

Transportation Total R&D943	1,114	707	860
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FHWA Intelligent Transportation Sys.	228	352	184	230
FAA Research	259	268	143	216
FRA Next Gen. High Speed Rail	25	35	15	25
Other DOT Research	431	459	365	389

The Director of OMB has cited serious objections to the Transportation Appropriations Bill (HR 2002) in its current form.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Solar & Renewable Energy Program	388	423	266	284
Conservation R&D	512	643	403	408
Climate Change Action Plan	101	187	85	85
Cooperative R&D Agreements	274	291	25	254
Linear Accelerator "B"				

□

-Factory	44	52	52	52	
Partnership for New Gen. Vehicle	168	251	123	178	
Scientific Facilities Initiative	0	100	100	100	
Alternative Fuel Vehicles	53	56	28	27	
Federal Facility Energy Efficiency	24	26	17	19	

The Director of OMB has cited strong opposition to the Energy/Water Appropriations Bill (HR 1905) in its current form.

□

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

Space Station	2,113	2,115	2,115	
Mission to Planet Earth	1,340	1,341	1,003	
High Perf. Computing and Comm.	7675	40		
Clean Car	5	7	0	
Air Traffic Control Research	0	20	0	
Spacecraft and Remote Sensing Res.	139	178	157	

The President has stated that he will veto the VA/HUD/Independent Agencies Appropriations Bill (HR 2099) in its current form.

NAT'L SCIENCE FOUNDATION 3,226 3,360 3,160

The President has stated that he will veto the VA/HUD/Independent Agencies Appropriations Bill (HR 2099) in its current form.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Agency Total	5,956	7,352	4,892	
Operating Program	2,863	3,362	2,541	
Research and Development Account	335	427	384	
Superfund Research	66	58	13	
Program and Research Operations*	922	1,017	0	
Abatement, Control and Compliance*	1,405	1,747	0	
Environmental Programs and Compliance*		0	0	1,882
Environmental Technology Initiative	68	127	0	

PRINTER FONT 9_POINT_ROMAN

* The House combined the PRO (salaries, benefits and travel) and AC&C (non

□

-R&D

contracts and grants) accounts into the new EP&C account. Combined funding was reduced by 32 percent relative to the President's FY 1996 Budget, and by 19 percent from the post

□

-rescission FY 1995 level.

PRINTER FONT 11_POINT_ROMAN

The President has stated that he will veto the VA/HUD/Independent Agencies Appropriations Bill (HR 2099) in

its current form.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Technology Reinvestment Project	208	500	0	238
Sematech89	90	0	90	

The Director of OMB has cited serious concerns with the Defense Appropriations bill (HR 2126) in its current form and that the President will not support the bill unless those concerns are addressed.

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health	11,252	11,779	11,939
National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health	132	137	99

The Chief of Staff and the Director of OMB have stated that the President would veto the Labor/HHS/Ed Appropriations Bill (HR 2127) in its current form.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Research Service	761	740	736
Coop. State Res., Ed., and Ext. Service	934	874	807
Forest Service	194	204	182
Nat'l Agri. Statistics & Ec. Res. Svc.	135	145	134

The Secretary of Agriculture and the Director of OMB have recommended that the President veto the Agriculture Appropriations Bill (HR 1976) in its current form.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Ed. Technology Total	56	122	25
Technology Learning Challenge	23	83	25
Star Schools	25	30	0
Ready to Learn TV	7	7	0
Telecommunication Demo Project	1	2	0
Learning Productivity R&D Total	86	97	83

The Chief of Staff and the Director of OMB have stated that the President would veto the Labor/HHS/Ed Appropriations Bill (HR 2127) in its current form.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Biological Service	146	173	0	146
U.S. Geological Survey	571	586	687	578
U.S. Bureau of Mines	154	132	87	133

The Secretary of Interior and the Director of OMB have recommended that the President veto the Interior Appropriations Bill (HR 1977) in its current form.

Notes:

- (1) Funds are Discretionary Budget Authority in Millions.
- (2) FY 1995 levels are net of rescissions.
- (3) Numbers are not additive as there may be overlap.

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Elgie Holstein (HOLSTEIN_E) (OPD)

CREATION DATE/TIME:21-SEP-1995 11:19:47.78

SUBJECT: fyi

TO: FAX (97035180276,p eastman) (TLXA1MAIL_\F:97035180276\C:p eastmanREAD:

TEXT:

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE:18-SEP-1995 15:17:00.00

ATT BODYPART TYPE:p

ATT CREATOR: Elgie Holstein

TEXT:

GOP CONGRESS FACING TROUBLES IN MEETING BUDGET, SPENDING TARGETS

Congress heads into the last two weeks of fiscal 1995 amid signs that it could fall short of meeting budget targets set under the GOP budget resolution (HConRes 67) for the next fiscal year and beyond in crucial areas such as welfare, Medicare, and Medicaid and amid growing pressure to increase money for domestic spending programs.

The budget resolution sets levels of recommended savings for specific programs and an aggregate level of savings each congressional committee needs to reach to meet the ultimate goal of a balanced budget over seven years. GOP members said Sept. 15 they were confident they could meet those aggregate levels, even though they might fall short of meeting recommended targets for specific programs within their jurisdiction.

Overall, the budget resolution calls for about \$968 billion in savings and up to \$245 billion in tax cuts over seven years. All committees must meet overall targets for savings for programs under their jurisdiction. For the Senate Finance Committee and the House Ways and Means Committee, the savings target is about \$530 billion over seven years.

The GOP budget relies most heavily on the big-ticket items such as Medicare, Medicaid, and welfare programs to find the savings, as well as cuts in non-defense discretionary programs.

Republicans must weather a barrage of criticism in releasing their Medicare and Medicaid reform packages, and face the possibility of making significant changes to their plans to accommodate concerns of the Democrats, moderate members of their own party, and further down the road, President Clinton. Similarly, on the appropriations front, Republicans need to reconcile during conference significant differences emerging between the House and Senate versions of the 13 spending bills. They also face the possibility of making changes to some of those bills if the president vetoes them.

Stan Collender, director of federal budget policy for Price Waterhouse, said that if Republicans fail to meet their budget targets, they would have either to increase revenues through tax hikes, or make additional spending cuts to meet their goal of a balanced budget.

As they approach closer to the Sept. 22 deadline for completing their reconciliation bills, committees face the daunting task of finding \$182 billion in savings for Medicaid, \$270 billion in Medicare, and another \$190 billion through a freeze in non-defense discretionary programs. In the area of welfare and the earned income tax credit, committees need to find about \$100 billion in savings over seven years. If these cuts are made, almost all of the other needed savings would come from lower interest payments on the national debt.

Several Senate Finance Committee members acknowledged reports that they have not reached their goal of finding \$270 billion in savings through their Medicare reform package. Sen. Don Nickles (R-Okla) said Sept. 15 the Congressional Budget Office has told the committee that the plan is about \$30 billion short of meeting the \$270 billion target set under the budget resolution.

Despite that shortfall, Nickles said, the committee could find the overall level of savings it needs to meet under the budget resolution. If Finance Committee members are unable to achieve \$270 billion in savings through Medicare, they could try to make up for the shortage by making additional cuts in other programs.

Sen. William Roth (R-Del), the new chairman of the Finance Committee, said Sept. 15 that the committee would succeed in meeting its \$270 billion in savings for Medicare. "We're in the ballpark," Roth said of the Medicare savings, and added that the CBO numbers "are only preliminary figures." Roth also appeared optimistic about meeting the Sept. 22 deadline for committees to meet their reconciliation targets.

House Ways and Means Committee Chairman Bill Archer (R-Texas) also vowed to meet the \$270 billion target for Medicare, regardless of whether CBO scores the plan as falling short of that amount. "The bill will not be brought to the floor until the objective of \$270 billion in reductions of Medicare cost increases is met," Archer said Sept. 14. His committee tentatively plans to mark up the Medicare and Medicaid parts of the reconciliation bill the week of Sept. 25.

Republicans are also about \$11.5 billion short of meeting their budget target for welfare. The shortfall comes from compromises reached with Democrats and moderate Republicans over adding more money for provisions such as child care.

Sen. Phil Gramm (R-Texas) said that if the bill passes with that amount of shortfall, it would make it difficult for the Senate to meet its overall reconciliation target. To make up for the shortfall, he suggested Sept. 14 that members might have to make deeper cuts in the earned income tax credit. A group of House Republicans, called the "New Federalist" group, plan to increase pressure on GOP leaders to keep their word about balancing the budget, and not to cut any backroom deals over spending cuts with the Clinton administration.

Rep. Mark Neumann (R-Wis), who belongs to the 20-member group, told BNA Sept. 14 that members have just drafted a list of budget objectives they would like to send to GOP leaders. Those objectives include balancing the budget over seven years, reaching the fiscal 1996 spending targets of the budget resolution, and making an additional \$14 billion in spending cuts in 1997 to cover the deficit expected in that year under the budget resolution.

A fourth objective of the group is to eliminate the Commerce Department, Neumann said. A final objective, he said, is to persuade GOP leaders not to approve a continuing resolution that exceeds the smaller of the House or Senate spending bills, Neumann said.

With the Oct. 1 start of the new fiscal year fast approaching, Senate appropriators moved quickly the week of Sept. 11 to send all annual appropriations 13 bills to the floor. But the speed of the Senate Appropriations Committee belied the difficulty ahead in three places: on the Senate floor, where Democrats may stage filibusters; in conference with the House, which used a sharper edge in cutting programs and overriding regulations and existing laws; and on the president's desk, where the eight of the 13 face vetoes.

Clinton and congressional leaders from both parties have begun discussing the scope of a stopgap funding measure that would continue funding programs beyond the Oct. 1 deadline. But crucial decisions remain unsettled, including the length of the continuing resolution, funding levels, and whether it will be free of legislative riders that the House GOP leadership is fond of attaching.

Clinton and congressional Democrats indicated they would prefer a rider-free, short-term bill, lasting at most a couple of weeks, that would impose an across-the-board cut on programs equivalent to the overall reduction in discretionary spending called for in the GOP budget resolution, which would be about 10 percent. Republicans, though, said they want a longer continuing resolution, lasting six weeks, that would zero out programs the GOP has already targeted for elimination in the current spending bills, such as the national service program. They also have not ruled out attaching at least some riders to the measure.

But with both sides sensing public pressure to avoid a shutdown of government services, compromise on a short-term spending bill is likely. Since returning from the August recess, Republicans in the House, most notably Speaker Newt Gingrich (R-Ga), have noticeably toned down their threats of forcing a confrontation.

"I think it's fair to say that our goal is to get as much work done as possible on the appropriations, and try to get as many of them signed as possible, and I think at that point, we'll see what happens by Oct. 1," Gingrich told reporters after meeting with Clinton Sept. 12.

"We don't want any stoppage -- we don't want to lay off government employees, we don't want people to be in a position where they are being harmed if there's any way that we can work together in a mature, adult manner and get this thing done right. I think we're going to cooperate fully," added the speaker.

Gingrich, however, admitted that his ability to compromise is sharply limited by the young conservatives in his ranks, who are committed to steering a firm course to the political right. This summer, House Republicans aggressively cut deeply into social programs at the core of Democratic constituencies while using the same appropriations process to reward their business allies with riders that curbed dozens of environmental, health, and safety regulations.

Senate Republicans on the Appropriations Committee demonstrated their distaste for the House actions this week, as they moved to soften cuts to key educational, housing, environmental, and job training programs while also stripping many of the most extreme legislative riders.

Already lawmakers from the two chambers have clashed. Stiff Senate resistance to a House Republican proposal to restrict political advocacy by nonprofit groups stalled negotiations to resolve differences on a \$23 billion appropriations bill funding the Treasury Department, the Postal Service, and the White House. Even more contentious will be a series of environmental, safety, and abortion-related riders contained in other spending bills.

Senate appropriators may face other internal conflicts as well as they move their bills on the floor. Desperate to come up with more money to fund programs, Senate appropriators raided money in mandatory spending accounts and used the savings to pay discretionary programs, a maneuver that leaves the GOP vulnerable to charges of "double-counting" savings in the budget reconciliation package.

In order to increase spending on rural housing, the agriculture appropriations bill limits the Agriculture Department's export-enhancement program and caps the Wetlands Reserve Program to acquiring 100,000 acres next year. Sen. Arlen Specter (R-Pa), a presidential candidate, used a cut he made to the Social Services Block Grant, a mandatory spending program that the Finance Committee was eyeing to come up with some of its savings, and used it to help restore a House-cut energy assistance for the poor, a discretionary program.

Senate Budget Committee Chairman Pete V. Domenici (R-NM) warned that he may seek to declare some of the appropriations bills in violation of their spending caps, a move which may further delay the already late appropriations process.

Clinton, meanwhile, has issued veto threats on eight of the 13 bills. They are: Legislative Branch (HR 1854), Interior (HR 1977), Treasury-Postal Service

(HR 2020), Agriculture (HR 1976), Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary (HR 2076), Defense (HR 2126, S 1087), VA-HUD, Independent Agencies (HR 2099), and Labor-HHS (HR 2127).

The House has completed action on 12 of 13, leaving the District of Columbia measure for later this month; the Senate Appropriations Committee has marked up all 13.

Senate Appropriations Chairman Mark O. Hatfield (R-Ore) and his counterpart in the House, Rep. Bob Livingston (R-La), have urged the president to negotiate now, rather than wait until after the veto process. Neither lawmaker held out much hope of overriding any of the promised vetoes and promised quick action to negotiate changes once the legislation is returned to Congress.

But Hatfield hinted that the only way the deadlock may be broken is to reopen the budget and provide more money for discretionary spending in fiscal 1996. The GOP budget plan for 1996 slashed domestic spending by \$26 billion from actual 1995 levels, while slightly increasing defense spending. Accounting for inflation, the cut translates into a \$60 billion cut from the current spending baseline for domestic programs.

'The basic problem is a lack of dollars,' Hatfield said.

Such a move, however, would be extremely difficult and would come only after lengthy negotiations that neither the White House or the GOP leadership has indicated a willingness to open.

-- By Vandana Mathur and Damon Chappie

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Lisa A. Gaisford (GAISFORD_L) (OMB)

CREATION DATE/TIME:18-OCT-1995 12:30:40.78

SUBJECT: per your request

TO: Dorothy Robyn (ROBYN_D) (OPD)

READ:18-OCT-1995 12:38:02.13

CC: Remote Addressee (Mark Mandell@4=Admin@5=OSEC@3=GOV+COMM.BA
READ:NOT READ

TEXT:

Mark Mandell is apparently preparing the tables for the briefing.
If you need anything else please let me know.

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE:17-OCT-1995 16:48:00.00

ATT BODYPART TYPE:B

ATT CREATOR: Lisa A. Gaisford

ATT SUBJECT: Summary of Veto Threats

ATT TO: Remote Addressee (Mark Mandell@4=Admin@5=OSEC@3=GOV+COM

TEXT:

Mark -- please denote this as "ADMINISTRATIVELY ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~".
Please do not use it for any other purpose than Leon Panetta's
briefing book.

DETERMINED TO BE AN ADMINISTRATIVE
MARKING Per E.O. 12958 as amended, Sec. 3.3 (c)

Initials: AC3 Date: 02/07/2013

APPROPRIATIONS -- SUPPORT/OPPOSITION

The President has signed the Mil Con bill (HR 1817) and vetoed
Leg. Branch (HR 1854). Veto recommendations indicated by
asterisk.

*Agriculture (HR 1976)

-House subcommittee reported--OMB letter 6/21: serious objections.

-House committee reported--Floor SAP 7/18: Agriculture/OMB veto
recommendation.

-House passed--OMB letter 8/11: Ag/OMB veto recommendation.

- Senate Committee reported--Floor SAP 9/18: Administration could
support if concerns addressed.

- House & Senate passed--OMB letter 9/27: Administration could
support if concerns addressed.

*C/J/S (HR 2076)

-House subcommittee reported--OMB letter 7/18: Attorney
General/Commerce/OMB veto recommendation.

-House committee reported--Rules SAP 7/20: Attorney
General/Commerce/OMB veto recommendation.

-House committee reported--Floor SAP 7/24: Attorney
General/Commerce/OMB veto recommendation.

-House committee reported--POTUS letter 7/25: "I would veto it
because it would eliminate the Community Oriented Policing
Services (COPS) program."

-House passed--OMB letter 8/12: Commerce/OMB veto recommendation.

-Senate subcommittee reported--OMB letter 9/12: President would

2012-0774-F

veto.

-Senate committee reported--Floor SAP 9/14: President would veto.

*Defense (HR 2126/S 1087)

-House subcommittee reported--OMB letter 7/20: Administration does not support.

-House committee reported--Rules SAP 7/27: serious concerns and "the President will not support the bill unless those concerns are addressed."

-House committee reported--Floor SAP 7/31: serious concerns and "the President will not support the bill unless those concerns are addressed."

-Senate committee reported--Floor SAP 8/10: senior advisers would recommend veto if bill presented in current form.

-House committee reported--Floor SAP 9/7: senior advisers would recommend veto if bill presented in current form.

- House and Senate passed--OMB letter 9/18: senior advisors would recommend veto if bill presented in current form.

- Conference Report--OMB letter 9/29: President will veto.

DC

- Senate committee reported--Floor SAP 9/21: Administration is pleased with funding level, but strongly opposed to provision. Energy/Water (HR 1905)

-House subcommittee reported--OMB letter 6/20: strongly opposed.

-House passed--OMB letter 7/20: strongly opposed.

-Senate committee reported--Senate SAP 7/31: strongly opposed. Foreign Ops (HR 1868)

-House committee reported--Floor SAP 6/22: difficulty supporting if improvements are not made.

- Senate subcommittee reported--OMB letter 9/14: raising concerns.

- Senate committee reported--Floor SAP 9/20: serious concerns.

*Interior (HR 1977)

-House subcommittee reported--OMB letter 6/21: serious objections.

-House committee reported--Floor SAP 7/12: OMB/Interior veto recommendation.

-House passed--OMB letter 7/25: OMB/Interior veto recommendation.

-House passed--Senate Floor SAP 8/4: OMB/Interior veto recommendation.

-House and Senate passed--OMB letter 9/18: OMB and Interior veto recommendation.

-Conference committee -- Vice Presidential Statement 9/22: ?If Congress send the President the fiscal 1996 Interior Appropriations Bill as approved by the conference committee, he will veto it.?

*Labor/HHS/Ed (HR 2127)

- Panetta, 7/11: if subcommittee. chairman's mark reaches the President's desk in its current form, "he will veto."

-House subcommittee reported--OMB letter 7/19: President would veto.

-House committee reported--Rules SAP 7/27: President would veto.

-House committee reported--Floor SAP 8/2: President would veto.

-House passed--OMB letter 8/12: President would veto.

- Senate subcommittee reported--OMB letter 9/14: President would veto.

- Senate committee reported--Floor SAP 9/26: President would veto.

*Leg Branch (HR 1854)

-Conference report--POTUS said on 8/1: "If the congressional leadership follows through on its plan to send me its own funding bill before it finishes work on the rest of the budget, I will be compelled to veto it."

-Rivlin letter 9/6: ?To avoid a veto, Congress should first make

substantial progress in presenting other appropriations bills that the President can sign...?

-POTUS veto 10/3: will not sign Leg. Branch Appropriations until Congress completes action on remaining FY 1996 Appropriations bills

Mil Con (HR 1817)

-House subcommittee reported--OMB letter 6/13: would support if modified.

-House committee reported--Rules SAP 6/15: would support if modified.

-House-passed--OMB letter 7/18: strongly objects to certain provisions.

-Senate committee reported--Floor SAP 7/20: strongly objects to certain provisions.

-House and Senate passed--OMB letter 9/14: serious objections, position to be determined

-POTUS signed 10/3: disappointed that Act provides \$70 million for unneeded projects... would have used line-item veto authority had Congress completed action on line-item veto legislation.

Transportation (HR 2002)

-House committee reported--Rules SAP 7/19: serious objections.

-House committee reported--Floor SAP 7/21: serious objections.

-House passed--OMB letter 8/1: serious objections.

-Senate committee reported--Floor SAP 8/9: appreciate that several concerns are addressed, but have some remaining concerns.

-Senate passed--OMB letter 9/13: outlines several remaining concerns.

*Treasury/Postal (HR 2020)

-House subcommittee reported--OMB letter 7/10: serious objections.

-House committee reported--Floor SAP 7/17: OMB/Sr.WH officials/OPM veto recommendation.

-House-passed--OMB letter 7/24: OMB/Sr.WH officials/Treasury/OPM veto recommendation.

-Senate subcommittee reported--POTUS STATEMENT on ONDCP 7/26: As this bill is now constructed, I will not sign it.

-Senate subcommittee reported--OMB letter 7/27: Treasury veto recommendation.

-Senate committee reported--Floor SAP 8/3: President has stated he would not sign due to elimination of ONDCP; Treasury veto recommendation due to other concerns.

-Conference Report--OMB letter 9/12: OMB, Treasury, OPM veto threat on House and Senate bills.

*VA/HUD/Independent Agencies (HR 2099)

-House subcommittee reported--Panetta statement 7/11: President will veto.

-House subcommittee reported--OMB letter 7/17: senior advisors veto recommendation.

-House committee reported--Rules SAP 7/24: President would veto bill.

-House committee reported--Floor SAP 7/26: President would veto bill.

-House-passed--POTUS said on 8/1: "The minute this polluter's protection act hits my desk, I will veto it."

-House-passed--OMB letter 8/12: President would veto bill.

-Senate subcommittee reported--OMB letter 9/13: President would veto bill.

