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CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-SEP-1996 20:42:05.00

SUBJECT: OMB Daily Legislative Report with attachments

TO: WEINSTEIN_P@A1@CD@LNGTWY (WEINSTEIN_P@A1@CD@LNGTWY [EOP]) (OPD)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: HOGAN_L@A1@CD@LNGTWY (HOGAN_L@A1@CD@LNGTWY [EOP]) (OPD)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: WILLIAMS_MW@A1@CD@LNGTWY (WILLIAMS_MW@A1@CD@LNGTWY [EOP]) (WHO)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: QUEHL_S@A1@CD@LNGTWY (QUEHL_S@A1@CD@LNGTWY [EOP]) (OMB)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: VELLENGA_T@A1@CD@LNGTWY (VELLENGA_T@A1@CD@LNGTWY [EOP]) (WHO)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: JENSEN_T@A1@CD@LNGTWY (JENSEN_T@A1@CD@LNGTWY [EOP]) (CEQ)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: ABRAMSON_K@A1@CD@LNGTWY (ABRAMSON_K@A1@CD@LNGTWY [EOP]) (WHO)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: OLIVER_A@A1@CD@LNGTWY (OLIVER_A@A1@CD@LNGTWY [OMB]) (OMB)
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TO: KING_A@A1@CD@LNGTWY (KING_A@A1@CD@LNGTWY [EOP]) (WHO)
READ:UNKNOWN

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READ:UNKNOWN

TO: MILLSAP_E@A1@CD@LNGTWY (MILLSAP_E@A1@CD@LNGTWY [EOP]) (WHO)
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READ:UNKNOWN

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READ:UNKNOWN

TO: GLYNN_M@A1@CD@LNGTWY (GLYNN_M@A1@CD@LNGTWY [EOP]) (WHO)
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READ:UNKNOWN

TO: SCHAEFER_V@A1@CD@LNGTWY (SCHAEFER_V@A1@CD@LNGTWY [EOP]) (OMB)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: KAZEL_J@A1@CD@LNGTWY (KAZEL_J@A1@CD@LNGTWY [EOP]) (OMB)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: FAIRWEATHE_R@A1@CD@LNGTWY (FAIRWEATHE_R@A1@CD@LNGTWY [OMB]) (OMB)
READ:UNKNOWN

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TO: FIDLER_S@A1@CD@LNGTWY (FIDLER_S@A1@CD@LNGTWY [EOP]) (CEQ)
READ:UNKNOWN

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READ:UNKNOWN

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READ:UNKNOWN

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READ:UNKNOWN

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TO: NOTESREFLECT@A1@CD@LNGTWY (NOTESREFLECT@A1@CD@LNGTWY [OA]) (SYS)
READ:UNKNOWN

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READ:UNKNOWN

TO: RHINESMITH_A@A1@CD@LNGTWY (RHINESMITH_A@A1@CD@LNGTWY [OMB]) (OMB)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Janet L. Graves@EOP#LNGTWY@LNGTWY (Janet L. Graves@EOP#LNGTWY@LNGTWY [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: WEINSTEIN_D@A1@CD@LNGTWY (WEINSTEIN_D@A1@CD@LNGTWY [EOP]) (WHO)
READ:UNKNOWN

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READ:UNKNOWN

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READ:UNKNOWN

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READ:UNKNOWN

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READ:UNKNOWN

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READ:UNKNOWN

TO: KIEFFER_C@A1@CD@LNGTWY (KIEFFER_C@A1@CD@LNGTWY [EOP]) (OMB)
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READ:UNKNOWN

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TO: FOLEY_M@A1@CD@LNGTWY (FOLEY_M@A1@CD@LNGTWY [EOP]) (WHO)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Christopher R. Ulrich@ovp@eop (Christopher R. Ulrich@ovp@eop [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Mary I. Cassell@eop (Mary I. Cassell@eop [OMB])
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TO: Lauren Haber@eop (Lauren Haber@eop [OMB])
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TO: Bruce D. Long@eop (Bruce D. Long@eop [OMB])
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TO: Anita Chellaraj@eop (Anita Chellaraj@eop [OMB])
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TO: Deborah L. Shaw@eop (Deborah L. Shaw@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Richard P. Emery@EOP (Richard P. Emery@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Robert B. Rideout@eop (Robert B. Rideout@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Deborah F. Kramer@EOP (Deborah F. Kramer@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jill M. Blickstein@eop (Jill M. Blickstein@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Nancy A. Min@eop (Nancy A. Min@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Barry B. Anderson@eop (Barry B. Anderson@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jacob J. Lew@eop (Jacob J. Lew@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: MASON_J@A1@CD@LNGTWY (MASON_J@A1@CD@LNGTWY [EOP]) (WHO)
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READ:UNKNOWN

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READ:UNKNOWN

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READ:UNKNOWN

TO: CATTALINI_A@A1@CD@LNGTWY (CATTALINI_A@A1@CD@LNGTWY [EOP]) (WHO)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: carline m jelsma@eop (carline m jelsma@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Alice E. Shuffield@eop (Alice E. Shuffield@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Bruce W. McConnell@EOP (Bruce W. McConnell@EOP [OMB])
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TO: Lisa M. Kountoupes@eop (Lisa M. Kountoupes@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Alicia K. Kolaian@eop (Alicia K. Kolaian@eop [OMB])
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TO: Ellen J. Balis@eop (Ellen J. Balis@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Robert E. Barker@EOP (Robert E. Barker@EOP [OMB])
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TO: Kathleen Peroff@EOP (Kathleen Peroff@EOP [OMB])
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TO: Sarah A. Bianchi@eop (Sarah A. Bianchi@eop [OMB])
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TO: Michael L. Goad@eop (Michael L. Goad@eop [OMB])
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TO: John B. Arthur@eop (John B. Arthur@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Kenneth S. Apfel@eop (Kenneth S. Apfel@eop [OMB])
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TO: Charles Konigsberg@EOP (Charles Konigsberg@EOP [OMB])
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TO: Daniel M. Tangherlini@eop (Daniel M. Tangherlini@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

TO: ACTING DIRECTOR JACK LEW

FROM: OMB LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS

DATE: SEPTEMBER 6, 1996

SUBJECT: DAILY LEGISLATIVE REPORT

Today, the Senate confirmed Frank Raines as Director of OMB.

CONGRESS TODAY (Friday, 9/6)

(The target date for the 104th Congress to adjourn is October 4th. House Republican Leadership, however, continues to press

for a September 27th adjournment.)

SENATE

**** No Votes ****

Considered Senator Kennedy's S. 2056, Employment Discrimination Bill. UC agreement: no amendments, 3 hours debate. A vote on final passage will take place Tuesday afternoon, September 10th.

[SAP sent, 9/6: Administration supports the bill for the reasons explained in the attached 10/19/95 POTUS letter; Panetta letter sent on 8/23/96 states support]

Passed the following by Unanimous Consent:

S. Res. 276 -- A resolution congratulating the people of Mongolia on embracing democracy in Mongolia through their participation in the parliamentary elections held on June 30, 1996.

S. 1972, Older Americans Indian Technical Amendments Act

Confirmed (by unanimous consent) Frank Rains as Director of OMB.

HOUSE

**** No Votes ****

CONGRESS -- NEXT WEEK:

SENATE

Monday, 9/9

**** No Votes ****

Debate the Conference Report on H.R. 3230, the FY97 National Defense Authorization Act (pursuant to a UC agreement, 4 hours of debate will begin at 10:30am, equally divided, followed by an hour of debate under the control of Senator Johnston); A vote on final passage will take place on Tuesday afternoon, September 10th.

Tuesday, 9/10

9:30am -- Consider H.R. 3396, the Defense of Marriage Act (3 hours debate equally divided, with 45 minutes allocated to the proponents under the control of Byrd; No amendments)

[SAP pending: The President strongly opposes discrimination against any group of Americans, but has long opposed same sex marriage. Therefore, the President would sign the legislation; House SAP sent, 7/11]

Tuesday afternoon, the Senate will hold stacked votes on the following bills:

2:15pm -- DOD Authorization Conference Report

2:30pm -- H.R. 3396, Defense of Marriage Act

[SAP pending: The President strongly opposes discrimination against any group of Americans, but has long opposed same sex marriage. Therefore, the President

would sign the legislation; House SAP sent, 7/11]

2:45pm -- Hold 30 minutes of debate on S. 2056, Employment Discrimination Bill, followed by a vote on final passage
[SAP sent, 9/6: Administration supports the bill for the reasons explained in the attached 10/19/95 POTUS letter; Panetta letter sent on 8/23/96 states support]

3:30pm -- Begin Consideration of FY97 Treasury/Postal Appropriations Bill
[SAP pending]

Wednesday, 9/11 and the remainder of the week:
Continue Consideration of FY97 Treasury/Postal Appropriations Bill
[SAP pending]
FY97 Interior Appropriations Bill may follow on later in the week
[SAP pending]
S. 39, Magnuson (fisheries) bill is also possible
[SAP pending]

HOUSE

Monday, 9/9

Meet at 12 noon for pro forma session

** No Votes **

Tuesday, 9/10

Morning hour at 12:30; Legislative business at 2:00 pm

** No Votes until 12 noon Wednesday **

Corrections Day Calendar (1 bill):
Consider H.R. 3056, the County Health Organization Exemption Act
[No SAP -- No objection, informally -- technical correction]

Suspensions Calendar (14 bills):
H.Res. 470, Monitoring of Student Right to Know and Campus Security Act of 1990
[No SAP since it is a House Resolution]
H.R. 3863, Student Debt Reduction Act of 1996
[SAP pending: Administration supports due to fixes in the bill]
H.R. 3539, Federal Aviation Authorization Act of 1996
[SAP pending: Administration supports]
H.R. 3060, Antarctic Environmental Protection Act of 1996
[No SAP -- Support informally]
H.R. 2512, Crow Creek Sioux Tribe Infrastructure Development Trust Fund Act
[No SAP -- Support informally, as stated in an Interior letter to the Senate on the companion bill]
H.R. 2710, Hoopa Valley Reservation South Boundary Correction Act
[SAP pending: Administration has no objection to House

passage, but will work in the Senate to amend]
H.R. 3642, California Indian Land Transfer Act
[No SAP -- Support informally, an Interior proposal]
H.R. 3640, Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians Claims Settlement Act
[No SAP -- Support informally, as stated in Interior testimony]
H.R. 2941, Housing Improvement Act for Land Management Agencies
[SAP under discussion]
H.R. 2107, Visitor Services Improvement and Outdoor Legacy Act of 1995
[No SAP -- No objection to the bill. The substitute addresses our problems with the bill]
H.R. 2679, North Platte National Wildlife Refuge
[No SAP -- Support informally]
H.R. 3903, Sly Park Unit Conveyance Act
[SAP pending: Administration strongly opposes]
H.R. 3910, Emergency Drought Relief Act
[SAP pending: Administration strongly opposes]
H.R. 3759, Exports, Jobs, and Growth Act of 1996
[SAP pending -- Administration supports]

Wednesday, 9/11 and the Remainder of the Week
(The House will convene at 9am on Wednesday, and then immediately recess for a joint meeting to receive the Prime Minister of Ireland; Meet at 10am on Thursday; Meet at 9am on Friday, and conclude legislative business by 2pm)

At present, the House calendar lists the following bills. The House and Senate WILL likely conference on the bills next week, but floor action in the House is not expected until the week of September 16th:

H.R. 3816 -- Energy & Water FY97 Appropriations Conference Report (Subject to a Rule)
H.R. 3675 -- Transportation FY97 Appropriations Conference Report (Subject to a Rule)
H.R. 3610 -- DOD FY97 Appropriations Conference Report (Subject to a Rule)
H.R. 3666 -- VA/HUD Appropriations Conference Report (possible) (Subject to a Rule)

Appoint conferees on H.R. 2202, the Immigration in the National Interest Act of 1996

CONGRESS -- LONG-TERM SCHEDULE:

SENATE

[Please call Chuck Konigsberg at 395-4790 w/ any updates to the following list.]

LIKELY Items for Senate consideration prior to Sine Die

Adjournment:

- o FY97 Appropriations Bills: Interior, CJS, and Labor-HHS
- o FY97 Appropriations Conference Reports:
 - HR 3610, Department of Defense Appropriations Act (in conference)
 - HR 3540, Foreign Operations Appropriations Act (in conference)
 - HR 3816, Energy/Water Appropriations Act (in conference)
 - HR 3675, Transportation Appropriations Act (in conference)
- o Continuing Resolution
- o Senate Ratification of Chemical Weapons Convention (under a unanimous consent agreement this will be taken up prior to Sept. 14)
- [No SAP]
- o S. 39, Magnuson Act reauthorization (to bolster the domestic fishing industry); House passed its version last year; (pursuant to a UC agreement, the Majority Leader can proceed to this bill at any time, after consultation w/ the Democratic Leader, with only the following relevant amendments in order: committee substitute, manager's amendment from Stevens, Hollings amendment, Kerry amendment, 2 Murray amendments, 2 Wyden amendments, 4 Snowe amendments; relevant 2d degrees are in order; all amendments limited to 30 minutes)
- [Draft SAP pending]
- o HR 3953, Airport safety/Terrorism commission (passed House in August)
- o S 1578, Individuals w/ Disabilities Education Act (House passed its version in June)

[Draft SAP pending]

- o S 1718, Intelligence Reorganization/Authorization
- [Draft SAP pending]
- o Conference report on HR 3005, Securities Investment Promotion Act (to ease the regulation of mutual funds and securities industries by the states -- currently in conference and still focused on user fees)
- o S 1994, Aviation bill
- o Conference report on HR 1296, Omnibus Lands bill (attached to Presidio properties Administration) -- still in conference
- o S. 1791/HR 3458, Veterans? Compensation COLA (House passed its bill in July)
- o VA major facility projects and leases for FY 97 (House passed its bill in June)

POSSIBLE Items for Senate consideration prior to Sine Die

Adjournment:

- o BIF/SAIF (could get attached to a CR or other legislation)
- o S. 1954, Takings Bill (S. 605 revised)
- [SAP sent, 5/9: President will veto; on 7/25/96 OMB

letter sent to the Senate leadership: characterized S. 1954 as similar in many respects to S 605; stated that the President would veto either bill; DOJ letter sent 7/26/96 also threatening veto.]

- o S. 640, Water projects authorization (Different versions passed Senate & House in July)
[Draft SAP pending]
- o S. 729/HR 842, Transportation off-budget bill
- o H.R. 2202, Immigration (House has not yet appointed conferees); key difference between House and Senate -- and a key concern of the Administration -- is the Gallegly amendment that would allow states to deny public schooling to illegal aliens
- o Conference report on HR 1617, Consolidated and Reformed Workforce Development and Literacy Programs [Conference ended in July; Secretaries of Labor and Education have recommended a veto]
- o Conference report on S. 1260, Public Housing Reform and Empowerment Act (still in conference)
- o HR 3308, US participation in peacekeeping
- o Conference Report on S. 1004, Coast Guard Authorization (Senate conferees named on 7/11/96)
- o Alternative Dispute Resolution Act (House has not yet appointed conferees; Senate appointed 6/14/96)
- o S. 1477, FDA reform (reported by Kassebaum in March)
- ,
- o S. 1090, Electronic Freedom of Information Improvement Act of 1996
- o S. 1730, Oil Spill Prevention And Response Improvement Act
[Draft SAP pending]
- o S. 1839, NASA Authorization
[Draft SAP pending]
- o Possibility of miscellaneous agriculture provisions; Leahy would like to include provisions on Northern Forests; Daschle is interested in addressing concentration in the meat-packing industry
- o NTSB Authorization
- o FTC Authorization
- o S. 1139/HR 1350, Maritime reform
- o Commerce Dept. Elimination -- possible this issue could be taken up as an amendment to other legislation
- o Miscellaneous Trade provisions (Finance Committee may report)
- o S. ____, Veterans? Health Care Eligibility (House passed its version in July)
- o S. 1359, Veterans' Medical Programs Amendments of 1996 (House passed its version in July)
- o S. 1711, Veterans' Benefits Improvement Act of 1996 (House has passed parts of the bill)
- o Older Americans Act, possibly a one-year reauthorization
- o Legislation to transfer gas tax receipts from deficit reduction to the highway trust fund (Lott and Daschle

have both indicated this may be taken up).

Pending Items, UNLIKELY to be considered prior to adjournment:

- o 2d and 3d Reconciliation Bills -- tax cuts, Medicare, Medicaid and other mandatory spending cuts (On 9/4 Republican Leadership announced intention not to take up tax cuts before the end of this session.)
- o H.R. 345, Gas Tax Repeal
[UC providing that the bill can be taken up at a time to be determined by the two Leaders, w/ 4 amendments in order from each side, but Lott and Daschle have indicated that a bill to transfer gas tax receipts to highway trust fund is more likely]
- o S. 650, Banking regulatory relief
- o S. 768/S. 1364, Endangered Species Act
- o S. 1936 Nuclear Waste (Senate passed this in July; if the House passes the bill, there could be a veto override vote before the end of the session)
- o S. 1285, Superfund (as of July, the legislation appeared to be dead for this Congress)
- o S. 1459, Grazing Fees (Senate passed; House action is unlikely)
- ,
- o S. 1318/S. 1395, Amtrack restructuring
- o H.R. 1833, Late term abortion: The House may schedule an override vote, but the Senate is not expected to do so
- o S. 1635/HR 3144, Defend America Act (missile defense)
- o Supermajority for Taxes Amendment to Constitution
[On 4/15, the House failed (243-177) to pass H.J. Res. 159, Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution to Require Two-Thirds Majorities for Bills Increasing Taxes; [House SAP sent, 4/15: Administration strongly opposes]
- o S. 88, Local Empowerment and Flexibility Act of 1996 (reported by Government Affairs July 23, 1996)
- o S. 94, Retroactive Tax Increases (report filed by Government Affairs Aug 27, but the bill was automatically referred to Budget Committee for 30 days)
[Draft SAP pending]
- o S. 1356/H.R. 2149, Ocean shipping bill (Senate Commerce may mark up but, Floor action this session is not likely)
- o H.R. 1271, Family Privacy Protection Act of 1995 (reported by Government Affairs August 2)
[Draft SAP pending]

HOUSE -- Long-term Schedule

- o H.R. 3720, SBA loans bill
[SAP under discussion -- Administration is on record opposing the bill]
- o Grazing Bill -- Boehlert does NOT want Grazing to be attached to the Presidio bill, and he received strong outside support.
- o Religious Liberty Legislation / School Prayer -- unlikely to come up. Two versions of the bill exist at present.

- o S. 1972, Older Americans Indian Technical Corrections Act
-- passed in Senate on 9/6 by UC Immigration in the
National Interest Act of 1996 Conference Report
- o Superfund Reform
- o Nuclear Waste Bill -- some talk, but not clear
- o Partial Birth Abortion, veto override
- o Patent Reform -- unlikely
- o Bradley bill/amendment -- new mother hospital stay.
Passed by voice vote as an amendment to the VA/HUD bill
in the Senate
- o Juvenile Justice -- 30% chance
- o Affirmative Action -- In SBA committee next week, but
floor action is unlikely
- o Presidio Conference Report -- in abbreviated form
- o FDA Reform -- off the calendar

APPROPRIATIONS POSITION SUMMARY

AGRICULTURE (H.R. 3603)

House Subcommittee reported, 5/30
 House Committee approved, 6/6 -- OMB letter sent, 6/6:
 Administration has serious concerns (lists)
 House Rules, 6/10 -- SAP sent, 6/10: Administration has
 serious concerns (lists)
 House floor -- SAP sent 6/11: Administration has serious
 concerns (lists)
 House passed (351-74), 6/12: OMB letter sent to Senate, 6/25:
 Administration has serious concerns with the House-passed bill
 Senate Subcommittee approved, 7/10
 Senate Committee reported, 7/11
 Senate floor -- SAP sent, 7/22: Administration has concerns
 with the bill that must be addressed
 Senate passed (97-1), 7/24
 Conference -- OMB letter sent to the conferees, 7/30: The
 Administration has concerns with the bill as passed by the
 House and by the Senate
 Conference Report: Senate Passed (UC), 7/31 -- House Passed
 (379-42), 8/1
 POTUS signed, 8/6

COMMERCE/JUSTICE/STATE (H.R. 3814)

House Subcommittee reported, 7/9
 House Committee approved, 7/11 -- OMB letter sent, 7/11:
 Administration strongly objects to certain subcommittee
 reductions (lists)
 House Rules, 7/16 -- SAP sent, 7/16: President's senior
 advisers would recommend veto
 House floor 7/23 -- SAP sent, 7/17: President's senior

advisers would recommend veto
House passed (246-179), 7/24 -- OMB letter sent to the Senate
regarding the House-passed bill, 7/30: President's senior
advisers would recommend veto
Senate Subcommittee reported,
Senate Committee reported, 8/1: President's senior advisers
would recommend veto

DEFENSE (H.R. 3610 / S. 1894)
House Subcommittee reported, 5/23
House Committee approved, 6/5: OMB letter sent, 6/5:
President's senior advisors recommend veto
House Rules, 6/12 -- SAP sent, 6/12: President's senior
advisers recommend veto
House floor -- SAP sent, 6/13: President's senior advisers
recommend veto
House passed (278-126) 6/13: OMB letter sent to Senate, 6/19:
President's senior advisers recommend veto
Senate Subcommittee reported, 6/19
Senate Committee approved, 6/20: OMB letter sent, 6/19:
President's senior advisers recommend veto

Senate floor -- SAP sent, 7/9: President's senior advisers
recommend veto
Senate passed (72-27), 7/18

DC (H.R. 3845)
House subcommittee reported, 7/12
House Committee approved, 7/18-- OMB letter sent, 7/17:
Administration supports the Committee's efforts to reach
consensus on the DC budget; has concerns about the Federal
contribution to the pension payment; strongly opposes abortion
language
House floor -- SAP sent, 7/22: Administration supports the
Committee's efforts to reach consensus on the DC budget; has
concerns about the Federal contribution to the pension
payment; strongly opposes abortion language
House passed (332-68), 7/22
Senate Committee approved, 7/23
Senate passed (voice), 7/25
Conference -- OMB letter sent to the conferees, 7/30: The
Administration supports the consensus budget, prefers the
Senate's action to adopt the Control Board's recommendations,
is disappointed in the exclusion of increased federal funds to
the pension payment, strongly opposes the abortion language,
and urges inclusion of Senate language regarding civil rights
standards.
Conference Report: House Passed (330-91), 8/1; Senate Passed
(83-15), 8/5.

ENERGY/WATER (H.R. 3816)
House Subcommittee reported, 7/10
House Committee approved, 7/16 -- OMB letter sent, 7/16:

Secretary of Energy recommends veto

House Rules, 7/16

House floor, 7/24 -- SAP sent, 7/24: Secretary of Energy would recommend veto

House passed (391-22), 7/25

Senate Subcommittee reported, 7/11

Senate Committee reported, 7/16 -- OMB letter sent, 7/16:

States numerous Administration objections: to the shift the balance of priorities, to reduction for solar and renewable energy research, to reduction in funds for Fusion Energy Sciences.

