the Chesapeake Bay to reduce further the threat posed by pollution of its waters. This initiative will also involve a coordinated program with the Department of Agriculture to help farmers reduce agricultural run-off.

Advantages

- o This would provide a positive example of voluntary Federal-state cooperation.
- o There is widespread public support for this clean-up program.

- o This would implement the recommendations of a federally funded study.

Disadvantages

- o This may encourage a call for Federal funding of programs in other parts of the country.

Initiative 2: Approve _____ Disapprove _____ Other _____

III. Acid Rain

Acid rain is a genuinely complex and perplexing issue. Areas of the Northeast United States and Canada have observed an increase in the acidity of rain and a decline in fish populations in lakes and ponds which lack natural buffering capacity. Scientists link this increase in acidity with sulfur and nitrogen dioxide pollution resulting from the combustion of fossil fuels. Although there are many unanswered scientific questions, a number of reports by groups such as the National Academy of Sciences have called for further reductions in SO₂ emissions.

Using the logic that what goes up must come down, environmentalists and their Congressional allies have made coal burning power plants in the Ohio River Basin the major target for a further acid rain control program. Utilities and coal companies have countered that we do not know with enough certainty the relationship between emissions and deposition hundreds of miles away to require additional costly regulation. Since 1970, the U.S. has spent almost \$35 billion to reduce SO₂ emissions and total emissions have decreased.

Several Congressmen and Senators have introduced legislative proposals to reduce further SO₂ emissions. The Environmental Protection Agency has undertaken a comprehensive review of the scientific information and policy options surrounding the acid rain issue. After extensive discussions between Administrator Ruckelshaus and senior White House staff, there is a consensus that a precautionary acid rain program is more prudent than supporting a major new SO₂ initiative at this time.

The 6 point program outlined below will not satisfy Congressional proponents of new control initiatives or the environmental community. But it is defensible given the uncertain science and the major economic burden that a regulatory program would impose on the industrial heartland.

Initiative 3:

Precautionary Acid Rain Program

1. Significantly increase the funds available for pollution control research. Commit \$55.5 million in FY 1985 to determine the causes and effects of acid rain.

2. Commit \$64 million in FY 1985 to pollution control and fossil fuel technology research and development.
3. Initiate a program to identify sensitive lakes and establish a state grant program to mitigate the effects of acidity and restock fish.
4. Continue consultations with Canada under the Memorandum of Intent.
5. Cooperate with States in developing mechanisms for reducing interstate pollution.
6. Review regulatory impediments to expedite the building of new, cleaner power plants.

Advantages

- o This approach does not commit the Administration to an expensive control program before additional scientific and technical information is obtained.
- o This approach would encourage actions to mitigate the detrimental effects of acid rain in sensitive lakes.

Disadvantages

- o Congressional critics will call this inadequate.
- o The National Academy of Sciences and the report done for Jay Keyworth called for reductions. This program will not immediately result in any reduction in SO₂ loadings.

Initiative 3: Approve _____ Disapprove _____ Other _____

IV. Parkland Purchases

During 1981-1983 the Administration proposed shifting funds from parkland acquisition to maintenance and restoration. We initiated a five-year \$1 billion dollar program to repair existing park facilities and improve public access. Congress supported this fix-up program but was unwilling to accept all of the proposed budget reductions. Each year, Congress has added funds for new parkland acquisition and grants to state park programs over the amount requested in your budget proposal.

Rather than confront Congress with a proposed funding level significantly below the level enacted last year, Secretary Clark has recommended seeking \$150 million for the Land and Water Acquisition Trust to purchase land at national parks already authorized by Congress.

Initiative 4:

Request \$150 million in the FY 1985 budget for acquiring parkland, wetlands and wildlife refuges.

Advantages

- o Represents a positive overture to Congress.
- o Recognizes that Congress would likely add funds, if the Administration proposed a lower level.
- o The proposed moratorium on parkland acquisition was only temporary while the fix-up program was initiated.

Disadvantages

- o Adds to proposed Federal spending in the FY 1985 budget.

Initiative 4: Approve _____ Disapprove _____ Other _____

V. Removing Regulatory Impediments to Methanol

The Administration needs to advance its own environmental issue. The park restoration program and coastal barrier protection legislation are successful examples of past Administration actions.

In a recent speech, Vice President Bush identified methanol as the fuel of the future. The advantages of methanol on both environmental and strategic grounds are persuasive. Methanol is much cleaner than gasoline and has a much higher octane rating. Smog which afflicts major urban cities such as Los Angeles would be reduced, as would the use of benzene, a carcinogen used to boost octane in place of lead, which we have phased out.

Methanol made from domestic natural gas or coal would reduce our need to import oil. A shift to methanol for motor fuel would reduce our vulnerability to oil supply disruptions. A secondary strategic benefit would be our reduced dependence on Southern Africa for the metals essential for current automobile emission control systems.

Adapting new automobiles and buses to burn methanol is technologically simple. Bank of America, working in conjunction with Ford Motor Company, has already done it for a portion of their corporate fleet. General Motors has recently produced a methanol bus for Southern California.