-Senate committee reported--Floor SAP 9/25: President would veto bill.

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Lisa Kountoupes (KOUNTOUPES_L) (OMB)

CREATION DATE/TIME: 7-NOV-1995 22:12:46.59

SUBJECT: EOP USE ONLY - AMR DAILY

TO: Alice M. Rivlin (RIVLIN_A) (OMB)

READ: 8-NOV-1995 07:16:15.64

CC: Charles S. Konigsberg (KONIGSBERG_C) (OMB)

READ: 8-NOV-1995 09:28:12.88

CC: Alice M. Rivlin (RIVLIN_A) (OMB)

READ: 8-NOV-1995 07:16:15.64

CC: Charles E. Kieffer (KIEFFER_C) (OMB)

READ: 7-NOV-1995 23:17:37.01

CC: Jacob J. Lew (LEW_J) (OMB)

READ: NOT READ

CC: Patrick J. Griffin (GRIFFIN_P) (WHO)

READ: 8-NOV-1995 12:56:31.82

CC: Martha Foley (FOLEY_M) (WHO)

READ: 8-NOV-1995 07:41:34.20

CC: Ann M. Cattalini (CATTALINI_A) (WHO)

READ: 8-NOV-1995 09:00:06.48

CC: Erin A. O'Connor (OCONNOR_E) (WHO)

READ: 8-NOV-1995 08:31:20.62

CC: James C. Murr (MURR_J) (OMB)

READ: 8-NOV-1995 10:45:25.20

CC: James J. Jukes (JUKES_J) (OMB)

READ: 8-NOV-1995 09:34:52.33

CC: Janet R. Forsgren (FORSGREN_J) (OMB)

READ: 8-NOV-1995 09:37:45.11

CC: Ronald K. Peterson (PETERSON_RK) (OMB)

READ: 8-NOV-1995 09:12:24.39

CC: LAWRENCE J. HAAS (HAAS_L) (OMB)

READ: 8-NOV-1995 09:31:19.73

CC: Robert G. Damus (DAMUS_R) (OMB)

READ: 8-NOV-1995 11:25:50.70

CC: Barry B. Anderson (ANDERSON_B) (OMB)

READ: 8-NOV-1995 10:35:10.99

CC: Gordon Adams (ADAMS_G) (OMB)

READ: NOT READ

CC: T J Glauthier (GLAUTHIER_T) (OMB)

READ: 8-NOV-1995 11:30:32.91

CC: Kenneth S. Apfel (APFEL_K) (OMB)
READ:NOT READ

CC: Nancy-Ann E. Min (MIN_N) (OMB)
READ:NOT READ

CC: Robert E. Litan (LITAN_R) (OMB)
READ:NOT READ

CC: Joseph Minarik (MINARIK_J) (OMB)
READ: 8-NOV-1995 09:44:57.19

CC: Sally Katzen (KATZEN_S) (OMB)
READ: 8-NOV-1995 14:41:21.69

CC: Lydia Muniz (MUNIZ_L) (OMB)
READ: 8-NOV-1995 10:00:48.73

CC: Kristen E. Panerali (PANERALI_K) (OMB)
READ: 8-NOV-1995 08:58:19.96

CC: John A. Koskinen (KOSKINEN_J) (OMB)
READ: 8-NOV-1995 09:57:20.84

CC: Steven Kelman (KELMAN_S) (OMB)
READ: 8-NOV-1995 08:12:49.48

CC: G. Edward DeSeve (DESEVE_G) (OMB)
READ:NOT READ

CC: John B. Arthur (ARTHUR_J) (OMB)
READ: 8-NOV-1995 06:16:19.22

CC: William A. Halter (HALTER_W) (OMB)
READ: 8-NOV-1995 10:27:15.35

CC: Jill M. Blickstein (BLICKSTEIN_J) (OMB)
READ: 8-NOV-1995 08:10:41.90

CC: Chantale Wong (WONG_C) (OMB)
READ: 8-NOV-1995 09:17:04.34

CC: Laura D. Tyson (TYSON_L) Autoforward to: Thomas O'Donnel
READ:NOT READ

CC: Thomas O'Donnell (ODONNELL_T) (WHO)
READ:NOT READ

CC: David J. Lane (LANE_D) (OPD)
READ: 8-NOV-1995 09:01:12.78

CC: M. Jill Gibbons (GIBBONS_M) (OMB)
READ: 8-NOV-1995 08:13:32.77

CC: Ronald E. Jones (JONES_RE) (OMB)
READ: 8-NOV-1995 09:10:41.50

CC: Ingrid M. Schroeder (SCHROEDER_I) (OMB)

READ: 8-NOV-1995 15:55:49.64

CC: Jeffrey A. Weinberg (WEINBERG_J) (OMB)
READ: 8-NOV-1995 10:24:02.00

CC: James A. Brown (BROWN_JA) (OMB)
READ:NOT READ

CC: Constance J. Bowers (BOWERS_C) (OMB)
READ: 8-NOV-1995 09:03:01.78

CC: Melissa Y. Cook (COOK_MY) (OMB)
READ: 8-NOV-1995 09:30:46.75

CC: Anna M. Briatico (BRIATICO_A) (OMB)
READ: 8-NOV-1995 08:23:16.94

CC: Robert J. Pellicci (PELLICCI_R) (OMB)
READ: 8-NOV-1995 08:26:59.04

CC: James C. Crutchfield (CRUTCHFIEL_J) (OMB)
READ: 8-NOV-1995 09:03:12.18

CC: Elyse H. Fitter (FITTER_E) (OMB)
READ: 8-NOV-1995 09:37:33.14

CC: Michael L. Goad (GOAD_M) (OMB)
READ: 8-NOV-1995 08:55:52.11

CC: Annette E. Rooney (ROONEY_A) (OMB)
READ: 8-NOV-1995 08:46:06.25

CC: Dena B. Weinstein (WEINSTEIN_D) (WHO)
READ: 8-NOV-1995 07:50:49.88

CC: Stacey L. Rubin (RUBIN_S) (WHO)
READ: 8-NOV-1995 08:34:07.28

CC: Jennifer N. Palmieri (PALMIERI_J) (WHO)
READ: 8-NOV-1995 10:03:00.40

CC: Karin L. Kizer (KIZER_K) (OMB)
READ: 8-NOV-1995 09:30:46.99

CC: Deborah F. Kramer (KRAMER_D) (OMB)
READ:NOT READ

CC: Diane G. Limo (LIMO_D) (OMB)
READ: 8-NOV-1995 08:36:37.52

CC: Alice E. Shuffield (SHUFFIELD_A) (OMB)
READ: 8-NOV-1995 14:54:21.02

CC: Janet L. Graves (GRAVES_J) (OMB)
READ: 8-NOV-1995 09:49:01.56

CC: James I. Blount (BLOUNT_J) (OMB)
READ: 8-NOV-1995 08:31:55.10

CC: Philip R. Dame (DAME_P) (OMB)

READ: 8-NOV-1995 08:16:27.01

CC: Alan B. Rhinesmith

(RHINESMITH_A) (OMB)

READ: 8-NOV-1995 09:29:31.57

CC: Kenneth L. Schwartz

(SCHWARTZ_K) (OMB)

READ: 8-NOV-1995 07:58:09.10

CC: Barry T. Clendenin

(CLENDENIN_B) (OMB)

READ: 8-NOV-1995 08:21:58.46

CC: Robert B. Rideout

(RIDEOUT_R) (OMB)

READ: 8-NOV-1995 09:31:59.95

CC: Philip A. DuSault

(DUSAULT_P) (OMB)

READ: 8-NOV-1995 10:20:28.25

CC: Phebe N. Vickers

(VICKERS_P) (OMB)

READ:NOT READ

CC: Kathleen Peroff

(PEROFF_K) (OMB)

READ: 8-NOV-1995 08:50:34.73

CC: Ron Cogswell

(COGSWELL_R) (OMB)

READ: 8-NOV-1995 08:54:26.51

CC: Barry White

(WHITE_B) (OMB)

READ: 8-NOV-1995 08:50:40.40

CC: Richard P. Emery Jr.

(EMERY_R) (OMB)

READ: 8-NOV-1995 08:06:04.86

CC: Barbara C. Chow

(CHOW_B) (WHO)

READ: 8-NOV-1995 08:49:32.64

CC: Robert E. Barker

(BARKER_R) (OMB)

READ: 8-NOV-1995 08:16:13.72

CC: Donald A. Baer

(BAER_D) Autoforward to: Angus S. King

READ: 8-NOV-1995 09:07:42.75

CC: Ann F. Walker

(WALKER_A) (WHO)

READ:NOT READ

CC: Todd Stern

(STERN_T) (WHO)

READ:NOT READ

CC: Nancy L. Brandel

(BRANDEL_N) (OMB)

READ: 8-NOV-1995 08:49:11.41

CC: Christopher F. Walker

(WALKER_C) (WHO)

READ: 8-NOV-1995 18:55:23.20

CC: Deborah L. Shaw

(SHAW_D) (OMB)

READ: 8-NOV-1995 10:58:01.40

CC: Gene B. Sperling

(SPERLING_G) Autoforward to: Daniel Taber

READ:NOT READ

CC: Timothy J. Keating

(KEATING_T) (WHO)

READ:NOT READ

CC: Kathryn Higgins (HIGGINS_K) (WHO)
READ:NOT READ

CC: Stephen B. Silverman (SILVERMAN_S) (WHO)
READ:NOT READ

CC: Bruce N. Reed (REED_B) (WHO)
READ: 8-NOV-1995 11:42:47.27

CC: Jeremy D. Benami (BENAMI_J) (WHO)
READ: 8-NOV-1995 08:31:15.33

CC: Douglas B. Sosnik (SOSNIK_D) (WHO)
READ: 7-NOV-1995 22:23:29.20

CC: Karen L. Hancox (HANCOX_K) (WHO)
READ: 7-NOV-1995 22:23:10.64

CC: Shelley N. Fidler (FIDLER_S) (CEQ)
READ: 8-NOV-1995 09:03:14.54

CC: Janet L. Himler (HIMLER_J) (OMB)
READ: 8-NOV-1995 08:21:14.69

CC: Daniel Tate (TATE_D) (WHO)
READ:NOT READ

CC: John C. Angell (ANGELL_J) (WHO)
READ: 8-NOV-1995 16:42:59.20

CC: Susanne D. Lind (LIND_S) (OMB)
READ: 8-NOV-1995 09:12:03.83

CC: Ellen J. Balis (BALIS_E) (OMB)
READ: 8-NOV-1995 09:17:18.85

CC: Anita Chellaraj (CHELLARAJ_A) (OMB)
READ: 8-NOV-1995 09:46:46.46

CC: Alicia K. Kolaian (KOLAIAN_A) (OMB)
READ: 8-NOV-1995 09:10:27.60

CC: Jennifer L. Nelson (NELSON_JL) (WHO)
READ:NOT READ

CC: Nick B. Kirkhorn (KIRKHORN_N) (WHO)
READ: 7-NOV-1995 22:13:02.22

CC: Janet Murguia (MURGUIA_J) (WHO)
READ:NOT READ

CC: Lucia A. Wyman (WYMAN_L) (WHO)
READ: 8-NOV-1995 20:23:01.47

CC: Alphonse Maldon (MALDON_A) (WHO)
READ:NOT READ

CC: Bruce D. Long (LONG_B) (OMB)

READ: 8-NOV-1995 06:22:32.35

CC: Donald L. Fowler
READ:NOT READ

(FOWLER_D) (WHO)

CC: James T. Heimbach
READ: 8-NOV-1995 08:13:50.30

(HEIMBACH_J) (WHO)

CC: Lisa Kountoupes
READ:NOT READ

(KOUNTOUPES_L) (OMB)

CC: Robert J. Nassif
READ: 8-NOV-1995 09:08:47.41

(NASSIF_R) (OMB)

CC: Melinda D. Haskins
READ: 8-NOV-1995 09:24:56.75

(HASKINS_M) (OMB)

CC: Lauren Haber
READ: 8-NOV-1995 08:32:56.66

(HABER_L) (OMB)

CC: Robert S. Fairweather
READ: 8-NOV-1995 09:18:10.09

(FAIRWEATHE_R) (OMB)

CC: Bruce D. Beard
READ: 8-NOV-1995 07:25:55.09

(BEARD_B) (OMB)

CC: James B. Kazel
READ: 8-NOV-1995 08:48:38.72

(KAZEL_J) (OMB)

CC: John Gribben
READ: 8-NOV-1995 08:17:30.37

(GRIBBEN_J) (OMB)

CC: Victoria L. Schaefer
READ:14-NOV-1995 12:24:52.19

(SCHAEFER_V) (OMB)

CC: Michelle Denton
READ: 8-NOV-1995 08:25:22.29

(DENTON_M) (CEQ)

CC: Kathy McKiernan
READ: 8-NOV-1995 12:07:38.38

(MCKIERNAN_K) (WHO)

CC: APRIL K. MELLODY
READ: 8-NOV-1995 10:31:11.40

(MELLODY_A) (WHO)

CC: Mary Ellen Glynn
READ:NOT READ

(GLYNN_M) (WHO)

CC: Virginia M. Terzano
READ:NOT READ

(TERZANO_V) (WHO)

CC: Ira Fishman
READ:NOT READ

(FISHMAN_I) (WHO)

CC: Mark A. Weatherly
READ: 7-NOV-1995 22:35:35.97

(WEATHERLY_M) (OMB)

CC: Bruce W. McConnell
READ: 8-NOV-1995 08:46:04.27

(MCCONNELL_B) (OMB)

CC: Bernard H. Martin

(MARTIN_B) (OMB)

READ: 8-NOV-1995 09:06:35.96

TEXT:

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN
November 7, 1995 (8:00 pm)

TO: ALICE RIVLIN
FROM: LISA KOUNTOUPES
SUBJECT: DAILY LEGISLATIVE REPORT

The House Rules Committee is meeting this evening to consider the Rule for floor debate for HJRes --, Continuing Resolution for FY 1996. Director Rivlin sent a letter today to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees stating that ?the Administration would support an extension of the current CR -- free of extraneous matters -- for a reasonable period of time, a period of time sufficient for completion of our budget discussions.?

The House Ways & Means Committee reported HR 2586, legislation to temporarily extend the debt ceiling. Secretary Rubin issued a statement shortly before the mark

□

-up: ?the
Administration opposes this legislation in its current form.?

CONGRESS TODAY:

The Senate began consideration of HR 1833, Partial

□

-Birth

Abortion Ban. [SAP sent 11/7: ?Administration cannot support?]

The House passed the following bills (all on the suspensions calendar): H J Res 69, Appointment to the Smithsonian Board of Regents (386

□

-0); H J Res 110, Appointment to the Smithsonian Board of Regents (389

□

-0); H J Res 111, Appointment to the Smithsonian Board of Regents (389

□

-0); H J Res 112, Appointment to the Smithsonian Board of Regents (390

□

-0); HR 238,

Free

□

-Roaming Horses in the Ozark National Scenic River ways (voice); HR 207, Cleveland National Forest Land Exchange (voice); HR 2437, Exchange of Certain Lands in Colorado (voice); HR 1838, Exchange of Certain Lands in Utah (voice); HR 1585, Modoc National Forest Boundary Adjustment (voice); HR

1581, Land Conveyance, Oregon (voice); HR 1163, Exchange of Certain Lands at Fire Island National Seashore (voice).

SENATE FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Wednesday, November 8:

- HR 1833, Partial

□

-Birth Abortion

[SAP sent 11/7: ?Administration cannot support?]

Wednesday & Thursday, November 8 & 9:

- Continuing Resolution for FY 1996
- Debt Limit
- S 908, State Department Authorization (if an agreement is reached)

[SAP sent 6/28: multiple agency veto recommendation; POTUS statement 7/26: ?I will veto it? -- SAP may be changed to reflect changes in an agreement]

The Majority Leader announced that the Senate will recess from November 17 - 27.

HOUSE RULES COMMITTEE:

Wednesday, November 8:

- HR 2586, Debt Limit
- HR 2539, ICC Termination

Thursday, November 9:

- HR --, Gift Ban

HOUSE FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Wednesday & Thursday, November 8 & 9:

- HR 1977, Interior Appropriations Conference Report
- S 395, Alaska Power Administration Sale Conference Report
- HR 1058, Securities Litigation Reform Conference Report
- H J Res --, Continuing Resolution for FY 1996
- HR 2586, Temporary Extension of the Debt Limit

Friday, November 10:

- Not in session.

POTENTIAL FLOOR ACTION THROUGH NOVEMBER:

- Appropriations conference reports (Nov.)
- Glass/Steagall & Bank Reg. Reform (Nov.)
- Anti

□

- Terrorism (Nov.)
- Debt Limit (Nov.)

- Endangered Species Act

(If you have questions about the House or Senate legislative schedules, contact Lydia Muniz at OMB Legislative Affairs,

54790.)

□

APPROPRIATIONS

The President has signed the Military Construction Bill (HR 1817) and the Agriculture Bill (HR 1976), and vetoed the Legislative Branch Bill (HR 1854). Veto recommendations are indicated by an asterisk.

- *Agriculture (HR 1976)

- House subcommittee reported-

□

- OMB letter 6/21: serious objections.

- House committee reported-

□

- Floor SAP 7/18: USDA/OMB veto recommendation.

- House passed-

□

- OMB letter 8/11: USDA/OMB veto recommendation.

- Senate Committee reported-

□

- Floor SAP 9/18: Administration could support if concerns addressed.

- House & Senate passed-

□

- OMB letter 9/27: Administration could support if concerns addressed.

- POTUS signed 10/21.

- *C/J/S (HR 2076)

- House subcommittee reported-

□

- OMB letter 7/18: Attorney General/Commerce/OMB veto recommendation.

- House committee reported-

□

- Rules SAP 7/20: Attorney General/Commerce/OMB veto recommendation.

- House committee reported-

□

- Floor SAP 7/24: Attorney General/Commerce/OMB veto recommendation.

- House committee reported-

□

- POTUS letter 7/25: "I would veto it because it would eliminate the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) program."

- House passed-

□

- OMB letter 8/12: Commerce/OMB veto recommendation.

- Senate subcommittee reported-

□

- OMB letter 9/12: President would veto.

- Senate committee reported-

□

-Floor SAP 9/14: President would veto.

- House & Senate passed-

□

-OMB letter 11/6: President would veto.

*Defense (HR 2126/S 1087)

- House subcommittee reported-

□

-OMB letter 7/20: Administration does not support.

- House committee reported-

□

-Rules SAP 7/27: "the President will not support the bill unless... concerns are addressed."

- House committee reported-

□

-Floor SAP 7/31: "the President will not support the bill unless... concerns are addressed."

- Senate committee reported-

□

-Floor SAP 8/10: senior advisers veto recommendation.

- House committee reported-

□

-Floor SAP 9/7: senior advisers veto recommendation.

- House and Senate passed-

□

-OMB letter 9/18: senior advisers veto recommendation.

- Conference Report-

□

-OMB letter 9/29: President will veto.

*DC (HR 2546)

- Senate committee reported-

□

-Floor SAP 9/21: pleased with

funding level, but strongly opposed to provision.

- House subcommittee reported-

□

-OMB letter 10/24: strongly object to funding cuts

- House committee reported-

□

-Rules SAP 10/30: senior advisers would recommend veto.

- House committee reported-

□

-Floor SAP 11/1: President would veto.

*Energy/Water (HR 1905)

- House subcommittee reported-

□

-OMB letter 6/20: strongly opposed.

- House passed-

□

-OMB letter 7/20: strongly opposed.
- Senate committee reported-

□

-Senate SAP 7/31: strongly
opposed.
- House and Senate passed-

□

-OMB letter 10/13: senior advisors
would recommend veto based on potential conference changes.
*Foreign Ops (HR 1868)
- House committee reported-

□

-Floor SAP 6/22: difficulty
supporting if improvements are not made.
- Senate subcommittee reported-

□

-OMB letter 9/14: raising
concerns.
- Senate committee reported-

□

-Floor SAP 9/20: serious concerns.
- House and Senate passed-

□

-OMB letter 10/19: State & Treasury
veto recommendation if low House funding & Senate earmarks are
not corrected.
- House committee reported-

□

-Floor SAP 10/31: Secretary of
State would recommend veto.
*Interior (HR 1977)
- House subcommittee reported-

□

-OMB letter 6/21: serious
objections.
- House committee reported-

□

-Floor SAP 7/12: OMB/Interior veto
recommendation.
- House passed-

□

-OMB letter 7/25: OMB/Interior veto
recommendation.
- House passed-

□

-Senate Floor SAP 8/4: OMB/Interior veto
recommendation.
- House and Senate passed-

□

-OMB letter 9/18: OMB/Interior veto
recommendation.
- Conference committee-

□

-VP statement 9/22: ?If Congress sends
the President the fiscal 1996 Interior Appropriations Bill as
approved by the conference committee, he will veto it.?
- Conference report-

□

-OMB letter 10/19: ?Vice President stated

on September 22nd that if Congress sent the POTUS the FY 1996 Interior Appropriations Bill as approved by the conference committee, the President would veto it.?

- Conference report (of 10/31)-

☐

-House Floor SAP 11/6:

President would veto.

*Labor/HHS/Ed (HR 2127)

- Panetta, 7/11: if subcommittee. chairman's mark reaches the President's desk in its current form, "he will veto."

- House subcommittee reported-

☐

-OMB letter 7/19: President would veto.

- House committee reported-

☐

-Rules SAP 7/27: President would

veto.

- House committee reported-

☐

-Floor SAP 8/2: President would veto.

- House passed-

☐

-OMB letter 8/12: President would veto.