Senate floor, SAP sent, 7/25: The Administration appreciates the Committee's work, but continues to have serious concerns

Senate passed (93-6), 7/30

FOREIGN OPERATIONS (H.R. 3540)

House Subcommittee reported, 5/22

House Committee approved, 5/29 -- OMB letter sent, 5/29:

Administration strongly opposes the bill, due to funding reductions in critical programs that severely restrict American international leadership.

House Rules, 5/30

House floor -- SAP sent, 6/5: Administration strongly opposes

House passed (366-57), 6/11: OMB letter sent to Senate:

Senior advisers veto threat (due to Mexico City) on the House-passed bill

Senate Subcommittee reported, 6/18

Senate Committee approved, 6/27 -- OMB letter sent, 6/27: The Administration applauds the subcommittee's improvements to the House bill, but remains deeply concerned about several aspects of the subcommittee bill

Senate floor -- SAP sent, 7/11: Administration would strongly oppose any amendments that would reverse the welcomed improvements and the Administration remains deeply concerned about funding and other restrictions on certain key programs.

Senate passed (93-7), 7/26

INTERIOR (H.R. 3662)

House Subcommittee reported, 6/5

House Committee approved, 6/12 -- OMB letter sent, 6/12:

Secretaries of Energy and Interior recommend veto

House Rules, 6/18

House floor -- SAP sent, 6/18: Secretaries of Energy and Interior recommend veto

House passed (242-174), 6/20: OMB letter sent to Senate, 7/11: Secretaries of Energy and Interior recommend veto of the House-passed bill

Senate Subcommittee reported, 7/12

Senate Committee approved, 7/16: OMB letter sent 7/16: Energy, Agriculture, and Interior veto threats on Tongass, Energy Conservation, and Indian sovereignty.

LABOR/HHS/ED (H.R. 3755)

House Subcommittee reported, 6/14

House Committee approved, 6/25 -- OMB letter sent, 6/19:
President's senior advisors recommend veto
House Rules, 7/9 -- SAP sent, 7/9: President's senior advisors
recommend veto
House floor -- SAP sent, 7/10: President's senior advisors
recommend veto
House passed (216-209), 7/12

LEG BRANCH (H.R. 3754)

House Subcommittee reported, 6/18
House Committee approved, 6/26
House passed (360-58), 7/10
Senate Subcommittee (no action)
Senate Committee approved, 7/18
Senate floor action to begin on Monday, 7/29
Senate passed (93-6), 7/30
Conference Report: House Passed (297-22), 8/1; Senate Passed
(voice vote), 9/3

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION (H.R. 3517)

House Subcommittee reported, 7/21
House Committee approved, 5/23 -- OMB letter sent, 5/22:
Administration does not support the level of funding in the
subcommittee bill (lists concerns)
House Rules, 5/29 -- SAP sent, 5/29: Administration does not
support the level of funding in the committee bill (lists
concerns)

House floor -- SAP sent, 5/30: Administration does not support
the level of funding in the committee bill (line-item veto
reference added to House Rules SAP)
House passed (369-43), 5/30: OMB letter sent to Senate, 6/18:
Administration does not support the level of funding in the
House-passed bill (lists specific objections and concerns)
Senate Committee approved, 6/20
Senate floor -- SAP sent, 6/26: Administration does not
support the level of funding in the committee (lists specific
objections)
Senate passed (Unanimous Consent), 6/26
Conference -- OMB letter sent, 7/11: Administration does not
support the level of funding in the House- and Senate-passed
bills (lists specific objections and concerns)
Conference Report: House Passed (395-26), 8/1; Senate Passed
(92-6), 8/5.

TRANSPORTATION (H.R. 3675)

House Subcommittee approved, 6/6
House Committee approved, 6/19 -- OMB letter sent, 6/18:
Administration has concerns with many aspects of the Committee
bill (lists concerns)
House Rules -- SAP sent, 6/25: Administration has concerns
with many aspects of the Committee bill (lists concerns)
House floor -- SAP sent, 6/26: Administration has concerns

with many aspects of the Committee bill (lists concerns)
House passed (403-2), 6/28: OMB letter sent to Senate, 7/11:
Administration is pleased with many aspects of the
House-passed bill. However, the bill contains specific
provisions that are troubling. (lists concerns)
Senate Subcommittee reported, 7/16
Senate Committee approved, 7/18: OMB letter sent, 7/18:
Administration has concerns with many aspects of the Committee
bill (lists concerns)
Senate floor, 7/30 - 7/31: No SAP
Senate passed (95-2), 7/31

TREASURY/POSTAL (H.R. 3756)
House Subcommittee approved, 6/18
House Committee approved, 6/27 -- OMB letter sent, 6/27:
Administration has concerns with the subcommittee bill. (lists
concerns)
House Rules -- SAP sent, 7/10: Administration believes that
the bill, as reported by the Committee, is unacceptable for
reasons stated
House floor -- SAP sent, 7/16: Administration believes that
the bill, as reported by the Committee, is unacceptable for
reasons stated.
House passed (215-207), 7/17: OMB letter sent to Senate,
7/19: Administration believes that the House-passed bill is
unacceptable for reasons stated.
Senate Subcommittee reported, 7/19
Senate Committee approved, 7/23: OMB letter sent, 7/23:
Administration believes that the bill, as reported by the
Subcommittee, is unacceptable.
* Senate Floor action expected after August recess.

VA/HUD/INDEPENDENT AGENCIES (H.R. 3666)
House Subcommittee reported, 5/30
House Committee approved, 6/13 -- OMB letter sent, 6/13:
Administration strongly opposes
House floor -- SAP sent, 6/25: Administration strongly opposes
House passed (269-147), 6/26: OMB letter sent to Senate, 7/9:
President will veto any bill that does not provide adequate
funds for the National Service program. The Administration
strongly opposes reductions from the request contained in the
House-passed bill for vital environmental, housing, community
development, science, and space programs.
Senate Subcommittee reported, 7/10
Senate Committee approved, 7/11 -- OMB letter sent, 7/11:
Administration strongly opposes reductions from the
President's request contained in the Subcommittee bill for
vital environmental, housing, community development, science,
and space programs
Senate floor, 8/1 and 9/3 - 9/4: SAP sent, 8/1:
Administration strongly opposes reductions for vital
environmental, housing, community development, science, and

space programs and strongly objects to the overall, inadequate discretionary funding levels.

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SUMMARY of ADMINISTRATION OPPOSITION
[Prepared by OMB/LRD and OMB/LA]

VETOES:

Balanced Budget Act of 1995 (Reconciliation)- HR 2491 (vetoed 12/6/95)

Bosnia - S. 21 [Item 104] (vetoed 8/11/95)

Debt Limit - HR 2586 (vetoed 11/13/95)

National Defense Authorization Act - HR 1530 (vetoed 12/28/95
-- subsequently enacted as S. 1124,P.L. 104-106)

Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Act of 1995 - HR 4 [Item 301] (vetoed 1/10/96)

Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 -HR 1058
vetoed 12/19/95 -- overridden 12/22/95)

Partial-Birth Abortion Ban Act of 1995 - HR 1833 (vetoed 4/15/96)

Foreign Relations Authorization Act of 1995 - HR 1561
[Item 102] (vetoed 4/15/96)

Product Liability - HR 956 (vetoed 5/2/96)

Teamwork for Employees and Managers Act - HR 743 [Item #306]
(vetoed 7/30/96)

PRESIDENTIAL VETO THREATS:

Americans with Disabilities Act Revisions - July 26, 1995,
POTUS said he would veto "any substantive change to the ADA."

Arctic National Wildlife Refuge - [Item #210]

Assault Weapons Ban - [Item #16]

Clean Water Amendments of 1995 - HR 961 [Item # 201]

Crime/100,000 cops - HR 728, Law Enforcement Block Grants
[Item #2]

Davis-Bacon Repeal - HR 500 and S 141 [Item #302]

Defend America Act - S 1635 and HR 3144 [Item #106]

Dismantling Commerce Department - HR 1756 and S 929 [Item #13]

Employment, Training, and Retraining - HR 1617 [Item #307]

President will veto unless the bill includes certain specified

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provisions (see fuller discussion below).

Immigration - S 1664, H.R. 2202 [Item #5]

Loser Pays - Civil Litigation - HR 988 [Item #3]

Medicare Preservation Act - HR 2425 passed the House on 10/19/95 by a vote of 231-201. HR 2425 was incorporated into the House Republican budget reconciliation bill, which was passed on 10/26/95 by a vote of 227-203. A majority of the bill's provisions were also included in HR 2491, the Republican reconciliation bill that was vetoed on 12/6/95.

Minimum Wage - H.R. 1227 [Item #304] On 5/22/96, the POTUS issued a statement ?If Congress sends me a bill to eliminate the minimum wage and wage protection for millions of workers, I will veto it.? (See fuller discussion below.)

Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1996 - S 1271/S 1936 [Item #215]

National Security Revitalization Act - HR 7/HR 872 [Item #101]

OSHA Reform - HR 1834, HR 3243, and S 1423 [Item #309]

Private Property Protection/Takings - HR 925, S 605, and S 1954 [Item #212]

Public Debt/Use of Trust Funds - HR 2621 [Item #1]

Service Contract Repeal Act - HR 246 [Item #303]

Student Loans

Workforce Development Act (Job Training) - HR 1617 [Item #307]

Medicaid Block Grant - H.R. 3507 and S. 1795 introduced on May 22nd contains the Republican's most recent welfare and Medicaid reform proposals. The POTUS has on numerous occasions noted his intention to veto any legislation that would remove the current Federal guarantee of coverage and benefits for all currently eligible groups.

SENIOR ADVISERS VETO THREATS:

National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1997 - HR 3230 [Item #105]

MULTIPLE AGENCY VETO RECOMMENDATIONS:

Armed Forces Protection Act - H.R. 3308 [Item #107]

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

Endangered Species Conservation and Management Act - HR 2275 [Item #202]

Equal Opportunity Act of 1995 - H.R. 2128 [Item #4]

Federal Aviation Administration Revitalization Act of 1995 - HR 2276 [Item #12]

Funding Prohibition for US Troops for Bosnia Peacekeeping - HR 2606 [Item # 104]

Livestock Grazing Act - S 852/1459 and HR 1713 [Item #208]

Regulatory Moratorium - HR 450 [Item #8]

Science Authorizations - HR 3322 [Item #213]

Small Business Regulatory Reform - HR 994 [Item #9]

?Landless (Alaska) Natives? - HR 2505 [Item #221]

Language of Government Act - HR 123 and S 356 [Item #18]

SINGLE AGENCY VETO RECOMMENDATIONS:

Banking Regulatory Relief - HR 2520 (HR 1858) [Item #7]

Bilingual Voting Rights Repeal Act - HR 351 [Item #17]

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

Institute for American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development Act - HR 3049 [Item # 219]

Mining Law - S 506 [Item #206]

National Right to Work Act of 1996 - S. 1788 [Item #313]

National Wildlife Refuge Improvement Act - HR 1675 [Item #214]

Rs 2477 Rights-of Way Settlement Act - S. 1425 [Item #216]

Student Loan Provisions - in Senate reconciliation bill

Transfer BLM Lands to States - HR 2032 [Item #209]

Utah Wilderness - HR 1745 and S 884 [Item #207]

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Working Families Flexibility Act - HR 2391 [Item #312]

Ketchikan Pulp Company Timber Contract Extension Act - S. 1877
and H.R. 3659 [Item #222]

Voyageurs National Park - S. 1805 [Item #223]

Mineral King - H.R. 3534 [Item #224]

O&C Forest Transfer Act - H.R. 3769 [Item #225]

STRONGLY OPPOSE:

Conte National Wildlife Refuge Act Amendments - H.R. 2909
[Item #218]

Economically Targeted Investments - HR 1594 [Item #310]

Highway Off-Budget - HR 842 [Item #10]

Legal Aid Reform Act - HR 2277 [Item #6]

Pipeline Safety Act - HR 1323/S 1505 [Item #11]

Public Housing Reform - HR 2406/S. 1260 [Item #14]

Risk Assessment - HR 1022 [Item #211]

Striker Replacement - HR 1176 and S 603 [Item 305]

Ward Valley (CA) Transfer - S. 1596 [Item #217]

Kentucky National Wildlife Refuge - S. 1611 [Item #220]

Boundary Waters Canoe Area and Wilderness - H.R. 3297 and S.
1738 [Item #226]

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STATUS OF MAJOR (Non-Appropriations) LEGISLATION

(Note: Parentheticals indicate who is tracking; bills
grouped by RMO)

[Changes from previous day indicated by bolding]

GENERAL GOVERNMENT & FINANCE:

1. Public Debt/Use of Trust Funds (R. Jones, x53386)
House passed HR 2621 on 12/14/95 (235-103, with 77 voting ?present?). A Presidential veto threat was issued in a SAP sent to the House on 12/12/95. Basis for opposition: Would almost immediately cause the U.S. to default on its obligations. No Senate action scheduled.
2. Crime Bills: (R. Jones, x53386)
House split their original crime bill into 7 smaller pieces and passed 6 of them--
? HR 665, requiring restitution for victims of federal crimes, passed February 7 (431-0); SAP--"supports passage." (The enacted anti-terrorism bill contained a victim restitution provision based on HR 665.)

? HR 666, allowing federal prosecutors to use improperly obtained evidence if police officers acted in "good faith"; would apply with and w/o warrants. Passed February 8, (289-142). SAP-support only if amended to apply only where warrants have been obtained.

? HR 729, containing reforms affecting federal habeas corpus review of state criminal judgments and collateral review of federal judgements, and requiring federal juries to impose death sentences in certain cases. Passed February 8 (297-132). SAP--support if DOJ concerns addressed. (The enacted anti-terrorism legislation contained a habeas corpus provision similar to HR 729.)

? HR 667, would replace the prison funding program enacted in '94 Act with allocations based on sentencing criteria; and would limit prisoner litigation. Passed February 10, (265-156). SAP--oppose unless amended. Basis for opposition: Proposed distribution of prison grants is inferior to current program; drug court program would be repealed. (The enacted omnibus appropriations act contained a prison funding provision similar to HR 667.)

? HR 668, to expedite the deportation of aliens who commit serious crimes and reimburse states for incarceration of criminal aliens. Passed February 10, ,

(380-20). SAP -- support if amended to offset the increased direct spending (\$600m/yr). (The enacted antiterrorism bill contained an alien deportation provision.)

? HR 728, combining last year's grants for 100,000 cops and crime prevention into block grants. Passed February 14, (238-192). SAP -- Presidential veto threat. Basis for opposition: Bill repeals police grants program, which provides for 100,000 cops. It also eliminates many crime prevention programs. (The enacted omnibus appropriations act contained a compromise on this matter.)

Senate action on crime legislation not scheduled.

3. Loser Pays - Civil Litigation: (I. Schroeder, x53883)
House passed HR 988 on March 7 (232-193). Basis for opposition: The bill, which would affect only Federal civil suits involving parties from different States, would impose a modified "loser pays" rule, intended to encourage parties to settle out of court. The President said on 4/7/95 that he "will veto any bill with a 'loser pay' requirement such as that was in the House bill." In the Senate, provisions similar to those of HR 988 were added to -- and subsequently deleted from -- the product liability bill (HR 956) on the Senate floor.
4. Equal Opportunity Act of 1995: (I. Schroeder, x53883)
House Judiciary subcommittee on the Constitution approved HR 2128 for full committee action on March 7th. The bill would prohibit the use of racial and gender preferences, goals, timetables, and set-asides by the Federal Government in contracts, hiring, and programs. It also aims to bar the Government from requiring or encouraging contractors from using such preferences. Basis for opposition: Labor's January 26, 1996, letter to a House Judiciary subcommittee stated that the Secretary would recommend a veto of the bill because it "would compromise contractors' ability to recruit qualified women and minorities and curtail the Government's ability to obtain full relief in proven cases of racial and other unlawful discrimination." Justice also issued a veto threat in December 13th testimony on HR 2128 and in April 30th testimony on S 1085. Full Committee markup was postponed until after Labor Day. Press reports indicate that the scope of the bill will be narrowed to the small business (?8(a)?) procurement program.

No action has been scheduled on the Senate companion bill, S 1085 (sponsored by Dole).

5. Immigration: (I. Schroeder, x53883)

House Judiciary Committee reported HR 2202 on March 4th; House Agriculture ordered reported a "guestworkers" amendment on March 5th. A Justice-Labor veto threat on the guestworkers amendment was issued on March 7th. The

bill contains provisions dealing with only illegal immigration. The Administration is on record (Justice letters to the House and Senate Judiciary Committees) as generally supporting many of the provisions in the bill which are consistent with legislation proposed by the President last year or recommendations of the Commission on Immigration Reform. The major provisions in HR 2202 which the Administration opposes (besides the guestworker amendment) include, (1) nationwide implementation of employment eligibility verification systems, (2) deeming provisions for Federal benefits which extend beyond citizenship, (3) repeal of the Cuban Adjustment Act, and (4) a reduction in the number of family sponsored visas. House passed HR 2202 by a vote of 333-87 on 3/21/96 after defeating an attempt to add the guestworker provision and stripping out the provisions dealing with legal immigration reform.

Senate Judiciary Committee ordered reported a clean bill (S 1664) concerning illegal immigration on 3/21/96 and a separate bill (S 1665) on legal immigration on 3/28/96. Senate passed HR 2202 (previously S 1664) 97-3 on May 2nd. On May 2nd, the President issued a statement generally supporting the Senate-passed bill.

Conference. Senate appointed conferees on May 13th. On 8/2/96, the President sent a letter to the Congressional Leadership stating that he would veto the immigration bill if it contains a provision that would require states to verify the immigration status of all children, and permit states to exclude those who cannot afford to pay tuition.

6. Legal Aid Act of 1995: (A. Briatico, x57887)
House bill (HR 2277) to abolish the Legal Services Corporation (LSC) and replace it with a block grant program was marked up by the House Judiciary Committee on 9/13/95. Justice and White House Counsel sent a letter to the Committee vigorously opposing the bill. The New York Times reported on 9/13/95 and 9/14/95 that the Clinton Administration/President would veto the bill. (The Times did not provide an information source regarding the veto threat.) The Administration has not taken a formal position on a related Senate bill, (S 958) which would also abolish the LSC. Senator Kassebaum introduced another bill, S. 1221, which would: (1) reauthorize the Corporation; (2) authorize appropriations of \$278 million for each of the fiscal years through 2000; and (3) limit the type of cases and activities that

Corporation attorneys could participate in. On September 19, 1995, Attorney General Reno and then White House Counsel Mikva sent a letter on S. 1221 to Sen. Kassebaum

which stated that the Administration is pleased that S. 1221 would retain LSC's basic structure and reauthorize appropriations for its activities, albeit at a lower level than requested by the Administration. The letter also expressed the Administration's concern with the bill's increased restrictions on LSC's activities. S. 1221 was ordered reported by the Senate Labor Committee on 6/16/96.

Basis for opposition: Eliminating the LSC would result in the loss of effective, community-based legal services for millions of poor and low-income individuals.

7. Banking (R. Jones, x53386)

House Banking Committee reported HR 1062 on May 18, 1995.

This bill would permit banks and securities firms to affiliate, allowing banks to underwrite securities and permitting securities firms to own banks. HR 1062 was reported by the House Commerce Committee on June 22. House Banking Committee reported HR 1858 on July 18, 1995. H.R. 1858 includes provisions providing regulatory relief for financial institutions, including changes to the Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) and the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act. A new bill (H.R. 2520), combining aspects of H.R. 1858 and H.R. 1062 was introduced on Oct. 20, 1995. Rep. Leach is attempting to bring a narrower version of H.R. 2520 to the floor in September. According to press reports, the bill will not include the CRA provisions opposed by the Administration but will include provisions to recapitalize the Savings Association Insurance Fund and to create new types of financial institutions. We have not yet seen the proposed new text and it may continue to be revised until it is introduced on the floor as a Manager's Amendment.

Basis for opposition: Weakens important safeguards for assuring the safety and soundness of FDIC-insured depository institutions and would eviscerate the CRA (Secretary Rubin issued a veto threat on HR 1858 in a 6/29/95 letter to Chairman Leach. Under Secretary Hawke, in an 10/29/95 letter to the House Banking Committee on HR 2520, restated the Treasury veto recommendation on a component of the new bill and added, "Despite some modest improvements in that component . . . the bill remains deeply flawed. . . .") On 6/11/96, Chairman Leach terminated the markup and stated his intent to pursue a narrower bill. Senate bill (S 650) was reported reported by the Senate Banking Committee on December 14th. The Senate bill contains some, but not all, of the troublesome provisions.

8. Reg Moratorium/Waiting Period: (J. Weinberg, x53457)

House passed HR 450 on Feb. 24 by 276-146. The bill would establish a "moratorium period" -- Nov. 20, 1994 through

Dec. 31, 1995, or enactment of reg reform, whichever is earlier -- during which a Federal agency may not take any "regulatory rulemaking action" unless it falls within a specified emergency exception (i.e. military or foreign affairs functions, international trade agreements, agency management, certain banking regulatory matters, implementation of the internal revenue laws; matters relating to loans, grants, benefits, or contracts). Also exempted: regs determined by OIRA to be necessary because of an imminent threat to health or safety or other emergency or necessary for the enforcement of criminal laws. SAP--"The President has stated that a moratorium on regulations, as provided for in HR 450, is not acceptable....the Secretaries of Agriculture, Energy, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, the Interior, Labor, Transportation, and the Treasury, the Attorney General, and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency would recommend that it be vetoed." (In addition, POTUS said on 4/7/95, "if Republicans send me a bill that would let unsafe planes fly or contaminated water continue to find itself into city water systems, I will veto it." Veto threat reiterated in Earth Day speech, 4/21/95.) Basis for opposition: Would prevent the issuance of meritorious rules.

Senate passed S 219 on March 29 by 100-0; under the Senate version, regs would not go into effect for 45 days, during which time Congress could enact a disapproval resolution. A March 29 statement by the President called the 45-day review period "the right way to reform regulation." S 942 (see next item), which contains a provision similar to S 219, passed the Senate on 3/19/96.

Conference: On June 16, the Senate requested a conference and appointed conferees. This action appears to have been overtaken by the enactment on March 29, 1996, of congressional review provisions in the debt limit bill (Public Law 104-121).

9. Regulatory Sunset and Review: (J. Gibbons, x57593)
House bill (HR 994) was approved by a Gov. Reform & Oversight Cte. on 7/18/95 with significant amendments by a vote of 39-7. On 10/31/95 House Judiciary Cte. marked up HR 994 and ordered it reported, as amended, by a voice vote. House floor consideration of HR 994 (in the form of a Hyde-Clinger substitute made in order by the proposed rule) was scheduled for March 6th, but has been postponed. A SAP containing a multiple-agency veto threat on the Hyde-Clinger substitute was sent to the

House on March 1st. Basis for opposition: Overly broad

scope; overly burdensome regulatory review process; would trigger excessive litigation and drain agency resources; and could suspend important health and safety rules.

