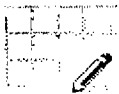


Clinton Administration History:
Submission Materials & Correspondence Checklist

Name of Agency OMB

Date:	Description of Submission or Correspondence:	Contact Information:
9/13/00	History outline	Robert Nabors



Anne W. Bovaird
09/13/2000 12:08:24 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Robert_L._Nabors@omb.eop.gov
cc: Edward L. Widmer/WHO/EOP@EOP
bcc:
Subject: Re: ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY PROJECT OUTLINES

Thank you Rob!

Ted - here's OMB's outline.

Robert_L._Nabors@omb.eop.gov



Robert_L._Nabors@omb.eop.gov
09/13/2000 12:00:31 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Anne W. Bovaird/WHO/EOP
cc:
Subject: Re: ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY PROJECT OUTLINES

Attached for your review is OMB's draft outline. Thank you for your patience.

(See attached file: History Assignment outline.doc)



- History Assignment outline.doc

The History of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB): 1993-2001

Introduction (10 pages) – Overview of OMB efforts from 1993-2001, including promoting fiscal discipline, reforming Social Security and Medicare, and identifying and promoting efficiency in Federal programs.

Year-by-Year Highlights (Each topic roughly 10 pages)

1993

Preparing the first Clinton Budget and the 1993 Budget deal (BRD/LA): President Clinton and the Congress enacted a five-year deficit reduction package of spending cuts and higher revenues. The budget deal was designed to cut the accumulated deficits from FY 1994 to FY 1998. The new law extended through FY 1998 the limits on discretionary spending and the "pay-as-you-go" rules first established in the 1990 budget agreement, making it a major factor leading to the surpluses experienced later in the Administration.

Reinventing government (DDM): OMB efforts in support of the President and the Vice-President to create a government that works better and costs less.

Regulatory EO (OIRA): President Clinton established a process under which only significant agency regulations were to be reviewed; the involvement of the Vice-President and White House advisors was more clearly defined; and, OMB's Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs was to head an interagency Regulatory Working Group to discuss important regulatory issues. The Regulatory Program of the United States became a regulatory plan, published by the agencies in the Federal Register as part of the October Unified Agenda, and the centerpiece of regulatory reform efforts.

Creation of Health PAD (HPD): The establishment of a fifth budget grouping within OMB.

1994

OMB 2000 (Admin): OMB was reorganized based on a self-study called "OMB 2000." The restructuring was based on the concept that management and budget activities should be more integrated. OMB's three statutory offices retained their function of setting basic government-wide policy in their respective areas, but OMB would now work with the agencies on implementing these policies primarily with and through the newly created Resource Management Offices (RMOs). The RMOs are composed of staff from the former budget divisions, plus some staff who had been in the statutory offices.

Congressional leadership change (LA): Impact of the congressional leadership change on the budgetary, regulatory, and management activities of OMB.

1995

Government shutdown (Admin/GC): Due to conflicts between the White House and the Congress, the Federal government was temporarily shutdown and hundreds of thousands of Federal workers were sent home. OMB played a critical role in managing Federal employees during the dismissal and negotiating the reopening of the government.

OMB Anniversary (Admin): The 25th anniversary celebration of the establishment of OMB (formerly the Bureau of the Budget).

1996

First Balanced Budget proposed (BRD): How the first balanced budget in 35 years was developed and its impact on the future of the Nation's economy.

Omnibus appropriations negotiations (BRD/LA)

1997

Line Item Veto (GC/LA): The Line Item Veto Act granted the President the authority to cancel in whole any discretionary budget authority, new direct spending, or limited tax benefit if he determined that the cancellation would reduce the Federal budget deficit and would not harm the national interest. OMB played a lead role in shaping the Administration's policy, recommending items for veto, and working with the Congress and agencies to implement the President's decision.

PMOs (DDM): The Administration has tackled the Government's biggest management challenges, Priority Management Objectives (PMOs), through a coordinated, sustained and intensive effort with the agencies to achieve significant improvements in these areas. The PMOs are coordinated by OMB with assistance from the National Partnership for Reinventing Government and the inter-agency working groups, thus assuring senior management attention.

1998

1st Budget surplus reported (BRD)

Omnibus appropriations negotiations (BRD/LA)

1999

Y2K preparation (OIRA): OMB had primary oversight for Federal agency Year 2000 efforts. Beginning in late 1996, OMB required agencies to submit quarterly reports on their progress to assess, remediate, test, and implement mission-critical systems for the date

change as well as the costs associated with their Year 2000 work.

Omnibus appropriations negotiations (BRD/LA)

2000

To be determined.

Additional Responsibilities Assumed by OMB during this Administration (Roughly 3-7 pages)

Privacy (OIRA): To help coordinate privacy policy, the Administration created the position of Chief Counselor for Privacy in OMB's OIRA. The Administration has been working hard to help Americans reap the benefits of new information technology while protecting personal privacy.

District of Columbia (DC): This Administration has made the revitalization of the District of Columbia a top priority. This effort has been spearheaded by the Federal Taskforce for the District of Columbia, chaired by the Director of OMB.

Interagency councils (DDM): OMB has a leadership role in several new management bodies created during this Administration, including the President's Management Council, the President's Council on Management and Integrity, and the Chief Financial Officers Council.

Multi-Year "Shadow Box" Issues (Roughly 3-7 pages)

Background on each of the Directors that have served during this Administration.

A typical budget/appropriations season (GGF)

The regulatory cycle (OIRA)

OMB's role in shaping and/or implementing important legislation: Including the Health Security Act, Welfare Reform, the Balanced Budget Act, the Balanced Budget Refinement Act, GPRA, GMRA, and the Paperwork Reduction Act (Health, BRD, DDM, OIRA, EIML, LRD).

Career staff in the WH (Admin): Unlike many of the White House offices, the majority of OMB's 518 staff is career. This section would include a discussion of how the career staff interacted with the White House policy officials on a day-to-day basis, including through "BE Day," a humorous skit show presented by OMB career staff at the completion of budget season.