- Senate subcommittee reported-

☐

-OMB letter 9/14: President would veto.

- Senate committee reported-

☐

-Floor SAP 9/26: President would veto.

*Leg Branch (HR 1854)

- Conference report-

☐

-POTUS said on 8/1: "If the congressional leadership follows through on its plan to send me its own funding bill before it finishes work on the rest of the budget, I will be compelled to veto it."

- Rivlin letter 9/6: ?To avoid a veto, Congress should first make substantial progress in presenting other appropriations bills that the President can sign...?

- POTUS veto 10/3: will not sign Leg. Branch Appropriations until Congress completes action on remaining FY 1996 Appropriations bills

Mil Con (HR 1817)

- House subcommittee reported-

☐

-OMB letter 6/13: would support if modified.

- House committee reported-

☐

-Rules SAP 6/15: would support if modified.

- House

☐

-passed-

- ☐
- OMB letter 7/18: strongly objects to certain provisions.
- Senate committee reported-
- ☐
- Floor SAP 7/20: strongly objects to certain provisions.
- House and Senate passed-
- ☐
- OMB letter 9/14: serious objections, position to be determined.
- POTUS signed 10/3: disappointed that Act provides \$70 million for unneeded projects... would have used line
- ☐
- item
- veto authority had Congress completed action on line
- ☐
- item veto
- legislation.
- Transportation (HR 2002)
- House committee reported-
- ☐
- Rules SAP 7/19: serious objections.
- House committee reported-
- ☐
- Floor SAP 7/21: serious objections.
- House passed-
- ☐
- OMB letter 8/1: serious objections.
- Senate committee reported-
- ☐
- Floor SAP 8/9: appreciate that several concerns are addressed, but have some remaining concerns.
- House and Senate passed-
- ☐
- OMB letter 9/13: outlines several remaining concerns.
-
- *Treasury/Postal (HR 2020)
- House subcommittee reported-
- ☐
- OMB letter 7/10: serious objections.
- House committee reported-
- ☐
- Floor SAP 7/17: OMB/Sr.WH officials/OPM veto recommendation.
- House
- ☐
- passed-
- ☐
- OMB letter 7/24: OMB/Sr.WH officials/Treasury/OPM veto recommendation.
-
- Senate subcommittee reported-
- ☐
- POTUS statement re: ONDCP

7/26: ?As this bill is now constructed, I will not sign it?.

- Senate subcommittee reported-

□

-OMB letter 7/27: Treasury veto recommendation.

- Senate committee reported-

□

-Floor SAP 8/3: President has stated he would not sign due to elimination of ONDCP; Treasury veto recommendation due to other concerns.

- House and Senate passed-

□

-OMB letter 9/12: OMB, Treasury, OPM veto threat on House and Senate bills.

*VA/HUD/Independent Agencies (HR 2099)

- House subcommittee reported-

□

-Panetta statement 7/11: President will veto.

- House subcommittee reported-

□

-OMB letter 7/17: senior advisors veto recommendation.

- House committee reported-

□

-Rules SAP 7/24: President would veto.

- House committee reported-

□

-Floor SAP 7/26: President would veto.

- House

□

-passed-

□

-POTUS stated 8/1: "The minute this polluter's protection act hits my desk, I will veto it."

- House

□

-passed-

□

-OMB letter 8/12: President would veto.

- Senate subcommittee reported-

□

-OMB letter 9/13: President would veto.

- Senate committee reported-

□

-Floor SAP 9/25: President would veto.

- House & Senate passed-

□

-OMB letter 11/6: President would veto.

□

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_COURIER

SUMMARY of ADMINISTRATION OPPOSITION

[Prepared by OMB/LRD and OMB/LA]

(NON

□

-APPROPRIATIONS)

(Note: For details on the legislation listed below, including the basis for opposition, see the "STATUS OF MAJOR LEGISLATION" list that follows - note the item #; for appropriations items, see the "APPROPRIATIONS" list, above.)

Changes from previous day indicated by asterisk (*).

VETOES:

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN

Rescissions/Supplemental - HR 1158

Bosnia - S. 21 [Item 105]

Legislative Branch Appropriations - HR 1854

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_COURIER

PRESIDENTIAL VETO THREATS:

Americans with Disabilities Act Revisions - July 26, POTUS said he would veto "any substantive change to the ADA."

Arctic National Wildlife Refuge - [Item #211]

Assault Weapons Ban

Clean Water Amendments of 1995 - HR 961 [Item # 202]

Crime/100,000 cops - HR 728, Law Enforcement Block Grants [Item #4]

Davis

□

-Bacon - S 141 [Item #303]

Dismantling Commerce Department - HR 1756 and S 929 [Item #20]

Foreign Affairs Authorization/Merge AID, ACDA, USIA into State - HR 1561, S 908, S 961 [Item #102]

Loser Pays - Civil Litigation - HR 988 [Item #7]

Medicare Preservation Act - HR 2425, passed by the House on 10/19 by a vote of 231

□

-201. HR 2425 was incorporated into the House budget reconciliation bill, which was passed on 10/26 by a vote of 227

□

-203.

National Defense Authorization Act - S 1026 [Item #103]

National Security Bill - HR 872 [Item #101]

Product Liability/Civil Litigation - HR 956 [Item #6]

Student Loans

Takings/Private Property Protection - HR 925 and S 605 [Item #213]

Tax Fairness and Deficit Reduction Act - HR 1215 [Item #3]

Teamwork for Employees and Managers Act - HR 743 [Item #307]

Telecommunications Amendments - HR 1555 [Item #9]

Welfare Reform - HR 4 [Item #301]

MULTIPLE AGENCY VETO RECOMMENDATIONS:

Comprehensive Regulatory Reform Act of 1995 - S 343 [Item #212]

Regulatory Moratorium - HR 450 [Item #5]

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Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity Act - HR 927 [Item # 106]

*Federal Aviation Administration Revitalization Act of 1995 - HR 2276 [Item #22]

Science Authorizations - HR 2405 {Item #214}

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SINGLE AGENCY VETO RECOMMENDATIONS:

Endangered Species Conservation and Management Act - HR 2275 [Item #203]

Financial Institutions Regulatory Relief Act of 1995 - HR 1858 [Item #14]

Food Stamps - Block Grant, HR 4, HR 1997, and S 904 [Items #201, 301, & 310]

Jerusalem Embassy - S 1322, S 770 and HR 1595 [Item #104]

Mining Law - S 506 [Item #207]

National Defense Authorization Act - HR 1530 [Item #103]

National Highway System Designation Act of 1995 - S 440 [Item #12]

Utah Wilderness - HR 1745 and S 884 [Item #208]

OSHA Reform - HR 1834 [Item #311]

□

Student Loan Provisions - in Senate reconciliation bill

Transfer BLM Lands to States - HR 2032 [Item #210]

STRONGLY OPPOSE:

Federal Retirement Reform - HR 1215 and HR 1185 [Item #401]

Highway Off

□

-Budget - HR 842 and HR 2274 [Item #13]

HUD Elimination Act - S 435 [Item #11]

Legal Aid Reform Act - HR 2277 [Item #21]

Livestock Grazing Act - S 852 and HR 1713 [Item #209]

National Highway System Designation Act of 1995 - S 440 and HR 2274 [Item #12]

Pipeline Safety Act - HR 1323 [Item #19]

Risk Assessment - HR 1022 [Item #212]

Telecommunications - S 652 [Item #9]

OPPOSE:

*Housing for Older Persons Act - HR 660 [Item #16]

Lorton Closure - HR 461 [Item #15]

*Regulatory Sunset and Review Act of 1995 - HR 994 [Item #18]

Service Contract Repeal Act - HR 246 [Item #304]

OPPOSE UNLESS AMENDED:

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN

Securities Litigation Reform - HR 1058 [Item #8]

Violent Criminal Incarceration - HR 667 [Item #4]

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Lisa Kountoupes (KOUNTOUPES_L) (OMB)

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-NOV-1995 22:10:28.80

SUBJECT: EOP USE ONLY - AMR DAILY

TO: Alice M. Rivlin (RIVLIN_A) (OMB)

READ:10-NOV-1995 09:08:39.54

CC: Charles S. Konigsberg (KONIGSBERG_C) (OMB)

READ:12-NOV-1995 13:07:36.74

CC: Alice M. Rivlin (RIVLIN_A) (OMB)

READ:10-NOV-1995 09:08:39.54

CC: Charles E. Kieffer (KIEFFER_C) (OMB)

READ: 9-NOV-1995 22:15:00.40

CC: Jacob J. Lew (LEW_J) (OMB)

READ:NOT READ

CC: Patrick J. Griffin (GRIFFIN_P) (WHO)

READ:10-NOV-1995 14:41:48.46

CC: Martha Foley (FOLEY_M) (WHO)

READ:10-NOV-1995 10:31:20.68

CC: Ann M. Cattalini (CATTALINI_A) (WHO)

READ:10-NOV-1995 08:54:58.88

CC: Erin A. O'Connor (OCONNOR_E) (WHO)

READ:10-NOV-1995 12:23:03.90

CC: James C. Murr (MURR_J) (OMB)

READ:10-NOV-1995 12:12:32.91

CC: James J. Jukes (JUKES_J) (OMB)

READ:10-NOV-1995 08:03:09.71

CC: Janet R. Forsgren (FORSGREN_J) (OMB)

READ:13-NOV-1995 09:39:28.14

CC: Ronald K. Peterson (PETERSON_RK) (OMB)

READ:13-NOV-1995 08:07:09.66

CC: LAWRENCE J. HAAS (HAAS_L) (OMB)

READ:10-NOV-1995 21:02:57.90

CC: Robert G. Damus (DAMUS_R) (OMB)

READ:10-NOV-1995 10:09:37.97

CC: Barry B. Anderson (ANDERSON_B) (OMB)

READ:10-NOV-1995 09:22:01.56

CC: Gordon Adams (ADAMS_G) (OMB)

READ:NOT READ

CC: T J Glauthier (GLAUTHIER_T) (OMB)

READ: 9-NOV-1995 22:19:07.05

CC: Kenneth S. Apfel (APFEL_K) (OMB)
READ:NOT READ

CC: Nancy-Ann E. Min (MIN_N) (OMB)
READ:10-NOV-1995 12:32:11.74

CC: Robert E. Litan (LITAN_R) (OMB)
READ:NOT READ

CC: Joseph Minarik (MINARIK_J) (OMB)
READ:10-NOV-1995 14:33:17.51

CC: Sally Katzen (KATZEN_S) (OMB)
READ:10-NOV-1995 11:31:44.39

CC: Lydia Muniz (MUNIZ_L) (OMB)
READ:10-NOV-1995 12:24:08.79

CC: Kristen E. Panerali (PANERALI_K) (OMB)
READ:10-NOV-1995 11:14:54.14

CC: John A. Koskinen (KOSKINEN_J) (OMB)
READ:10-NOV-1995 10:11:24.30

CC: Steven Kelman (KELMAN_S) (OMB)
READ:13-NOV-1995 08:28:13.15

CC: G. Edward DeSeve (DESEVE_G) (OMB)
READ:NOT READ

CC: John B. Arthur (ARTHUR_J) (OMB)
READ:10-NOV-1995 10:35:24.65

CC: William A. Halter (HALTER_W) (OMB)
READ:13-NOV-1995 10:33:08.60

CC: Jill M. Blickstein (BLICKSTEIN_J) (OMB)
READ:10-NOV-1995 08:52:35.71

CC: Chantale Wong (WONG_C) (OMB)
READ:10-NOV-1995 11:58:48.44

CC: Laura D. Tyson (TYSON_L) Autoforward to: Thomas O'Donnel
READ:10-NOV-1995 10:02:06.25

CC: Thomas O'Donnell (ODONNELL_T) (WHO)
READ:10-NOV-1995 10:02:06.25

CC: David J. Lane (LANE_D) (OPD)
READ:10-NOV-1995 16:13:39.14

CC: M. Jill Gibbons (GIBBONS_M) (OMB)
READ:13-NOV-1995 10:04:03.00

CC: Ronald E. Jones (JONES_RE) (OMB)
READ:13-NOV-1995 07:56:48.48

CC: Ingrid M. Schroeder (SCHROEDER_I) (OMB)

READ:13-NOV-1995 09:21:01.82

CC: Jeffrey A. Weinberg (WEINBERG_J) (OMB)
 READ:13-NOV-1995 09:20:28.62

CC: James A. Brown (BROWN_JA) (OMB)
 READ:NOT READ

CC: Constance J. Bowers (BOWERS_C) (OMB)
 READ:13-NOV-1995 08:38:33.08

CC: Melissa Y. Cook (COOK_MY) (OMB)
 READ:13-NOV-1995 08:51:32.90

CC: Anna M. Briatico (BRIATICO_A) (OMB)
 READ:10-NOV-1995 16:03:21.74

CC: Robert J. Pellicci (PELLICCI_R) (OMB)
 READ:13-NOV-1995 09:46:23.34

CC: James C. Crutchfield (CRUTCHFIEL_J) (OMB)
 READ:10-NOV-1995 19:44:19.27

CC: Elyse H. Fitter (FITTER_E) (OMB)
 READ:13-NOV-1995 09:41:25.14

CC: Michael L. Goad (GOAD_M) (OMB)
 READ:13-NOV-1995 09:22:19.79

CC: Annette E. Rooney (ROONEY_A) (OMB)
 READ:13-NOV-1995 09:23:30.76

CC: Dena B. Weinstein (WEINSTEIN_D) (WHO)
 READ:10-NOV-1995 08:56:32.75

CC: Stacey L. Rubin (RUBIN_S) (WHO)
 READ:10-NOV-1995 09:18:04.36

CC: Jennifer N. Palmieri (PALMIERI_J) (WHO)
 READ:10-NOV-1995 09:42:58.68

CC: Karin L. Kizer (KIZER_K) (OMB)
 READ:10-NOV-1995 10:15:14.97

CC: Deborah F. Kramer (KRAMER_D) (OMB)
 READ:NOT READ

CC: Diane G. Limo (LIMO_D) (OMB)
 READ:NOT READ

CC: Alice E. Shuffield (SHUFFIELD_A) (OMB)
 READ:16-NOV-1995 16:04:18.74

CC: Janet L. Graves (GRAVES_J) (OMB)
 READ:13-NOV-1995 08:49:14.95

CC: James I. Blount (BLOUNT_J) (OMB)
 READ:13-NOV-1995 11:57:52.95

CC: Philip R. Dame (DAME_P) (OMB)

READ:11-NOV-1995 14:29:43.59

CC: Alan B. Rhinesmith (RHINESMITH_A) (OMB)
READ:10-NOV-1995 13:46:47.72

CC: Kenneth L. Schwartz (SCHWARTZ_K) (OMB)
READ:13-NOV-1995 07:49:45.50

CC: Barry T. Clendenin (CLENDENIN_B) (OMB)
READ:10-NOV-1995 09:58:27.55

CC: Robert B. Rideout (RIDEOUT_R) (OMB)
READ:12-NOV-1995 19:58:53.70

CC: Philip A. DuSault (DUSAULT_P) (OMB)
READ:12-NOV-1995 13:24:46.78

CC: Phebe N. Vickers (VICKERS_P) (OMB)
READ:NOT READ

CC: Kathleen Peroff (PEROFF_K) (OMB)
READ:13-NOV-1995 12:39:08.09

CC: Ron Cogswell (COGSWELL_R) (OMB)
READ:10-NOV-1995 08:59:45.72

CC: Barry White (WHITE_B) (OMB)
READ:13-NOV-1995 07:44:05.02

CC: Richard P. Emery Jr. (EMERY_R) (OMB)
READ:10-NOV-1995 08:00:43.31

CC: Barbara C. Chow (CHOW_B) (WHO)
READ:13-NOV-1995 08:40:54.90

CC: Robert E. Barker (BARKER_R) (OMB)
READ:27-NOV-1995 08:42:38.82

CC: Donald A. Baer (BAER_D) Autoforward to: Angus S. King
READ:10-NOV-1995 10:12:41.12

CC: Ann F. Walker (WALKER_A) (WHO)
READ:NOT READ

CC: Todd Stern (STERN_T) (WHO)
READ:10-NOV-1995 14:51:38.39

CC: Nancy L. Brandel (BRANDEL_N) (OMB)
READ:13-NOV-1995 08:43:36.26

CC: Christopher F. Walker (WALKER_C) (WHO)
READ:10-NOV-1995 15:04:21.77

CC: Deborah L. Shaw (SHAW_D) (OMB)
READ:10-NOV-1995 12:50:00.87

CC: Gene B. Sperling (SPERLING_G) Autoforward to: Daniel Taber
READ:NOT READ

CC: Timothy J. Keating (KEATING_T) (WHO)

READ:10-NOV-1995 08:58:17.17

CC: Kathryn Higgins (HIGGINS_K) (WHO)
READ:NOT READ

CC: Stephen B. Silverman (SILVERMAN_S) (WHO)
READ:NOT READ

CC: Bruce N. Reed (REED_B) (WHO)
READ:13-NOV-1995 09:14:32.80

CC: Jeremy D. Benami (BENAMI_J) (WHO)
READ:10-NOV-1995 11:26:18.76

CC: Douglas B. Sosnik (SOSNIK_D) (WHO)
READ:10-NOV-1995 10:52:29.03

CC: Karen L. Hancox (HANCOX_K) (WHO)
READ:10-NOV-1995 10:23:19.32

CC: Shelley N. Fidler (FIDLER_S) (CEQ)
READ:10-NOV-1995 13:26:22.21

CC: Janet L. Himler (HIMLER_J) (OMB)
READ:13-NOV-1995 14:29:54.52

CC: Daniel Tate (TATE_D) (WHO)
READ:NOT READ

CC: John C. Angell (ANGELL_J) (WHO)
READ:10-NOV-1995 15:55:11.90

CC: Susanne D. Lind (LIND_S) (OMB)
READ:11-NOV-1995 11:37:58.58

CC: Ellen J. Balis (BALIS_E) (OMB)
READ:13-NOV-1995 09:33:52.20

CC: Anita Chellaraj (CHELLARAJ_A) (OMB)
READ:15-NOV-1995 11:04:52.38

CC: Alicia K. Kolaian (KOLAIAN_A) (OMB)
READ:13-NOV-1995 09:03:04.25

CC: Jennifer L. Nelson (NELSON_JL) (WHO)
READ:NOT READ

CC: Nick B. Kirkhorn (KIRKHORN_N) (WHO)
READ:10-NOV-1995 09:06:20.49

CC: Janet Murguia (MURGUIA_J) (WHO)
READ:NOT READ

CC: Lucia A. Wyman (WYMAN_L) (WHO)
READ:13-NOV-1995 16:45:42.34

CC: Alphonse Maldon (MALDON_A) (WHO)
READ:NOT READ

CC: Bruce D. Long (LONG_B) (OMB)

READ:10-NOV-1995 09:40:09.52

CC: Donald L. Fowler
READ:NOT READ

(FOWLER_D) (WHO)

CC: James T. Heimbach
READ:NOT READ

(HEIMBACH_J) (WHO)

CC: Lisa Kountoupes
READ:NOT READ

(KOUNTOUPES_L) (OMB)

CC: Robert J. Nassif
READ:13-NOV-1995 09:38:58.58

(NASSIF_R) (OMB)

CC: Melinda D. Haskins
READ:13-NOV-1995 08:20:13.75

(HASKINS_M) (OMB)

CC: Lauren Haber
READ:10-NOV-1995 11:26:42.65

(HABER_L) (OMB)

CC: Robert S. Fairweather
READ:12-NOV-1995 18:25:16.05

(FAIRWEATHE_R) (OMB)

CC: Bruce D. Beard
READ:13-NOV-1995 07:38:47.08

(BEARD_B) (OMB)

CC: James B. Kazel
READ:NOT READ

(KAZEL_J) (OMB)

CC: John Gribben
READ:10-NOV-1995 08:51:27.43

(GRIBBEN_J) (OMB)

CC: Victoria L. Schaefer
READ:14-NOV-1995 12:30:04.30

(SCHAEFER_V) (OMB)

CC: Michelle Denton
READ:10-NOV-1995 10:38:42.60

(DENTON_M) (CEQ)

CC: Kathy McKiernan
READ:10-NOV-1995 09:37:39.35

(MCKIERNAN_K) (WHO)

CC: APRIL K. MELLODY
READ:10-NOV-1995 10:20:26.33

(MELLODY_A) (WHO)

CC: Mary Ellen Glynn
READ:NOT READ

(GLYNN_M) (WHO)

CC: Virginia M. Terzano
READ:NOT READ

(TERZANO_V) (WHO)

CC: Ira Fishman
READ:NOT READ

(FISHMAN_I) (WHO)

CC: Mark A. Weatherly
READ:10-NOV-1995 23:51:37.56

(WEATHERLY_M) (OMB)

CC: Bruce W. McConnell
READ:13-NOV-1995 08:53:49.70

(MCCONNELL_B) (OMB)

CC: Bernard H. Martin

(MARTIN_B) (OMB)

READ:13-NOV-1995 09:09:12.50

TEXT:

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN
November 9, 1995 (10:00 pm)

TO: ALICE RIVLIN
FROM: LISA KOUNToupES
SUBJECT: DAILY LEGISLATIVE REPORT

CONGRESS TODAY:

The Senate passed HJ Res 115, Continuing Resolution for FY 1996 (50

□

-46). [SAP sent 11/9: ?If HJ Res 115 were presented to the President as it passed the House, he would veto it.?] The Senate also passed HR 2586, Temporary Increase in the Statutory Limit on the Public Debt (49

□

-47). [SAP sent 11/9: ?If HR 2586 were presented to the President in its current form, he would veto it.?] The House passed HR 2586, Temporary Extension of the Debt Limit (227

□

-194). [SAP sent 11/9: ?If HR 2586 were presented to the President in its current form, he would veto it.?]