Senate: Senate passed S 942 by a vote of 100-0 on March 19th. A March 15th SAP generally supported the bill as modified by the manager's amendment. Language similar to S 942 was included in debt ceiling legislation (Public Law 104-121) approved by the President on 3/29/96.

10. Highway Trust Fund Off-Budget Bill: (J. Brown, x53473)
House bill (HR 842). HR 842 passed House (284-143) on 4/17/96. Basis for opposition: Bill removes four trust funds from the Budget -- inconsistent with unified budget. (SAP, 4/15/96.) Senate bill (S 729) was introduced on April 27 by Sens. Baucus and Lott.
11. Pipeline Safety: (J. Brown, x53473)
House bill (HR 1323) has been reported by Transportation and Commerce Ctes. A SAP strongly opposing the bill was sent to the House on September 20th. The bill was subsequently removed from the House floor schedule. Basis for opposition: (1) Authorizes less than 44 percent of the FY 1996 Budget request for pipeline safety activities; and (2) imposes burdensome and costly risk assessment procedures on the pipeline safety rulemaking process. Senate Commerce Committee ordered reported S 1505 on 6/6/96. The reported version of the bill reflects compromises with the Administration on key issues.
12. Federal Aviation Administration Revitalization Act of 1995: (J. Brown, x53473)
House bill (HR 2276). HR 2276 was reported by House Transport. Cte. On March 7, 1996. In October 31, 1995, letters to the Committee, the Departments of Transportation and Justice stated that they would recommend veto of H.R. 2276. H.R. 2276 passed the House by voice vote under suspension of the rules on March 12, 1996. A March 12th letter to House members from Secretary Peña stated that the bill is "unacceptable to the President." Basis for opposition: Bill removes FAA from the Department of Transportation and establishes it as an independent establishment in the Executive branch, eroding accountability and creating Constitutional concerns; structure of proposed governing board poses constitutional concerns. On 6/6/96, House Transportation and Infrastructure Cte. ordered reported HR 3539, the "FAA Reauthorization Act of 1996." This bill does not contain the objectionable restructuring provisions of HR 2276. Senate bill (S 1239) was introduced on September 13, 1995, by Sen. McCain. Senate Commerce Cte. ordered reported a successor FAA authorization bill (S 1994) on

6/13/96.

13. Dismantling Commerce Department: (J. Weinberg, x53457)
House bill (HR 1756) hearing was held by two House Commerce Subcommittees on 7/24/95 at which Secretary Brown announced that the President will veto any legislation to dismantle the Commerce Department. Multiple House Committees approved conflicting versions of HR 1756. Compromise version was included in House-passed reconciliation bill and debt limit bill (HR 2586) vetoed by President. Senate bill (S 929) hearing was held by Senate Governmental Affairs on 7/25/95 at which Secretary Brown repeated Presidential veto statement. On 9/7/95 Senate Governmental Affairs Committee marked up S 929 and ordered it reported by a vote of 5 to 3.
Basis for opposition: Commerce Department is working effectively to promote economic growth.
14. Public Housing Reform: (A. Briatico, x57887)
House bill (HR 2406) to overhaul the Nation's public housing system was reported by the Committee on 2/1/96. HUD's report on HR 2406 (dated 11/1/95) and testimony delivered to the Committee (10/13/95) expressed support for the bill's general goals, but cited concerns with certain provisions. On May 8th, a SAP was sent to the House, indicating that the Administration supports the objectives of H.R. 2406, but remains opposed to the bill unless it is amended to address several major concerns. On May 9th, H.R. 2406 passed the House by a vote of 315-107 with numerous amendments. House conferees were named on the same day. On 7/25/96, HUD sent a letter to Chairman Lazio, House Subcommittee on Housing and Community Opportunity, regarding the Administration's concerns with both the House-passed and Senate-passed versions of the bills to be considered during Conference.

Senate bill (S 1260) to overhaul the Nation's public housing system was passed by the Senate on 1/10/96. HUD's report on S 1260 (dated 10/26/95) and testimony delivered to the Committee (9/27/95) expressed support for the bill's general goals, but cited concerns with certain provisions. S. 1260 passed the Senate by voice vote. Senate conferees were named on 7/30/96.
15. Age Discrimination in Employment (ADEA) Amendments of 1995: (A. Briatico x57887)
House passed HR 849 to provide a permanent exemption for State and local firefighters and law enforcement officers from the Age Discrimination in Employment Act (ADEA) on 3/28/95 by voice vote. In the SAP on HR 849, the Administration did not object to the permanent exemption, but stated that it viewed other provisions of the bill that required EEOC studies as "unnecessary and

duplicative." Senate unanimous consent agreement gave the Labor and Human Resources Committee jurisdiction over H.R.849 until March 27th. A SAP was sent to the Senate on May 3rd that reiterated the same position taken in the House SAP. This highly sensitive bill is strongly opposed by the AARP and other groups.

16. Repeal of Assault Weapon Ban: (R. Jones x53386)
House passed HR 125 by a vote of 239-173 on 3/22/96. A 3/21/96 SAP stated that the President would veto any bill repealing the ban on assault weapons enacted in 1994.
17. Bilingual Voting Rights Repeal Act. (I. Schroeder x53883)
House Judiciary Committee ordered HR 351 reported on 7/16/96. In a 6/11/96 letter, Justice advised that the Attorney General would recommend a veto of the bill. H.R. 351 was incorporated into H.R. 123 which passed the House on 8/1/96. Basis for opposition: Repeals Voting Rights Act provisions that guarantee citizens who are not fully proficient in English the right to vote.
18. Language of Government Act. (J. Gibbons x57593)
House passed HR 123 by a vote of 259-169 on 8/1/96. As passed, the bill would establish English as the official language of the U.S., require the Federal Government to conduct most official business only in English, and repeal the Bilingual Voting Rights Act. A 7/31/96 SAP to the House Rules Committee stated that the Attorney General, the Secretaries of the Treasury, HHS, HUD, Education, Labor, and the Chairman of the EEOC would recommend that the bill be vetoed. Basis for opposition: Exclude many Americans from employment, voting, and equal participation in society; Subject to serious constitutional challenge; Repeal Voting Rights Act provisions that guarantee citizens who are not fully proficient in English the right to vote.
19. Flag Desecration. (R. Jones x53386)
House passed HJRes 179 by a vote of 312-120 on 6/18/95. As passed, the resolution proposes a one-sentence amendment to the Constitution stating "The Congress and the States shall have the power to prohibit the desecration of the flag of the United States." Senate Judiciary Committee reported an identical measure (SJRes 31) on 11/9/95. Basis for opposition: SAP stated that efforts to limit the Bill of Rights to make a narrow exception for flag burning are misguided, and that "Congress should be deeply reluctant to tamper with the Bill of Rights since it has never been amended since it was adopted over 200 years ago."
20. Bankruptcy. (R. Jones x53386)
Senate Judiciary Committee reported passed S 1559

(Bankruptcy Technical Amendments Act) passed the Senate by unanimous consent on August 2, 1996. As passed, the bill makes numerous changes to the Bankruptcy Code, including the postponement of the extension of the U.S. Trustee system into six judicial districts of N. Carolina and Alabama. Basis for opposition: The six N. Carolina and Alabama districts are the only areas of the U.S. where the trustee system is not in effect. The lack of uniformity has come under attack for violating the Uniformity Clause of the Constitution.

NATIONAL SECURITY & INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS:

101. National Security: (A. Rooney, x57300)

House passed HR 7 on February 16th (241-181) (star wars was deleted on the Floor but many objectionable provisions remain which would infringe upon the authority of the President to respond to international crises and conflicts; remove UN peacekeeping as an option for burdensharing; establish an unnecessary Nat'l Security Commission; and mandate policies on NATO membership). (HR 872 was amended on the House floor and passed as HR 7) On 4/7/95, POTUS said that he would refuse to approve the peacekeeping legislation passed by the House. SAP (Feb. 13th)-- State, Defense, and the U.S. Ambassador to the UN would recommend a veto. Basis for opposition: Infringes on President's constitutional authorities as Commander in Chief; and virtually eliminates U.S. participation in UN peacekeeping efforts.

Senate Foreign Relations Committee (SFRC) held hearings in March 1995 on S 5, Peacekeeping Powers Act (introduced by Dole) and HR 7. Aspects of S 5 were considered on May 17, 1995, as part of the SFRC markup of Foreign Affairs Authorization and Consolidation proposal (S 908) and deleted from the bill as reported. No further action is expected.

102. Foreign Affairs Authorization and Consolidation:

(A. Rooney, x57300)

President vetoed H.R. 1561 on April 12, 1996. On April 30th, the House sustained the President's veto by a vote of 234-188.

House passed HR 1561 on June 8th (222 - 192). On September 27th, the H. International Relations Cmt. voted (21-12) to include, by reference, the House passed consolidation provisions of HR 1561 in its recommendation for Reconciliation. The House passed its reconciliation bill (HR 2491) on 10/26/95 by 227-203 and the reconciliation conference dropped the consolidation provisions because of a ?Byrd Rule? violation. On May

23rd, the President expressed serious concerns regarding

congressional legislation that would "place new restrictions on how America conducts its foreign policy and slash our budget in foreign affairs." Further, the President advised that if HR 1561 passed in its present form, he would veto it. SAP (May 22nd) -- State, DOD, Treasury, the U.S. Ambassador to the UN, AID, USIA, and ACDA would recommend a veto of HR 1561. In an October 18th letter to Chairman Kasich, OMB reiterated the Administration's serious objections to the foreign affairs consolidation provisions (Division A of HR 1561) contained in the House International Relations reconciliation language. Basis for opposition: Imposes numerous, far-reaching restrictions on the conduct of American foreign policy; inappropriately consolidates three foreign affairs agencies (AID; ACDA; USIA) into a "super" State Department; and significantly reduces appropriation authorizations for international affairs programs.

Senate passed S 908, the foreign relations authorization and consolidation proposal, as the text of HR 1561 on December 14th (82-16). The Foreign Aid Reduction Act (S 961) was ordered reported on June 7th by a vote of 10-8. On July 26th, the President stated that S 908 "would undermine the President's authority to conduct our nation's foreign policy and deny us the resources we need to lead in the world." (The statement also cited S 961 as contributing to the "dangerous and shortsighted" cuts in the international affairs budget.) The President concluded that he would veto this legislation in its present form. On August 1st, the Senate failed twice to invoke cloture on S 908 on identical votes of 55-45. On September 29th, a unanimous-consent time agreement was reached providing for Senate consideration of S 908 (i.e., 4 hours of debate on the bill and an Helms-Kerry to be agreed-upon "managers' amendment?"). On December 7th, Helms and Kerry announced that they have an agreement. SAP (June 28th) -- State, the U.S. Ambassador to the UN, AID, USIA, and ACDA would recommend a veto of S 908. Basis for opposition: Same as opposition to House bill. SAP on S 961 (July 27th) -- State, Defense, U.S. Ambassador to the UN, and AID would recommend a veto. Basis for opposition: unwise restrictions on Presidential authority, congressional micro-management, and inadequate appropriations authorizations. Further Senate consideration of S 961 is uncertain.

Conference on HR 1561 concluded on March 7, 1996. House passed the conference bill on March 12th by 226-172. The Senate passed the conference bill on March 28th by 52-44.

SAP on conference bill (March 11th) -- President would veto. State letter (2/28/96) to conferees reiterated

Administration concern with consolidation, appropriation authorization levels, and various foreign policy provisions. Strong opposition was expressed for provisions that seek to abolish agencies and restrict family planning activities, which, if not deleted or amended, would result in State recommending that the President veto the bill.

103. Bosnia: (A. Rooney, x57300)

On August 11th, the President vetoed S 21. Congressional action to override the President's veto is unlikely. In July 25th letters to Senators Dole and Daschle, the President expressed strong opposition to S 21, the Bosnia and Herzegovina Self-Defense Act. The President concluded that he would veto any resolution or bill that "may require the United States to lift unilaterally the arms embargo." A similar provision was added to HR 1561 during House consideration. (See above for status of HR 1561). The Senate passed S 21, by 69-29 on July 26th and the House, by a vote of 298 to 128, passed and cleared the bill for the President on August 1st. Basis for opposition: Undermine efforts to achieve a negotiated settlement in Bosnia and could lead to an escalation of the conflict there, including the possible Americanization of the conflict.

104. Funding Prohibition for US Troops for Bosnia

Peacekeeping: (A. Rooney, x57300)

House passed HR 2606 by a vote of 243-171 on November 17th. Subsequently, on December 13th, the House (210-218) rejected HR 2770, which would have immediately cut off all funding for deployment of US troops, and passed HRes 302 (287-141) expressing strong reservations about the mission but strongly supporting US troops. SAP on HR 2606 (11/16/95) -- President's senior advisors would recommend a veto. Basis for opposition: Would restrict President's ability to carry out constitutional responsibilities as Commander-in-Chief and to conduct foreign policy, and could undermine the Bosnian to peace process. The Senate rejected HR 2606 by a vote of 22-77 on December 13th. Instead the Senate passed SJRes 44 (69-30) expressing support for US troops deployed to Bosnia and stating that the deployment is for one year and subject to certain conditions.

105. National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1997:

(R. Nassif, x57896)

House passed HR 3230, as amended, on May 15, 1996 (272-153). SAP on HR 3230 sent May 14, 1996 -- President's senior advisors would recommend a veto. Basis for

opposition: the bill would; (1) authorize excessive Defense funding levels (some \$12.4 billion over the President's request) that are contrary to President's

,
budget priorities; (2) constrain the President's efforts to maintain a sound policy on ballistic missile defense and to implement important arms control treaties; (3) establish discriminatory and inequitable personnel policies, including a reinstatement of the involuntary separation of most HIV-positive service members and a return to the outright ban on homosexuals in the military; and (4) raise constitutional concerns. Senate passed H.R. 3230 (formerly S.1745) on July 10, 1996 by a vote of 68 to 31. The SAP on S.1745 was sent on June 11, 1996 indicating that the President's senior advisors would recommend a veto. However, the Senate version of H.R. 3230 did not, include the offensive social policy provisions found in the House bill pertaining to the involuntary separation of HIV-positive service members and reinstatement of the ban on homosexuals in the military. Conference: In his letter to the conferees, Secretary of Defense Perry wrote that he was, "especially concerned that if damaging provisions passed by the House or Senate are included in the final legislation, it will be difficult for President Clinton to support it, as already indicated in the Statement of Administration Policy on each bill." As reported by the conference on July 30, 1996, H.R. 3230 satisfactorily addressed the Administration's concerns regarding social policy and ballistic missile defenses. The House passed the bill on August 1st by a vote of 285 to 132.

106. Defend America Act of 1996: (R. Nassif, x57896) The SAP on S. 1635 stated that if it were presented to the President in its current form, the President would veto the bill. Senate cloture motion to limit debate on S. 1635 failed on June 4, 1996 (53-46). Basis for opposition: (1) the costly deployments required by the bill would divert vital defense funds from other more pressing defense needs; (2) force Defense to prematurely commit to a technological option that may be outdated when the threat emerges; and (3) set U.S. policy on a collision course with the ABM Treaty, thereby risking the continued Russian implementation of the START I Treaty and Russian ratification of the START II Treaty.

107. U.S. Armed Forces Protection Act: (A. Rooney, x57300) House passed H.R. 3308 by a vote of 299-109 on September 5, 1996. H.R. 3308 would prohibit, subject to certain Presidential certifications and reporting to Congress, use of DOD funds for activities of U.S. forces placed under command or operational control of a foreign national as part of a UN peacekeeping mission. The bill

was amended on the floor to add a provision that would prevent U.S. troops from being required to wear the U.N. insignia without Congressional approval. SAP on H.R. 3308 (09/05/96) -- Secretary of Defense and Attorney

General would recommend a veto. Basis for opposition: Would infringe on President's constitutional authority as Commander-in-Chief, could place U.S. and allied lives at risk, and would restrict U.S. flexibility to respond to international crises. Senate could consider bill at any time.

NATURAL RESOURCES, ENERGY & SCIENCE

201. Clean Water Amendments of 1995: (H. Fitter, x53233)
House passed HR 961 on May 16th, by a vote of 240-185. The bill would ease, overhaul, or revoke a number of current law's anti-pollution requirements, allow States to continue to rely on voluntary measures to deal with certain water pollution problems, and restrict the ability of Federal agencies to declare wetlands off limits to development. On May 30, 1995, POTUS stated that the House-passed bill "will not get past my desk." SAP, sent on May 9, 1995, contained multiple agency veto threat (OMB, Justice, EPA, Interior). Basis for opposition: The bill would reduce water quality protection; eliminate fundamental wetlands protections; create enormous new costs (the bill includes a "mandatory compensation" takings provision similar to that contained in HR 925); fail to address effectively non-point source pollution; and paralyze the Federal Government's ability to issue regulations and guidance to protect the Nation's waters. Enactment of Clean Water legislation during the 104th Congress is very unlikely.

202. Endangered Species: (C. Callahan, x57301)
At July 13th and 20th oversight hearings before the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee, the Departments of Commerce and the Interior testified on the Endangered Species Act (ESA). On 10/26/95, Sen. Kempthorne (R-ID) introduced legislation to revise the ESA. The bill would direct the manner in which Interior manages endangered species, end automatic protection for certain subspecies, and redefine endangered species as those likely to become extinct within 40 years.

On May 25th, the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, and the Interior testified before the House Endangered Species Task Force on possible changes to the ESA. The bill would: (1) provide financial compensation for use or takings of private property under ESA; (2) modify ESA enforcement, conservation management, and listing

procedures; (3) redefine the role and authorities of other Federal agencies; (4) curtail habitat protection activities; and (5) prescribe State authority to protect endangered species. At the September 20th House Resources Committee hearing on HR 2275, the Task Force bill, the Department of the Interior (Frampton) advised

that the Secretary of the Interior would recommend that the President veto the bill if it is presented to him in its current form. Justice (Fois), in an 10/12/95 report to Rep. Young, advised that if HR 2275 were presented to the President, the Attorney General would recommend that he veto the bill. On October 12th, the House Resources Committee ordered HR 2275, as amended, reported (27-17). CEQ and the Department of the Interior advise that the House is unlikely to take up ESA legislation prior to sine die adjournment. Basis for opposition: would undermine the scientific foundation of the Endangered Species Act; would impose costly, bureaucratic processes; would unfairly compensate certain property owners if regulatory actions taken under the ESA cause a decrease of 20 percent or more in the fair market value of any portion of the landowner's property; depart from 200 years of constitutional jurisprudence; prevent enforcement of national and international wildlife laws; and would provide virtually no protection for wildlife.

203. Safe Drinking Water: (H. Fitter, x53233)

Reauthorization of the 1974 law designed to keep contaminants out of the Nation's water supply. State and local officials want a State revolving loan fund for water supply projects and relief from testing requirements. Senate. S 1316, the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1995 (Kempthorne) was reported by the Environment and Public Works Committee on 11/07/95. The Senate passed S.1316, amended, on 11/29/95 by 99-0. EPA Administrator Browner generally supports the bill which would: capitalize State Revolving Funds, increase flexibility in standard setting and monitoring, and provide technical assistance to small systems. House. On 3/7/96, the House Transportation Committee ordered reported HR 2747, the Water Supply Infrastructure Assistance Act, which is considerably narrower in scope than S 1316. On 6/11/96 the House Commerce Committee ordered reported (42-0) HR 3604, the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996. The Administration strongly supports the bill. The House passed HR 3604 on 6/25/96 by voice vote. On 8/2/96 the House and Senate passed the conference report on S. 1316 by votes of 392-30 and 98-0, respectively. The President signed the bill into law (P.L. 104-182) on 8/6/96.

204. Interstate Waste: (H. Fitter, x53233)

Senate passed S 534 on May 16th, by a vote of 94-6. S 534 would give states more power to restrict both intra and interstate garbage dumping. On 7/26/96, the Senate added the text of S 534 as an amendment to S 1959, the FY 1997 Energy and Water Appropriations bill. House

Commerce subcommittee marked up an unnumbered subcommittee print on May 18, 1995. Timing of full Committee action is uncertain. On 1/31/96 the House suspended its rules and voted to reject HR 349, which contained provisions similar to title II of S 534 (intrastate solid waste flow control) by a vote of 150-271. If there is any further action on HR 349/S 534, it will occur in the context of the conference on S. 1959.

205. Superfund Reform: (H. Fitter, x53233)

The taxes which fund the hazardous waste clean-up program expired at the end of 1995. There is support among some Republicans to scale back retroactive liability (which would shift much of the costs to the government). Senate Environment Subcommittee Chair Bob Smith introduced S 1285, the accelerated Cleanup and Environmental Restoration Act of 1995 on 9/29/95. EPA Administrator Browner issued a statement on 9/29/95 saying that the Smith proposal would delay cleanup and fail to promote complete cleanup. A 10/12/95 hearing on S. 1285 was abruptly cancelled due to Sen. Majority Leader Dole's opposition to a key provision authorizing a 50 percent tax credit to companies that expeditiously cleanup their share of a superfund site. On 3/21/96, Smith made available a new draft Superfund bill. At a 4/24/96 hearing EPA Administrator Browner sharply criticized the new draft. Basis for opposition: The revised bill would delay cleanups; shift too many costs to the Federal government and States; and undermine the "polluter pays" principle.

In the House, Congressman Oxley introduced HR 2500, Reform of Superfund Act of 1995, on October 18, 1995. At a October 26, 1995 House Commerce Subcommittee hearing EPA, Justice, Defense, HHS (ATSDR), and Commerce (NOAA) testified in opposition to the bill. House Commerce Subcommittee on Commerce, Trade, and Hazardous Materials completed its markup of HR 2500 on 11/9/95. Basis for Opposition: HR 2500 would not protect human health and the environment, complete cleanups faster and at lower cost, reduce litigation, reform the liability scheme, or appropriately involve the community in decisionmaking.

Enactment of Superfund legislation during the 104th Congress is very unlikely.

206. Mining Law: (A. Perkins x53857)

Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee has postponed indefinitely its markup of legislation (S 506) on hardrock mining on Federal lands, but included similar provisions in its 9/21/95 markup of reconciliation legislation. In a 9/20/95 letter to Chairman Murkowski, Secretary Babbitt cited serious

concerns with the mining law provisions proposed for reconciliation. (The Secretary had previously indicated in a 5/25/95 letter on S 506 that he would recommend a veto of S 506.) The House Resources Committee included in its 9/19/95 reconciliation markup a number of provisions similar to S 506 on mining patents, royalties, and maintenance fees. Secretary Babbitt cited serious concerns with these provisions in a 9/19/95 letter to Chairman Young. In a 10/18/95 letter to Rep. Kasich and a 10/23/95 letter to Sen. Domenici, OMB expressed the Administration's concern that the House and Senate reconciliation provisions to reform the 1872 hardrock mining law would, in fact, leave it largely intact. (Similar provisions were retained in the reconciliation bill as enrolled.) Basis for opposition: S 506 does not provide for meaningful reform. It would (1) grant rights to purchase valuable Federal mineral lands at bargain-basement prices; (2) deprive Federal land managers of authority to protect the environment; and (3) result in little or no return to Federal taxpayers for use of publicly-owned mineral deposits. Justice also strongly opposed S 506 in a 6/12/95 letter because it would increase litigation over public liability for cleanup.