A number of regulatory impediments inadvertently prevent methanol from competing with gasoline and diesel. For reasons that are not clear, the bureaucracy has resisted making the necessary

changes to legalize use of methanol. Legalizing methanol and encouraging government fleet use of methanol vehicles, not subsidies, is a strategically sound policy.

Initiative 5:

Announce a Presidential review of the regulatory impediments that impede the use of methanol such as: the Corporate Average Fuel Economy requirements; the Gas Guzzler Tax; and certification under the Clean Air Act. Establish a working group to review methanol's advantages and market impediments.

Advantages

- o Provides a Presidential initiative that combines environmental, energy, and national security considerations.
- o Methanol has the potential to improve air quality in urban areas while reducing dependence on imported oil.
- o Provides visible White House encouragement for continued deregulation.

Disadvantages

- o Segments of the methanol and auto industries may be encouraged and try to seek Federal subsidies.
- o If oversold, it could begin to look like the Carter Administration attempt to restructure the energy industry.

Initiative 5: Approve _____ Disapprove _____ Other _____

VI. Wetland Protection

Early in your Administration a decision was made to expand protection of fragile Coastal Barrier Islands and wetlands. In 1981 Congress enacted and you signed a bill that will ultimately provide additional protection to 747,000 acres of coastal barriers. The legislation had a unique aspect, instead of imposing new Federal regulations as the principal means of insuring environmental protection, the legislation eliminated Federal subsidies and flood insurance for environmentally unsound projects.

Last year, the Administration submitted legislation to expand protection of wetlands, the breeding ground for millions of birds and waterfowl. The legislative initiative was not enacted although it did provide the foundation for a bill introduced by

Senator Chafee (R-RI), S.1329, which provides \$100 million annually for wetland acquisition and enhancement. With Administration support, legislation could probably be enacted next year. Protection of marshes, wetlands, and other environmentally sensitive lands is an important conservation initiative.

Your support of wetland protection would be an important initiative to hunters and conservationists and would demonstrate your personal commitment to wise stewardship of our Nation's natural resources.

Initiative 6:

Stem the rapid destruction of bogs, swamps, marshes and other types of wetlands that are the breeding ground for most of North America's ducks and home to many endangered species by supporting legislation for wetland acquisition and enhancement.

Advantages

- o Wetland protection is a logical continuation of your previously successful coastal barrier legislation.
- o Wetlands also provide valuable flood control and water purification benefits.

Disadvantages

- o Congress may place more restrictions on development in wetlands than we originally proposed.

Initiative 6: Approve _____ Disapprove _____ Other _____

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 16, 1984

RECEPTION FOR CITIZENS FOR THE REPUBLIC

DATE: Tuesday, January 17, 1984
LOCATION: Hay Adams Hotel - Washington, D.C.
TIME: 5:00 p.m.
FROM: Margaret Tutwiler ^{not}

I. PURPOSE

To show appreciation and support for the commitment made by members of "The President's Committee," the major donor group of Citizens for the Republic.

II. BACKGROUND

Since its establishment by Ronald Reagan in 1977, Citizens for the Republic has supported almost 850 candidates for federal, state and local office. Among those candidates supported by CFTR are 32 United States Senators and 89 Representatives currently serving in Washington.

Active in all 50 states, CFTR has contributed more than 1.4 million dollars to candidates. In 1982, its direct contributions of more than one-half million dollars made CFTR the largest direct cash contributing conservative PAC in the nation.

The reception at the Hay Adams Hotel is for the Statesman Members of "The President's Committee" of CFTR. These individuals make a non-corporate contribution of \$5,000 to CFTR annually. By the time this group meets with the President and Mrs. Reagan, they will have been to a reception with Cabinet Members and White House officials, a luncheon with Franklyn Nofziger and a White House tour.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Approximately 85 Statesman Members of "The President's Committee."

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House Photographer

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

As outlined by the Advance Office.

VI. TALKING POINTS

During his brief remarks, THE PRESIDENT may wish to mention the following:

- Thank attendees for their commitment and dedication to Citizens for the Republic;

- Thank the leadership of Citizens for the Republic:

Franklyn Nofziger - General Chairman
(currently on leave with
Reagan-Bush '84)

W. Clement Stone - Chairman of "The President's Committee"
(Mr. Stone will have left earlier in
the day and will not be at the
reception.)

Curtis Mack - Executive Director

- Praise CFTR candidate recruitment efforts and issues research during this important election year.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

FOR

TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1984

EVENT: Reception for Citizens for the Republic Committee

DRESS: Men's Business Suit, Ladies' Afternoon Dress

WEATHER: Low 30's, Partly Cloudy

- 4:55 p.m. Accompanied by Mrs. Reagan, proceed to motorcade for boarding.
- 5:00 p.m. Depart White House en route Hay Adams Hotel.
Drive Time: 2 mins.
- 5:02 p.m. Arrive Hay Adams and proceed inside. - PRESS POOL

Accompanied by Mrs. Reagan, arrive Adams Room for reception and photo session with major donors of Citizens for the Republic Committee.
- OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHER
- 5:20 p.m. Accompanied by Mrs. Reagan, proceed to motorcade for boarding.
- 5:25 p.m. Depart Hay Adams Hotel en route The White House.
Drive Time: 2 mins.
- 5:27 p.m. Arrive The White House.