SENATE FLOOR SCHEDULE

Monday, October 13:

- Appoint conferees on HR 2491, the Seven

□

-year Balanced Budget

Reconciliation Act of 1995. There will be four motions to instruct conferees on social security, health care, Medicare/tax cut and nursing home standards.

- Appoint conferees on HR 927, Cuba sanctions bill.

The Majority Leader announced that the Senate will recess from November 17 - 27.

HOUSE FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Friday, November 10:

- HJ Res 115, Continuing Resolution for FY 1996

[SAP sent 11/8: ?If HJ Res 115 were presented to the President in its current form, he would veto it.?]

- HR 2586, Temporary Increase in the Statutory Limit on the Public Debt

[SAP sent 11/9: ?If HR 2586 were presented to the President in its current form, he would veto it.?]

Monday, November 13:

(11 Suspensions)

- HR 657, Extending Construction Deadline for Certain Hydroelectric Projects
- HR 680, Extending Construction Deadline for Certain Hydroelectric Projects
- HR 1011, Extending Construction Deadline for Certain Hydroelectric Projects
- HR 1014, Extending Construction Deadline for a Hydroelectric License
- HR 1051, Extending Construction Deadline for Certain Hydroelectric Projects
- HR 1290, Extending Construction Deadline for Certain Hydroelectric Projects
- HR 1335, Extending Construction Deadline for Certain Hydroelectric Projects
- HR 1336, Extending Construction Deadline for a Hydroelectric License
- HR 2204, Defense Production Act
- HR 924, Prohibition on Certain Transfers of National Forest Lands
- HR 826, Big Thicket National Preserve Land Exchanges

Tuesday, November 14 and the Balance of the Week:

(2 Corrections)

- HR 2366, Repealing an Unnecessary Medical Device Reporting Requirement
- S 790, Federal Reports Elimination and Sunset Act
- HR 1058, Securities Litigation Reform Act Conference Report
- HR 2126, Defense Appropriations Conference Report
- HR 1977, Interior Appropriations Conference Report
- HR 2564, Lobbyist Disclosure Reform
- H Res 250, Gift Reform
- HR 2491, Budget Reconciliation Act of 1995 Conference Report

POTENTIAL FLOOR ACTION THROUGH NOVEMBER:

- Appropriations conference reports (Nov.)
- Glass/Steagall & Bank Reg. Reform (Nov.)
- Anti

□

- Terrorism (Nov.)
- Debt Limit (Nov.)
- Endangered Species Act

(If you have questions about the House or Senate legislative schedules, contact Lydia Muniz at OMB Legislative Affairs, 54790.)

□

APPROPRIATIONS

The President has signed the Military Construction Bill (HR 1817) and the Agriculture Bill (HR 1976), and vetoed the Legislative Branch Bill (HR 1854). Veto recommendations are indicated by an asterisk.

*Agriculture (HR 1976)

- House subcommittee reported-

□

-OMB letter 6/21: serious objections.

- House committee reported-

□

-Floor SAP 7/18: USDA/OMB veto recommendation.

- House passed-

□

-OMB letter 8/11: USDA/OMB veto recommendation.

- Senate Committee reported-

□

-Floor SAP 9/18: Administration could support if concerns addressed.

- House & Senate passed-

□

-OMB letter 9/27: Administration could support if concerns addressed.

- POTUS signed 10/21.

*C/J/S (HR 2076)

- House subcommittee reported-

□

-OMB letter 7/18: Attorney General/Commerce/OMB veto recommendation.

- House committee reported-

□

-Rules SAP 7/20: Attorney General/Commerce/OMB veto recommendation.

- House committee reported-

□

-Floor SAP 7/24: Attorney General/Commerce/OMB veto recommendation.

- House committee reported-

□

-POTUS letter 7/25: "I would veto it because it would eliminate the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) program."

- House passed-

□

-OMB letter 8/12: Commerce/OMB veto recommendation.

- Senate subcommittee reported-

□

-OMB letter 9/12: President would veto.

- Senate committee reported-

□

-Floor SAP 9/14: President would veto.

- House & Senate passed-

□

-OMB letter 11/6: President would veto.

*Defense (HR 2126/S 1087)

- House subcommittee reported-

□

-OMB letter 7/20: Administration does not support.

- House committee reported-

□

-Rules SAP 7/27: "the President will not support the bill unless... concerns are addressed."

- House committee reported-

□

-Floor SAP 7/31: "the President will not support the bill unless... concerns are addressed."

- Senate committee reported-

□

-Floor SAP 8/10: senior advisers veto recommendation.

- House committee reported-

□

-Floor SAP 9/7: senior advisers veto recommendation.

- House and Senate passed-

□

-OMB letter 9/18: senior advisers veto recommendation.

- Conference Report-

□

-OMB letter 9/29: President will veto.

*DC (HR 2546)

- Senate committee reported-

□

-Floor SAP 9/21: pleased with

funding level, but strongly opposed to provision.

- House subcommittee reported-

□

-OMB letter 10/24: strongly object to funding cuts

- House committee reported-

□

-Rules SAP 10/30: senior advisers would recommend veto.

- House committee reported-

□

-Floor SAP 11/1: President would veto.

*Energy/Water (HR 1905)

- House subcommittee reported-

□

-OMB letter 6/20: strongly opposed.

- House passed-

□

-OMB letter 7/20: strongly opposed.

- Senate committee reported-

□

-Senate SAP 7/31: strongly

opposed.

- House and Senate passed-

□

-OMB letter 10/13: senior advisors

would recommend veto based on potential conference changes.

*Foreign Ops (HR 1868)

- House committee reported-

□

-Floor SAP 6/22: difficulty

supporting if improvements are not made.

- Senate subcommittee reported-

□

-OMB letter 9/14: raising
concerns.

- Senate committee reported-

□

-Floor SAP 9/20: serious concerns.

- House and Senate passed-

□

-OMB letter 10/19: State & Treasury

veto recommendation if low House funding & Senate earmarks are
not corrected.

- House committee reported-

□

-Floor SAP 10/31: Secretary of
State would recommend veto.

*Interior (HR 1977)

- House subcommittee reported-

□

-OMB letter 6/21: serious
objections.

- House committee reported-

□

-Floor SAP 7/12: OMB/Interior veto
recommendation.

- House passed-

□

-OMB letter 7/25: OMB/Interior veto
recommendation.

- House passed-

□

-Senate Floor SAP 8/4: OMB/Interior veto
recommendation.

- House and Senate passed-

□

-OMB letter 9/18: OMB/Interior veto
recommendation.

- Conference committee-

□

-VP statement 9/22: ?If Congress sends
the President the fiscal 1996 Interior Appropriations Bill as
approved by the conference committee, he will veto it.?

- Conference report-

□

-OMB letter 10/19: ?Vice President stated
on September 22nd that if Congress sent the POTUS the FY 1996
Interior Appropriations Bill as approved by the conference
committee, the President would veto it.?

- Conference report (of 10/31)-

□

-House Floor SAP 11/6:
President would veto.
*Labor/HHS/Ed (HR 2127)
- Panetta, 7/11: if subcommittee. chairman's mark reaches the President's desk in its current form, "he will veto."
- House subcommittee reported-
☐
-OMB letter 7/19: President would veto.
- House committee reported-
☐
-Rules SAP 7/27: President would veto.
- House committee reported-
☐
-Floor SAP 8/2: President would veto.
- House passed-
☐
-OMB letter 8/12: President would veto.
- Senate subcommittee reported-
☐
-OMB letter 9/14: President would veto.
- Senate committee reported-
☐
-Floor SAP 9/26: President would veto.
*Leg Branch (HR 1854)
- Conference report-
☐
-POTUS said on 8/1: "If the congressional leadership follows through on its plan to send me its own funding bill before it finishes work on the rest of the budget, I will be compelled to veto it."
- Rivlin letter 9/6: ?To avoid a veto, Congress should first make substantial progress in presenting other appropriations bills that the President can sign...?
- POTUS veto 10/3: will not sign Leg. Branch Appropriations until Congress completes action on remaining FY 1996 Appropriations bills

Mil Con (HR 1817)
- House subcommittee reported-
☐
-OMB letter 6/13: would support if modified.
- House committee reported-
☐
-Rules SAP 6/15: would support if modified.
- House
☐
-passed-
☐
-OMB letter 7/18: strongly objects to certain provisions.
- Senate committee reported-
☐

-Floor SAP 7/20: strongly objects to certain provisions.
- House and Senate passed-
□
-OMB letter 9/14: serious objections, position to be determined.
- POTUS signed 10/3: disappointed that Act provides \$70 million for unneeded projects... would have used line
□
-item
veto authority had Congress completed action on line
□
-item veto
legislation.
Transportation (HR 2002)
- House committee reported-
□
-Rules SAP 7/19: serious objections.
- House committee reported-
□
-Floor SAP 7/21: serious objections.
- House passed-
□
-OMB letter 8/1: serious objections.
- Senate committee reported-
□
-Floor SAP 8/9: appreciate that several concerns are addressed, but have some remaining concerns.
- House and Senate passed-
□
-OMB letter 9/13: outlines several remaining concerns.

*Treasury/Postal (HR 2020)
- House subcommittee reported-
□
-OMB letter 7/10: serious objections.
- House committee reported-
□
-Floor SAP 7/17: OMB/Sr.WH officials/OPM veto recommendation.
- House
□
-passed-
□
-OMB letter 7/24: OMB/Sr.WH officials/Treasury/OPM veto recommendation.

- Senate subcommittee reported-
□
-POTUS statement re: ONDCP
7/26: ?As this bill is now constructed, I will not sign it?.
- Senate subcommittee reported-
□
-OMB letter 7/27: Treasury veto recommendation.

- Senate committee reported-

□

-Floor SAP 8/3: President has
stated he would not sign due to elimination of ONDCP;
Treasury veto recommendation due to other concerns.

- House and Senate passed-

□

-OMB letter 9/12: OMB, Treasury, OPM
veto threat on House and Senate bills.

*VA/HUD/Independent Agencies (HR 2099)

- House subcommittee reported-

□

-Panetta statement 7/11:
President will veto.

- House subcommittee reported-

□

-OMB letter 7/17: senior
advisors veto recommendation.

- House committee reported-

□

-Rules SAP 7/24: President would
veto.

- House committee reported-

□

-Floor SAP 7/26: President would
veto.

- House

□

-passed-

□

-POTUS stated 8/1: "The minute this polluter's
protection act hits my desk, I will veto it."

- House

□

-passed-

□

-OMB letter 8/12: President would veto.

- Senate subcommittee reported-

□

-OMB letter 9/13: President
would veto.

- Senate committee reported-

□

-Floor SAP 9/25: President would
veto.

- House & Senate passed-

□

-OMB letter 11/6: President would
veto.

□

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_COURIER

SUMMARY of ADMINISTRATION OPPOSITION

[Prepared by OMB/LRD and OMB/LA]

(NON

□

-APPROPRIATIONS)

(Note: For details on the legislation listed below,
including the basis for opposition, see the "STATUS OF

MAJOR LEGISLATION" list that follows - note the item #;
for appropriations items, see the "APPROPRIATIONS"
list, above.)

Changes from previous day indicated by asterisk (*).

VETOES:

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN
Rescissions/Supplemental - HR 1158
Bosnia - S. 21 [Item 105]
Legislative Branch Appropriations - HR 1854

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_COURIER
PRESIDENTIAL VETO THREATS:

Americans with Disabilities Act Revisions - July 26, POTUS said
he would veto "any substantive change to the ADA."
Arctic National Wildlife Refuge - [Item #211]
Assault Weapons Ban

Clean Water Amendments of 1995 - HR 961 [Item # 202]
Crime/100,000 cops - HR 728, Law Enforcement Block Grants [Item
#4]
Davis
☐
-Bacon - S 141 [Item #303]
Dismantling Commerce Department - HR 1756 and S 929 [Item #20]
Foreign Affairs Authorization/Merge AID, ACDA, USIA into State -
HR 1561, S 908, S 961 [Item #102]

Loser Pays - Civil Litigation - HR 988 [Item #7]
Medicare Preservation Act - HR 2425, passed by the House on 10/19
by a vote of 231
☐
-201. HR 2425 was incorporated into the House
budget reconciliation bill, which was passed on 10/26 by a vote
of 227
☐
-203.

National Defense Authorization Act - S 1026 [Item #103]
National Security Bill - HR 872 [Item #101]
Product Liability/Civil Litigation - HR 956 [Item #6]
Student Loans

Takings/Private Property Protection - HR 925 and S 605 [Item
#213]
Tax Fairness and Deficit Reduction Act - HR 1215 [Item #3]
Teamwork for Employees and Managers Act - HR 743 (Item #307)
Telecommunications Amendments - HR 1555 [Item #9]
Welfare Reform - HR 4 [Item #301]

MULTIPLE AGENCY VETO RECOMMENDATIONS:
Comprehensive Regulatory Reform Act of 1995 - S 343 [Item #212]

Regulatory Moratorium - HR 450 [Item #5]
PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN
Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity Act - HR 927 [Item # 106]

*Federal Aviation Administration Revitalization Act of 1995 - HR 2276 [Item #22]

Science Authorizations - HR 2405 [Item #214]

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SINGLE AGENCY VETO RECOMMENDATIONS:

Endangered Species Conservation and Management Act - HR 2275

[Item #203]

Financial Institutions Regulatory Relief Act of 1995 - HR 1858

[Item #14]

Food Stamps - Block Grant, HR 4, HR 1997, and S 904 [Items #201, 301, & 310]

Jerusalem Embassy - S 1322, S 770 and HR 1595 [Item #104]

Mining Law - S 506 [Item #207]

National Defense Authorization Act - HR 1530 [Item #103]

National Highway System Designation Act of 1995 - S 440 [Item #12]

Utah Wilderness - HR 1745 and S 884 [Item #208]

OSHA Reform - HR 1834 [Item #311]

☐

Student Loan Provisions - in Senate reconciliation bill

Transfer BLM Lands to States - HR 2032 [Item #210]

STRONGLY OPPOSE:

Federal Retirement Reform - HR 1215 and HR 1185 [Item #401]

Highway Off

☐

-Budget - HR 842 and HR 2274 [Item #13]

HUD Elimination Act - S 435 [Item #11]

Legal Aid Reform Act - HR 2277 [Item #21]

Livestock Grazing Act - S 852 and HR 1713 [Item #209]

National Highway System Designation Act of 1995 - S 440 and HR 2274 [Item #12]

Pipeline Safety Act - HR 1323 [Item #19]

Risk Assessment - HR 1022 [Item #212]

Telecommunications - S 652 [Item #9]

OPPOSE:

*Housing for Older Persons Act - HR 660 [Item #16]

Lorton Closure - HR 461 [Item #15]

*Regulatory Sunset and Review Act of 1995 - HR 994 [Item #18]

Service Contract Repeal Act - HR 246 [Item #304]

OPPOSE UNLESS AMENDED:

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN

Securities Litigation Reform - HR 1058 [Item #8]

Violent Criminal Incarceration - HR 667 [Item #4]

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Jason S. Goldberg (GOLDBERG_JS) (OPD)

CREATION DATE/TIME:21-NOV-1995 12:21:31.39

SUBJECT: Environment Impact

TO: Pauline M. Abernathy (ABERNATHY_P) (OPD)

READ:21-NOV-1995 12:22:04.62

TEXT:

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE:21-NOV-1995 12:12:00.00

ATT BODYPART TYPE:B

ATT CREATOR: Brian J. Johnson

ATT SUBJECT: enviro budget fact sheet

ATT TO: Jason S. Goldberg (GOLDBERG_JS)

TEXT:

Jason,

Attached is a budget fact sheet. It's longer than Pauline's thing because it includes a bullet on all the high priority items we have listed in the SAPs for VA/HUD, Interior and Reconciliation. Each of those three bills carries environment-related veto promises.

I'm going to distribute it to people in this building who know we have environmental priorities but don't know what they are. I'll do the same for the agencies, so they know what the others' budget includes.

People may have comments on the language, but the substance at least is cleared by OMB.

Wanted you to have it.

BJ

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

===== ATTACHMENT 2 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE:21-NOV-1995 12:12:00.00

ATT BODYPART TYPE:p

ATT CREATOR: Brian J. Johnson

TEXT:

PRINTER FONT 14_POINT_ROMAN
ENVIRONMENTAL BUDGET FACT SHEET
PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN
(November 20, 1995)

Protecting our environment is a fundamental community value for all Americans, and it should not be sacrificed to balance the budget. However, under the cover of balancing the budget, the

Republican Congress is undermining essential environmental protections that guarantee the health and safety of all Americans and giving away the public's resources -- benefitting special interests at the expense of ordinary people.

The budget bills at issue are:

- (1) the VA/HUD appropriations bill (which includes EPA and CEQ);
- (2) the Interior appropriations bill (which includes DOI, the U.S. Forest Service, and DOE energy conservation); and
- (3) the Budget Reconciliation bill.

PRINTER FONT 14_POINT_ROMAN

(1) VA/HUD APPROPRIATIONS (EPA AND CEQ)

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN

The Republican budget drastically reduces funding for EPA -- 22 percent from the President's request. In addition, the bill contains several objectionable policy riders. The President would veto the bill because it:

Cuts Enforcement of Public Health and Environmental Safeguards. The GOP budget contains a 25 percent cut in EPA's enforcement budget, a cut designed to hobble EPA's efforts to enforce laws against polluters.

Increases Drinking Water Risks. The GOP budget cuts by 45 percent (\$225 million) the money that goes directly to states to protect communities' drinking water. These funds are needed to help municipalities provide safe drinking water and prevent incidents such as the 1993 cryptosporidium outbreak in Milwaukee that killed 100 people.

Blocks Efforts to Keep Raw Sewage and Other Pollution Off Beaches and Out of Waterways. The GOP budget cuts by 30 percent (\$462 million) the money that goes to states for wastewater treatment facilities to keep raw sewage from flowing into our rivers, lakes and streams. At the same time, the GOP leadership added another \$60 million in earmarked water projects while refusing to pass the line item veto. The bill also adds a particularly

objectionable rider that will prevent EPA from stopping the dumping of potentially toxic fill into rivers and wetlands.

Stops Cleanup of Toxic Wastes. The GOP budget cuts the President's request for the Superfund toxic dump cleanup program by nearly 25 percent (\$382 million), needlessly exposing citizens living near these sites to dangerous chemicals. One of four Americans lives within four miles of a Superfund site.

Undercuts Climate Change Programs. The GOP budget cuts by more than 40 percent the programs designed to slow global warming through innovative, voluntary energy efficiency programs and prevent depletion of the ozone layer -- even as the scientific community has determined that human activity is in fact changing the global climate. These programs reduce pollution, save money and create jobs.

Cuts The President's Own Environmental Advisors. The GOP budget cuts funding for the Council on Environmental Quality by more than half.

PRINTER FONT 14_POINT_ROMAN

(2) INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS (DOI, USFS, DOE)

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN

The Interior Appropriations bill contains several policy riders

that block federal resource managers from properly protecting the public's resources (a few are noted below). In addition, the bill contains serious shortfalls in funding for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (\$184 million below FY 1995) and DOE energy conservation programs (about \$187 million below FY 1995). The President would veto the bill because it:

Lifts the Mining Moratorium. The conference report lifts the moratorium on new mining patents. This allows the continued giveaway of public treasures under a law signed by Ulysses S. Grant. As the President recently noted, the Republican budget proposes to raise taxes on working families with incomes of less than \$27,000, increase the cost of college loans and cut the number of college scholarships, but they're determined to keep giving away \$1 billion worth of minerals on government land for \$275, as happened recently.

Opens the Tongass to Clearcutting. The GOP budget proposes to expand dramatically cutting in the Tongass National Forest -- the world's largest temperate rainforest -- and waive environmental laws to do it. The provision dictates timber levels based on a scientifically outdated forest plan.

Uses Unsound Science in Protecting Healthy Ancient NW Forests. The GOP budget includes a policy rider that would prohibit the

Administration from using the most current science to protect forests in the Pacific Northwest, a practice that could lead to expanded logging of healthy ancient forests.

Blocks Efforts to Protect Pacific Northwest Salmon. The GOP budget includes a policy rider that would block efforts to protect salmon in the Columbia River Basin, by terminating comprehensive planning for the management of public lands in that area.

Undercuts the New Mojave National Preserve with a \$1 Appropriation. The GOP budget undermines the intent of last year's California Desert Protection Act by providing \$1 for the National Park Service to operate the new preserve. (The second conference made only cosmetic changes to this provision.) Cuts Energy Conservation Funding. The GOP budget cuts DOE energy conservation by almost 40 percent (\$187 million) from the President's request. These programs save consumers money, create jobs, and reduce emissions that contribute to air pollution and climate change. In addition, the oil that could be saved by these programs is greater than the oil that can be recovered in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

PRINTER FONT 14_POINT_ROMAN
(3) BUDGET RECONCILIATION

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN

Budget Reconciliation contains numerous provisions adversely affecting the management of the nation's natural resources. In addition to opening the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, there is a long list of special interest provisions that give away the public's resources at a fraction of their true value by passing sham reforms or offering below

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-market, insider's deals. The bill:

Opens the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR). The GOP Reconciliation bill would open the Arctic Refuge to drilling by the oil industry. The President instead supports protecting it

permanently and has said he would veto any Reconciliation bill that contains this measure to jeopardize a unique, biologically

□

-rich wilderness.