207. Utah Wilderness: (C. Callahan, x57301)

House Resources Committee on 8/2/95 ordered reported HR 1745, designating certain Federal lands in Utah as wilderness. Interior testified 6/29/95 before the Committee that the Secretary would recommend a veto of HR 1745. SAP -- ?If H.R. 1745 were presented to the President in its current form, the Secretary of the Interior would that the bill be vetoed.? Interior advises that support for HR 1745 has eroded such that, at this time, passage of the bill is unlikely; accordingly, the bill's sponsors have not brought the bill to the floor. Future floor action is uncertain. Basis for opposition: The bill would (1) fail to designate enough land as wilderness; (2) open up for development too much land currently protected as wilderness study areas; and (3) allow road construction and other activities that are incompatible with wilderness designation. On 12/19/95 the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee reported identical legislation (S 884) introduced by Sens. Hatch and Bennett. Interior testified on 7/13/95

before the Committee that the Secretary would recommend a veto of S 884. During Senate consideration of HR 1296, Sen. Murkowski offered an amendment that, in part, incorporated the text of S 884. On 3/27, the Senate failed to cut off debate on HR 1296 (51-49), and the bill was pulled. On 5/1/96, the Senate passed HR 1296 after deleting the bill's Utah Wilderness provision. Future Senate floor action on S. 884 is not scheduled. Basis for opposition: Same as House.

208. Livestock Grazing: (A. Perkins x53857)

Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee (SENRC) reported S 852 on 7/28/95, and subsequently the bill's sponsor (Domenici, R-NM) developed a substitute draft that purports to acknowledge other uses of the public lands. The substitute draft was ordered reported as S 1459 by SENRC on 11/30/95. Interior strongly opposed S 852 in testimony before the Senate on 6/22/95, and USDA Forest Service objected in a 7/18/95 letter to provisions in the reported bill that apply to National Forest System lands. In reports sent to SENRC on November 30th, both Interior and Agriculture continued to express their strong opposition to the substitute draft. A SAP stating that the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior would recommend veto if the bill were presented to the President in its current form was sent to the Senate on March 20, 1996. The Senate passed the measure on March 21, 1996 by a vote of 51-46. Basis for opposition: S 1459 would (1) establish grazing as a dominant use for public lands over recreation, wildlife protection, and other concerns; (2) limit public involvement in the management of public lands; and (3) restrict land managers ability to enforce environmental and other applicable statutes. In addition, the substitute draft would freeze BLM grazing regulations and introduce radical new water rights concepts.

The House Resources Committee (HRC) included a number of provisions similar to S 852 in its 9/19/95 reconciliation markup. Secretary Babbitt cited serious concerns with these provisions in a 9/19/95 letter to Chairman Young. In an October 18th letter to Chairman Kasich, OMB stated that the Congress should not "use the budget process in an effort to stop the (grazing) reforms" as proposed in the House Resources reconciliation language. (On 10/26/95, the House passed its reconciliation bill by a vote of 227-203.) Because these provisions were dropped by the reconciliation conferees, the Committee is expected to consider stand-alone legislation (HR 1713) that was approved in subcommittee on 9/12/95. Interior opposed HR 1713 in 7/11/95 testimony. The HRC ordered S.1459 reported as amended on 4/25/96. On June 10, 1996,

DOI and USDA sent a report to the members of Congress which clarified that their outstanding veto threat on S. 1459 also applies to the HRC reported version of the bill. Schedule for floor action is uncertain.

209. Transfer BLM Lands to States: (C. Callahan, x57301)

Interior testified before the House National Parks Subcommittee on 8/01/95 that the Secretary would recommend veto of HR 2032. Basis for opposition: HR 2032 would "transfer tremendous national assets and

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revenues to a small number of fortunate States. The bill is fiscally irresponsible and would squander much of our national heritage." No bill has been introduced in the Senate.

210. Arctic National Wildlife Refuge: (C. Callahan, x57301)

On 08/01/95, the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee held an oversight hearing on oil and gas exploration on the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. Interior Secretary Babbitt, in a statement presented before the Committee, stated that he would "recommend to the President that he veto any legislation" that would allow for such activity in the Refuge. On 08/03/95, Secretary Babbitt reiterated the veto threat before the House Committee on Resources. In a 09/19/95 letter to Rep. Young and a 09/20/95 letter to Sen. Murkowski, Secretary Babbitt stated restated his intent to recommend to the President that he veto legislation opening the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to oil and gas development? and advised that he would also recommend to the President that he veto a reconciliation bill containing any such provision.? In 09/21/95 letters to Reps. Young and Miller and Sens. Murkowski and Johnston, OMB Director Rivlin stated that, if the reconciliation bill includes language to open the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) to oil and gas drilling, [the President] will veto the bill.? In a 10/18/95 letter to Rep. Kasich and a 10/23/95 letter to Sen. Domenici, OMB advised that the President will veto any reconciliation bill that opens ANWR to oil and gas drilling.? The vetoed reconciliation bill contained provisions opening ANWR to oil and gas drilling. Basis for opposition: Such legislation would allow industrial development in, thus placing at risk the wildlife resources of, the only area along on the Alaskan arctic coast that is dedicated to the protection of wildlife and wilderness resources.

211. Reg Reform/Risk Assessment: (J. Gibbons, x57593)

House passed HR 1022, Risk Benefit and Cost Benefit Act of 1995 on February 28th (286-141), requiring Federal agencies to perform highly detailed analyses of the risks

that proposed health, safety and environmental regulations seek to address. SAP sent to the House on February 27, 1995, strongly oppose HR 1022. Basis for opposition: HR 1022 would impose overly broad, prescriptive, and costly analytical requirements on the regulatory process, encourage excessive litigation, and supersede the substantive requirements of many existing health, safety, and environmental laws (i.e., the so-called supermandate).

Senate - Senate Floor action on S 343 began on 6/28. A

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7/17/95 cloture vote failed (48-46); a second cloture vote on 7/18/95 also failed (53-47); a third cloture vote failed (58-40) on 7/20/95. A SAP was transmitted on 7/10/95: veto threat by Secretaries of Labor, Agriculture, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, Transportation, the Treasury, and the Interior, the Administrator of EPA, and the Director of OMB. In addition, in a 6/23/95 letter to Senators Dole and Daschle, OMB OIRA Administrator Katzen stated "we continue to have serious concerns with S 343, and I would recommend that the President veto it if it were presented to him in its current form." Basis for opposition: Would impair rather than improve the regulatory process by generating additional costs, paperwork, litigation, and delay.

212. Private Property Rights/Takings: (C. Callahan, x57301)

On March 3rd, the House passed HR 925 (277-148), subsequently incorporated the bill into HR 9, and then passed HR 9 (277-141). HR 925 would require certain Federal agencies to compensate financially landowners if regulatory actions (taken under Endangered Species Act, and wetlands, farm, and water rights laws) cause a decrease of at least 20 percent in the fair market value of any portion of the landowners' properties. The agencies would be required to offer to purchase the property if the regulatory action causes a decrease of more than 50 percent in the property's value. SAP on HR 925--strongly oppose (3/1/95). On April 7th, POTUS said, "I will also veto the House-passed requirement that government pay property owners billions of dollars every time we act to defend our national heritage of seashores or wetlands or open spaces." Basis for opposition: Undermines Federal authority to protect the general welfare; expands the traditional concept of Fifth Amendment "takings"; creates new direct spending; and imposes an unlimited fiscal burden in the form of an arbitrary, automatic compensation requirement for reductions in property values that are attributable to Federal actions.

The Senate Judiciary Committee held an April 6th hearing on S 605 (Dole/ Hatch). (S 605 has a 33 percent threshold, and would apply to all Federal agencies.) In testimony presented at the hearing, Justice threatened veto. In separate letters sent to Sen. Hatch in May and June, Agriculture, Army-Civil Works, Defense, EPA, GSA, HHS, Interior, Justice, Transportation, and Treasury advised that they would recommend veto. In a June 7th letter to Sens. Hatch, Biden, Dole, and Daschle, OMB Director Rivlin advised that, due to the significant increase in Federal spending that would result if S 605 were enacted, she would recommend veto. Interior, in an

October 18th statement presented before the Judiciary Committee, reiterated the multiple agency veto threat. In a December 13th letter to Chairman Hatch, the President stated his "intention to veto this bill or any similar compensation entitlement legislation if it is presented for my signature." On December 21st, the Senate Judiciary Committee ordered the bill reported (10-7). The Senate Environment and Public Works (EPW) Committee held a June 27th hearing at which Interior and Justice advised that they would recommend veto of S 605 and HR 925. At a July 12th EPW hearing, EPA, Army (Corps), and OMB advised that they would recommend a veto of S.605 or similar legislation. In separate letters sent in May to Sens. Dole, Daschle, Hatch, Biden, and the chairman and ranking member of each agency's respective authorizing Senate committee, Agriculture, Army-Civil Works, Consumer Product Safety Commission, Defense, EPA, HHS, Interior, Transportation, Treasury, and VA advised that they would recommend veto. Basis for opposition: Same as opposition to House bill.

On 7/16/96, Senator Hatch introduced S 1954, an amendment in the nature of a substitute to S 605. OMB sent a letter to the Senate leadership on 7/25/96 for use in the Senate if the "takings" legislation is brought to the floor prior to sine die adjournment. The letter characterized S. 1954 as similar in many respects to S 605, and that the President would veto either bill. A Justice letter sent to the Senate Leadership on 7/26/96 also threatens veto of S. 1954. Basis for opposition: While S 1954 changes S 605 in some ways, it still retains the most egregious flaws of S 605. These similarities, as noted in the OMB letter, include the establishment of a new entitlement program that could cost billions of dollars over the next seven years.

213. Science Authorizations: (J. Weinberg, x53457)

House passed HR 3322, the "Omnibus Civilian Science Authorization Act," by voice vote on 5/30/96. A May 8th SAP contained a 6-agency veto threat (OMB, Commerce,

NASA, NSF, EPA, and OSTP). The House passed a predecessor bill, HR 2405, on 10/12/95, and a similar veto threat was issued. Basis for opposition: Unacceptably deep reductions in and terminations of Federal investments in science and technology. Senate action on an omnibus bill appears unlikely.

214. National Wildlife Refuge Improvement Act: (C. Callahan, x57301)

On 05/25/95, the House Resources Subcommittee held hearings on HR 1675. Interior did not take a position on the bill, but presented major concepts that the bill should incorporate. In a 12/15/95 letter, Interior

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advised that, if the bill is presented to the President, the Secretary would recommend that he veto it. In a 4/23/96 letter, Secretary Babbitt reiterated his intent to recommend a veto on HR 1675, as reported, and also expressed his intent to recommend that the Young substitute bill be vetoed. SAP on April 24, 1996 also stated that Interior would recommend a veto. The House passed HR 1675 on 4/24/96 (287 to 138). Basis for opposition: (1) converts allowed public uses of certain refuges into the purposes of those refuges; (2) exposes refuges to harmful or commercial activities and placing those activities on a par with wildlife conservation and wildlife-dependent recreational activities; (3) allows precedent-setting, unrestricted use of pesticides on a refuge; (4) provides preferential treatment for the commercial harvesting of alligators and their eggs within refuges; (5) impedes the creation of new refuges; and (6) possibly diminishes existing reserved water rights of individual refuges and thus undermining the capacity to provide suitable aquatic habitat for the species on the refuge.

215. Nuclear Waste Policy: (H. Fitter x53233) The 1987 amendments to the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 designated Yucca Mountain, Nevada, as the sole potential site for the nation's permanent nuclear waste repository, pending the results of various tests and studies. The facility was to open in 1998, but is now not expected to begin operation until at least 2010. The nuclear power utilities, which have been storing their own wastes while waiting for the repository to open, strongly support legislation to: (1) establish a temporary national storage site at Yucca Mountain and (2) streamline the approval process for the permanent repository. In the House, HR 1020, the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1995, (Upton and 186 cosponsors) has been reported by the Commerce Committee and is awaiting floor action. In the Senate, on 3/29/96 the Energy and Natural Resources Committee reported the companion bill (S 1271 Craig and

5cosponsors). Energy has testified in opposition to the bill. On 4/23/96 the Administration issued a SAP stating that the President would veto the bill. A revised bill, S 1936, was introduced on 7/9/96 and passed by the Senate by a vote of 63-37 on 7/31/96. The Administration's SAP reiterated the Presidential veto threat and included, as an attachment, letters from Energy, CEQ, and EPA describing specific problems with the bill. Basis for opposition: designates Nevada as the site for an interim disposal facility before the viability of a permanent repository at that same site has been determined and circumvents environmental protections.

216. Rights-of-Way Settlement Act: (C. Callahan, x57301)

On July 27, 1995, in a hearing before the House Resources Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests and Lands, Interior opposed H.R. 2081. The Departments of Defense and Justice also expressed opposition to the bill in letters to Chairman Young. On 03/14/95, the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee held hearings on S. 1425. Interior, in a statement presented at the hearing, advised that the Secretary would recommend that the President veto the bill. Basis for opposition: Provides access across public and private lands in a manner than would undermine comprehensive land management and environmental protection activities; permits the filing of new right-of-way claims; authorizes the creation of new highways. On 5/1/96, S. 1425 was ordered reported with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. The amendment states simply that any new Secretarial regulation must be approved by an act of Congress. Interior advises (informally) that the revised version of S. 1425 is an improvement over the previous version. The Department would continue to oppose S. 1425, but would no longer recommend a veto.

217. Ward Valley (CA) Transfer: (C. Callahan, x57301)

On 03/13/95, the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee marked up S. 1596. S. 1596 would transfer Federal land at Ward Valley, California, for use as a low-level radioactive waste facility. Interior, in a 03/12/95 letter to Sen. Murkowski, strongly opposed the bill. Basis for opposition: Overrides Federal environmental laws and does not compel the State of California to conduct specific testing at the site; insulate the transfer from judicial review.

218. Conte National Fish and Wildlife Refuge Act Amendments: (C. Callahan, x57301)

On March 27th, a House Resources subcommittee held

hearings on H.R. 2909. Interior, in a statement present at the hearing, strongly opposed the bill because it would: (1) restrict the Department's ability to protect the resources of the Conte National Wildlife Refuge, and (2) set a precedent for restricting use of the authority throughout the entire System. H.R. 2909 would prohibit the Department of the Interior from using its condemnation authority to protect refuge or other resources at the Conte National Wildlife Refuge. Interior advised the subcommittee that, although it rarely utilizes the condemnation authority, the Administration is unwilling to forego the authority as a means of last resort to protect the resources of the Refuge. On 5/8/96, the House Resources Committee ordered the bill reported without amendment. On 6/11/96 the House considered HR 2909 under the "Corrections Calendar"

and passed the bill by voice vote. SAP sent 6/11/96 strongly opposed the bill. Basis for opposition: rationale set forth in Interior's testimony as described above.

219. Institute for American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development Act: (C. Callahan, x57301) House passed HR 3049 on April 23, 1996 (voice vote). This bill would permit individuals, who the President has not nominated, to become members of the Institute's Board of Trustees. SAP (April 23) -- Justice would recommend a veto. Basis for opposition: serious constitutional concerns under the Appointments Clause.
220. Kentucky National Wildlife Refuge Authorization Act: (C. Callahan, x57301) On 4/25/95, the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works ordered reported S. 1611 without amendment. On 4/12/96, the Department of the Interior sent a letter SEPW Chairman Chafee stating that the Department would strongly oppose S. 1611. Basis for opposition: S.1611 would direct the Secretary of the Interior to establish a wildlife refuge in Kentucky, but would prohibit the use of the Department's condemnation authority. Such a prohibition could 1) restrict the Department's ability to protect the resources of the Kentucky National Wildlife Refuge, and 2) serve as a precedent to void the condemnation authority for the National Wildlife Refuge System.
221. "Landless (Alaska) Natives". (C. Callahan, x57301) The House Committee on Resources held a hearing on 6/11/96 regarding potential amendments to H.R. 2505, a bill to amend the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA). Committee staff have indicated to Interior that the so-called "Landless Natives" amendment (introduced in the 103rd Congress by Sen. Murkowski as S. 2539) could be

added to H.R. 2505. NOTE: The House Resources reported version of H.R. 2505 does not include this provision. In testimony before the Committee on 6/11/96, Interior stated that, "Any legislation, such as the "Landless Natives" proposal included in S. 2539 . . . would cause the Secretaries of both Agriculture and Interior to recommend a Presidential veto." Basis for opposition: The "Landless Natives" proposal would transfer up to 645,000 acres of land in the Tongass National Forest in Alaska to five additional communities that were previously found ineligible to receive village land benefits. Enactment of a Landless Natives proposal could (1) potentially unravel long-settled Alaska Native claims, and (2) have a substantial negative impact on the habitat and watersheds in the Tongass National Forest by encouraging accelerated clearcutting.

222. Ketchikan Pulp Company Timber Contract Extension Act. (A. Perkins, x53857) The Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee held a hearing on 7/10/96 on S.1877 while a subcommittee of the House Resources Committee held a hearing on their version of the bill (H.R. 3659) on 7/11/96. The bills would unilaterally modify the provisions of the long-term timber sale contract with Ketchikan Pulp Company (KPC), extending it for fifteen years until 2019. In testimony before the two committees, USDA stated that it strongly opposes the legislation and, "should the bill come to the President for signature in its present form or as an amendment to other legislation, we would recommend that he veto it." Basis for Opposition: The KPC extensions would unacceptably diminish the Secretary of Agriculture's authority to manage the resources of the Tongass National Forest and restrict the Secretary's ability to adapt to changing environmental information.

223. Voyageurs National Park. (A. Perkins, x53857) A Subcommittee of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee held a hearing on S. 1805 on 7/18/96 while a Subcommittee of the House Resources Committee held a hearing on their version of the bill (H.R. 3298) on 7/16/96. Both bills would create a management council of local elected officials and State agency representatives to make or reject decisions by the Secretary of Interior about Voyageurs National Park. In testimony before the two committees, DoI stated that the Department would recommend the H.R. 3298 and S. 1805 be vetoed if presented to the President in their current format. Basis for Opposition: The management council would not be accountable to Congress or to the Executive branch and national interests in preserving this natural resource would be subjugated by local interests. Further, the

bills set a dangerous precedent by turning over management of a nationally significant resource to a local council.

224. Mineral King. (A. Perkins, x53857) The House Resources Committee marked-up H.R. 3534 - The Mineral King Act - on 7/17/96. H.R. 3534 would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to renew certain "special use" permits for vacation cabins in the Mineral King addition of the Sequoia National Park. These permits are currently restricted to the permit holders, and cannot be passed from generation to generation. H.R. 3534 would change that. In a report to the Chairman of the Committee, DOI stated that if the bill were presented to the President in its current format, it would recommend that the bill be vetoed. Basis for Opposition: The issuance of these permits could result in permittees and their heirs receiving perpetual rights to occupy these cabins in an

area of the park which should be open to use by the public.

225. O&C Forest Transfer Act: (C. Callahan, x57301) Interior testified before the House National Parks Subcommittee on 7/25/96 that the Department would recommend HR 3769 be vetoed. Basis for opposition: HR 3769 would transfer approximately 2.4 million acres of O&C, public domain, and Coos Bay Wagon Road lands to the State of Oregon, to be managed "in trust for the financial benefit of the O&C counties through sustained-yield timber production." The Interior testimony concluded that H.R. 3769 is unfair to American taxpayers because it would take these nationally significant lands from the people of the United States and transfer them to one state for the financial benefit of some of that state's counties. As such, this legislation violates the Administration's principle to keep public lands in public hands.

226. Boundary Waters Canoe Area and Wilderness(BWCAW). (A. Perkins, x53857) A subcommittee of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee held a hearing on S. 1738 on 7/11/96 while a Subcommittee of the House Resources Committee held a hearing on H.R. 3297 on 7/16/96. Both bills would open a significant part of northern Minnesota's BWCAW to motor boats and exempt certain visitors from established use limits in this wilderness area. The bills would also establish an intergovernmental council with broad authorities over revisions to the current management plan. USDA stated their strong opposition to these provisions at the House and Senate hearings. Basis for Opposition: These

provisions undermine the role of the Forest Service in managing a national resource and fail to protect the interest of this unusual wilderness resource.

HUMAN RESOURCES

301. Welfare Reform: (M. Haskins, x53923)

HR 4 SAP, 3/21/95 said oppose, but in a 4/13/95 CNN interview, POTUS said "I'd be happy to veto".

House passed HR 4 on March 23, 1995 (234-199). The bill would replace current welfare programs with 5 block grants to States (cash welfare; child welfare; child care; school meals; family nutrition). House SAP opposed HR 4 because it would: fail to reform welfare by moving people from welfare to work; reduce Federal funding in ways that would impair the health and nutrition of children and families; and is not tough enough on parents who owe child support, and too tough on innocent children.

Senate Finance Committee reported its version of HR 4 on June 9, 1995. The bill would block grant AFDC; impose a five-year time limit on benefits; tighten eligibility for SSI; and strengthen child support enforcement. HHS cited concerns with the bill in a May 24, 1995 letter to the Committee. On August 3, 1995, Senator Dole introduced S 1120, a "perfecting amendment." S 1120 is based on the S. Finance Committee's HR 4, but also includes provisions: reauthorizing the Child Care Development Block Grant; consolidating training programs (based on S 143, Kassebaum's Workforce Development Act); and allowing States the option of receiving their Food Stamp revenue in the form of a block grant. (The consolidated training provisions were dropped before Senate passage.) Senate incorporated the text of S 1120, as amended, into HR 4, and passed it on September 19, 1995 (87-12). Senate SAP opposed S. 1120 and supported S. 1117, the Democratic leadership alternative. On September 19, the President signaled support for the Senate-passed HR 4. He stated, "If welfare reform remains a bipartisan effort to promote work, protect children and collect child support from people who ought to pay it, we will have welfare reform this year, and it will be a great thing...But, if the Congress gives in to extremist pressure and walks away from this bipartisan American common ground, they will kill welfare reform."

Enrolled Bill On December 21, 1995, the House of Representatives passed the Conference Report on HR 4 by a vote of 245 to 178. On December 22nd, the Senate passed the Conference Report on HR 4 by a vote of 52 to 47. The enrolled bill was sent to the President on December 29th. On January 9, 1996, the President vetoed HR 4 stating "H.R. 4 does too little to move people from welfare to

work."

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On April 26th, the Director transmitted the Administration's welfare reform proposal to the Congress. The Administration's bill was introduced as S. 1841, by request, on June 5th by Senator Moynihan. On May 22nd, the Republican leadership introduced a welfare and Medicaid reform package (H.R. 3507 and S. 1795). House The week of June 10th, the House Ways and Means, Agriculture, and Economic and Educational Opportunities Committees marked up the welfare-related provisions of H.R. 3507 as part of the House budget reconciliation package. The House Budget Committee marked up a reconciliation bill on June 19th that contained welfare reform and Medicaid provisions. This bill was introduced as H.R. 3734. The Republican leadership announced on July 11th that they would advocate removal of the Medicaid provisions from H.R. 3734 prior to floor action.