Robs Taxpayers with Sham Hardrock Mining Reform. The GOP proposal does little to fix the basic problems of the 1872 mining law that allows industry to acquire public minerals at a fraction of their true value. Recently for example, DOI was forced to sign over more than \$1 billion worth of minerals for just \$275. The measure provides for the sale of mineral rights at their ?market value? -- defined as the value of the land, not the minerals. This is like selling Fort Knox for the price of the parking lot.

Rips Off National Park Visitors and Provides Special Interest Giveaways. The GOP budget bill includes an uncompetitive approach for handing out national park concessions that would protect venter monopolies and weaken safeguards against price gauging. There are numerous other provisions in the bill that pander to special interests at taxpayer expense, including special loophole water deals for corporate farms and certain water districts; changes to oil and gas royalty collection that make it more difficult and costly; and the transfer of land for a low level radioactive dump at Ward Valley (CA) without the necessary safeguards for public health.

===== END ATTACHMENT 2 =====

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Brian J. Johnson (JOHNSON_BJ) (CEQ)

CREATION DATE/TIME:21-DEC-1995 16:04:37.23

SUBJECT: my fact sheets again

TO: Jason S. Goldberg (GOLDBERG_JS) (OPD)

READ:21-DEC-1995 21:10:39.45

TEXT:

JSG,

Like I said on the voicemail, this is rev. by Shelley and DOI or USDA Comm., but I haven't gotten anything from OMB yet. I'll keep trying and if Bo or whomever wants to talk to me re: these, I'm around.

BJ

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE:21-DEC-1995 15:51:00.00

ATT BODYPART TYPE:p

ATT CREATOR: Brian J. Johnson

TEXT:

PRINTER FONT 11_POINT_ROMAN

TONGASS LOGGING

(Interior appropriations)

I. MAIN AFFIRMATIVE POINTS:

? Our national forests should be managed responsibly to balance current needs and provide for future generations.

? The Republican proposal for the Tongass expands clear

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-cutting in the world's largest temperate rain forest in an environmentally and economically

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-unsound

way. It would disregard science and public involvement.

II. REPUBLICAN MAIN CHARGES AND OUR RESPONSE:

Republican Claim: "I have looked at the bill and I do not find the words 'clear

□

-cutting.'" (Regula 12/18)

Response:

? It doesn't have to spell it out -- that's how they log up there and what the management option they mandate would provide. Simply put, the GOP wants more clear

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-cutting than the Administration feels is responsible.

Republican Claim: The logging is necessary to create jobs.

Response:

? There are better ways to create jobs in a time of budget cutting than with this direct federal subsidy.

Even conservatives, such as Karl Hess of the Cato

Institute oppose the measure. He calls it
"silvicultural socialism." (12/7)

? Fishing is SE AK's #1 industry and the tourism industry
has a higher payroll than timber; both of these
industries lose under the GOP proposal.

III. MAIN SPECIFIC POLICY DIFFERENCES:

Objectionable Republican Proposal: The language forces the USFS
to operate under "Alternative P," an old forest management plan
which would mandate an allowable logging level 44% higher than
the 10

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-year average. Changes in the plan could not be made until
after FY 97. The provision also overturns a Ninth Circuit Court
of Appeals decision that requires the USFS to do an environmental
review of a previously awarded contract with the Alaska Pulp
Corp.

Republican Claim: This cutting is not really bad for the
environment. This environmental analysis is not warranted.

Response: With regard to the environment, we disagree.
Congress should not expand this subsidy. In any case,
Congress should not

micro

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-manage each forest's policy from Washington and
disallow public comment and the concept of multiple use.

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PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN

MOJAVE (CA) DESERT NATIONAL PRESERVE

(Interior appropriations)

I. MAIN AFFIRMATIVE POINT:

? Last year, Congress passed the historic California
Desert Protection Act, the largest single designation
of parks and wilderness areas ever in the lower 48
states. This year, Congress is trying to undermine the
bill by not appropriating money for the Park Service to
manage the Mojave Preserve, giving it to back BLM
instead.

II. REPUBLICAN MAIN CHARGES AND OUR RESPONSE:

Republican Claim: All we're saying is that the Park Service
should do a study before assuming management; in the
meantime let BLM do it. (Regula 12/18)

Response:

? The California Desert bill made the area a national
park; those who fought that bill and lost should not
now repeal it through the budget.

? This could allow the area to be open to motorcycle
races and open

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-pit mining and other uses inappropriate
to a national park.

III. MAIN SPECIFIC POLICY DIFFERENCES:

Objectionable Republican Proposal: The Interior appropriations
bill provides \$500,000 for development of the Preserve's
"management plan" at the Park Service -- to come from other NPS
operations. It also provides \$599,000 for BLM to manage the
land, and has report language that says BLM should manage the
Preserve.

Republican Claim: The Park Service is not ready to manage the Preserve.

Response:

? The GOP proposal would directly undermine the purpose of the California Desert Protection Act. By taking the study money from other NPS accounts, it would also negatively affect other parks.

Note: the original conference report provided \$1 for

NPS management, just to make the point. That was dropped in favor of the \$500,000 study -- funding for NPS management is now at \$0.

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COLUMBIA RIVER BASIN ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT PROJECT
(Interior appropriations)

I. MAIN AFFIRMATIVE POINTS:

? The GOP Interior appropriations bill blocks this Columbia River Basin study, an action which would impede sound resource management in the Pacific Northwest and potentially hurt salmon, commercial and sport fishermen, as well as potentially causing a return to legal gridlock in the NW.

II. REPUBLICAN MAIN CHARGES AND OUR RESPONSE:

Republican Claim: This study is costly and hasn't produced anything.

Response:

? The costs of NOT understanding the interaction between different land management policies and their effects on water quality, forests and fisheries is greater. For example, in 1991 courts locked up all NW federal forests because federal forest management policy failed to adequately obey environmental laws.

Republican Claim: The federal government should stop the study and exclude information on fisheries and watershed impacts, because the people of the Northwest need certainty.

Response:

? How does not studying potential threats to watersheds or salmon provide certainty to the thousands of people in the NW who depend on them for a living?

III. MAIN SPECIFIC POLICY DIFFERENCES:

Objectionable Republican Proposal: The conference report terminates comprehensive planning for the management of public lands in the Columbia River Basin by, in part, excluding information on fisheries and watersheds. It prohibits publication of a final Environmental Impact Statement or Record of Decision from the study.

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ENDANGERED SPECIES MORATORIUM
(Interior appropriations and CJS appropriations)

I. MAIN AFFIRMATIVE POINT:

? It is important to protect rare species for future generations and for future use in medicines and other products. Congress should not block endangered species protection through the budget process.

II. REPUBLICAN MAIN CHARGES AND OUR RESPONSE:

Republican Claim: The Endangered Species Act has not been re

□

-authorized.

Response:

? We should not allow irreplaceable genetic material (medicines, etc.) to be lost simply because Congress has not yet acted on the ESA. (Note: There are several GOP bills pending to which we object.)

Republican Claim: The ESA costs money and jobs.

Response:

? The solution is to improve the bill through the normal legislative process, not to block it through the budget.

? Although claims of job losses from ESA are overstated, the Clinton Administration has done more to make the ESA flexible than any previous Administration. For example, we implemented reforms so that the vast majority of American homeowners will never again have to worry about ESA, and we are actively working on a bipartisan basis on other significant reforms.

III. MAIN SPECIFIC POLICY DIFFERENCES:

Objectionable Republican Proposal: The Interior and CJS appropriations bills each impose a moratorium on future listings and critical habitat designations under the Endangered Species Act, for the Fish and Wildlife Service (DOI) and for the National Marine Fisheries Service (DOC/NOAA). The two riders are identical and each apply to both agencies. This means that no new wildlife can be declared threatened or endangered and that no new measures can be taken to protect endangered species.

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MARBLED MURRELET HABITAT DEFINITION

(Interior appropriations)

I. MAIN AFFIRMATIVE POINTS:

? Biologists should use the latest and soundest science in all their work. This provision, which seeks to make permanent the habitat definition of the endangered the marbled murrelet seabird, flies in the face of sound science. It could lead to increased clear

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-cutting of ancient forests, hurt water quality and negatively affect salmon and other commercial fisheries.

II. REPUBLICAN MAIN CHARGES AND OUR RESPONSE:

Republican Claim: The people of the Northwest have been yanked around by environmentalists and their supporters in the federal government and the courts for too long. We passed the Rescissions Act to increase logging and create jobs without interference from people who want to put endangered species ahead of people. This bill just reinforces the Rescissions Act and makes permanent the definition of habitat that's in that bill. It just provides stability.

Response:

? Definitions of habitat are best left to the scientists and they should be able to change -- as they always do -- when scientific information evolves.

III. MAIN SPECIFIC POLICY DIFFERENCES:

Objectionable Republican Proposal: The Interior appropriations bill seeks to make permanent the habitat definition found in the Rescissions Act, specifically for the marbled murrelet. The Rescissions Act exempts from logging old

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-growth forests where
marbled murrelets are "known to be nesting."
The meaning of "known to be nesting" is currently in litigation
(the more scientifically

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-sound Fish and Wildlife Service meaning
is being challenged by industry), and this provision's ultimate
effect should it become law is uncertain. In any case, the
Administration believes that habitat definitions should be able
to evolve as the science evolves.

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CLIMATE CHANGE/ENERGY EFFICIENCY
(Interior appropriations)

I. MAIN AFFIRMATIVE POINTS:

? The Administration is addressing climate change by
promoting cost

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-effective, mostly voluntary measures to
reduce greenhouse gases. For example, Department of
Energy (DOE) conservation programs will help the U.S.
meet its international commitments on greenhouse gases
while creating new technologies and jobs, saving
consumers money, and reducing oil imports.

II. REPUBLICAN CHARGES AND OUR RESPONSE:

Republican claim: Climate change is "liberal, claptrap
science" so money should not be spent on climate

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-related
programs.

Response:

? The Intergovernmental Panel On Climate Change (a
50

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-country, 1500 scientist group) just concluded that
human

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-induced global warming is occurring and that
current world commitments are inadequate.

Republican claim: DOE's energy efficiency programs are
"corporate welfare" -- they fund technology development the
private sector should do on its own.

Response:

? These programs cause the private sector to do more to
help the environment than they would on their own. Yet
industry has to pull its own weight by providing
private matching funds.

? About a third of this funding goes to states to help
low

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-income people to weatherize their homes, producing
permanent savings.

Republican Claim: These programs produce few benefits or
successes.

Response:

? Over 100 new technologies have resulted from these
programs, with cumulative energy savings over \$3

billion and a 5:1 benefit/cost ratio.

III. MAIN SPECIFIC POLICY DIFFERENCES:

Objectionable Republican Policy Proposal: Funding cut for DOE energy conservation by about 40%.

Response: Add

□

-back at least \$75 million to DOE's energy efficiency for FY 1996.

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PRINTER FONT 11_POINT_ROMAN
ARCTIC NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE (ANWR)
(Reconciliation)

I. MAIN AFFIRMATIVE POINTS:

? President Clinton said he would veto any Reconciliation Bill that opened the coastal plain of Arctic Refuge to oil and gas drilling. Development of Arctic Refuge would threaten a unique and biologically rich ecosystem that is home to hundreds of plant and animal species and provides the most important calving area for the porcupine caribou.

II. REPUBLICAN MAIN CHARGES AND OUR RESPONSE:

Republican Claim: New technologies reduce environmental impacts.

Response:

? Although the "footprint" of new drilling technology is smaller, it's still an environmental threat -- the infrastructure would still be very large and disturbing, including pipelines, roads, and port facilities.

Republican Claim: The Administration is denying poor, indigenous people access to this valuable resource in their homeland.

Response:

? The native people of Alaska are split in this issue. The Gwich'in (who traditionally hunt land mammals) oppose opening the Refuge. The Inupiat (who traditionally hunt sea mammals) support it.

? Every Alaskan already receives an annual check from the state from oil revenues (\$990 this year) while paying no state income tax or sales tax.

III. MAIN SPECIFIC POLICY DIFFERENCES:

Republican Claim: The reconciliation bill includes a provision opening the Arctic Refuge, which they assume reduces the deficit by \$1.3 billion.

Response:

? OMB estimates revenues of only \$850 million due to lower oil prices and other factors. Even this assumes the state will not sue for the 90% of the money to which they are entitled under the AK statehood act.

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WARD VALLEY LAND TRANSFER
(Reconciliation)

I. MAIN AFFIRMATIVE POINTS:

? The Administration supports transfer of federal lands (DOI) to the State of California for the establishment of a low

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-level radioactive waste site -- if certain conditions are met to protect health and safety, build public confidence, and to answer scientific questions raised by the National Academy of Science.

II. REPUBLICAN MAIN CHARGES AND OUR RESPONSE:

Republican Claim: Legislative transfer is necessary to bring the process to completion. The Administration is demanding permanent involvement for the federal government by insisting on binding and enforceable conditions.

Response:

? Great progress had been made towards an agreement with the state when the state pulled out in September after this option became a possibility. The Administration must insist that the conditions agreed to by the state are actually carried out.

Republican Claim: There are no serious issues for worry if the state turns the land into a low

☐

-level radioactive waste site.

Response:

? There are many serious health issues that state and federal negotiators had addressed during their discussions. Issues that had been raised by the NAS included testing for tritium and chloride 36, long

☐

-term monitoring, and peer review. The Administration feels strongly that it is a responsibility to help resolve these questions.

III. MAIN SPECIFIC POLICY DIFFERENCES:

Objectionable Republican Proposal: Reconciliation includes a provision for the transfer of federal land to the State of California without conditions.

Response:

? An agreement without the tests and safety measures recommended by the NAS and without administrative enforcement or judicial review is really no agreement at all. The people of California deserve more than just promises to follow public health safeguards.

? Note: New, negative information about a former low

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-level site in NV has drawn new attention to this issue. DOI has

asked USGS whether there is anything about the discoveries that should influence Administration decisions on Ward Valley. There is no answer yet.

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PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN

MINING REFORM

(Reconciliation)

I. MAIN AFFIRMATIVE POINTS:

? The GOP budget includes provision that allows billions of dollars of public minerals to be given away at a fraction of their true value. Their mining law "reform" would do little to correct the problems with the current law that recently required the Secretary of Interior to deed away a billion dollars in minerals for \$275.

II. REPUBLICAN MAIN CHARGES AND OUR RESPONSE:

Republican Claim: The reform proposal collects from industry royalties on minerals for the first time ever. And it charges industry the "fair market value" of the land.

Response:

? Their royalty of 5% would be on the "net," which would be determined in such a way that little revenue would be generated. (Other mineral industries pay royalties equivalent to about an 8% gross royalty.) The Republicans grandfather so many claims (about 600) and permit so many loopholes, very little revenue would be raised from this proposal. And collecting such a low fee for the value of the "surface" is still like selling Fort Knox for the value of its rooftop.

Republican Claim: Some reform is better than no reform.

Response:

? Real reform is better than sham reform.

III. MAIN SPECIFIC POLICY DIFFERENCES:

Objectionable Republican Proposal: Their bill allows patenting of mineral claims on Federal lands to continue while only collecting \$1 million a year from a 5% "net" royalty and the "market value" of the surface rights to the land.

Republican Claim: Industry cannot afford to pay more than this.

Response:

? Industry is getting public minerals far below their value at a price set in 1872. The issue is to bring in

a level of revenue that is fair to the industry and the taxpayer. For example, a 4% gross royalty would bring in a very reasonable \$100 million a year.

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Brian J. Johnson (JOHNSON_BJ) (CEQ)

CREATION DATE/TIME:28-DEC-1995 15:17:00.04

SUBJECT: basic budget/environment arguments

TO: Jason S. Goldberg (GOLDBERG_JS) (OPD)

READ:28-DEC-1995 15:20:33.96

TEXT:

Jason,

Here's a redraft of my earlier piece on the basic, big-picture budget arguments and our response. This is the one I started last week because we seemed to have a lot of specific information but no general information. It's sort of like a cover memo for the issue briefs we wrote last week.

OMB has reviewed it.

Note that the very first affirmative bullet -- with the pointing hand -- is still in flux. I'm quoting a TJ memo ("funding at inflation") but apparently the big-shots haven't settled that point. It's not clear to me when they plan to settle it.

If you want to use the piece in the meantime, you could easily reword that bullet to make it super-general: "our budget protects the environment." The rest of the piece isn't really dependent on the exact phrasing, although the bullet is used again in the last section. Both times I put it in brackets and italics.

Call me.

BJ

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE:28-DEC-1995 15:07:00.00

ATT BODYPART TYPE:p

ATT CREATOR: Brian J. Johnson

TEXT:

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN

PUBLIC HEALTH & ENVIRONMENT

Basic Budget Arguments

December 28, 1995

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN_ITALIC

[P]rotecting our environment is a fundamental community value for all Americans, and it can't be sacrificed to balance the budget. Because we cherish our children, we want to be sure the water they drink and the food they eat won't make them sick. Because we honor our parents, we want the air they breathe to be clean so they can live long and healthy lives and not be housebound by smog. Because we believe that what God created, we must not destroy, each of us has a sacred obligation to pass on a clean planet to future generations.

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN

President Clinton

Radio Address 11/4/95

I. MAIN AFFIRMATIVE POINTS:

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN_ITALIC

[? Under the President's budget, our core environmental programs will increase at or above the rate of inflation through 2002. [Note: exact phrasing still to be decided.]]

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN

? We should remember why we are balancing the budget in the first place -- to create a better world for the future. It would be inconsistent with our purpose to balance the budget at the expense of the environment.

- We must safeguard the health of our families.

- We must protect our parks and public lands for our children and future generations.

II. REPUBLICAN MAIN CHARGES AND OUR RESPONSE:

Republican Charge: The environment is not a problem.

Response:

? One in three Americans still lives in an area where the air is too polluted to meet health standards. Forty percent of rivers, lakes and streams are too polluted to meet health standards. Ten million children under the age of 12 live within four miles of a toxic dump site. Thirty million people live in communities that have violated safe drinking water standards within the past year.

Republican Charge: Everything must be cut and the environment is no exception.

Response:

? The Republican 7

☐

-year budget singles out the environment for disproportionate budget cuts, specifically including cuts to clean and safe water, land management, energy efficiency and national parks. For example, the GOP budget resolution calls for a 16% cut in absolute dollars in 2002 from 1995 levels for general funding for the environment and natural resources, which includes priority programs at EPA, DOI, USDA and NOAA. [Note: this number is Function 300, which doesn't include some environmental funding such as DOE.]

? The Republican budget cuts next year's environmental funding disproportionately. While total NDD funding is cut 3.7%, funding for the environment is cut more than 10%. For EPA alone, the GOP appropriations bills cut funding 22 percent from the request, including cuts of 25 percent for enforcement, 25 percent for Superfund, 30 percent for clean water and 45 percent for safe drinking water.

Republican Charge: We just need to focus on high

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-priority items. "I love the environment, but I'm cheap at loving the environment." (Gingrich 2/95)

Response:

? Public health is already suffering. EPA is already putting off enforcement and inspections of potentially hazardous facilities.

? Parks and public lands are already suffering. As the President noted at Yellowstone this year, the national park service has already been forced to defer maintenance and improvements to a great degree and many parks have fallen into a state of disrepair.

Republican Charge: The money is being wasted. The system is broken. The regulators are out of control. "There is no

excuse for throwing away resources just because it [the environment] has a good title." (Gingrich 2/95)

Response:

? Environmental protection has been a success.

Twenty

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-five years ago, Lake Erie was dead and the Cuyahoga river burned. Today, the Cuyahoga is the center of a revitalized Cleveland. That progress is important;

Money Magazine's latest survey shows that home

□

-buyers

rate clean water and air #1 and 2 in their list of concerns -- higher than crime or taxes. This is no time to go backward.

? We do need to reinvent environmental protection. This Administration has done more to change environmental policy than anyone (e.g., cutting paperwork at EPA 25% and 16,000 pages of regulations government

□

-wide). But

EPA can't maintain current programs and reinvent itself if it has a 22 percent budget cut. That would hurt regulatory reform.

Republican Charge: Environmental protection costs American jobs and productivity.

Response:

? Baloney. Study after study has shown it's simply not true. In fact, recent studies show just the opposite -- that environmental rules make businesses more productive by encouraging investment in newer, cleaner equipment. Finally, environmental tech is one of the fastest growing export markets -- \$200 billion per year.

III. MAIN SPECIFIC POLICY DIFFERENCES:

Objectionable Republican Proposal #1: The Republicans are using the budget process as a catchall for various special interest resource giveaways and objectionable policy riders that have nothing to do with the budget. Some of the most important (i.e., included in veto messages) include:

? Reconciliation. Opening the Arctic Refuge, sham mining reform, transfer of Ward Valley without public safeguards.

? Interior appropriations. Expanding clear

□

-cutting in

the Tongass, blocking the Columbia River Basin study (salmon recovery), undermining the CA Desert Mojave National Preserve, enacting an ESA moratorium, and unscientific habitat definitions under the Rescissions Act.

? VA/HUD appropriations. Blocking EPA's ability to stop the destruction of wetlands, and various other objectionable clauses in report language (including one attempting to block expansion of "right

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-to

□

-know"

programs where EPA collects information on chemical

releases for public use).

Response:

? Clean bills -- we should "[e]liminate all extraneous provisions in the budget that reduce environmental protection." (Panetta letter 11/24)

Objectionable Republican Proposal #2: The GOP budget singles out the environment for disproportionate cuts.

Response:

? Addback to FY96. \$966m to EPA and at least \$75m to DOE energy conservation/climate change.