Before floor consideration, the House Rules Committee stripped the Medicaid reform proposals from the bill. On June 18th, the House passed H.R. 3734 by a vote of 246 to 170.

Senate On June 26th, the Senate Finance Committee marked up S. 1795. The marked up bill contained welfare reform and Medicaid proposals, and changes to the earned income tax credit. The Senate Budget Committee reported out S. 1956, its reconciliation bill that contained welfare and Medicaid reform provisions, on July 16th. On July 18th, the Senate began consideration of S. 1956. By voice vote, the Senate removed the Medicaid reform provisions from the bill. On July 23rd, the Senate passed its version of budget reconciliation (H.R. 3734) by a vote of 74 to 24.

Conference The House and Senate conference of H.R. 3734 began on July 25th. The conference report was issued on July 30th. On July 31st, the President announced that he would sign the bill. On August 22nd, President Clinton signed H.R. 3734 into law (P.L. 104-193).

302.Davis-Bacon Repeal: (A. Briatico, x57887)

HR 500 and S. 141 would repeal the Davis-Bacon Act of 1931. The Act requires Federal contractors working on jobs valued at more than \$2000 to pay their workers the "local prevailing wage," which is often the union rate.

A House Economic & Education Opportunities Subcommittee referred H.R. 500 to full committee on March 2.

President quoted on 4/6/95 as saying he would veto S 141; DOL letter (3/18/95) stated that Sec. Reich would recommend veto. Senate Labor & Human Resources Committee reported S 141 on May 12. A provision to

repeal Davis-Bacon coverage of Federal Highway projects was dropped from S 440, the National Highway bill (see entry above). S 1120 (Work Opportunity Act of 1995) would modify Davis-Bacon labor standards protections for tenants of public housing. The Administration's SAP on S 1120 (dated August 5, 1995) recommended deleting this provision from the bill and indicated that Davis-Bacon reform would be the appropriate avenue for making changes Davis-Bacon requirements. (The text of S 1120 passed the Senate as HR 4.) According to The New York Times (and talking points prepared by the VP's staff), VP repeated Presidential veto threat following meeting with AFL-CIO leadership on 2/19/96. Basis for opposition: repeal of Davis-Bacon requirements would depress workers' wages.

303. Service Contract Repeal Act: (A. Briatico, x57887)

Press reported that VP indicated on 2/20/95 that President would veto such legislation. HR 246 was marked up by a House EEO subcommittee on 3/03/95. On 2/19/96, the VP repeated Presidential veto threat during meeting with AFL-CIO leadership (per talking points prepared by

VP's staff). Basis for opposition: repeal of Service Contract Act would depress workers' wages.

304. Minimum Wage Increase: (A. Briatico, x57887)

On 2/13/95, President transmitted to Congress a proposal to raise the minimum wage in two 45 cent steps -- raising the rate to \$4.70 per hour on July 4, 1995, and to \$5.15 per hour on July 4, 1996. President's proposal introduced as S 413 and HR 940. Labor testified in support of HR 940 to raise the minimum wage at a House Democratic Forum on 11/30/95. According to The New York Times (and talking points prepared by the VP's staff), the VP reconfirmed support for raising the minimum wage after meeting with AFL-CIO leadership on 2/19/96. H.R. 1227, the Employee Commuting Flexibility Act passed the House on 5/23/96 with an amendment to increase the minimum wage by \$.50 an hour beginning on July 1, 1996, and an additional \$.40 an hour beginning on July 1, 1997. (The amendment passed by a vote of 266-162.) Another amendment to exempt certain workers in small business from the minimum wage failed. On 5/22/96, the POTUS issued a statement ?If Congress sends me a bill to eliminate the minimum wage and wage protection for millions of workers, I will veto it.?

Senate: H.R. 1227, as passed by the House, has been combined with H.R. 3448 (Small Business Protection Act).

On 6/28/96, the POTUS sent a letter to the Senate in which he threatened to veto any minimum wage legislation that includes: 1) an exemption for certain workers in small business; 2) an expansion of the time

period during which employers would be able to pay ?youth training wages? from 90 days to 180 days; or 3) a delay in raising the minimum wage until next year. On 7/8/96, the Senate passed H.R. 3448 without any changes in the minimum wage provisions. The Senate is scheduled to consider the conference report on 8/2/96.

305. Striker Replacement: (A. Briatico, x57887)

On 3/8/95, President issued an Executive Order to deny Federal contracts to employers that permanently replace striking workers. HR 1176 and S 603 would nullify the Executive Order. The House Economic and Educational Opportunities Committee reported HR 1176 on June 27. The House-passed Labor/HHS Appropriations bill (HR 2127) contains a provision prohibiting the use of funds to enforce the President?s Executive Order as does the Senate version of the bill, which is awaiting floor action. This provision is one of the reasons cited in the SAPs on the House and Senate Labor/HHS appropriations

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that the President would veto those bills. On 2/2/96, the U.S. Court of Appeals overturned the Executive Order.

306. Teamwork for Employees and Managers Act:(A. Briatico, x57887)

HR 743 and S 295. House: SAP on 9/27/95 stated that if HR 743 were presented to the President, the Secretary of Labor would recommend that it be vetoed. The House passed HR 743 by a vote of 221-202. Reich letters also recommended veto on 3/6/95, 6/21/95, and 9/26/95. The 9/26/95 letter noted that the President stated before the UAW on June 12th, that he would veto any effort to weaken section 8 (a)(2) of the National Labor Relations Act. The press reported that VP said on 02/20/95 that President would veto such legislation. According to The New York Times (and talking points prepared by the VP's staff), VP repeated Presidential veto threat of such legislation following meeting with AFL-CIO leadership on 2/19/96. Senate: On 4/16/96, Sec. Reich sent a letter on S. 295 to the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources emphasizing the Administration?s opposition to the bill. On 7/9/96, a SAP on S. 295 was sent to the Senate which stated that the Secretary of Labor would recommend that it be vetoed. The text of S. 295 was incorporated into H.R. 743, the House companion bill, and passed by the Senate on 7/10/96. The President vetoed the bill on 7/30/96. Basis for opposition: Would allow employers to establish company unions where no union currently exists or alternative, company-dominated organizations where employees are in the process of

determining whether to be represented by a labor organization.

307. Employment, Training, and Retraining: (C. Bowers, x53803)

Both the Senate and House have acted on bills that would consolidate numerous Federal education and job training programs grants for youth development and career preparation, adult training, adult education and literacy, and vocational rehabilitation. These bills differ significantly from the President's proposal to restructure education and job training programs (the G.I. Bill for America's Workers), and they reduce substantially Federal resources for these functions.

House passed HR 1617 (The Consolidated and Reformed Education, Employment and Rehabilitation Systems, or 'CAREERS' Act) on September 19, 1995 (345-79). It incorporates the text of HR 1720 (Privatization Act of 1995), which was reported by the House EEO Committee on June 22, 1995. HR 1720 would privatize Sallie Mae and Connie Lee and eliminate numerous higher education programs. The Administration proposed to privatize these

GSEs and eliminate the higher education programs, but its privatization initiatives differ in certain respects from HR 1720. A September 19, 1995, Statement of Administration Policy stated that the Administration supports HR 1617 for purposes of House passage, but will work to address significant concerns. Basis for Concerns: inadequate authority to continue the current School-to-Work Opportunities Act, restrictions on governors in the use of vocational rehabilitation service delivery systems, insufficient funding, failure to provide sub-State allocation formulas to target funds to those most in need, and shortcomings in the authorities to privatize the higher education GSEs.

Senate passed S 143 (Workforce Development Act) on October 11, 1995 (95-2). The provisions of S 143 were at one time incorporated in large part into S 1120, the Republican leadership welfare reform bill. The August 5th Statement of Administration Policy on S 1120 expressed concerns with a variety of these provisions and stated that the inclusion of the provisions in S 1120 was 'inappropriate'. In a September 12, 1995, letter to the Senate, Secretary Reich cited serious concerns with the bill. An amendment was adopted by the Senate to delete the job training provisions from S 1120. SAP on S 143 sent to Senate on October 10, 1995. It stated that the Administration supports S 143 for the purpose of Senate passage (and it enumerates key features the Administration supports), but has significant concerns it

will work to address during conference. Basis for Concerns: insufficient empowerment of adult trainees through Skill Grants, insufficient funding, inadequate accountability for Federal funds -- including an unwieldy new bureaucratic structure that may pose Appointments Clause problems, downsizing and elimination of Jobs Corps as a national program, and elimination of Trade Adjustment Assistance retraining services. Conference: HR 1617 is pending in conference. On December 1, 1995, the Secretaries of Education and Labor sent to the conferees a joint letter highlighting major areas where the two versions differed from the Administration's proposal, and urged that a conference bill conform more closely to the Administration's bill. This was followed up by separate letters from the two Secretaries highlighting issues of concern to their agencies. In anticipation of conferees meeting on the bill, the two Secretaries sent another letter to the conferees on May 6, 1996, reiterating the Administration's pressing concerns. The Secretary of the Treasury also sent a letter to the conferees citing problems with the Sallie Mae privatization provisions in H.R. 1617. On May 20, 1996, the President sent a letter to conferees stating that he cannot accept a conference bill that does not:

(1) authorize funding at the FY 1997 Budget level; (2) provide skill grants for dislocated workers to choose training; (3) ensure national funding for school-to-work infrastructure plans underway in States; (4) ensure accountability in the expenditure of Federal funds; and (5) ensure State and local education authorities are responsible for education resources. Basis for Concerns: inadequate funding levels for youth and adult workers; need to require States to establish skill grants for adult training; need to ensure funding for completion of school-to-work implementation plans underway in States; establishment of new bureaucratic governance structures that are complex and would impair effective Federal-State working relationships; failure to ensure accountability in the expenditure of Federal funds; and the need to ensure that States and local education agencies are given strong roles in planning and administering programs.

308. Food Stamps Block Grant: (M. Haskins, x53923)

Sec. Glickman stated before S. Ag. Cte., 5/23/95, that he strongly opposes block granting food stamps and that the President has indicated his intention to veto such legislation. Basis for opposition: would jeopardize the health and nutrition of low-income families.

As enrolled, HR 4 would have given States the option of receiving a food stamp block grant. On January 9, 1996, President Clinton vetoed HR 4. In his veto message, the President asserted that any welfare reform legislation

should reduce "the sweep of structural changes [including those made to the Food Stamp program] that have little connection to the central goal of work-based reform."

309. OSHA Reform: (A. Briatico, x57887) HR 1834, HR 3234, and S 1423. According to the New York Times (and talking points prepared by the VP's staff, the VP announced on 2/19/96 that the President would veto either HR 1834 or S 1423 in their current form.

House The House Economic and Educational Opportunities Committee, Subcommittee on Workforce Protections, held a hearing June 28, 1995, on HR 1834 (Ballenger), the "Safety and Health Improvement and Regulatory Reform Act of 1995." Labor testified against HR 1834. On July 12, 1995, Secretary Reich held a press conference on the House appropriation subcommittee actions affecting the Department of Labor. In response to a question, Secretary Reich stated that he "will strongly recommend a veto of the Ballenger bill . . . [which] amounts to a wrecking ball rather than reform." HR 1834 is pending in the subcommittee. Basis for Opposition: Would redirect funding away from enforcement activities, jeopardize the health and safety of American workers by weakening enforcement and regulatory authority, and particularly threaten miners by revising Federal mine safety and

enforcement.

On April 22nd, Rep. Ballenger introduced H.R. 3234, Small Business OSHA Relief Act, as a replacement for H.R. 1834. The Subcommittee on Workforce Protections marked up H.R. 1834 on May 8th. On May 8th, Labor Assistant Secretary Deer was asked about H.R. 3234 during a House Appropriations Subcommittee hearing. Deer told the Committee that the Administration will not support a bill which weakens worker protections, which this bill does. On June 6, 1996, Labor sent a letter on H.R. 3234 to the House Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities Committee which stated that this bill falls within the scope of Vice-President's veto threat on 2/19/96 (see above).

Basis for Opposition: Would: (1) overturn the core OSH Act principle that American workers should be protected from significant risks to the extent feasible, by requiring instead, a formal, strict cost-benefit analysis that would treat worker deaths, injuries, and illnesses as just another cost in doing business; and (2) make OSHA recordkeeping requirements largely unenforceable and seriously impede OSHA's ability to target the most dangerous workplaces.

Senate On November 17, 1995, Senator Kassebaum and four co-sponsors introduced S 1423, the Occupational Safety and Health Reform Reinvention Act of 1995. At a November 29th hearing before the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee, Assistant Secretary of Labor Joseph A. Dear discussed the Department of Labor's concerns with S 1423. On February 28, 1996, the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee began marking up S 1423. Prior to the mark-up, DOL sent a letter to the Committee reiterating VP's recent announcement that the President would veto S 1423 in its current form or similar legislation that does not address the Administration's concerns. On March 5th, S.1423 was ordered reported by the Committee. Basis for Concern: Fails to strengthen workers' rights and protections, weakens OSHA's enforcement program, and imposes new statutory changes without adequately considering OSHA's stakeholders.

310. Economically Targeted Investments: (A. Briatico x57887)

HR 1594. SAP to the House noted the Administration's strong opposition to HR 1594. On 09/12/95, the House passed HR 1594 by a vote of 239-179. Timing of Senate action is uncertain. Basis for opposition: Rescinds a Department of Labor Interpretive Bulletin clarifying the ability of employee benefit plans to make economically

targeted investments (ETIs) that comply with the fiduciary standards of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA). In addition, HR 1594 would prevent the Department from promoting ETIs or even providing pension plans with information about such investment alternatives. Both of these provisions would place an unwarranted restriction on the Department of Labor's responsibility to interpret and enforce pension law.

311. Wisconsin Welfare Reform Waiver: (M. Haskins x53923) On

June 6th, the House voted, 289-136, to pass H.R. 3562, which would grant a welfare reform waiver to the State of Wisconsin. The bill would override the Secretary of Health and Human Services current authority to approve such waivers. The Wisconsin welfare reform waiver would eliminate individuals' entitlement to cash assistance and Medicaid benefits. It would require all welfare recipients to work as a condition of receiving benefits. It would also impose a 60-month limit on the receipt of welfare benefits.

312. Working Families Flexibility Act: (A. Briatico x57887)

On 6/26/96, the House Economic and Educational Opportunities Committee ordered reported H.R. 2391. H.R. 2391 would amend the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) to allow employers to offer compensatory time instead of

overtime wages. On 6/27/96, the National Journal's Congress Daily reported that Secretary Reich, in an interview with the Associated Press, said that he would recommend President Clinton veto H.R. 2391 unless it is amended to add more safeguards to prevent abuse and give employees greater say about when and whether to use comp time. On 7/25/96, a SAP was sent to the House which stated that the Administration strongly opposes H.R. 2391 and that the Secretary of Labor would recommend a Presidential veto. On 7/30/96, H.R. 2391 as amended, passed the House by a vote of 225-195. Basis for opposition: H.R. 2391 would disproportionately grant rights to employers, not workers. For example, H.R. 2391 fails to protect a worker's right to choose overtime compensation or compensatory time-off and does not provide adequate assurances that workers will receive the compensation they are due.

313. National Right to Work Act of 1996: (A.Briatico x57887)

Senate: On 5/21/96, Sen. Faircloth introduced S. 1788 which would amend the National Labor Relations Act and the Railway Labor Act to repeal those provisions that require individuals to pay union dues or fees as a condition of employment. On 7/9/96, a SAP was sent to the Senate which indicated that the Secretary of Labor would

recommend veto of the bill. On 7/10/96, the Senate cloture vote to end debate on S.1788 failed. Basis for opposition: S. 1788 would seriously undermine the ability of unions to represent American workers and to protect workers' rights.

HEALTH & PERSONNEL

401. Health Insurance Reform Act of 1995: (B. Pellicci, x54871) S 1028 and HR 3103. In his State of the Union address and a 2/3/96 radio address on health care in Nashua, New Hampshire, the President called for Congress to pass S 1028, the Kassebaum-Kennedy health care reform bill. In a joint letter to the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources dated 8/1/95, Secretaries Reich and Shalala stated that S 1028 represents an important step towards strengthening the health security of the American people, and that the Administration generally supports the approach of the legislation. Among other things, S 1028 would (1) limit exclusions for preexisting conditions; (2) guarantee availability of health coverage; (3) guarantee renewability of health coverage to employers and individuals; and (4) end "job lock" by making health coverage portable. On 8/2/95, S 1028 was approved unanimously by the Senate Committee on Labor and

Human Resources. On March 28th, the House passed by a vote of 267-151, H.R. 3103, the Health Coverage Availability and Affordability Act of 1996. In a SAP to the House, dated March 28th, the Administration stated its support for a "clean" health insurance reform bill similar to S. 1028 and H.R. 2893. The SAP also noted that the Administration opposes controversial and such potentially harmful provisions in H.R. 3103 that could jeopardize bipartisan support for basic health insurance and effectively prevent enactment of much needed insurance reform legislation. The SAP was especially critical of the bill's provisions to include: (1) MSAs; (2) caps on medical malpractice awards and limits on malpractice actions; (3) preemption of state regulation of multi-employer welfare arrangements (MEWAs); (4) weakening the ban on the sale of duplicative insurance policies to Medicare enrollees; and (5) weakening of health care anti-fraud and abuse protections. On April 23rd, the Senate passed its version of H.R. 3103 (formerly S. 1028) by a vote of 100-0. On July 25th, Rep. Archer and Sen. Kennedy announced that they reached an agreement on the bill's medical savings accounts provisions. This paved the way for the Senate to name its conferees -- the House had already named its conferees. H.R. 3103 was signed into law by the President on 8/21/96, as P.L. 104-191.

402. FDA Reform. (B. Pellicci, x54871)

S. 1477 and H.R. 3199, H.R. 3200, and H.R. 3201. The Senate bill and the House bills are designed to reform the Federal government's regulation of food, drugs, devices, and biological products, with the intent of getting products to market more quickly. Senate: S. 1477 was reported by the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources on June 20, 1996. Basis for Concern: In testimony before the Senate committee, FDA Commissioner Kessler noted that while the Administration supports reforming FDA, such reforms cannot compromise or lower critical public health and safety standards. The Administration is concerned particularly with the provisions of S. 1477 that would: (1) lower the efficacy standard; (2) require unreasonable review times and (3) give approval decisions to other countries and private parties. The full Senate is expected to consider S. 1477 by the end of July. House: H.R. 3199, H.R. 3200, and H.R. 3201 are three companion bills that together would reform the operations of the FDA. Basis for Concern: In testimony before the House Committee on Commerce on May 1, 1996, Commissioner Kessler noted numerous objections to the House bills, including one that the agency finds to be "extremely troublesome" -- the privatization of FDA's review functions. The House bills

do not contain the shortened review times contained in the Senate bill. HHS is continuing to negotiate with House and Senate staff on FDA reform legislation. Due to current time constraints, however, it is highly unlikely that Congress will pass FDA reform legislation this year.

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TO: BARTHOLOW_T@A1@CD@LNGTWY (BARTHOLOW_T@A1@CD@LNGTWY [OA]) (OA)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: ANDERSON_L@A1@CD@LNGTWY (ANDERSON_L@A1@CD@LNGTWY [EOP]) (WHO)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: ABRAMSON_K@A1@CD@LNGTWY (ABRAMSON_K@A1@CD@LNGTWY [EOP]) (WHO)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: wh-outbox-distr@clinton.ai.mit.edu@INET@LNGTWY (wh-outbox-
distr@clinton.ai.mit.edu@INET@LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: WILKIE_A@A1@CD@LNGTWY (WILKIE_A@A1@CD@LNGTWY [EOP]) (WHO)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: SCHWARTZ_L@A1@CD@LNGTWY (SCHWARTZ_L@A1@CD@LNGTWY [EOP]) (WHO)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: MCHUGH_L@A1@CD@LNGTWY (MCHUGH_L@A1@CD@LNGTWY [EOP]) (WHO)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: COGDELL_C@A1@CD@LNGTWY (COGDELL_C@A1@CD@LNGTWY [EOP]) (WHO)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: STOTT_D@A1@CD@LNGTWY (STOTT_D@A1@CD@LNGTWY [EOP]) (WHO)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: MCKIERNAN_K@A1@CD@LNGTWY (MCKIERNAN_K@A1@CD@LNGTWY [EOP]) (WHO)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: GLYNN_M@A1@CD@LNGTWY (GLYNN_M@A1@CD@LNGTWY [EOP]) (WHO)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Angelina Walker@ovp@eop (Angelina Walker@ovp@eop [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jodie R. Torkelson@EOP (Jodie R. Torkelson@EOP [OA])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Franklin S. Reeder@eop (Franklin S. Reeder@eop [OA])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jim Kohlenberger@OVP@EOP (Jim Kohlenberger@OVP@EOP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Joseph W. Cerrell@OVP@EOP (Joseph W. Cerrell@OVP@EOP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Panama City, Florida)

For Immediate Release

September 6, 1996

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
TO THE COMMUNITY OF PANAMA CITY, FLORIDA

Gulf Coast Community College
Panama City, Florida

5:26 P.M. CDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you. Wow! Well, on the way up here Governor Chiles told me that -- can you hear? We lost our sound. Can you hear me in the back? I'll just -- there it is. On the way up here Governor Chiles told me that as nearly as they could determine, I am the first sitting President ever to come to Panama City. (Applause.) Based on what I saw along the road coming in and the reception you've given us, I'd say the others don't know what they're missing. (Applause.) I'm glad to be here. Thank you.

I'd like to thank President McSpadden and all the others here at the community college for making me feel so welcome. I'd like to thank these excellent young musicians who played for us, called The Optimistics. They were great, weren't they? Thank you very much. (Applause.)

Thank you, Dawn, for the power of your example and for your fine introduction, but mostly because you embody what the American Dream is all about and the role of education in the American Dream. I know all of you here who are students must have been very proud when Dawn Roberts was up here speaking, but I was proud just to be an American, to know that we have people like this and that there are opportunities like this school has given her to make the most of her own life. (Applause.)

I'd like to thank all the military people who serve our country, who live in this area. (Applause.) And I'd like to thank all the people who work for Sallie Mae here, who have worked so hard to make college education affordable. (Applause.)

I want to thank Governor Lawton Chiles for being my friend of many years and for what he said today. A lot of people say, well, why are you going up there, they never vote for Democrats? And I said, well, I remember when Lawton Chiles ran for governor in 1994. The Republicans said it was their year and that people in Florida would never reelect him. He kept coming up here and saying that he was going to remind everybody that the "hecoon" walked just before the light of dawn, and I figured if I came up here, maybe I could find myself a hecoon. So I'm looking around trying to find one. (Applause.)

I thought I had personally used every down-home expression known to man until he said that. (Laughter.) And I'm still learning things from Lawton Chiles after all of these years.