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN_ITALIC

[[? Continue that funding at inflation. Under the President's budget, our core environmental programs will increase at or above the rate of inflation through 2002.]]

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN

Republican Charge: What's all this money for? It's not all going to Yellowstone.

Response: Following are the major areas of environmental funding:

? Water. Two of EPA's largest accounts are for clean water and safe drinking water. Nothing could be more fundamental to the health and livelihoods of the American people than ensuring safe drinking water and protecting our rivers, lakes and streams.

? Cleaning up Toxic Dumps. (Superfund & Federal Facilities Cleanup.) One in four Americans -- including more than 10 million children under the age of 12 -- lives within four miles of a toxic dump site. Other communities live in the shadow of nuclear and other hazardous defense facilities. We shouldn't put their health at risk to balance the budget; we have an obligation to clean up those sites.

? EPA Enforcement and Standard Setting. The vetoed appropriation bill cuts these 25% and 17%, respectively. Standard setting and non

□

-Superfund

enforcement are contained in EPA's operating budget, one of the most important accounts in all of environmental protection. As noted above, enforcement is already suffering.

? Parks and Public Lands. This funding provides public

access to national parks and national forests, and access to timber, minerals and grazing land.

? Climate Change. (Incl. energy efficiency and renewables.) These programs create jobs and save money. They're cost

□

-effective and will pay off far into the future -- helping reduce our dependence on foreign oil and guard against climate change and other air pollution.

? Environmental Technology. Developing cheaper, cleaner and smarter technologies will boost American business, expand exports, create jobs and provide new ways to

clean up pollution. Cuts here would be penny wise and pound foolish.

? Fish and Wildlife Protection. These small accounts can save larger amounts of time and money later by helping to keep the fishing industry afloat and protecting genetic diversity for medicines and other products. The fish and wildlife programs also benefit sportsmen.

? Environmental Science. Only through adequate knowledge can we focus on the highest risks to our health and environment. Science provides the foundation for sound environmental decision

□

-making.

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Jason S. Goldberg (GOLDBERG_JS) (OPD)

CREATION DATE/TIME: 4-JAN-1996 11:23:19.44

SUBJECT: Attached

TO: Shelley N. Fidler (FIDLER_S) (CEQ)

READ: 4-JAN-1996 11:25:12.51

TEXT:

attached.

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 4-JAN-1996 11:22:00.00

ATT BODYPART TYPE:p

ATT CREATOR: Jason S. Goldberg

TEXT:

PRINTER FONT 11_POINT_ROMAN

TONGASS LOGGING

(Interior appropriations)

I. MAIN AFFIRMATIVE POINTS:

? Our national forests should be managed responsibly to
balance current needs and provide for future
generations.

? The Republican proposal for the Tongass expands
clear

□

-cutting in the world's largest temperate rain
forest in an environmentally and economically

□

-unsound
way. It would disregard science and public
involvement.

II. REPUBLICAN MAIN CHARGES AND OUR RESPONSE:

Republican Claim: "I have looked at the bill and I do not
find the words 'clear

□

-cutting.'" (Regula 12/18)

Response:

? It doesn't have to spell it out -- that's how they log
up there and what the management option they mandate
would provide. Simply put, the GOP wants more
clear

□

-cutting than the Administration feels is
responsible.

Republican Claim: The logging is necessary to create jobs.

Response:

? There are better ways to create jobs in a time of
budget cutting than with this direct federal subsidy.

Even conservatives, such as Karl Hess of the Cato

Institute oppose the measure. He calls it

"silvicultural socialism." (12/7)

? Fishing is SE AK's #1 industry and the tourism industry
has a higher payroll than timber; both of these
industries lose under the GOP proposal.

III. MAIN SPECIFIC POLICY DIFFERENCES:

Objectionable Republican Proposal: The language forces the USFS to operate under "Alternative P," an old forest management plan which would mandate an allowable logging level 44% higher than the 10

□

-year average. Changes in the plan could not be made until after FY 97. The provision also overturns a Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals decision that requires the USFS to do an environmental review of a previously awarded contract with the Alaska Pulp Corp.

Republican Claim: This cutting is not really bad for the environment. This environmental analysis is not warranted.

Response: With regard to the environment, we disagree.

Congress should not expand this subsidy. In any case, Congress should not

micro

□

-manage each forest's policy from Washington and disallow public comment and the concept of multiple use.

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PRINTER FONT 12 POINT ROMAN

MOJAVE (CA) DESERT NATIONAL PRESERVE

(Interior appropriations)

I. MAIN AFFIRMATIVE POINT:

? Last year, Congress passed the historic California Desert Protection Act, the largest single designation of parks and wilderness areas ever in the lower 48 states. This year, Congress is trying to undermine the bill by not appropriating money for the Park Service to manage the Mojave Preserve, giving it to back BLM instead.

II. REPUBLICAN MAIN CHARGES AND OUR RESPONSE:

Republican Claim: All we're saying is that the Park Service should do a study before assuming management; in the meantime let BLM do it. (Regula 12/18)

Response:

? The California Desert bill made the area a national park; those who fought that bill and lost should not now repeal it through the budget.

? This could allow the area to be open to motorcycle races and open

□

-pit mining and other uses inappropriate to a national park.

III. MAIN SPECIFIC POLICY DIFFERENCES:

Objectionable Republican Proposal: The Interior appropriations bill provides \$500,000 for development of the Preserve's "management plan" at the Park Service -- to come from other NPS operations. It also provides \$599,000 for BLM to manage the land, and has report language that says BLM should manage the Preserve.

Republican Claim: The Park Service is not ready to manage the Preserve.

Response:

? The GOP proposal would directly undermine the purpose of the California Desert Protection Act. By taking the

study money from other NPS accounts, it would also negatively affect other parks.

Note: the original conference report provided \$1 for

NPS management, just to make the point. That was dropped in favor of the \$500,000 study -- funding for NPS management is now at \$0.

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COLUMBIA RIVER BASIN ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT PROJECT (Interior appropriations)

I. MAIN AFFIRMATIVE POINTS:

? The GOP Interior appropriations bill blocks this Columbia River Basin study, an action which would impede sound resource management in the Pacific Northwest and potentially hurt salmon, commercial and sport fishermen, as well as potentially causing a return to legal gridlock in the NW.

II. REPUBLICAN MAIN CHARGES AND OUR RESPONSE:

Republican Claim: This study is costly and hasn't produced anything.

Response:

? The costs of NOT understanding the interaction between different land management policies and their effects on water quality, forests and fisheries is greater. For example, in 1991 courts locked up all NW federal forests because federal forest management policy failed to adequately obey environmental laws.

Republican Claim: The federal government should stop the study and exclude information on fisheries and watershed impacts, because the people of the Northwest need certainty.

Response:

? How does not studying potential threats to watersheds or salmon provide certainty to the thousands of people in the NW who depend on them for a living?

III. MAIN SPECIFIC POLICY DIFFERENCES:

Objectionable Republican Proposal: The conference report terminates comprehensive planning for the management of public lands in the Columbia River Basin by, in part, excluding information on fisheries and watersheds. It prohibits publication of a final Environmental Impact Statement or Record of Decision from the study.

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ENDANGERED SPECIES MORATORIUM (Interior appropriations and CJS appropriations)

I. MAIN AFFIRMATIVE POINT:

? It is important to protect rare species for future generations and for future use in medicines and other products. Congress should not block endangered species protection through the budget process.

II. REPUBLICAN MAIN CHARGES AND OUR RESPONSE:

Republican Claim: The Endangered Species Act has not been re

□

-authorized.

Response:

? We should not allow irreplaceable genetic material (medicines, etc.) to be lost simply because Congress has not yet acted on the ESA. (Note: There are several GOP bills pending to which we object.)

Republican Claim: The ESA costs money and jobs.

Response:

? The solution is to improve the bill through the normal legislative process, not to block it through the budget.

? Although claims of job losses from ESA are overstated, the Clinton Administration has done more to make the ESA flexible than any previous Administration. For example, we implemented reforms so that the vast majority of American homeowners will never again have to worry about ESA, and we are actively working on a bipartisan basis on other significant reforms.

III. MAIN SPECIFIC POLICY DIFFERENCES:

Objectionable Republican Proposal: The Interior and CJS appropriations bills each impose a moratorium on future listings and critical habitat designations under the Endangered Species Act, for the Fish and Wildlife Service (DOI) and for the National Marine Fisheries Service (DOC/NOAA). The two riders are identical and each apply to both agencies. This means that no new wildlife can be declared threatened or endangered and that no new measures can be taken to protect endangered species.

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MARbled MURRELET HABITAT DEFINITION

(Interior appropriations)

I. MAIN AFFIRMATIVE POINTS:

? Biologists should use the latest and soundest science in all their work. This provision, which seeks to make permanent the habitat definition of the endangered the marbled murrelet seabird, flies in the face of sound science. It could lead to increased clear

□

-cutting of
ancient forests, hurt water quality and negatively affect salmon and other commercial fisheries.

II. REPUBLICAN MAIN CHARGES AND OUR RESPONSE:

Republican Claim: The people of the Northwest have been yanked around by environmentalists and their supporters in the federal government and the courts for too long. We passed the Rescissions Act to increase logging and create jobs without interference from people who want to put endangered species ahead of people. This bill just reinforces the Rescissions Act and makes permanent the definition of habitat that's in that bill. It just provides stability.

Response:

? Definitions of habitat are best left to the scientists and they should be able to change -- as they always do -- when scientific information evolves.

III. MAIN SPECIFIC POLICY DIFFERENCES:

Objectionable Republican Proposal: The Interior appropriations bill seeks to make permanent the habitat definition found in the Rescissions Act, specifically for the marbled murrelet. The Rescissions Act exempts from logging old

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-growth forests where
marbled murrelets are "known to be nesting."
The meaning of "known to be nesting" is currently in litigation (the more scientifically

□

-sound Fish and Wildlife Service meaning is being challenged by industry), and this provision's ultimate effect should it become law is uncertain. In any case, the Administration believes that habitat definitions should be able to evolve as the science evolves.

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CLIMATE CHANGE/ENERGY EFFICIENCY

(Interior appropriations)

I. MAIN AFFIRMATIVE POINTS:

? The Administration is addressing climate change by promoting cost

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-effective, mostly voluntary measures to reduce greenhouse gases. For example, Department of Energy (DOE) conservation programs will help the U.S. meet its international commitments on greenhouse gases while creating new technologies and jobs, saving consumers money, and reducing oil imports.

II. REPUBLICAN CHARGES AND OUR RESPONSE:

Republican claim: Climate change is "liberal, claptrap science" so money should not be spent on climate

□

-related programs.

Response:

? The Intergovernmental Panel On Climate Change (a 50

□

-country, 1500 scientist group) just concluded that human

□

-induced global warming is occurring and that current world commitments are inadequate.

Republican claim: DOE's energy efficiency programs are "corporate welfare" -- they fund technology development the private sector should do on its own.

Response:

? These programs cause the private sector to do more to help the environment than they would on their own. Yet industry has to pull its own weight by providing private matching funds.

? About a third of this funding goes to states to help low

□

-income people to weatherize their homes, producing permanent savings.

Republican Claim: These programs produce few benefits or successes.

Response:

? Over 100 new technologies have resulted from these programs, with cumulative energy savings over \$3 billion and a 5:1 benefit/cost ratio.

III. MAIN SPECIFIC POLICY DIFFERENCES:

Objectionable Republican Policy Proposal: Funding cut for DOE energy conservation by about 40%.

Response: Add

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-back at least \$75 million to DOE's energy efficiency for FY 1996.

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PRINTER FONT 11_POINT_ROMAN

ARCTIC NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE (ANWR)

(Reconciliation)

I. MAIN AFFIRMATIVE POINTS:

? President Clinton said he would veto any Reconciliation Bill that opened the coastal plain of Arctic Refuge to oil and gas drilling. Development of Arctic Refuge would threaten a unique and biologically rich ecosystem that is home to hundreds of plant and animal species and provides the most important calving area for the porcupine caribou.

II. REPUBLICAN MAIN CHARGES AND OUR RESPONSE:

Republican Claim: New technologies reduce environmental impacts.

Response:

? Although the "footprint" of new drilling technology is smaller, it's still an environmental threat -- the infrastructure would still be very large and disturbing, including pipelines, roads, and port facilities.

Republican Claim: The Administration is denying poor, indigenous people access to this valuable resource in their homeland.

Response:

? The native people of Alaska are split in this issue. The Gwich'in (who traditionally hunt land mammals) oppose opening the Refuge. The Inupiat (who traditionally hunt sea mammals) support it.

? Every Alaskan already receives an annual check from the state from oil revenues (\$990 this year) while paying no state income tax or sales tax.

III. MAIN SPECIFIC POLICY DIFFERENCES:

Republican Claim: The reconciliation bill includes a provision opening the Arctic Refuge, which they assume reduces the deficit by \$1.3 billion.

Response:

? OMB estimates revenues of only \$850 million due to lower oil prices and other factors. Even this assumes the state will not sue for the 90% of the money to which they are entitled under the AK statehood act.

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WARD VALLEY LAND TRANSFER

(Reconciliation)

I. MAIN AFFIRMATIVE POINTS:

? The Administration supports transfer of federal lands (DOI) to the State of California for the establishment of a low

□

-level radioactive waste site -- if certain conditions are met to protect health and safety, build public confidence, and to answer scientific questions raised by the National Academy of Science.

II. REPUBLICAN MAIN CHARGES AND OUR RESPONSE:

Republican Claim: Legislative transfer is necessary to bring the process to completion. The Administration is demanding permanent involvement for the federal government by insisting on binding and enforceable conditions.

Response:

? Great progress had been made towards an agreement with the state when the state pulled out in September after this option became a possibility. The Administration must insist that the conditions agreed to by the state are actually carried out.

Republican Claim: There are no serious issues for worry if the state turns the land into a low

□

-level radioactive waste site.

Response:

? There are many serious health issues that state and federal negotiators had addressed during their discussions. Issues that had been raised by the NAS included testing for tritium and chloride 36, long

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-term monitoring, and peer review. The Administration feels strongly that it is a responsibility to help resolve these questions.

III. MAIN SPECIFIC POLICY DIFFERENCES:

Objectionable Republican Proposal: Reconciliation includes a provision for the transfer of federal land to the State of California without conditions.

Response:

? An agreement without the tests and safety measures recommended by the NAS and without administrative enforcement or judicial review is really no agreement at all. The people of California deserve more than just promises to follow public health safeguards.

? Note: New, negative information about a former low

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-level site in NV has drawn new attention to this issue. DOI has

asked USGS whether there is anything about the discoveries that should influence Administration

decisions on Ward Valley. There is no answer yet.

[]

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN

MINING REFORM

(Reconciliation)

I. MAIN AFFIRMATIVE POINTS:

? The GOP budget includes provision that allows billions of dollars of public minerals to be given away at a fraction of their true value. Their mining law "reform" would do little to correct the problems with the current law that recently required the Secretary of Interior to deed away a billion dollars in minerals for \$275.

II. REPUBLICAN MAIN CHARGES AND OUR RESPONSE:

Republican Claim: The reform proposal collects from industry royalties on minerals for the first time ever. And it charges industry the "fair market value" of the land.

Response:

? Their royalty of 5% would be on the "net," which would be determined in such a way that little revenue would be generated. (Other mineral industries pay royalties equivalent to about an 8% gross royalty.) The Republicans grandfather so many claims (about 600) and permit so many loopholes, very little revenue would be raised from this proposal. And collecting such a low fee for the value of the "surface" is still like selling Fort Knox for the value of its rooftop.

Republican Claim: Some reform is better than no reform.

Response:

? Real reform is better than sham reform.

III. MAIN SPECIFIC POLICY DIFFERENCES:

Objectionable Republican Proposal: Their bill allows patenting of mineral claims on Federal lands to continue while only collecting \$1 million a year from a 5% "net" royalty and the "market value" of the surface rights to the land.

Republican Claim: Industry cannot afford to pay more than this.

Response:

? Industry is getting public minerals far below their value at a price set in 1872. The issue is to bring in

a level of revenue that is fair to the industry and the taxpayer. For example, a 4% gross royalty would bring in a very reasonable \$100 million a year.

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Brian J. Johnson (JOHNSON_BJ) (CEQ)

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-JAN-1996 13:46:32.58

SUBJECT: fyi cafe (fm sierra club)

TO: Wesley P. Warren (WARREN_W) (CEQ)

READ: 9-JAN-1996 15:12:04.35

TO: Ellen S. Seidman (SEIDMAN_E) (OPD)

READ:10-JAN-1996 09:38:20.73

TO: Linda L. Lance (LANCE_L) Autoforward to: Remote Addressee

READ:NOT READ

TEXT:

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 5-JAN-1996 06:14:00.00

ATT BODYPART TYPE:E

ATT CREATOR: owner-sc-action

ATT SUBJECT: SC Action #155 House Fails to Muster Votes for Override

ATT TO: sc-action (sc-action@IGC.APC.ORG@INET@EOPMRX)

TEXT:

Defending the Environmental Agenda
January 5, 1995

"...Words are a form of action, capable of influencing change.
Their articulation represents a complete, lived experience."
-- Ingrid Bengis

Sierra Club Legislative Hotline - 202-675-2394
Sierra Club National Headquarters - 415-776-2211
Sierra Club World Wide Web - <http://www.sierraclub.org>

White House Comment Line - 202-456-1111
White House Fax Line - 202-456-2461
Clinton's e-mail - president@whitehouse.gov
Gore's e-mail - vice.president@whitehouse.gov
White House Address - 1600 Pennsylvania Ave, Washington, DC 20500

US Capitol Switchboard - 202-224-3121

Contents:

Main Ring: House Fails to Muster Enough Votes to Override Vetoes
Budget: Cashing Out On Farm Conservation
Science: 1995 - Warmest Year On Record
In The Polls: S. Carolina Repubs Favor Stronger Environmental Laws
In The Press: Two Battles - Budget & Environment

MAIN RING: HOUSE FAILS TO MUSTER ENOUGH VOTES TO OVERRIDE VETOES
In a futile attempt to shift blame for the federal government shutdown

back on the President, the House of Representatives failed to override President Clinton's veto of the Interior Dept funding bill. On a vote of 239-177, the House failed to gather the two-thirds majority needed to override the President's veto. Realizing that they did not have the votes, House GOP leaders yesterday shelved plans to bring the EPA funding bill to a full House vote.

Also yesterday, as the federal government shutdown moved into its 19th day, the House continued to be apart of the problem and not the solution by rejecting a Senate bill to reopen parts of the government.

BUDGET: CASHING OUT ON FARM CONSERVATION

The Budget Reconciliation bill passed by Congress and vetoed by President Clinton would, among other things, significantly weaken federal support for agricultural conservation. Many programs of which were developed and lobbied for by the Sierra Club in past farm bills.

Until these anti-environment provisions are negotiated out, the reconciliation bill remains a threat to rural conservation. The bill cuts \$340 million in funding for mandatory conservation programs in addition to cutting discretionary funds for conservation programs. The bill's most troubling impact in this time of fiscal restraint is that federal conservation funds would be poorly used, and USDA's cost effectiveness in achieving agriculture conservation objectives would be reduced. The result will be more soil erosion, less wildlife and poorer water quality.

When the agriculture conferees released their part of the Budget Reconciliation bill, the public was assured that farm program participants would still be required to implement conservation plans on highly erodible lands and refrain from draining wetlands in return for the benefits they receive.

That is misleading. The bill provides that the Secretary of Agriculture MAY withhold farm program benefits to producers who fail to meet these requirements. Current law says the Secretary SHALL withhold such benefits. Thus, the Act gives the Secretary discretion to suspend enforcement of these provisions.

Removal of this prerequisite sacrifices common sense to ideology. Seventy-eight percent of farmers support conservation compliance, according to a recent American Farmland Trust poll. They know that societies that squander their soil cannot survive. Congress should listen to them and the majority of the American public that supports environmental protection, rather than the vocal minority that opposes conservation.

ACTION: Urge your representative, senators, and President Clinton to fight for a reauthorized farm bill that continues all the conservation programs in the 1985 Farm Bill. Farm bill reauthorization, not the budget reconciliation process, is the forum to examine farm program provisions.

SCIENCE: 1995 - WARMEST YEAR ON RECORD

On the front page of the New York Times today is more news about global warming. You will remember that in the fall of 1994 repeated announcements by the IPCC, the international panel of experts on global climate, warned that global warming is occurring, has already resulted in an increase in global average temperatures and is, at least, partially caused by pollution. Now, both U.S. and British sources report that 1995 was the hottest year ever recorded. Additionally, the period from 1991 to 1995 was found to be the warmest 5 year period on record. Scientists say that this surface warming trend fits with that found in the 1980s which saw the two previous warmest 5 year periods on record. That 1991-1995 was so warm came as a surprise considering the cooling influence of the 1991 eruption of Mount Pinatubo in the Philippines.

This increase in the earth's surface temperature poses a threat to the health and well being of the earth's animals and plants, including humans.

While some have pointed to the less dramatic warming picture presented by satellite measurements of atmospheric temperature as evidence that concern is not warranted, even the scientists who study the satellite data are concerned. As Dr. John Christy of the University of Alabama pointed out, "Of course we only live in the bottom [of the atmosphere]..."

WHO SAYS NOBODY DOES ANYTHING ABOUT THE WEATHER?