I want to say a special word of thanks and honor to your retiring Congressman, Pete Peterson. (Applause.) He has -- as all of you know, he has served his country magnificently and at great sacrifice to himself and his family for a very long time. And I honor him. And I was honored to be able to nominate him to be our nation's first ambassador to Vietnam since the end of the Vietnam War. He will be terrific at it. (Applause.)

Now, in order for me to see his nomination through, I have to get my contract renewed. But if I do, that's a campaign commitment you can put in the bank. He will be the next ambassador to Vietnam. (Applause.)

Ladies and gentlemen, it's hot in here and I'm proud you came to see me, and most of what I have to say is preaching to the saved; I realize that. But I want to emphasize to you why we are here -- not in Panama City, but why we are here at this community college. Because I believe America ought to work the way the community colleges in America work. (Applause.) I believe they are the ultimate democratic institution, small d, open to everybody, where everybody has a chance; results oriented; flexible, not bureaucratic; working in partnership with the private sector; guaranteeing opportunity for everybody who is responsible enough to seek it.

This is the way America ought to work. And this is what I have tried to work on for four years as President. I was sick and tired of seeing Washington politics dominated by hot air, negative charges, and I sought to bring an end to the politics of who's to blame and to substitute for that what are we going to do to make America a better place. (Applause.)

I think it's plain that America is on the right track to the 21st century. We got some more information today. Last month our economy created another 250,000 jobs. (Applause.) Our unemployment rate -- as a nation our unemployment rate dropped to 5.1 percent, the lowest in seven and a half years. Wages are going up again for the first time in a decade. We have record numbers of new small businesses, record numbers of American exports all over the world. Our auto production is number one again in the world for the first time since the 1970s -- (applause) -- homeownership at a 15-year high. (Applause.)

The minimum wage will go into effect, the increase, in October and it will raise wages for 10 million of the hardest working people in this country. I think that's a good thing. (Applause.) Twenty-five million Americans -- including some of you in this audience, I'll bet -- will be helped by the passage of the Kennedy-Kassebaum health care reform bill, which says to Americans you cannot lose your health insurance or be denied it if you change jobs or just because someone in your family has been sick. That's what insurance is for. (Applause.)

For the first time since before the Civil War, in the 1840s, we have reduced the government's enormous budget deficit in all four years -- a total of 60 percent for the first time in well over a hundred years. We can be proud of that, we are moving in the right direction, we're on the right track. (Applause.)

There are 1.8 million fewer people on welfare than there were the day I took the oath of office. (Applause.) Child support collections are up 40 percent, and up 48 percent in Florida -- thank you, Governor and thank you, Florida, you're doing a good job. (Applause.)

We have worked hard to make sure that America would be the strongest force for peace and freedom and prosperity in the world. We have undertaken what anyone would say is the most successful restructuring of military forces in history. We have maintained the capabilities, the readiness, the qualitative edge of our Armed Forces. You heard Governor Chiles say it, but I want to say it again -- I'm glad that the F-22s are going to be headquartered here and I know you will do a good job of helping to maintain America's defense. (Applause.)

But we still have more to do if we're going to build a bridge to the 21st century that everybody can walk across. We've got to keep economic growth going, which means we have to balance the budget without unfair cuts in education, in environmental protection, in research and technology, in Medicare and Medicaid. We've got to go forward together, investing in the things that will make us stronger. We have to give the right kind of tax cuts to America's families. They ought to be focused on raising children, on education, on emergency needs like health care, on buying that first home. And we ought to pay for our tax cuts and not have to cut Medicare, Medicaid or education, the environment more. (Applause.)

And we ought not to let that deficit go up. Last year, before they changed their position, our friends in the Republican Party put out one piece of paper that I agree with. They said if we get off this plan to balance the budget and we send a signal that we don't care about it anymore, interest rates will go up two percent. Now, people always tell me, don't ever talk about balancing the budget -- when the economy is good, people get bored by it; they only care about it when the economy is bad. You should care about it. If interest rates go up two percent because the government is borrowing money when you're trying to borrow it. That means two percent on a home mortgage, on a car payment, on a credit card payment.

Even more important than that, it means two percent for every businessperson that wants to borrow money to start a new business, to expand a business, to become more productive so that more people can be hired and more can get a raise. We've got to keep working to balance the budget in the right way to grow the economy. (Applause.)

We passed a welfare reform bill that says to everybody on welfare now, we'll take care of your children with health care, with nutrition, with child care. But if you're able-bodied, you have to go to work. We've got to make sure

there's work to do for those people. We have to create those jobs so they can go to work. (Applause.)

The crime rate has come down in America for four years in a row. But we have to finish the work of putting 100,000 police on the street, and we have to continue to work to protect those who are trying to protect us. You know, places like this part of Florida and nearly everyplace in my home state of Arkansas, when we passed the Brady Bill and the assault weapons ban, the awfulest hue and cry you ever heard went up, and all of these hunters were told that we were coming after their rifles. The truth is, for the first time in American history, we've protected 650 hunting and sporting weapons from any infringement by the government. They've neglected to say that in the political rhetoric two years ago. But here we are, two years later, and every hunting season, every hunter in Florida and Arkansas still using the same rifle unless they told you to get another one. (Applause.)

But to be fair and completely honest, there were some people who couldn't get guns anymore. Sixty thousand felons, fugitives and stalkers could not get them because of the Brady Bill. We were right and they were wrong. (Applause.)

Now, for reasons I will never understand, our friends in the opposition not only oppose us on that, they oppose putting 100,000 police officers on the street. Folks, when Hillary and I and Al and Tipper Gore took our bus trip after the convention through all of those little towns in Missouri, in Illinois, in Kentucky, in Tennessee, I went to some little towns where the police chief came up to me and said, "Mr. President, because of that 100,000 police program, in our little town we've doubled the size of our police department, and we cut the crime rate in half. Don't let them stop this program." This is something that's protecting all Americans, from the biggest cities to the smallest towns.

So if you want to build a bridge to the 21st century for everybody, then our children have a right to be safe in their homes, on their streets, in their schools, in their future. (Applause.) We've got to build a bridge to the 21st century that enables us to grow the economy and protect the environment at the same time. Ten million American children still live within four miles of a toxic waste site; that's wrong.

We've cleaned up more in three years than the previous administrations did in 12, but if you'll give me four more years, we'll clean up two-thirds of the rest, the worst, so that our kids will be growing up next to parks, not poison. (Applause.) And let me say this --

AUDIENCE: Four more years!

THE PRESIDENT: This is so important to Florida. You're growing so fast, but people come here because it's a beautiful place, because they love it. You have to find a way to grow and preserve the environment. Whether it's the quality of water, the Florida Everglades, all of the resources you have, Florida has as big a stake in America finding a way to balance environmental preservation and restoration and economic growth than any other state in America. And that is my solemn commitment to you. That's what we've done, and we're going to do more of it to build that bridge to the 21st century. (Applause.)

Let me just mention something else. When Dawn introduced me and talked a little bit about herself, I thought to myself: I wonder how many nontraditional students there are who have to balance work and school and taking care of kids. I bet a lot of you do. (Applause.) I never go into a crowd of ordinary Americans that I don't hear somebody talk to me about how one of their biggest concerns is how they can succeed in their work life and succeed in raising their children in their home life.

Since most American parents, whether they're single parents or in two-parent households, are both working and parenting, I think you can make a compelling case that our country has no more important responsibility than doing everything in our power to help the American people succeed with their first and most important job -- raising their children -- and their work -- both of them. (Applause.)

Now, when we pass -- when the first bill I signed was the Family and Medical Leave law, our friends in the other party, the leader said, oh, this is terrible for the economy; you will bankrupt the economy, this is awful. There won't be any small businesses that can live with this.

Well, four years later, 12 million American families have been able to take a little time off for the birth of a child or a parent's illness without losing their jobs, and we have in every single one of these four years started a record number of new small businesses in America. And the job growth rate in these four years has been faster than in any Republican administration in over 70 years. I think that we were right about that. (Applause.)

So I'd like to see us expand the Family Leave law just a little so that parents could have a little time off to go to regular parent-teacher conferences and regular doctor's appointments with their children. I think it would be a good thing to do. (Applause.) I'd like to see parents who have to work and get overtime have the choice of taking that overtime in cash if that's what's best in their family, or in time, if that's what's best for their family, to support work and family. (Applause.)

And, finally, let me say the most important thing and the reason I'm here today is that we've got to build a bridge to the 21st century that everyone can walk across to a century where everybody who is responsible and willing to work has a chance to live their own version of the American Dream and live up to their God-given capacities. And there is no way to do it unless we provide in this tough, competitive global economy the finest educational opportunities of any nation in the world to every single person who lives in the United States. (Applause.)

Now, as Lawton Chiles will tell you, I could keep you here until dawn -- and then we'd see that hecoon -- talking about education. I don't want to do that. But I want to tell you just three or four things that I think it's important that we do. Some of them affect you directly, some of them affect you indirectly.

Forty percent of the 8-year-olds in this country cannot read a book on their own -- 40 percent. Every child needs to be able to read a book by the time they're 8 and in the third grade. I propose -- I propose to support our schools with 30,000 more mentors -- AmeriCorps volunteers, college students on work study, other volunteers to mobilize a million citizens to help children to read one-on-one so that by the year 2000 we can say, we built a bridge to the future, every 8-year-old can read a book, every 8-year-old, by himself. (Applause.)

I believe -- I bet a lot of you are a lot more proficient on your computer than I am and hook into the Internet all the time. We're working hard not only to provide every classroom and library in America with adequate computers, adequate educational programming and properly trained teachers, this summer we started a program with 100,000 teachers to train 500,000 more to make sure the teachers could actually teach the kids -- and a little bit of it will be the other way around -- in how to make the most of computers for educational purposes.

But the real key is hooking all these computers up to the Information Superhighway -- to the Internet, to the Worldwide Web. You think about it. This is the first time in the history of the country when kids in the smallest towns in Florida and in the poorest inner-city neighborhoods anywhere in America can be able to get the same information at the same quality in the same time in the same way as children in the wealthiest school districts in this country. It will revolutionize education and lift our entire country. And we have to build that bridge to the 21st century. (Applause.)

And, finally, I believe we have to make it possible for every single American of any age to go back to school at any time when they need to go back to school, starting with making two years of college, a community college degree, just as universal in four years as a high school diploma is today. And we can do that. We can do that. (Applause.)

Because, thank goodness, almost every American is within driving distance of a community college, it won't be that hard. What we ought to do is to give every family up to two years of a \$1,500 refundable tax credit which will cover the typical tuition cost at any community college in the country. And that will help us to say to everybody, it doesn't matter what age you are, it doesn't matter whether other people in your family are going to college, doesn't matter what your other problems are -- through the tax system, we'll pay you to go back to a community college if you'll do a good job while you're there, work hard, learn and go forward. (Applause.)

And for people that go further, I think we ought to give families a tax deduction worth up to \$10,000 a year for the cost of tuition at any form of higher education -- undergraduate, graduate, you name it. We ought to do that as well and encourage people go forward. (Applause.)

Again I say, you can only believe in this if you really believe not only in your own potential, but the potential

of every other American. This is a great country not because we are committed to one particular religious view, one particular racial view, one particular ethnic group. This is a country now where everybody can come and we say, if you believe in the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, the Declaration of Independence, if you're willing to work hard and show up tomorrow and play by the rules, you're our kind of American. You're part of our future. We want to build a bridge that you can walk across because we'll be stronger, too. (Applause.) We'll be stronger, too. (Applause.)

So I want to ask you -- that's what this election is all about, a bridge to the future or a bridge to the past; a bridge to the future wide enough that we can all walk across or everybody trying to build their own little bridge and say we're on our own. I believe that my wife was right -- I think it does take a village. We're better off when we help each other. (Applause.)

I believe that there is no country in the world -- I don't just believe it, I know this -- there is no country in the world as well-positioned for the 21st century as the United States. But we have to make some fundamental decisions. Do we really believe in opportunity for all, responsibility from all? Do we really believe that everybody who is willing to work hard has a part in our American community? If we believe that, and we're willing to build that bridge, America's greatest days are still ahead.

Will you help me build that bridge?

AUDIENCE: Yes! (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you and God bless you. Thank you. (Applause.)

END

5:48 P.M. CDT

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: owner-FINAID-L@PSUVM.PSU.EDU@INET@LNGTWY (owner-FINAID-L@PSUVM.PSU.EDU@INET@LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:10-SEP-1996 00:09:54.00

SUBJECT: FINAID-L Digest - 8 Sep 1996 to 9 Sep 1996

TO: S. A. Noe@eop (S. A. Noe@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
There are 21 messages totalling 981 lines in this issue.

Topics of the day:

1. Loan counseling materials for the blind
2. FA:ELM & Colleague
3. NSLDS data field match answer
4. Position Announcement (2)
5. Related to Limiting Loan Am
6. Job Posting
7. Worst year ever?
8. FAT program (2)
9. Worst Year Ever?
10. Best Year Ever at FMU
11. HUD housing subsistence payments (2)
12. Special Loan Repayment Program
13. USA Group Employment Announcement
14. fastweb (2)
15. Refund software
16. REPORT: FTC Project \$scholar\$cam Press Release
17. Eastern Shore Community College

This message was sent via the FINAID-L mailing list. Need
help with FINAID-L? e-mail FINAID-L-REQUEST@PSUVM.PSU.EDU

Date: Sun, 8 Sep 1996 22:02:06 -0700
From: Wayne Mahoney <wmahoney@IX.NETCOM.COM>
Subject: Re: Loan counseling materials for the blind

Hi Denise:

I used to carpool (I drove) with a legally blind man who worked at The Braille Institute her in LA; they distribute books, tapes, etc for blind and visually impaired people (they are also a school for the blind too). If memory serves me correctly, he told me that they have a lot of stuff on file and, I believe, they would also put just about anything on Braille or audiotape. Everything they do is free but I

don't remember the phone number, just call 1-213-555-1212 and ask for them in Los Angeles on Vermont-actually the corner of Melrose and Vermont. They are actually just a few miles from my office but there are many little branches, so get the correct one. Let me know if you need more info.

If they don't do it, they can probably point you to someone that does.

Wayne Mahoney
Southwestern Law School
LA, CA 90005

You wrote:

>
>I have a student who is legally blind who entered school this fall.
>She sat in on the group entrance interview, where we played the
>videotape, had discussions, and answered questions, etc. At the
>entrance interview, we also hand out an informative packet to each
>student for their reference. The problem is that all of this
>information is written, and so the student cannot easily refer to it
>to ask questions, or even know what questions to ask.
>
>Does anyone out there know of any loan counseling materials
>(entrance/exit interview, debt management, etc.) available in braille
>on audiotape, or computer software with voice-synthesis capability
>with the kind of detail that one would use for these purposes? We
>are currently handing out Sallie Mae's "Before You Borrow," the
>Federal Student Guide, the Michigan Guaranty Agency's loan portfolio,
>the Access Group's "Access Advisor" diskette, and supplemental
>materials from Citibank and the Access Group--and that's just for
>entrance interviews.
>
>Any information you have will be appreciated.
>
>Denise Daniel
>
>-----
>This message was sent via the FINAID-L mailing list. Need
>help with FINAID-L? e-mail FINAID-L-REQUEST@PSUVM.PSU.EDU
>

Date: Sun, 8 Sep 1996 22:24:22 -0700
From: Wayne Mahoney <wmahoney@IX.NETCOM.COM>
Subject: FA:ELM & Colleague

Hello there,

If you are using or about to use ELM and are on Colleague and would be willing to answer some questions, please send me your name and phone.

I am on R13.3, Prime but going to HP. We do EFT and plan to start using CommonLine 96 for EFT layout and then start doing application

files (for FFELP and alt loans) soon.

Thanks
Wayne Mahoney
Southwestern Law School
LA, CA
213-738-6719

Date: Mon, 9 Sep 1996 08:48:39 -0400
From: Edward Hutchinson <seah@ZORBA.INFO.SUNYIT.EDU>
Subject: NSLDS data field match answer

Got a call from CPS in answer to my questions regarding what data field contains the match indicator for NSLDS data.

First of all, the info is in the 96-97 EDE Technical Reference Manual (DUH on my part).

The match data is in field #131 and is in field position #546.

They did say that sometimes the NSLDS people will say to use position 1459 which is described on page 4-51. This is similar but SHOULD NOT be used.

Thanks to the people at CPS. Sorry, no pay raise but an "Atta-boy" for your prompt response.

Ed
Ed Hutchinson "Refusing to ask for help when
SUNY Institute of Technology you need it is refusing
Phone 315-792-7210 Fax 315-792-7837 someone the chance to be
helpful."
seah@sunyit.edu

Date: Mon, 9 Sep 1996 09:14:00 -0400
From: "Zang, Thomas" <tzang@ROCKVILLE.MC.MC.CC.MD.US>
Subject: Position Announcement

Date: Mon, 9 Sep 1996 09:36:05 -0400
From: "Zang, Thomas" <tzang@ROCKVILLE.MC.MC.CC.MD.US>
Subject: Position Announcement

POSITION ANNOUNCEMENT

DIRECTOR OF FINANCIAL AID
MONTGOMERY COLLEGE
ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND

Recruitment is currently underway for the Administrative Staff position of Director of Financial Aid.

Reporting to the Chief Administrative Officer, the Director is responsible for providing leadership for a multi-million dollar, comprehensive, financial aid program. The Director is responsible for managing over 20 full and part-time staff and numerous student assistants at three sites.

The primary responsibilities of the Director are to:

- n Provide strong leadership and management of the Student Financial Aid Offices.

- n Maximize the use of technology in the delivery and management of financial aid services.

- n Actively represent the College at the local, state and national levels.

- n Develop and maintain good communication with all constituents (students, parents and College personnel)

- n Develop and implement operational procedures to carry out the policy directions established by the Board of Trustees and the College President.

- n Ensure that the various financial aid programs are operated fairly and in accordance with guidelines, federal and state regulations and the requirements of various donors and agencies.

- n Develop and initiate programs to evaluate, monitor and improve the effectiveness of financial aid services.

- n Assign, train, supervise and evaluate staff working in the Financial Aid Office.

- n Lead the College-wide planning activities for the delivery of financial aid services.

The applicant should also be very familiar with computerized financial aid systems.

Candidates must hold a Bachelor's degree in an appropriate field with at least five years experience in administering financial aid programs and five years of supervising a diverse staff and serving a diverse student population in a college or university setting. A Master's degree is highly desired. Qualified candidates must possess excellent written and oral communication skills, as well as excellent interpersonal skills; possess thorough knowledge of Federal Title IV Student Financial Aid laws and regulations; and be able to work in a

participative, collaborative environment.

The starting salary range is \$54,038 to \$70,241 with a full salary up to \$86,445. The review of applications will begin on October 1, 1996 and interviews are anticipated to start October 18, 1996. Applications can be obtained by calling 301-279-5374 or by contacting:

Office of Human Resources
Montgomery College
900 Hungerford Drive
Suite 130
Rockville, Maryland.

For further information concerning this position vacancy, please contact Mr. Scott McRae (301-279-5361) or Ms. Karla Williams (301-279-5354).

Date: Mon, 9 Sep 1996 09:32:07 -0500
From: Pam Gilligan <pgilliga@IT.BERKLEE.EDU>
Subject: Related to Limiting Loan Am

During Registration week, an Independent student who is receiving Mass Rehabilitation funds met with her financial aid counselor. She had applied to Mass Rehab for approx \$10,000 in assistance and had been granted a lower amount...according to her MR counselor, as part of the award there is an agreement between the student and the state, in which the student agrees not to apply for an unsubsidized Direct Stafford Loan. However, because she did not receive all that she asked for, she has decided that she will apply for the unsub Direct Stafford. We obviously don't want to get in the middle of this but I am wondering if a state can require that as a condition of receipt of MR aid and if any federal rules supercede this agreement.....this is an interesting student. I will refrain on my personal "take" on this student merely from observation....

What say ye, oh sages of aid. TIA,
Pam Gilligan
Berklee College of Music
pgilliga@it.berklee.edu

Date: Mon, 9 Sep 1996 10:36:33 EDT
From: Hal Lewis <hal_lewis@COKER.EDU>
Subject: Job Posting

SYSTEMS MANAGER:
Coker College is seeking a person to provide leadership in its ongoing

Datatel implementation project. Candidates should have 1-3 years of experience installing and implementing Datatel's Colleague software package in an HP-UX environment. Benefactor training available. UniBasic and UNIX experience highly desirable. Excellent communications and leadership skills required. Coker College is an attractive 4yr private coed institution located in Hartsville, SC which was recently selected nationally as one of ten "All American Cities".

Send resume, salary history, and three professional references to: Jon Shannon, I.S. Director, Coker College, 300 E. College Avenue, Hartsville, SC, 29550, ATTN: Systems Manager. AA/EOE.

Date: Mon, 9 Sep 1996 11:42:17 -0400
From: "Watkins, Patricia" <PWATKINS@ADMIN.USF.EDU>
Subject: Worst year ever?

Ed:

As a veteran of 22 odd years, and indeed they have been odd, this year is not the worst ever.

I believe that 1978-79 was the year that validation was introduced for the BEOG program. Since the validation guide was continually being revised, and schools were held liable for any first disbursement made before validation was completed, awards to students were significantly delayed. Students were upset since they had never been required to prove the income was correct and financial aid officers didn't have a clear cut understanding of what we could or could not do with validation since previously we were mandated not to change any information on the BEOG grant. There were eruptions of violence on several campuses.

I believe that the next year, 1979-1980, was the year of the multiple payment schedules for BEOG. That was the year there was not sufficient funding to meet all eligible BEOG recipients and the payment schedule was subject to "rateable reduction". We made awards - rescinded awards - increased the award but not to the original level and then finally gave up. Were there three or four revisions in the payment schedule for that year. And was that the same year DOE issued the "BEOG Payment Wheel" - Dial a Grant?

Worst year ever...Maybe not but a close second.

How can I remember this stuff but forget my wedding anniversary?

Trivia Question:

What president was picture of the first BEOG application?

Pat Watkins
University of South Florida
PWATKINS@ADMIN.USF.EDU

Date: Mon, 9 Sep 1996 11:43:27 -0400
From: Kara Ericson <kericson@ADMIN.SOUTHERN.EDU>
Subject: FAT program

I have a question. Our director is working with our computer programmer to come up with a program that puts out a Financial Aid Transcript. I have seen completed FAT's come through our office from various schools. They all look like the same program.

My questions is this: Does each school build their own program or is there software that we could purchase to save some time for our programmer?

Any information would be most helpful. My director wants to get whatever information as soon as possible. Thanks in advance for any and all help. This list has been a great resource!

Sincerely,

Kara Ericson
kericson@admin.southern.edu
Southern College of SDA
Collegedale TN

Date: Mon, 9 Sep 1996 13:38:00 -0400
From: Greg Gearhart <gearhart@MCIS.MESSIAH.EDU>
Subject: Worst Year Ever?

>It late Friday afternoon and I'm talk with a fellow financial aid officer
>across town and we've be lamenting how this year has been, by far, the
worst
>we've ever experienced. (She's been in aid 10 years and I've been here
24).

>Just curious. How many others of you out there feel the same way?

>Will publish results. Dept. of Ed. - please stay tuned.