As this new information was being announced the most anti-environmental Congress in memory is preparing to restrict the U.S.'s ability to reduce pollution damage to the earth's climate. H.R. 2200 is a bill to strike the President's authority to raise fuel efficiency standards, also known as CAFE, for the U.S fleet of automobiles. Introduced by Rep. Upton (R-MI) it would reverse what progress was won after a full year of "Car Talks," negotiations between industry, environmentalists and state and local government representatives appointed by the President in 1994 and completed at the end of last year. The burning of fossil fuels produce greenhouse gases, the overabundance of which are the cause of global warming. Automobiles are one of the primary manmade sources of these gases -- CO2. More efficient cars mean less gas burned and less CO2 emitted. If the President is removed from the CAFE process that would leave only the 104th Congress, who have already voted to freeze CAFE standards.

ACTION: The Sierra Club is working to stop this from happening and you can, too. Urge your Representative to oppose H.R. 2200.

IN THE POLLS: S. CAROLINA REPUBS FAVOR STRONGER ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS

"Hard-core Republicans in South Carolina are surprisingly lukewarm about the Republican revolution and its leader, Newt Gingrich, according to the State/WIS-News Poll. And most surprising. Republicans indicated strong support for maintaining -- even strengthening -- environmental laws. Eighty-four percent said strengthening environmental protection was either very important or somewhat important in deciding whom to vote for in the presidential primary." (The State [Columbia,SC])

IN THE PRESS: Two Battles - Budget & Environment

The Washington Post had this to say about the 1st session of the 104th Congress:

"There were two principal fights in Congress last year on domestic issues, the main one over the budget and a second over the federal regulatory system, environmental regulation particularly. The fight is anything but over, but mainly what it has produced thus far is neither reform nor a rollback, but a standoff."

"Much of the battle has been fought within the appropriations process. Congress has cut the budgets of environmental agencies, the enforcement budgets particularly, while adding various riders meant to nullify this part or that of standing law. The President has vetoed the appropriations bills. It isn't clear what will happen next. The House itself has become another area; on environmental issues moderate Republicans have turned themselves into almost a third party. As is true in the Senate as well, the Republican leadership must either deal with them or lose. The effect has been to force a reconsideration of some of the raw-edge positions previously taken."

%%%

This environmental alert was produced by the Sierra Club
Legislative Office, 408 C Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002,
Tel: (202) 547-1141, Fax: (202) 547-6009. Sierra Club 24-Hour
Legislative Hotline: (202) 675-2394.

The Sierra Club electronic mailing list is for legislative alerts and other important information. If you want to join our list, send e-mail to:

majordomo@igc.apc.org

with the following command in the body of your e-mail message:

subscribe sc-action

Commands in the "Subject:" line are not processed. If you have any questions or problems regarding the mailing list, please send a message to sf.moderator@sierraclub.org.

For more information on becoming a member of the Sierra Club, or for information our Books and Outings programs, contact our national headquarters. Sierra Club, 730 Polk Street, San Francisco, CA 94109. Tel: (415) 776-2211 or e-mail to information@sierraclub.org, or....

The Sierra Club also has a "home page" on the "World-Wide-Web".

The web server is at the URL:

<http://www.sierraclub.org/>

The Sierra Club Home Page gives access to much information, including: an overview of the Sierra Club and its history; a searchable collection of Sierra Club Conservation policies; descriptions of 1995 Outings; how to contact local Sierra Club Chapters throughout North America and Sierra Club membership information.

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

===== ATTACHMENT 2 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 5-JAN-1996 20:12:00.00

ATT BODYPART TYPE:D

TEXT:

RFC-822-headers:

Received: from storm.eop.gov (storm.eop.gov)

by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.0-4 #6879) id <01HZNPWD00R400FGWB@PMDF.EOP.GOV> for johnson_bj@a1.eop.gov; Fri, 05 Jan 1996 17:00:04 -0400 (EDT)

Received: from igc5.igc.apc.org (root@igc5.igc.apc.org)

by STORM.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.0-4 #6879) id <01HZNPS1T4AM001UGO@STORM.EOP.GOV> for johnson_bj@a1.eop.gov; Fri, 05 Jan 1996 16:56:29 -0700 (MST)

Received: from cdp.igc.apc.org (cdp.igc.apc.org [192.82.108.1])

by igc5.igc.apc.org (8.7.3/8.7.3) with SMTP id MAA13994 for <@igc5.igc.org:sc-action-outgoing>; Fri, 05 Jan 1996 12:04:57 -0800 (PST)

Received: (from majordomo) by cdp.igc.apc.org (8.6.12/Revision: 1.214) id MAA22506 for @igc5:sc-action-outgoing; Fri, 05 Jan 1996 12:04:56 -0800

Received: (from uucp) by cdp.igc.apc.org (8.6.12/Revision: 1.214) id KAA00720 for sc-action@igc.apc.org; Fri, 05 Jan 1996 10:22:53 -0800

Received: from cc:Mail by sfsierra.sierraclub.org id AA820865698 Fri, 05 Jan 96 10:14:58

Precedence: bulk

===== END ATTACHMENT 2 =====

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Brian J. Johnson (JOHNSON_BJ) (CEQ)

CREATION DATE/TIME: 8-JAN-1996 17:52:00.38

SUBJECT: Call Wesley for budget stuff

TO: Jason S. Goldberg (GOLDBERG_JS) (OPD)

READ: 8-JAN-1996 17:58:28.22

TEXT:

Jason,

I'll be out Tues-Fri. If you need fact checks or have conference calls, call Wesley Warren, our budget policy person (6-5143) or Shelley or Katie, depending on the nature of the call.

Also, I spoke to Pauline about the list of GOP outrages that we have defeated, see attached email, fyi.

BJ

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 8-JAN-1996 17:23:00.00

ATT BODYPART TYPE:B

ATT CREATOR: Brian J. Johnson

ATT SUBJECT: environmental budget wins

ATT TO: Remote Addressee (lguide@ios.doi.gov@inet)

ATT TO: Remote Addressee (jworkman@ios.doi.gov@INET@EOPMRX)

ATT TO: Remote Addressee (bonney.melissa@epamail.epa.gov@INET)

ATT TO: Remote Addressee (wilson.reid@epamail.epa.gov@inet)

ATT CC: Pauline M. Abernathy (ABERNATHY_P)

ATT CC: Wesley P. Warren (WARREN_W)

TEXT:

Folks,

Attached is the latest version of the compilation of outrageous environmental budget provisions that we have defeated. (I'll fax you a version, too, in case this email doesn't come through.)

I'll be out of town the rest of the week. Please give Pauline Abernathy, who's compiling these things at NEC, a call (456-5374).

We may have to finish this shortly. Please fax your edits to Pauline at (456-2223) and copy Wesley Warren at CEQ (456-2710).

Wes and my intern Liz are also working on this, where their names appear in the text.

See ya,

Brian

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

===== ATTACHMENT 2 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 8-JAN-1996 17:23:00.00

ATT BODYPART TYPE:p

ATT CREATOR: Brian J. Johnson

TEXT:

PRINTER FONT 14_POINT_ROMAN
[FIFTY] DEFEATED GOP ANTI

□

-ENVIRONMENT

BUDGET PROPOSALS

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN
(DRAFT January 8, 1995)

Throughout the budget process the Republican Congressional leadership has tried to use the budget as a vehicle for various special interest environmental loopholes and natural resource giveaways, most of which have little or nothing to do with balancing the budget. Over the last year, the GOP attached perhaps [[50??]] different anti

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-health, safety and environment
provisions to various budget bills.

The vast majority of these measures were defeated by the President and Democrats in Congress. Following is a summary:

PRINTER FONT 14_POINT_ROMAN
SUMMARY

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN

17 Different Special Interest Loophole "Riders."
"EPA, the Gestapo of government," Rep. Tom DeLay (R

□

-TX), the
third

□

-ranking Republican in the House of Representatives, on the need for 17 "riders" to open loopholes in environmental laws 7/95. [[Liz -- need an exact date on this one -- I think it was in the Washington Times -- or check the Congressional Record...and make sure he was arguing for the riders at the time. I think it was but it might have been reg reform; each happened in July.]]

Proposal: Republicans in the House of Representatives attached 17 different, specific loopholes to the EPA Appropriations bill (HR 2099). The loopholes ranged from blocking environmental standards for oil refineries and hazardous waste facilities, to blocking the community right

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-to

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-know program, to prohibiting EPA enforcement of laws to keep raw sewage off beaches and out of waterways. Administration Response: The President denounced these riders, saying "[the bill] would be bad for our children, our health and our environment...This is Washington special interest politics at its most effective and at its worst." (8/1/95) After Democrats and moderate Republicans won a vote on the floor of the House to strip the riders, the GOP leadership took the remarkable step of voting again, and re

□

-inserting the riders.
Several weeks later, after twice delaying another vote in an

unsuccessful bid to whip their membership into keeping the riders, the moderates forced a third vote -- and the riders were removed. (Several of them remain in the less dangerous

but still highly objectionable form of report language.)
EPA Budget cuts. [[When there is an agreement that restores funds to EPA, we should reference where House started -- 34%, 50% enforcement -- not the 22% they're at now.]]

"At least if we don't close down the Environmental Protection Agency, we at least put a snaffle bit on them and ride the pony down," Rep. Dick Armey (R

□
-TX), the
second

□
-ranking Republican in the House of Representatives,
12/18/94.

Close National Parks.

"If you've been there once [Great Basin National Park], you don't need to go again" Rep. James Hansen (R

□
-UT),
11/06/94. "The question is not whether to close some of the parks, but how to accomplish this goal," Rep. James Hansen (R

□
-UT), 12/08/94.

Proposal: Republicans in Congress supported a proposal to create a National Parks Closure Commission and attached it to the Interior Appropriations bill (HR 1977).

Administration Response: President Clinton attacked proposals to close national parks in his radio address from Jackson Hole, WY, (8/26/95). He argued instead for reforms to park concessions and fees to better fund the national parks. Secretary Babbitt led the charge against the proposal, touring the country and repeatedly saying "As long as I am alive and breathing and Secretary of the Interior, they're not going to do this." (e.g., 3/31/95)

On Sept. 26, this proposal was rejected on the House floor. Not giving up, the House GOP sponsors immediately reattached it -- this time on the budget reconciliation bill (HR 2491). Following protests from the Administration and the public, the proposal was finally dropped from the budget. [[on the floor of the House - check]]

Slash Funding for National Parks.

"I love the environment, but I'm cheap at loving the environment," Speaker of the House Newt Gingrich (R

□
-GA),
2/95. [[Liz -- need the exact date on this one -- call Megan if you need to.]]

Proposal: The Republican budget resolution [(HR XXX)] specifically targeted national parks for budget cuts. The House of Representatives, in the Interior Appropriations

bill (HR 1977) ____ [[budget cut number.]]

Administration Response: The Administration repeatedly criticized this measure, which could have forced the closing of 200 parks and recreation areas. [[DOI have a quote or quote SAP?]]

The Senate and the Interior appropriations conference report largely restored funding for national parks, [[stat]].

Lift the Moratorium on Offshore Oil Drilling.

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN_ITALIC

[[Liz -- can you find a Livingston quote?]]

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN

Proposal: Republicans in Congress supported a proposal to lift the moratorium on oil and gas drilling on the Outer Continental Shelf, off the sensitive coastlines of California, Florida and other states, and attached it to the Interior Appropriations bill (HR 1977).

Administration Response: When the House subcommittee on Interior Appropriations voted to lift the moratorium June 20, President Clinton vehemently opposed the measure, saying "I will not allow oil and gas drilling off our nation's most sensitive coastlines on my watch. America's coastlines are simply too important to our economy and our way of life." The measure was dropped before reaching the House floor.

Halt New Standards For Meat Inspections.

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN_ITALIC

[[Wes -- quote??? -- call Eric Olsen?]]

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN

Proposal: The House Republicans included a provision in the Agriculture Appropriations bill (HR 1976) to delay a new Administration meat and poultry inspection program designed to protect people from E. coli and other contamination. Each year, thousands of people die and hundreds of thousands of people get sick from E. coli and other meat and poultry contamination. The new inspection standard is called the Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP). [[is that a misleading stat? I'm quoting an NGO group quoting USDA.]]

Administration Response: The President strongly supported the new meat safety standard, saying, "the federal government has been inspecting meat the same old way since the turn of the century. ...they touch it and smell it to see if it's safe, instead of using microscopes and high technology. That's crazy, and for the last two years we

have been working hard to change that, to reform the meat inspection rules so that Americans can be confident they're protected." (7/15/95) The Administration, in written comments on the Appropriations bill, objected strongly to the measure to delay the standard. (7/18/95)

The measure was dropped on the House floor. [[confirm]]

Lift the Mining Patent Moratorium.

"You might reasonably ask, how can a public official give away a billion dollars without going to jail?" Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt. [[Liz -- check date -- it was in Greenwire 3/28/95.]]

Proposal: Republicans in the Senate voted to lift the moratorium on new mining patents -- the process under the Mining Law of 1872 by which corporations can lay claim to billions of dollars worth of public minerals for as little as a few hundred dollars. They sought to lift the moratorium through the Interior Appropriations bill (HR 1977), and the House/Senate conference committee accepted the measure.

Administration Response: The Administration objected repeatedly to this measure, with the President saying, "Just

think of it: The Republican budget proposes to raise taxes on working families with incomes of less than \$27,000, to increase the cost of college loans and cut the number of college scholarships, but they're determined to keep giving away \$1 billion worth of minerals on government land for \$275." (11/4/95)

Democrats and moderate Republicans in the House of Representatives rejected the conference report, mainly over this provision. The GOP leadership so wanted to continue the mining giveaway, that they brought it back to the floor of the House a second time. Speaker Gingrich went to the extraordinary length of signing [writing? - who initiated?] a "dear colleague" letter in support and of voting (traditionally, the Speaker does not vote). Nevertheless, the bill was rejected a second time. The provision was then removed; however, the reconciliation bill still contains sham reform of the mining law.

Regulatory "Reform."

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN_ITALIC

[[Quote -- ask Wes -- Doonesbury??]]

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN

Proposal: The Republican Contract with America included as one of its core principles a so

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-called "regulatory reform"

bill that would actually tie up health, safety and environmental rules in years of delay and litigation and result in weaker standards for food, water and work

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-places.

After passing the House, the bill was rejected three times on the floor of the Senate. Seeking to revive it, the Republican leadership attached a similar measure to the Debt Ceiling legislation (HR 2586).

Administration Response: The President vetoed the Debt Ceiling legislation, saying this provision would "reverse a

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□

-year bipartisan commitment to environmental protection and public health. It would increase pollution and decrease the purity and safety of our air, water and food." (11/13/95)

Exempt Bonneville Power Administration from Salmon Recovery obligations.

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN_ITALIC

[[Liz -- Gorton on salmon -- look in lobbyists and salmon file -- he launched some kind of bogus pr campaign to greenwash his record...]]

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN

Proposal: Republicans in the Senate proposed a measure to improve the financial situation of the Bonneville Power Administration, which faces increasing competitive pressures, by capping the amount of money that needed to be spent on salmon recovery and by exempting BPA and other regional utilities from environmental laws. The measure was contained in the Energy and Water Appropriations bill (HR 1905).

Administration Response: The Administration threatened to veto the entire bill if this provision was not removed. In

response, the Administration and Senators Hatfield, Baucus, Murray and others reached an agreement which, in the Vice President's words, "proves that Bonneville's financial problems can be addressed without abandoning or overriding environmental laws." (10/23/95) The Oregonian said, "Northwesterners ought to be ecstatic with the deal." (10/25/95) According to Hatfield's staff, it was the veto threat that caused him to abandon the strategy of waiving environmental laws. (Oregonian 10/20/95)

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LIST OF [FIFTY] DEFEATED ANTI

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-ENVIRONMENT MEASURES

VA/HUD APPROPRIATIONS (EPA, CEQ) (HR 2099):

? Cut EPA's enforcement budget 50 percent. EPA's budget is still cut 22 percent from the President's request in the conference report -- one of the most severe cuts of any agency. The House appropriation was even worse, with a 50 percent cut to enforcement. Denotes location of the measure (House, Senate or Conference report).

)
PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN

? Eliminate all drinking water state loan funds. The conference report still includes a 45 percent cut from the President's request. (H)

? Cut EPA climate change programs 75 percent. The Senate bill, while slightly better on most funding issues than the House, would have made even deeper cuts to some programs, such as almost 75 percent to climate change programs and the elimination of funds for the GLOBE environmental education initiative. (S)

? Halt action or enforcement of Great Lakes Water Quality Initiative. The Great Lakes contain 95 percent of the nation's fresh water and supply drinking water for 23 million Americans. (H)

? Halt EPA action or enforcement of stormwater clean water standards. (H)

? Prohibit EPA enforcement to keep raw sewage off beaches and out of waterways, by limiting enforcement of pollution controls for combined sewers and sanitary sewers, creating the potential for raw sewage to overflow onto beaches, into rivers, or even onto city streets. (H)

? Eliminate EPA's ability to set standards to prevent industrial water pollution (e.g., effluents) that would result in 15 million pounds of toxic pollutants entering our nation's waterways in 1996, benefitting the pulp and paper industry, pharmaceutical manufacturers, and the metal products and machinery industry. (H)

? Block EPA's efforts to limit urban air pollution through commuter trip reduction. (H)

? Allow states to adopt unworkable plans for limiting auto emissions, defying Clean Air Act requirements. (H)

? Curtail protection of toxic air pollutants from all oil refineries, creating a loophole for a single industry by blocking public health protection for the 4.5 million Americans who live near these facilities in states like CA, TX, LA, NJ, and PA. (H)

? Exempt oil and gas industry from accident prevention

program, blocking EPA from gathering important health risk information about oil and gas releases. (H) [[is there still some kind of report language?]]

? Forbid EPA from finalizing any proposal for drinking water protections again

The House bill included a rider for arsenic and a rider for radon and other radionuclides; the conference report includes a rider for radon only, which has been included in the past two EPA appropriations bills.)

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN

? Prevent reduction of toxic pollutants from hazardous waste facilities, benefitting the cement kiln industry and other combusters. Nearly five million tons of hazardous waste are burned each year, enough to fill enough 6,000

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-gallon tank

trucks to cover the 2,400

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-mile distance between Washington, DC and Los Angeles. (H) [[is there still some kind of report language?]]

? Block upgraded pollution controls at individual hazardous waste facilities. (H) [[is there still some kind of report language?]]

? Prevent federal ability to ensure that states will meet minimum clean air standards, penalizing states, citizens and industries who work together to create viable clean air plans and letting others off the hook. (H) [[is there still some kind of report language?]]

? Restrict EPA's ability to set safe levels for pesticides on food. (H)

? Limiting EPA's ability to approve use of bioengineered plants that may serve as safer pesticides, rolling back the use of some "plant pesticides" already approved and benefitting producers of chemical pesticides. (H)

? Prohibit funding for Superfund on December 31, 1995 if Superfund reauthorization is not passed and signed into law. (H) [[I'm confused about this one...]]

? Block federal enforcement and shield polluters' illegal conduct by allowing blanket use of state immunity and liability laws, e.g., shielding polluters who admit (but don't correct) environmental violations. (H) [[Do I have

this right? I took that from two sources.]]

? Block use clean water state loan funds until Clean Water Act is reauthorized. (The President has vowed to veto the House CWA "reform" because it rolls back standards for clean water; this was an apparent attempt to try to pressure the Senate and the Administration to support it.) (H subcommittee) [[what happened to this -- died at committee??]]

? Prohibit EPA from issuing any new safeguards to prevent childhood lead poisoning. (H) [[Check: this isn't on the EPA list I have, but it is on a couple NGO lists -- what is it?]]

? Block EPA enforcement of lead sinker rule. (SPRINTER FONT 10_POINT_ROMAN

Dropped in conference, although report language notes that conferees are concerned that EPA is pursuing activities that pose no significant risk.)

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN

? Block drinking water standards for sulfates. (S) [[Fact

check.]]

? Block groundwater standards for cryptosporidium and other contaminants. (S) [[Was this dropped in conference?]]

? Restrict EPA standards limiting air pollution from small gasoline engines, which produce 10 percent of the air pollution in U.S. cities. (S) [[Fact check.]]

? Ban EPA research regarding the health effects of electromagnetic fields. (S) [[Fact check.]]

? Eliminate EPA work on energy efficiency and renewables. (S) [[Fact check - that sounds weird.]]

? Block EPA STAR program (Science to Achieve Results). (SPRINTER FONT 10_POINT)
Conference report requires EPA to submit report to Congress on STAR program's operations.)

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN

? Eliminate Council on Environmental Quality. The conference report preserved CEQ, but at a 54 percent cut. CEQ advises the President on environmental matters, coordinates environmental agencies and otherwise oversees the National Environmental Policy Act. (H)

INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS (DOI, USDA/FS, DOE/energy conservation) (HR 1977):

? Close national parks. (H committee)

? Lift the moratorium on offshore oil drilling. (H subcommittee.)

? Lift the mining patent moratorium, which temporarily blocks new claims on public minerals under the 1872 mining act, where a billion dollars of minerals can be had for as little as \$275. (S, CPRINTER

This provision was dropped after the conference report was rejected on the floor of the House twice, over this provision and the Tongass provision.)

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN

? Slash funding for national parks. [[detail?]] (H)

? Grazing. [[What happened here -- wasn't there a grazing thing that was deleted in conference?]]

? Prohibit biological surveys on private lands, even with permission of the owner, and prohibit the use of volunteers. (H committee)

? Order Secretary of the Interior to identify all BLM lands in NM suitable for disposal and take steps to dispose of them.

(H) [[what's this mean? was this dropped in conference?]]