>Ed

I suppose this is due to our specific situation, but I think we seem to have
general agreement around here that this has been our best year ever.

I know many people had problems with delayed delivery of FAFSA data, but this
wasn't a big problem for us because the data started to flow at a decent
rate
at about the time that we were really ready to process it. Although we were
behind in receipt of records as compared to previous years, we usually had

enough to keep us busy. In other words, even if we had had the additional records, we probably wouldn't have been able to complete our processing any faster. In fact, this year we finished packaging earlier than ever before.

That is largely due to the addition of a professional position and the maturing of automation that we have been putting into place over the last few years.

That is the reason that I say our situation might be somewhat unique.

I'm not quite as much a veteran as some of you (close to 11 years), but the 93-94 year, when a new need analysis formula was passed late summer/early fall

1992 and they tried to implement it for 93-94, was the worst thing I can remember. I don't remember the exact times that things happened, but it seems

like that resulted in at least as bad if not worse delayed delivery. And of course, it was all the fault of those financial aid people.

In my opinion, the worst thing about 96-97 has been EDEExpress conversion/associated problems. If that can be avoided in future years, things could be pretty good. Of course, I know that there will always be something else to mess things up.

* Greg Gearhart Phone: (717) 691-6007 *
* Director of Financial Aid FAX: (717) 691-6002 *
* Messiah College Internet GEARHART@MCIS.MESSIAH.EDU *
* Grantham, PA 17027 PHEAA Network: CG00088 *

Date: Mon, 9 Sep 1996 14:26:00 EDT
From: "Brown, H. Scott" <HBrown@IRM.FMARION.EDU>
Subject: Best Year Ever at FMU

Most of our headaches had to do with getting all of the software we use (EDEExpress and homegrown) working at an optimal level (it still isn't). The addition of a state-funded need-based grant was very helpful to our students. Even with losing a counselor in mid-August (1 of 4) and dealing with auditors, our registration was the easiest ever. FAFSA Express was used extensively for our last minute applicants and seems to be working well. Maybe I can actually get some creative/constructive work done this fall.

H.S. Brown
Director of Financial Assistance
Francis Marion University

Florence, South Carolina
hbrown@fmarion.edu

Date: Mon, 9 Sep 1996 12:39:49 -0600
From: Shannon Sheaff <SPSHEAFF@SFR.UNIVNORTHCO.EDU>
Subject: HUD housing subsistence payments

Several students at our university receive monthly housing subsistence payments from HUD. If the students live in campus apartments, we receive their monthly subsistence checks as we are the "landlord". However, we do not know which of our students who live off campus receive HUD housing subsistence.

How do we handle this situation? Do we penalize the students who live on campus? Do we try to track down the students who live off campus? Or, do we need to worry about this resource? It seems that HUD housing subsistence is similar to food stamps and should not be counted as a resource.....

Thanks in advance!

Shannon Sheaff
University of Northern Colorado
spsheaff@univnorthco.edu

Date: Mon, 9 Sep 1996 14:20:58 -0500
From: Jim Bauer <jmbauer@ODIN.CMP.ILSTU.EDU>
Subject: Special Loan Repayment Program

There is apparently a program managed by one of the Illinois institutions which attempts to address the needs of students interested in teaching. The program involves participation in a special summer program at the sponsoring institution, if eligible, a FWS position as a teacher's assistant in a local school with the home institution providing the FWS resources, and if the student is a subsidized loan borrower, repayment of all or a portion of the loan.

The last of the benefits presents me with the greatest concern. Apparently, each summer the organization requests of the home institution the amount the student borrowed through the subsidized FFEL or Direct programs. Based on the information provided, all or a portion of the loan is repaid by the program on the student's behalf.

I am certain that Illinois State is not the only participant, and wonder if similar programs exist in other states. But what I am really interested in is whether the repaid loan should be considered in the aid process. While the repayment occurs too late to be a factor in the year just passed,

should

the amount be listed as other untaxed income as "Cash or money paid on your behalf, not reported elsewhere on this form"? If the answer is no, what is to stop other scholarship and/or grant programs from circumventing the normal process by making awards in the summer following the end of the academic year for purposes of retiring a portion of that year's loan?

While the program is generous, it appears to be generous to a fault. Since it only repays subsidized amounts which are not accruing interest, why doesn't the program simply make a lump sum payment at the end of the student's education? The end result would be the same for the student, but would give the program use of its own funds for a longer period of time.

Please respond to me privately.

Thanks.

Jim Bauer
Associate Director of Financial Aid
Illinois State University
jmbauer@odin.cmp.ilstu.edu
309-438-2237

Date: Mon, 9 Sep 1996 15:30:32 -0400
From: Kara Ericson <kericson@ADMIN.SOUTHERN.EDU>
Subject: FAT program

May be I should clarify my earlier post. Most of those who have responded have asked why we don't use NSLDS. Well, we do and we don't. We do look at that information, but I guess maybe our faith in the system is bit weak so we also ask for FATs from previously attended schools.

What we're wanting to do is build a program to complete FATs other schools request from us to send back to them for student now in attendance at their college.

Thanks to all who have responded so far.

Kara Ericson
kericson@admin.southern.edu

Date: Mon, 9 Sep 1996 14:47:36 -0600
From: AMY GIVENS <AGIVENS@USAGROUP.COM>
Subject: USA Group Employment Announcement

MARKETING MANAGER

USA Group is a national leader in education finance services and technology serving the financial information and management needs of the higher education community. Our marketing position, based in the

Topeka, Kansas office, is responsible for marketing Stafford student loans, PLUS/SLS loans, Option 4 loans and electronic services through USA Funds? National Access program in Kansas and Nebraska.

Qualifications required:

- ? B.S. degree in business, marketing or related field preferred
- ? Four or more years experience in public relations or marketing including related experience with a lending institution, educational institution and/or guarantee agency
- ? Demonstrated ability as a manager to train, motivate and direct employees
- ? Experience in making formal presentations required
- ? Minimum of 50% travel in Kansas and Nebraska required

We offer a competitive salary and an excellent benefits package including medical/dental/vision insurance, life insurance, disability coverage, incentive and pension plans, and tuition assistance.

To apply fax your resume and salary history to:

USA Group
Human Resources, 8386/DGS
P.O. Box 6180
Indianapolis, IN 46206-6180
Fax: (317) 595-1253
dsturdev@usagroup.com

Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer

Date: Mon, 9 Sep 1996 15:50:52 -0500
From: John McPherson <jmcphers@WP.BSU.EDU>
Subject: fastweb

Anyone else having trouble getting to fastweb through Mosaic? We use primarily Mosaic and Netscape on campus. Today we had a few students call to say Mosaic couldn't pull up fastweb. I've tried several things today and couldn't either. Any insights?

John McPherson
Assistant Director
Financial Aid
Ball State University
(317) 285-8894
jmcphers@bsu.edu

Date: Mon, 9 Sep 1996 17:36:35 CST
From: BRIGET BIERNAT <BRIGET@ADMIN.QUINCY.EDU>
Subject: Refund software

Dear Colleagues:

I am interested in purchasing some type of refund software and am looking for testimonials. The two types that I know of are from Marko Technologies and Eat Corn Productions. (Both were marketed at NASFAA in Denver.)

Does anyone have experience using both to give me an idea of whether one is better than the other? Even if you are only familiar with one type, I would appreciate hearing from you.

Please respond to me personally. I'll summarize to the list. TIA.

Briget Biernat briget@admin.quincy.edu
Director of Financial Aid
Quincy University
Quincy, IL

Date: Mon, 9 Sep 1996 18:27:41 -0400
From: Mark Kantrowitz <Mark_Kantrowitz@GLINDA.OZ.CS.CMU.EDU>
Subject: REPORT: FTC Project \$Scholar\$cam Press Release

Enclosed is a press release from the Federal Trade Commission in which they announce actions taken against five companies in connection with alleged fraudulent or deceptive scholarship schemes. The press release also announces the FTC's major consumer education campaign in which they alert students and their families how to identify scholarship scams and rip-offs.

The URL for the FTC's consumer education campaign is
<http://www.ftc.gov/bcp/conline/pubs/scholarship/index.htm>
It includes "six signs that your scholarship is sunk" and a FTC consumer alert about scholarship scams.

Mark Kantrowitz
mkant@finaid.org
<http://www.finaid.org/>

FOR RELEASE	FTC NEWS
10:00 A.M.	Federal Trade Commission
September 5, 1996	Washington, DC 20580
	(202) 326-2180

<http://www.ftc.gov/opa/9609/scholar.htm>

SEARCHING FOR COLLEGE MONEY?
FTC Cautions: Do Your Own Homework to Avoid Scholarship Service Rip-Offs

As more than nine million students start college classes again this

month, tens of thousands of them will have been victimized by fraudulent companies that pose as legitimate foundations, scholarship sponsors and scholarship search services, the Federal Trade Commission said today. And the number of victims is growing as the rise in college costs outpaces families' ability to pay them. Capitalizing on this gap, scam artists guarantee "free money for college" in campus newspapers, flyers, post cards, and on the Internet, and charge from \$10 to \$400 for their services. According to the FTC, however, students who rely on a fraudulent search service instead of doing their own homework when applying for scholarships or grants will face the upcoming school year bills with nothing for the effort but a hard-earned lesson.

Today, the FTC announced "Project \$cholar\$cam," under which it has filed charges in federal district court against five companies, alleging that they took advantage of education finance worries to exploit college-bound students and their families. (See attached list.)

The second half of Project \$cholar\$cam is a major campaign to school consumers in how to identify a fraudulent scholarship search service. The FTC said the goal of this combined enforcement and education campaign is to help students distinguish between a legitimate and a fraudulent search service, and to substantially reduce the estimated tens of millions a year that consumers lose to financial aid service frauds.

"Bogus scholarship search services are just a variation on the 'you have won' prize-promotion scam, targeted to a particular audience -- students and their parents who are anxious about paying for college," said Jodie Bernstein, Director of the FTC's Bureau of Consumer Protection. "They guarantee students and their families free scholarship money and all they have to do to claim it is pay an up-front fee. By comparison to the scholarship, the fee seems paltry. But even \$50 for no good purpose is a significant loss to a young man or woman who is trying to pull together college funding, and many schemes charge much more than that. You don't need college-level math to know that multiplying those fees by tens of thousands of victims adds up to big money for the scam artists. The potential loss to students is even greater when you add in the lost time and money that could have been spent working with legitimate sources.

"The quiz we want all students and their parents to pass has just one question: 'Will a legitimate search service really guarantee you a scholarship?' The answer is no," Bernstein said.

According to a General Accounting Office report released Aug. 15, tuition at 4-year public colleges and universities rose 234 percent from 1980 to 1994, nearly triple the 82 percent growth in median household income during that time. Average student loan amounts rose 467 percent -- from \$518 in 1980 to more than \$2,400 in 1995, the report states. The nationwide average for tuition at a public in-state school was \$2,865 for the 1994-95 school year, but varies widely among states to more than \$5,000 in some. Private school tuition can range

into the tens of thousands of dollars per year.

Scam artists are notoriously opportunistic, the FTC said, and these figures lay the foundation for their schemes. Fraudulent scholarship search services go through databases of public information and provide a list of purported scholarships and grants for which a student supposedly is eligible to apply. Some of the listed scholarships are for specific disciplines and many students are ineligible. In other situations, the deadlines have expired. In addition, many of the sources on these lists actually have turned out to be either loan programs or contests. The bottom line is, a scholarship search service cannot truthfully guarantee that a student will receive a scholarship.

Any "money-back" guarantee should be studied carefully before paying any money, the FTC said. Some fraudulent companies require the student to apply for every scholarship or grant on the company's list and to provide proof of rejection for each one before giving any refund, conditions that are not disclosed until after the student pays the up-front fee. Because many of the sources on the lists don't provide scholarships or have expired deadlines, it may be impossible for consumers to obtain the required rejection letters, the FTC said.

"Filling out scholarship applications is like doing your homework: If you're going to get anything out of it, you have to do your own work," Bernstein said. "These fraudulent search firms are not going to fill out those applications, gather recommendations and write those essays for you, even for \$300."

According to Mark Kantrowitz, author of the Financial Aid Information Page on the World Wide Web, many fraudulent search services use some variation on a theme that billions in unclaimed scholarship aid is available, deceptively capitalizing on a two-decade old report about employer-provided tuition benefits. In fact, he said, the benefits touted in that report were available only to the companies' own employees who had children enrolled in college -- not to the general public. About 95 percent of college aid comes from state or federal government agencies, according to authorities.

Other techniques employed by fraudulent companies include using official-sounding names that are slight variations of the names of legitimate government and private organizations, and Washington, D.C. addresses that turn out to be post office boxes, rather than business locations, the FTC said. Some companies claim to be holding scholarships for consumers, and ask them to provide their checking account numbers to confirm their eligibility.

"Don't do it," Bernstein cautions. "A con artist can use the number to drain your checking account. They don't need your signature on a check . . . only the account number."

These and other tips are included in flyers, bookmarks, brochures and on-line public service announcements that are part of the massive Project \$cholar\$cam consumer education campaign to help students, parents, educators and financial aid administrators identify and avoid

scholarship scams. As part of the campaign:

- * the FTC's web site (www.ftc.gov) will include information regarding scholarship scams and how to avoid them;
- * Sallie Mae (the Student Loan Marketing Association) has produced packages of materials, including bookmarks, flyers and posters, which the FTC will distribute to high schools across the country; Sallie Mae's own web site (www.salliemae.com) will have information about scholarship scams; and it will publicize this campaign to colleges, universities and banks through its newsletters;
- * the Financial Aid Information Page (www.finaid.org), a widely-visited web site on grants and scholarships, will hyperlink to scholarship information at the FTC's web site;
- * the National Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators (www.nasfaa.org) and the American Counseling Association (www.counseling.org) will post consumer information on their web sites;
- * eleven Interactive Service Association members (such as The Electric Library and Kaplan Online) will post public service announcements on their web sites and on-line services for students trying to find scholarship information on line;
- * the Educational Testing Service and ACT, Inc. (formerly, American College Testing), both of which administer standardized tests for admission to college and graduate school, will include warning messages about scholarship scams in their mailings to millions of students over the coming school year; and
- * the National Association of College Stores will distribute consumer education materials through their 3,600 members.

In each of the cases announced by the FTC today, the agency has obtained a temporary restraining order prohibiting the challenged tactics and freezing defendants' assets in an effort to preserve funds for possible redress to consumers. Ultimately, the FTC is seeking court orders permanently barring the defendants from engaging in similar fraudulent or deceptive schemes, and requiring them to give refunds to their customers.

The FTC vote to file the complaints in these cases was 5-0. They were filed in federal district courts as noted on the attached list. The FTC received assistance in its cases from Mark Kantrowitz; the state of Florida; the Better Business Bureaus of Greater Maryland, Metropolitan Atlanta and South Florida; the Idaho, Maryland and Oregon Attorney General's Offices; the Florida State Attorney's Office; the Broward County, Florida, Sheriff's Office; and the New York City Police Department. The Oregon Attorney General's Office has secured an Assurance of Voluntary Compliance Order against one of the FTC targets, as noted in the attached list. The Wisconsin Attorney General has served subpoenas against four scholarship search firms.

NOTE: The Commission files a complaint when it has "reason to believe" that the law has been or is being violated, and it appears to the Commission that a proceeding is in the public interest. The complaint is not a finding or ruling that the defendant has actually violated the law. The case will be decided by the court.

Copies of the complaints and the consumer education materials referenced above are available from the FTC's Public Reference Branch, Room 130, 6th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20580; 202-326-2222; TTY for the hearing impaired 202-326-2502. To find out the latest news as it is announced, call the FTC NewsPhone recording at 202-326-2710. FTC news releases, consumer education materials and other documents also are available on the Internet at the FTC's World Wide Web site at: <http://www.ftc.gov>

MEDIA CONTACT: Bonnie Jansen
Office of Public Affairs
202-326-2161 or 202-326-2180

STAFF CONTACT: Bureau of Consumer Protection
Dean Graybill, 202-326-3303
Heather Hipsley, 202- 326-3285,
or Dana Lesemann, 202-326-3146

(FTC File Nos. noted on attached list.) (Scholar)

List of Defendants in PROJECT \$CHOLAR\$CAM

1. Career Assistance Planning, Inc.
Does business as College Assistance Planning, College Assistance Program and C.A.P.)
David Chaim Levy
Donna M. Levy (also known as Donna Holeger)
Becky Settles

LOCATION: 400 Colony Square, Suite 2030, Atlanta, Georgia

ALLEGATIONS: Have sent millions of postcards stating recipients "may be eligible" for many grants and scholarships and listing an 800 number. Offered a full refund of its \$199 fee for students who do not receive at least \$1,000 in scholarship money within one year, or of its \$299 fee for those who do not receive at least \$2,000. Ultimately supplied a list of scholarships that are no longer available or for which students are ineligible. Some consumers received no list at all. Consumers received only partial refunds, or none at all. Defendants also debited consumers'

checking accounts or charged their credit accounts without authorization.

MEDIA CONTACT: Gregg Shapiro, FTC Bureau of Consumer Protection, 202-326-3549

(FTC File No. 952 3174; U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Georgia, in Atlanta, Civil Action No. 1 96-CV-2187-MHS)

2. Christopher Ebere Nwaigwe
(also known as Christopher Maige, Michael Morge and Michael Norge)
Uses the names Higher Education Scholarship Program; National Health Scholarship Program, Division of Nursing; National Scholarship Program;
National Management Scholarship Program; and National Science Program, Division of Biological Sciences

LOCATION: 724 Dulaney Valley Road, Boxes 131 and 199, Towson, Maryland;
2931 O'Donnell Street, Box 313, Baltimore, Maryland; 8604 Second Avenue,
Silver Spring, Maryland; 1220 L Street NW, Box 298, Washington, D.C.;
and
2117 L Street, NW, Boxes 250 and 280, Washington, D.C.

ALLEGATIONS: Obtained mailing lists of college students organized by field
of study and sent at least a thousand letters a day to students nationwide
representing that he has a scholarship for them or soliciting them to purchase a scholarship list for \$10. Stated that the fee would be refunded
for consumers who do not receive a specified level of funding.
Consumers
received nothing at all or a list of agencies that purportedly administer
scholarships, but which includes scholarships for which deadlines had passed or students were ineligible, incorrect addresses, or sources that
did not in fact award scholarships.

MEDIA CONTACT: Alice Hrdy, FTC Bureau of Consumer Protection, 202-326-2009

(FTC File No. 962 3242; U.S. District Court for the District of Maryland, Northern Division, in Baltimore, Civil Action No. HAR-96-2690)

3. Student Assistance Services, Inc.
Student Financial Services, Inc.
Fred Markowitz
Donald McGovern

LOCATION: 1868 North University Drive, Suite 202, Fort Lauderdale, Florida; and 1802 North University Drive, Suite 200, Plantation, Florida

ALLEGATIONS: Have sent more than 1 million postcards to high school and college students advertising scholarship services and listing an 800 number. Telemarketers told consumers that, for a \$179 up-front fee, they could find "unclaimed" scholarship and grant funds from private companies, and guaranteed to refund the fee if the students did not get at least \$1,000. Consumers received either nothing at all, or a list of "sources" for financial aid for which they had to apply on their own or which in fact were contests, loans or work-study programs. Many sources were no longer available or not suitable for the student. Students seeking refunds had to apply in writing to each source on the list and provide rejection letters and, even then, many did not receive refunds.

MEDIA CONTACT: Dana J. Lesemann, FTC Bureau of Consumer Protection, 202-326-3146

(FTC File No. 962 3235; U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida, Fort Lauderdale Division, Civil Action No. 96-6995 CIV-Roettger)

Oregon Attorney General's Office secured an Assurance of Voluntary Compliance Order on Aug. 22, 1996 against this company;
MEDIA CONTACT: Jan Margosian, 503-378-4732.

4. College Assistance Services, Inc.
Linda Love
Conni Canella
Randolph Canella
John Giuffrida

LOCATION: 4567 North Pine Island Road, Sunrise, Florida

ALLEGATIONS: Have mailed more than 1 million post cards to high school and college students stating that they were eligible for the defendants' College Scholarship and Grant Program and listing an 800 number. Callers were told that the company was a clearinghouse for corporations who give scholarships and that millions of dollars in scholarship funds remain unclaimed. Charged \$179 to enroll consumers in their program on the guarantee that the students would get at least \$1,000. Students received a list with about 40 sources of aid, many of which were contests, loan

or
work-study programs, and others of which were no longer in existence,
had
expired deadlines or specified eligibility requirements the students
did
not meet. In many instances, the defendants did not give refunds
unless
students provided a rejection letter from each source or complied
with a
variety of other conditions.

CONTACT: Darren A. Bowie, FTC Bureau of Consumer Protection,
202-326-2018

(FTC File No. 962 3226; U.S. District Court for the Southern District
of
Florida, Miami Division, Civil Action No. 96-6996 CIV-Highsmith)

5. Student Aid Incorporated

Adel Kovaleva
Adel Tager
Raimma Tagiev

LOCATION: 1040 First Avenue, Suite 352, New York City; 99-44 62nd
Avenue,
#2G, Rego Park, New York

ALLEGATIONS: Placed classified ads in college newspapers and posted
flyers
on campuses that touted "Money for College!!!!" and listed an 800
number.

Callers were told that, for an up-front fee of \$97, Student Aid would
obtain at least \$1,000 in scholarships or grants. Debited consumer's
checking accounts without authorization. Sent some consumers a list
which
included scholarships and grants for which deadlines had passed or
students did not qualify. Required students to provide a rejection
letter
from each source in order to get promised refunds.

MEDIA CONTACT: FTC New York Regional Office -- Michael Joel Bloom,
212/264-1207, and Carole A. Paynter, 212/264-1225

(FTC File No. 962 3217; U.S. District Court for the Southern District
of
New York; in New York City, Civil Action No. 96 CIV 6548)

This message | Submissions | scams-l@finaid.org
was sent via | Subscribe/Unsubscribe | query@finaid.org
the SCAMS-L | <http://www.finaid.org/>
mailing list. | If you must pay money to get money, it might be a scam.

Date: Mon, 9 Sep 1996 18:45:46 -0400
From: Mark Kantrowitz <Mark_Kantrowitz@GLINDA.OZ.CS.CMU.EDU>
Subject: Re: fastweb

I've verified the Mosaic problem and called Student Services to make sure they're aware of the problem. They should have a fix installed by sometime tomorrow, Wednesday at the latest.

The problem is caused by the use of tables in the new improved version of the page's front door. (Older versions of Mosaic can't handle tables.) The new front door was accidentally installed before testing was complete.

Please tell your students to be patient -- the problem should be fixed soon. If they insist that they need to access it now, Netscape, Microsoft Internet Explorer, and Lynx do not have any problem displaying the page. The problem is isolated to older versions of Mosaic.

Thank you for bringing the problem to my attention.

Mark Kantrowitz
mkant@finaid.org
<http://www.finaid.org/>

Date: Mon, 9 Sep 1996 17:50:09 -0700
From: ELEANOR DREWNIAK <drewniak@NEVADA.EDU>
Subject: Eastern Shore Community College

Does anyone have an e mail address for Eastern Shore Comm. College?

Date: Mon, 9 Sep 1996 22:15:40 -0400
From: Sherwin Hibbets <sherhib@REGENT.EDU>
Subject: Re: HUD housing subsistence payments

Shannon, take a look at the Worksheet #2 on page 11 of the FAFSA. It states specifically that "rent subsidies for low-income housing" are to be EXCLUDED in calculating untaxed income and benefits. Also, refer to page 48 of the 1996-97 Verification Guide.

D. Sherwin Hibbets Voice: (757) 579-4140
Director of Financial Aid Fax: (757) 579-4388
Regent University Email: sherhib@regent.edu
1000 Regent University Dr. - Adm. 112
Virginia Beach, VA 23464

On Mon, 9 Sep 1996, Shannon Sheaff wrote:

> Several students at our university receive monthly housing subsistence
> payments from HUD. If the students live in campus apartments, we
> receive their monthly subsistence checks as we are the "landlord".
> However, we do not know which of our students who live off campus
> receive HUD housing subsistence.
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> How do we handle this situation? Do we penalize the students who live
> on campus? Do we try to track down the students who live off
> campus? Or, do we need to worry about this resource? It seems that
> HUD housing subsistence is similar to food stamps and should not be
> counted as a resource.....
>
> Thanks in advance!
>
> Shannon Sheaff
> University of Northern Colorado
> spsheaff@univnorthco.edu
>
> -----

End of FINAID-L Digest - 8 Sep 1996 to 9 Sep 1996

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

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

RFC-822-headers:

Received: from storm.eop.gov (storm.eop.gov)

by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDf V5.0-4 #6879) id <01I9AKRLXVXS000E0E@PMDf.EOP.GOV> for
NOE_S@a1.eop.gov; Mon, 09 Sep 1996 23:57:27 -0400 (EDT)

Received: from vms.dc.lsoft.com (vms.dc.lsoft.com)

by STORM.EOP.GOV (PMDf V5.0-7 #6879) id <01I9AIXT4BRC00007Y@STORM.EOP.GOV> for

NOE_S@A1.EOP.GOV; Mon, 09 Sep 1996 23:05:08 -0700 (MST)

Received: from PEACH.EASE.LSOFT.COM (206.241.12.4)

by VMS.DC.LSOFT.COM (LSMTP for OpenVMS v1.1a)

with SMTP id <2.5A9F14D2@VMS.DC.LSOFT.COM>; Mon, 09 Sep 1996 22:04:36 -0500

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

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (XCHANGE MAIL)

CREATOR: Ida Ghaffari (CN=Ida Ghaffari/OU=EDUC/O=GOV [Educ])

CREATION DATE/TIME:12-SEP-1996 12:55:46.00

SUBJECT: Weekly Report for September 15-21

TO: Carl E. Snoddy (CN=Carl E. Snoddy/OU=OA/O=EOP [Cabinet Affairs])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: John G. Stiver (CN=John G. Stiver/OU=OA/O=EOP [Cabinet Affairs])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ronda Jackson (CN=Ronda Jackson/OU=WHO/O=GOV [Cabinet Affairs])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elizabeth Toohey (CN=Elizabeth Toohey/OU=WHO/O=GOV [Cabinet Affairs])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Loreen Keller (CN=Loreen Keller/OU=WHO/O=GOV [Cabinet Affairs])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: David Beaubaire (CN=David Beaubaire/OU=WHO/O=GOV [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Rosemary O'Shea (CN=Rosemary O'Shea/OU=WHO/O=GOV [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Dan Lipner (CN=Dan Lipner/OU=WHO/O=GOV [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Anne McGuire (CN=Anne McGuire/OU=WHO/O=GOV [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Kris Balderston (CN=Kris Balderston/OU=WHO/O=GOV [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Deborah J. Behr (CN=Deborah J. Behr/OU=WHO/O=GOV [OA])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Stephen B. Silverman (CN=Stephen B. Silverman/OU=WHO/O=GOV [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

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

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

PRINTER

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ROMAN

TOP EVEN
as of \d
October 1996 ? Secretary Richard Riley

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Monday

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Tuesday

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Wednesday

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Thursday

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Friday

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Saturday

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10:00

-10:30 21st
Century Teachers
Kick

-Off REMARKS

#9

2
TENTATIVE
TBD Challenge
Grant
Announcements
PM Fly to
HARTFORD, CT
9:00

-10:00 Vice
Presidential
debate

#9

3
10:00

-11:30
Hammer Awards
PM Fly to West
Coast

#9

4
NEVADA
10:00

-11:00
Back

-to

-School
Event per Jdavis
REMARKS
Advance:

CALIFORNIA
OAKLAND
Tentative (p)
3:00

-4:00 Event
for Ellen
Tauscher (CA

-10)
REMARKS

BERKELEY
6:00

-8:00 UC
Dinner KEYNOTE
per Gene Garcia
Advance: John
Funderburk

#9

5
CALIFORNIA
SANTA ROSA
Tentative (p)
12:00

-1:00 Event
for Michela
Alioto
(CA

-01) REMARKS
2:00

-9:00 Fly to
WDC

\$8

#8

TOP ODD

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of
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#8

6
10:00

-11:00 Red
Mass

#9

7

S. OHIO
Tentative (p)
9:00

-3:00 Events
w/ TED STRICKLAND
REMARKS

#9

8
CLEVELAND
11:00

-12:00
Lorraine
Community
College event w/
Cong. Sherrod
Brown REMARKS
Advance:

12:00

-1:30 Drive
to
AKRON,OH
2:00

-4:00 NETDAY
Kick

-Off & Ed
Tech Conference
REMARKS
Advance:
5:00

-7:00 Cong.
Sawyer FR
REMARKS
8:30

-10:00 Fly
to WDC

#9

9
FLORIDA

PM Fly to ST.
PETERSBURG
9:00

-10:00
Presidential
Debate

#9

10
FAYETTEVILLE, NC
Tentative (p)
10:00

-12:00 Event
for Bob Etheridge
(NC

-02) REMARKS

DURHAM, NC
Tentative (p)
2:00

-4:00 Event
for Bill Hefner
(NC

-08) REMARKS
CHARLESTON, WV
Tentative (p)
7:00

-9:00 WV Dem
Party FR REMARKS

#9

11

#9

12

9:00

-10:00 Fly
to Philadelphia
PRINCETON,NJ
11:15

-1:00p
Dodge Foundation
Parents as
Partners SPEECH

1:30

-2:30
NETDAY/NJ
4:00

-5:00 Fly to
WDC

\$8

#9

\$8

#8

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\$8

#8

13

#9

14
COLUMBUS DAY

#9

15
(Congress
Adjourns)
6:00

-9:00
Satellite Town
meeting

#9

16

2:00

-3:00 Goals
2000 Teachers?
Forum

CALIFORNIA
PM Fly to SAN
DIEGO
6:00

-7:00
Presidential
Debate

#9

17
11:00

-7:00 Fly to
WDC

#9

18
MACON, GA
Tentative (p)
12:00

-2:00 Event
for Jim Wiggins
(GA

-08) REMARKS

PM Hold for SC
Dem Party FR
REMARKS

#9

19
SOUTH CAROLINA
AM NETDAY
REMARKS

\$8

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DNS

PM Fly to San
Francisco

#9

21
CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO
12:00

-1:00
Improving
America's Schools
Conference per
Kohlmoos

#9

22

#9

23

#9

24
(United Nations
Day)

#9

25
IOWA
Tentative (p)
DES MOINES

1:00

-3:00 Event
w/ Sen. Tom

Harkin REMARKS

#9

26
MASS
Tentative (p)
BOSTON
1:00

-2:00 NETDAY
w/ Sen. John
Kerrey REMARKS
VALLEY FORGE, PA
7:00

-10:00 PA
PTA Dinner
KEYNOTE

\$8

#8

#9

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\$8

#8

27

#9

28

#9

29
SYRACUSE, NY
Tentative (p)
10:00

-12:00
Event for Marty
Mack (NY

-25)
REMARKS

NEWARK, NJ
2:30

-4:30 Video
Conference re
Media Literacy
SPEECH

#9

30

#9

31
(Halloween)

#9

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

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

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_COURIER
September 12, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR LEON PANETTA, THE WHITE HOUSE
FROM: Richard W. Riley
SUBJECT: Weekly Report for September 15

-21

KEY DEPARTMENT NEWS

? FY 1997 Appropriation: The Senate Labor

-HHS

-Education

Appropriations Subcommittee marked up the FY 1997 appropriations bill September 10. The Subcommittee's version would provide \$23.35 billion in discretionary funds for the Department, which is \$0.6 billion more than the House

-passed version of the bill

but \$2.2 billion less than the President requested. The Subcommittee's version would increase funding for administration of the Direct Loan program by \$20 million over the House

-passed level; however, most of the increase would be spent for higher administrative cost allowances than the Department planned to pay to guarantee agencies, and the total amount still falls \$51 million short of the Administration request. Unlike the House version, the Subcommittee's bill would fund GOALS 2000 (at \$340 million, the 1996 level), Parental Assistance (\$15 million), Eisenhower Professional Development (\$275 million, the same as 1996), Perkins Loans (\$68 million), Star Schools (\$23 million, the same as 1996) and 14 other categorical programs the House terminated. Neither version would fund the President's proposed Technology Literacy Challenge Fund or Presidential Honors Scholarships. Full Senate Appropriations Committee action is scheduled for September 12, and floor action is expected September 18, 19 or 20. The House and Senate committees are also expected to work on continuing resolutions based on these bills.

? Felton v. Secretary of Education. New York City will likely appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court the Court of Appeals' refusal to allow Title I remedial instruction of parochial school students to take place on those schools' grounds. Remedial instruction in reading and mathematics, available under federal legislation to all children regardless of what schools they attend, is currently provided in portable classrooms parked outside religious schools to meet the requirements of the 1985 Supreme Court ruling in Aguilar v. Felton at a cost of about \$14 million a year. The Administration, while indicating that it could not ask a lower

court to overturn a Supreme Court decision, has been supportive of the State Board's position.

? Annual Report of Presidential Advisory Commission on Educational Excellence for Hispanic Americans. The Commission was scheduled to release its report at the National Summit on Latino Children in San Antonio September 12.

? September Satellite Town Meeting. The topic for the September 17 event is "Back to School: Getting Your Community Involved."

? School

-to

-Work: Secretary Riley is tentatively scheduled to hold a press conference with Secretary Reich September 18 announcing public release of the School

-to

-Work report to Congress and the new School

-to

-Work Urban/Rural Grants.

Secretary Riley will also participate in a live television Town Hall Meeting on School

-to

-Work September 19.

? National Distinguished Principals. Secretary Riley will speak at the September 20 awards ceremony honoring 59 outstanding elementary and middle school principals.

? Meeting with Governor Paul Patton. Secretary Riley will discuss education reform with the KY Governor September 20.

? Urban League Event. Secretary Riley will speak at a DC event September 21.

? Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCU). Secretary Riley will address the HBCU Presidents Board Meeting September 23.

? Affirmative Action Speech. Secretary Riley will speak on affirmative action at New York University September 24.

? Improving America's Schools Conference. The first of three regional conferences sponsored by the Department is scheduled for September 25 in St. Louis. Secretary Riley is tentatively scheduled to attend the event. Other regional conferences are in San Francisco, October 21 and Atlanta, November 21.

? Adult Literacy Awards. Secretary Riley will make remarks at the September 26 Awards Luncheon.

AGENCY WORK ON PRESIDENTIAL INITIATIVES

? Charter Schools Grants. The President will announce September 12 \$1.25 million in charter schools grants in California. Awards are scheduled to 19 other states within the next two weeks.

? Empowerment Zones. Secretary Riley is scheduled to meet with the Vice President on this issue September 13.

? GOALS 2000. The Department may announce during the week of September 23 funding for districts in 3 states where districts were for the first time allowed to apply directly to the Department for GOALS 2000 funds -- MT, NH and OK.

? Presidential Honors Scholarships. The Department's proposed legislation to implement the initiative is awaiting final approval from OMB. Senator Biden has agreed to sponsor the bill; discussions continue with other members of Congress.

NOTABLE CONGRESSIONAL ACTIVITY

? Possible GOALS 2000 Amendment. Secretary Riley will soon write Senators Harkin and Specter to express his strong opposition to an amendment that may be offered during consideration of the Individuals with Disabilities Act (IDEA)

reauthorization or of the Labor

-HHS

-Education appropriations

bill. The amendment would permit states that decline to accept funding under GOALS 2000 to use the allocation they would have received under the program to carry out activities under Part B of the IDEA.

? CAREERS/Workforce Development. Neither chamber has considered the conference report on this bill. Senator Kassebaum continues to try to bring the conference report to the Senate Floor. The Administration remains opposed to the final conference version and Senator Kennedy would probably filibuster if the bill were brought up.

? Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA). The House passed its IDEA reauthorization proposal on June 10 by voice vote, with no amendments. The Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources reported out its reauthorization proposal on March 21; negotiations are underway to bring the bill to the Senate floor.

? Impact Aid Technical Amendments. The House September 4 passed the Senate

-approved version of the bill by voice vote, clearing the bill for Presidential approval. The Department September 10 forwarded to OMB its recommendation that the President sign the bill in spite of several objectionable provisions.

? Student Loan Origination Fee Legislation. The House September 11 passed a bill to allow lenders to pay origination fees on behalf of borrowers in the unsubsidized Stafford student loan program. Although the bill could reduce fees for some students, it would further complicate the Department's loan programs and might allow more lender discrimination among borrowers. Several Senators are blocking consideration of the

bill under unanimous consent.

SECRETARY'S SCHEDULE

Please see attachment.

SUB

-CABINET SCHEDULE

Please see attachment.

PRESS/MEDIA INQUIRIES

? Department Officials Interviewed. CNN conducted a live interview with Secretary Riley at the New York Stock Exchange September 3. The Secretary's September 3 press conference with New York City school officials was heavily covered by local media

and received some national coverage. Newsweek interviewed the Secretary regarding the Baby Boom Echo Report September 4. Secretary Riley's September 5 back

-to

-school press conference was covered by National Public Radio and C

-SPAN.
FOIA REQUESTS

There is nothing new to report this week.

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

===== ATTACHMENT 3 =====

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September 1996 ? Secretary Richard Riley

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Monday

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Wednesday

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Thursday

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Friday

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Saturday

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Kitty Signs

#9

Kitty Signs

#9

Kitty Signs

#9

Ed Prewitt

#9

Jay Blanchard

#9

Jay Blanchard

\$8

#8

1

#9

2
LABOR DAY

#9

3
NEW YORK
8:45 NY Stock
Exchange
9:30

-10:30 Press
Conf w/Rudy Crew
Advance: Shawn
Polk
12:30 Fly to
Nat'l

#9

4
(Congress
Returns)
10:00

-10:15 Tech
Meeting Drop

-By
10:15

-10:30
Interview
briefing
10:30

-11:00
Interview w/
Newsweek & ED
Week
12:00

-12:15
Phone intv. W/
William Shifflet
1:30

-2:15 Mtg.
W/ Frank, Judy
Win. Re Fairtest
Case
2:15

-4:00 Speech
Prep
4:00

-4:30
Video Tape for
AACC Conf
REMARKS
4:30

-5:00
Briefing for
Brazil video
conf.
5:00

-5:30 Mtg.
W/ Judy Heumann
6:00

-6:30 Video
conference to
Brazil REMARKS

5

9:00

-11:00 Speech

Prep

12:00

-2:00

National Press

Club

Back

-to

-School

SPEECH

2:30

-3:30

Clinton/Gore

Radio Time

4:00

-5:00 Sallie

Mae Meeting

5:30-?

DNS/Webster Event

#9

6

9:30

-9:45 Phone

call w/ Sen.

Kennedy

9:45

-10:00

Meeting w/ Linda

Roberts

10:00

-10:30

Brief for

Fairfax taping

10:30

-11:00

Fairfax taping

REMARKS

11:00-11:30

videotape for

Adel Nadeau

REMARKS

11:30

-12:00

Briefing for

NCWGE

12:00

-1:00

Budget meeting

1:00

-2:00Mtg. w/

NCWGE

2:00

-2:30 OVAE

Briefing

2:30

-3:00

briefing for NY

School mtg..

3:00

-3:45 Meet

w/ NY School

Officials per

Sen Moynihan re:

IDEA

4:00

-5:00 Taping

for Sen. Bryan

REMARKS

6:00

-7:00 NCEOA

Awards Banquet

REMARKS

8:00 Webster

Dinner

#9

7

Webster Wedding

\$8

#8

TOP ODD
as
of
\d

#9

\$8

#8

Ed Prewitt

#9

Ed Prewitt

#9

Jay Blanchard

#9

Ed Prewitt

#9

John Funderburk

#9

Shawn Polk

#9

Kitty Signs

\$8

#8

8

#9

9
BALTIMORE
10:00

-10:45
Back

-to

-School
Event w/ Gov
Glendenning
REMARKS
Advance: Mike
Ratzlaff
11:45

-12:45 OVAE
Luncheon REMARKS
1:00

-1:30
BellSouth Netday
Kick

-Off Video
Conf REMARKS
2:00

-2:30 PA trip
briefing
2:45

-3:15 Latino
Leadership Conf.
REMARKS
3:30

-3:45 Pat
Forgione
Swearing

-In
REMARKS
4:00

-5:30
Cardinal
Bernardin Speech
& reception @ GU
6:00

-7:00 Cabinet
Briefing

#9

10
PITTSBURGH
7:45

-8:49 Fly to
Pittsburgh
9:30

-10:15
Back

-to

-School
Event @ McLeary
Elementary
SPEECH
10:20

-10:40 Meet

w/Bayer Execs
11:50 Fly to
Erie, PA
Advance: Kitty
Signs

ERIE, PA
1:00

-2:00
Back

-to

-School
Event @
Jefferson School
SPEECH
Advance: Ed
Prewitt
3:00

-6:12Fly to
Wash/National
7:00

-9:00p
Japanese Embassy
Dinner for
Slatkin

#9

11
10:00

-11:00
Bruton Address
to Congress
11:30

-12:30
Budget Briefing
12:30

-1:00 IDEA
Meeting
1:00

-1:30
Family ED
Network Taping

1:30

-2:00 Hold
for CBS Intv.
2:00

-2:30 Conf.
Call w/ Sen.
Kerry & Kennedy
3:15

-3:30 OPM
Awards event
REMARKS
4:00

-4:30 Meet
w/ Linda Quinn,
Principal in
Residence
4:30

-5:00 Ed
Town Hall
Briefing
5:00

-5:30 Budget
Briefing
5:30

-6:00
Briefing on Gov.
Hunt Press Conf
6:30

-7:30 Ed
Town Meeting
8:00

-10:00p
Irish Dinner for
John Bruton

#9

12
8:45

-10:00 Family
Education Network
Press Conference

REMARKS

10:15

-11:00 Nat

Com on Teaching

Press Conf w/Gov

Jim Hunt REMARKS

11:30

-12:00 Meet

w/Stamley

Ikenberry, ACE

President

1:00

-2:00 Meeting

on Aguilar v.

Felton

2:30

-4:00 Budget

Briefing

8:30

-10:00

Kennedy Center

Event

#9

13

1:00

-2:00 Meet

w/

VPOTUS

re: Empowerment

Zones

2:30

-3:00

Meeting w/

Sharon Robinson

3:00

-3:15

Stop

-by Mayor

Bradley Meeting

6:00pm DNS

#9

14
(Rosh Hashanah)

\$8

#9

\$8

#8

John Funderburk

#9

Kitty Signs

#9

Kitty Signs

#9

Jay Blanchard

#9

Kitty Signs

#9

Jay Blanchard

#9

Shawn Polk

\$8

#8

15

#9

16
12:30

-1:00 NPC
Briefing
1:00

-1:45 Meeting
on NPC
3:00

-3:30 Taping
for Alaska ED
Conf.
REMARKS
5:30

-6:00
Moynihan Meeting
per: OLCA
6:00

-6:30 ACE
Board Dinner
Drop

-By
6:30

-7:00 CEF
Awards Dinner
REMARKS

#9

17
10:00

-10:30
Briefing for STM
2:00

-3:00 Budget
briefing
5:00

-6:00
Domestic Policy
Council re:
Family

-Friendly
Workplace
6:00

-9:00
Satellite Town
meeting RE
Back

-to

-School

#9

18
10:00

-10:30 Meet
w/Comm Col
Presidents
REMARKS
11:00

-3:00 Hold

for STW Press
Conf w/ Reich
REMARKS
5:30

-6:30 Meet
w/ Bill Ford

#9

19
10:00

-11:00 Hold
for Brief. W/POTUS
on Hispanic
Report
12:00

-2:00 Town
Hall Meeting Live
TV REMARKS re STW
@ Chamber

#9

20
10:00

-11:00 Meet
w/Gov. Paul
Patton (KY) re
ed reform
6:00

-9:00pm
NAESP National
Distinguished
Principals
Program SPEECH

#9

21
2:00

-2:30 Urban
League Event @

National Armory
SPEECH
PM DNC Gala

\$8

#8

John Funderburk

#9

John Funderburk

#9

Jay Blanchard

#9

Kitty Signs

#9

Ed Prewitt

#9

Ed Prewitt

#9

Shawn Polk

\$8

#8

22

#9

23

(Yom Kippur)

10:00- 10:30 Meet

w/Jim Hayes, Jr

Achievement

10:30

-11:15 Hold

for Mtg. W/ NRC

2:00

-3:30 HBCU

Presidents Board

meeting REMARKS

#9

24

NEW YORK CITY

8:30

-9:30 Fly to

NYC

11:00

-1:00

Affirmative

Action @ NYU

SPEECH

Advance: John

Funderburk

2:30

-3:30 Fly to

Wash/National

7:30

-8:30 HBCU

Event @

Holocaust

9:00

-10:30p

McGraw

-Hill

Dinner SPEECH

#9

25

TENTATIVE

ST. LOUIS

1:00

-1:30? Improv

ing America's

Schools?

Conference per

Kohlmoos REMARKS

Advance: Jay

Blanchard

8:00

-9:00

Presidential

Debate

#9

26

12:00

-1:00 Adult

Literacy Awards

Luncheon

REMARKS

4:00

-5:00 WH

Briefing for

Vietnamese

Americans per:

Doris Matsui

REMARKS

6:30

-7:00

Hispanic
Designers Gala
PM DSCC Gala

#9

27

#9

28
(Sullivan
Wedding))

\$8

#9

\$8

#8

Ed Prewitt

#9

Jay Blanchard

#9

#9

#9

#9

#9

\$8

#8

29
9:00

-10:00
Congressional
Leadership
Debate in
Williamsburg, VA

#9

30
NEW YORK CITY
8:00

-9:00 Fly to
NYC
10:00

-11:30
(TENTATIVE)
Suffolk Co. Event
for Nora Bredes
(NY

-01) REMARKS

2:00

-4:00 Bank
St. College
Kappner
Inauguration
SPEECH
Advance: Kitty
Signs
5:30

-6:30 Fly to
WDC

#9

#9

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