ENERGY & WATER APPROPRIATIONS (DOE, DOI/BuRec, Army CoE) (HR 1905):

? Exempt the Bonneville Power Administration from salmon recovery obligations. Following the President's veto threat, the Administration and Sens. Hatfield, Baucus, and Murray negotiated a workable solution for both salmon recovery and BPA's finances (10/23/95). (S)

? Waive environmental laws for Animas La Plata dam (CO). Following a veto threat by the President ([[DATE?]]), Republicans in Congress dropped their attempt to jump

□

-start

construction of this dam by waiving environmental laws. (S)

? Mandate construction of a nuclear waste interim storage facility at a specific site (Yucca Mountain, NV). [[was this H or S?]]

? Prohibit recovering clean up costs from corporations responsible for contamination of Kesterson Wildlife Refuge. [[where was this and when was it deleted? Was it?]]
? Cut funding for wetlands enforcement by 50 percent at the Army Corps of Engineers, the lead wetlands agency. (S Committee) [[did they fix that -- I seem to remember we got 98% of our Corps by the end???]]
? Cut funding for DOE environmental cleanup by XX percent.
(H) [[didn't the senate restore 700m or something?]]

AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATIONS (HR 1976):

? Halt New Standard For Meat Inspections, designed to protect people from E. coli and other meat and poultry contamination. (H)
? Eliminate of salary for head of the Forest Service [and undersecretary for natural resources?]. (S)

COMMERCE, STATE, JUSTICE APPROPRIATIONS (HR 2076):

? Eliminate environmental enforcement attorneys at DOJ, by transferring 200 tax and environmental attorney positions to U.S. attorneys' offices. (H) [[check was this full house or committee???]]

RECONCILIATION (HR 2491):

? Close National Parks. (H)
? Sell national forest land to ski resorts. (H)
? Eliminate tax incentives for renewable energy and energy efficiency. (H)
? Sell Central Valley Project at giveaway prices. [[where was this?]]
? Repeal certain environmental safeguards for grazing, which DOI issued after two years of extensive public hearings.
(H)
? Exempt certain federal actions from ESA requirements. (H)
? Exempt timber sales in AZ and NM from ESA protections. [[what's this -- is it the same as the above?]]
? Allow large landowners to prepay, at a discounted rate, highly subsidized debt they owe taxpayers for large irrigation projects. (S) [[was this taken out in conference?]]

DEBT CEILING (HR 2586):

? Regulatory "Reform." The President vetoed the GOP debt ceiling, to which the Republican leadership in Congress had attached their regulatory "reform" legislation, saying, "It would increase pollution and decrease the purity and safety of our air, water and food." (11/13/95) (H, S, C)

===== END ATTACHMENT 2 =====

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Brian J. Johnson (JOHNSON_BJ) (CEQ)

CREATION DATE/TIME:29-JAN-1996 13:21:53.91

SUBJECT: budget wins, envt

TO: Jason S. Goldberg (GOLDBERG_JS) (OPD)

READ:29-JAN-1996 14:42:54.22

TEXT:

Jason,

Answer me if I can't honestly say to the agency folks I'm about to call, "Gene says we need to have the information back tomorrow." I hate to jerk them around on false alarms, both because it isn't fair and because if I cry wolf I screw myself down the road.

Brian

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE:29-JAN-1996 13:19:00.00

ATT BODYPART TYPE:p

ATT CREATOR: Brian J. Johnson

TEXT:

PRINTER FONT 14_POINT_ROMAN

[FIFTY] DEFEATED GOP ANTI

□

-ENVIRONMENT

BUDGET PROPOSALS

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN

(DRAFT January 8, 1995)

Throughout the budget process, the Republican leadership in Congress has used the budget to weaken environmental standards and create special interest environmental loopholes and natural resource giveaways. The proposals -- most of which had little or nothing to do with balancing the budget -- would have stalled or even eliminated many basic health and environmental protections that the American people have come to expect. In all, the GOP attached some [[XX]] individual proposals to the budget bills that would block health, safety and environmental protection

The vast majority of these measures were defeated by the President and Democrats in Congress. Following is a summary:

PRINTER FONT 14_POINT_ROMAN

SUMMARY

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN

17 Different Special Interest Loophole "Riders."

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN_ITALIC

"EPA, the Gestapo of government."

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN

- Rep. Tom DeLay (R

□

-TX), the third

□

-ranking Republican

in the House, on the need for 17 "riders" to the EPA funding bill (Washington Times 7/31/95).

Proposal: Republicans in the House of Representatives attached 17 specific "riders" --- policy changes unrelated

to the budget -- to EPA's appropriations bill (HR 2099). These riders opened major loopholes for polluters such as oil refineries and hazardous waste incinerators; blocked future actions to improve public health and environmental protections, such as efforts to expand community right

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-to

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-know about local toxic pollution; and blocked EPA's ability to enforce existing environmental protections, for example by prohibiting enforcement to keep raw sewage off beaches and out of waterways.

Administration Response: The President denounced these riders, saying "[the bill] would be bad for our children, our health and our environment...This is Washington special interest politics at its most effective and at its worst" (8/1/95). After Democrats and moderate Republicans won a vote on the floor of the House to strip the riders, the GOP leadership took the remarkable step of voting again, and re

□

-inserting the riders on a tie vote.

Several weeks later, after twice delaying another vote in an unsuccessful bid to whip their membership into keeping the

riders, the moderates forced a third vote -- and the riders were removed. (Several of them remain in the less obvious but still highly objectionable form of report language.)

Close National Parks.

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN_ITALIC

"If you've been there once [Great Basin National Park], you don't need to go again." "The question is not whether to close some of the parks, but how."

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN

- Rep. James Hansen (R

□

-UT), 11/06/94 and 12/08/94, respectively.

Proposal: Republicans in Congress supported a proposal (HR 260), to create a National Parks Closure Commission and attached it to the Interior Appropriations bill (HR 1977).

Administration Response: President Clinton attacked proposals to close national parks in his radio address from Jackson Hole, WY. (8/26/95) He argued instead for reforms to park concessions and fees to better fund the national parks. Secretary Babbitt led the charge against the proposal, touring the country and repeatedly saying "As long as I am alive and breathing and Secretary of the Interior, they're not going to do this" (e.g., 3/31/95).

On Sept. 26, this proposal was rejected on the House floor. Not giving up, the House GOP sponsors immediately reattached it -- this time on the budget reconciliation bill (HR 2491). Following protests from the Administration and the public, the proposal was finally dropped from the budget bill.

[[DOI -- on the floor of the House - Rules Committee? Also -- can we produce a quote or article of our "protest from the Administration" ?? were we in GA or Appamattox?]]

Slash Funding for National Parks.

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN_ITALIC

"I love the environment, but I'm cheap at loving the environment."

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN

- Speaker of the House Newt Gingrich (R

□

-GA) (Gannett

News Service 2/16/1995).

Proposal: The Republican budget resolution [(HR XXX)]

specifically targeted national parks for budget cuts [%].

The House of Representatives, in the Interior Appropriations bill (HR 1977) ____ [[budget cut number. DOI can you help me with this section?]]

Administration Response: The Administration repeatedly criticized this measure, which could have forced the closing

of 315 parks and recreation areas. [[DOI have a quote or quote SAP?]]

The Senate and the Interior appropriations conference report largely restored funding for national parks, [[stat]].

Lift the Moratorium on Offshore Oil Drilling.

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN_ITALIC

"There certainly is an emotional outpouring of sentiment against drilling on behalf of those who believe it is a pollutant."

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN

- Bob Livingston, House Appropriations Committee

Chairman (R

□

-LA) (Houston Chronicle, 6/28/95).

Proposal: Republicans in Congress supported a proposal to lift the moratorium on oil and gas drilling on the Outer Continental Shelf, off the sensitive coastlines of California, Florida, North Carolina, and other states, and attached it to the Interior Appropriations bill (HR 1977).

Administration Response: When the House subcommittee on Interior Appropriations voted to lift the moratorium June 20, President Clinton vehemently opposed the measure, saying "I will not allow oil and gas drilling off our nation's most sensitive coastlines on my watch. America's coastlines are simply too important to our economy and our way of life."

The measure was dropped before reaching the House floor.

[[Defeated in committee? DOI -- how did this die?]]

Halt New Standards For Meat Inspections.

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN_ITALIC

"Not that I can think of."

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN

- Rep. Tom DeLay (R

□

-TX), responding to the question,

"Are there any regulations that make sense?" [[Liz -- check quote and put a date on it -- I did this from memory. Also -- we should probably look for a quote from the sponsors here...]]

Proposal: The House Republicans included a provision in the Agriculture Appropriations bill (HR 1976) to delay a new Administration meat and poultry inspection program designed to protect people from E. coli and other contamination. Each year, thousands of people die and hundreds of thousands of people get sick from E. coli and other meat and poultry

contamination. The new inspection standard is called the Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP). [[USDA -- is that a misleading stat? I'm quoting an NGO group

quoting USDA.]]

Administration Response: The President strongly supported the new meat safety standard, saying, "the federal government has been inspecting meat the same old way since the turn of the century. ...they touch it and smell it to see if it's safe, instead of using microscopes and high technology. That's crazy, and for the last two years we have been working hard to change that, to reform the meat inspection rules so that Americans can be confident they're protected" (7/15/95). The Administration, in written comments on the Appropriations bill, objected strongly to the measure to delay the standard (7/18/95).

The measure was dropped on the House floor. [[USDA confirm that's where it died?]]

Lift the Mining Patent Moratorium.

"You might reasonably ask, how can a public official give away a billion dollars without going to jail?"

- Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt. (Greenwire 9/7/95. Quoted from Kenworthy, Washington Post) [[Liz -- just get the Post story and cite Babbitt saying it the day he did]]

Proposal: Republicans in the Senate voted to lift the moratorium on new mining patents -- the process under the Mining Law of 1872 by which corporations can lay claim to billions of dollars worth of public minerals for as little as a few hundred dollars. They sought to lift the moratorium through the Interior Appropriations bill (HR 1977), and the House/Senate conference committee accepted the measure.

Administration Response: The Administration objected repeatedly to this measure, with the President saying, "Just think of it: The Republican budget proposes to raise taxes on working families with incomes of less than \$27,000, to increase the cost of college loans and cut the number of college scholarships, but they're determined to keep giving away \$1 billion worth of minerals on government land for \$275." (11/4/95).

Democrats and moderate Republicans in the House of Representatives rejected the conference report [Liz -- check the date -- it's probably in Wes's DOI approps binder or in his votes binder], mainly over this provision. The GOP leadership so wanted to continue the mining giveaway, that

they brought it back to the floor of the House a second time. Speaker Gingrich went to the extraordinary length of signing [Liz -- ask Wesley to help with this one. Should the verb be writing or signing?] a "dear colleague" letter in support and of voting (traditionally, the Speaker does not vote). Nevertheless, the bill was rejected a second time [Liz -- date?]. The moratorium was reinstated, pending reform of the mining law. Unfortunately, the reconciliation bill still contains a sham Republican reform of the mining law that is apposed by the administration.

Regulatory "Reform."

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN_ITALIC

[[Quote -- Liz -- look in my reg reform file for Dole

quotes. Doonesbury??]]

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN

Proposal: The Republican Contract with America included so

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-called "regulatory reform" as one of its core principles.

In reality, the Republican proposal would create a regulatory system that is more burdensome and costly to taxpayers, and would allow a rollback of our nation's public health and environmental protections. After passing the House, the bill was rejected three times on the floor of the Senate. Seeking to revive it, the Republican leadership attached a similar measure to the Debt Ceiling legislation (HR 2586).

Administration Response: The President vetoed the Debt Ceiling legislation, saying this provision would "reverse a 30

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-year bipartisan commitment to environmental protection and public health. It would increase pollution and decrease the purity and safety of our air, water and food."

(11/13/95)

Exempt Bonneville Power Administration from Salmon Recovery obligations.

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN_ITALIC

[[Liz -- we need some kind of quote on salmon -- look in lobbyists and salmon file -- he launched some kind of bogus pr campaign to greenwash his record...if there's nothing, I'll have to call some groups and maybe Wyden or Murray's office.]]

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN

Proposal: Republicans in the Senate proposed a measure to improve the financial situation of the Bonneville Power Administration, which faces increasing competitive pressures, by capping the amount of money BPA would spend on salmon recovery and exempting BPA and other regional utilities from environmental laws. The measure was contained in the Energy and Water Appropriations bill (HR 1905).

Administration Response: The Administration threatened to veto the entire bill if this provision was not removed. In response, the Administration and Senators Hatfield, Baucus, Murray and others reached an agreement which, in the Vice President's words, "proves that Bonneville's financial problems can be addressed without abandoning or overriding environmental laws." (10/23/95) The Oregonian said, "Northwesterners ought to be ecstatic with the deal." (10/25/95) According to Hatfield's staff, it was the veto threat that caused him to abandon the strategy of waiving environmental laws. (Oregonian 10/20/95)

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LIST OF [FIFTY] DEFEATED ANTI

□

-ENVIRONMENT MEASURES

VA/HUD APPROPRIATIONS (EPA, CEQ) (HR 2099):

? Cut EPA's enforcement budget 50 percent: The House appropriation proposed cutting enforcement of environmental and public health protections by 50% -- calling half of

EPA's enforcement "low priority." The House

□

-Senate

conference bill vetoed by the President would have cut enforcement of environmental

Denotes location of the measure (H=House, S=Senate, C=Conference report).

)

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN

? Eliminate all drinking water state loan funds. The conference report still includes a 45 percent cut from the President's request. (H)

? Cut the program designed to curb air pollution that causes the unhealthy heating of the Earth's atmosphere. The senate proposal eliminates \$90 million for this program, cutting an important cooperative approach to provide long

□

-term public

health protection. [[Wes -- EPA seems to have changed it and the way they write it I doubt the bullet should exist -- can you shed some light??]]

? Halt action or enforcement of Great Lakes Water Quality Initiative. The Great Lakes contain 95 percent of the nation's fresh water and supply drinking water for 23 million Americans. (H)

? Halt EPA action or enforcement to keep stormwater pollution out of the nation's waterways. (H)

? Prohibit EPA enforcement to keep raw sewage off beaches and out of waterways, by limiting enforcement of pollution controls for combined sewers and sanitary sewers, creating the potential for raw sewage to overflow onto beaches, into rivers, or even onto city streets. (H)

? Eliminate EPA's ability to set standards to prevent industrial water pollution (e.g., effluents) that would result in 15 million pounds of toxic pollutants entering our nation's waterways in 1996, benefitting the pulp and paper industry, pharmaceutical manufacturers, and the metal products and machinery industry. (H)

? Curtail protection of toxic air pollutants from all oil refineries, creating a loophole for a single industry by blocking public health protection for the 4.5 million Americans who live near these facilities in states like CA, TX, LA, NJ, and PA. (H)

? Exempt oil and gas industry from accident prevention program, blocking EPA from gathering important health risk information about oil and
* Denotes that this measure still exists in the conference report, in modified form as report language.)

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN

? Forbid EPA from finalizing any proposal for drinking water protections against arsenic, radionucleides, cryptosporidium and other contaminants in groundwater or surface disinfectants. (SPRINTER FONT 10_P

The House bill included a rider for arsenic and a rider for radon and other radionucleides. The Senate bill included all of the contaminants listed above. The conference report includes a rider for radon only, which has been included in the past two EPA appropriations bills.)

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN

? Prevent reduction of toxic pollutants from hazardous waste incineration, benefitting the cement kiln industry and other

combusters. Nearly five million tons of hazardous waste are burned each year, enough to fill enough 6,000

□
 -gallon tank
 trucks to cover the 2,400
 □
 -mile distance between Washington,
 DC and Los Angeles. (H*)
 ? Block upgraded pollution controls at individual hazardous
 waste facilities. (H*)
 ? Prevent federal ability to ensure that states will meet
 minimum clean air standards, penalizing states, citizens and
 industries who work together to create viable clean air plans and letting others off
 Report language pertaining only to the State of Virginia
 still exists.)

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN

? Restrict EPA's ability to set safe levels for pesticides on
 food. (H*)

? Limiting EPA's ability to approve use of bioengineered
 plants that may serve as safer pesticides, rolling back the
 use of some "plant pesticides" already approved and
 benefitting producers of chemical pesticides. (H*)

? Prohibit funding for Superfund on beyond December 31, 1995
 if Superfund reauthorization is not passed and signed into
 law. (H)

? Block federal enforcement and shield polluters' illegal
 conduct by allowing blanket use of state immunity and
 liability laws to shield polluters who admit -- but don't
 correct -- environmental problems. (H*)

? Block use of state loan funds to help construct wastewater
 treatment plants that keep raw sewage out of our waterways,
 until Clean Water Act is reauthorized. (The President has

vowed to veto the House CWA "reform" because it rolls back
 standards for clean water; this was an apparent attempt to
 try to pressure the Senate and the Administration to support
 it.) (H subcommittee)

? Block EPA enforcement of lead sinker rule. (SPRINTER FONT 10_POINT_ROMAN
 Dropped in conference, although report language notes that
 conferees are concerned that EPA is pursuing activities that pose
 no significant risk.)

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN

? Restrict EPA standards limiting air pollution from small
 gasoline engines, which produce 10 percent of the air
 pollution in U.S. cities. (S)

? Restrict EPA research regarding the health effects of
 electromagnetic fields. (S)

? Impede EPA's STAR program -- Science to Achieve Results. (SPRINTER FONT 10_
 Conference report language requires EPA to report to
 Congress on STAR program's operations.)

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN

? Eliminate Council on Environmental Quality. The conference
 report preserved CEQ, but at a 54 percent cut. CEQ advises
 the President on environmental matters, coordinates
 environmental agencies and otherwise oversees the National
 Environmental Policy Act. (H)

? Allow states to adopt unworkable plans for limiting auto
 emissions, defying Clean Air Act requirements. (H) [[EPA

-- should this be here at all?]]

? Block Clean Air Act requirements that seek to reduce urban air pollution through commuter trip reduction. (H) [[EPA

-- should this be here at all?]]

INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS (DOI, USDA/FS, DOE/energy conservation) (HR 1977):

? Close national parks. (H committee)

? Lift the moratorium on offshore oil drilling. (H subcommittee.)

? Lift the mining patent moratorium, which temporarily blocks new claims on public minerals under the 1872 mining act, where a billion dollars of minerals can be had for as little as \$275. (S, CPRINTER

This provision was dropped after the conference report was rejected on the floor of the House twice, over this provision and the Tongass provision.)

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN

? Slash funding for national parks. [[detail to come from DOI -- already asked]] (H)

? Eliminate U.S. Geological Survey. [[BJ to write based on DOI fax]]

? Eliminate National Biological Service. [[BJ to write based on DOI fax]]

? Grazing. [[DOI -- What happened here -- wasn't there a grazing thing that was deleted in conference?]]

? Prohibit biological surveys on private lands, even with permission of the owner, and prohibit the use of volunteers. (H committee)

? Order Secretary of the Interior to identify all BLM lands in NM suitable for disposal and take steps to dispose of them.

(H) [[DOI -- what's this mean? was this dropped in conference?]]

ENERGY & WATER APPROPRIATIONS (DOE, DOI/BuRec, Army CoE) (HR 1905):

? Exempt the Bonneville Power Administration from salmon recovery obligations. Following the President's veto threat, the Administration and Sens. Hatfield, Baucus, and Murray negotiated a workable solution for both salmon recovery and BPA's finances (10/23/95). (S)

? Waive environmental laws for Animas La Plata dam (CO). Following a veto threat by the President ([[Liz -- can you find DATE? It was an OMB letter of mid to late Oct. on Energy and Water approps -- in Wesley's binder.]]), Republicans in Congress dropped their attempt to jump

□

-start

construction of this dam by waiving environmental laws. (S)

? Mandate construction of an nuclear waste interim storage facility at a specific site (Yucca Mountain, NV). [[Wes -- was this H or S?]]

? Prohibit recovering clean up costs from corporations responsible for contamination of Kesterson Wildlife Refuge. [[Wes -- where was this and when was it deleted? Was it?]]

? Cut funding for wetlands enforcement by 50 percent at the Army Corps of Engineers, the lead wetlands agency. (S Committee) [[Wes -- did they fix that -- I seem to remember we got 98% of our Corps by the end???]]

? Cut funding for DOE environmental cleanup by XX percent.

(H) [[Wes -- didn't the senate restore 700m or something?]]

AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATIONS (HR 1976):

? Halt New Standard For Meat Inspections, designed to protect people from E. coli and other meat and poultry contamination. (H)

? Eliminate salary for head of the Forest Service [and undersecretary for natural resources?]. (S) [[Wes -- do you know who was supposed to be eliminated?]]

COMMERCE, STATE, JUSTICE APPROPRIATIONS (HR 2076):

? Eliminate environmental enforcement attorneys at DOJ, by transferring 200 tax and environmental attorney positions to U.S. attorneys' offices. (H) [[Wes -- check was this full house or committee??]]

RECONCILIATION (HR 2491):

? Close National Parks. (H)

? Sell national forest land to ski resorts. (H)

? Eliminate tax incentives for renewable energy and energy efficiency. (H)

? Sell Central Valley Project at giveaway prices. [[Wes -- where was this?]]

? Repeal certain environmental safeguards for grazing, which DOI issued after two years of extensive public hearings.

(H)

? Exempt certain federal actions from ESA requirements. (H)

? Exempt timber sales in AZ and NM from ESA protections.

[[Wes -- what's this -- is it the same as the above?]]

DEBT CEILING (HR 2586):

? Regulatory "Reform." The President vetoed the GOP debt ceiling, to which the Republican leadership in Congress had attached their regulatory "reform" legislation, saying, "It would increase pollution and decrease the purity and safety of our air, water and food." (11/13/95) (H, S, C)

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====