RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

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CREATION DATE/TIME:26-SEP-1996 17:02:09.00

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

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TO: QUEHL_S@A1@CD@LNGTWY (QUEHL_S@A1@CD@LNGTWY [EOP]) (OMB)
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TO: JENSEN_T@A1@CD@LNGTWY (JENSEN_T@A1@CD@LNGTWY [EOP]) (CEQ)
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TO: ABRAMSON_K@A1@CD@LNGTWY (ABRAMSON_K@A1@CD@LNGTWY [EOP]) (WHO)
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TO: RHINESMITH_A@A1@CD@LNGTWY (RHINESMITH_A@A1@CD@LNGTWY [OMB]) (OMB)
READ:UNKNOWN

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READ:UNKNOWN

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READ:UNKNOWN

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TO: HOLSTEIN_E@A1@CD@LNGTWY (HOLSTEIN_E@A1@CD@LNGTWY [EOP]) (OPD)
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TO: ODONNELL_T@A1@CD@LNGTWY (ODONNELL_T@A1@CD@LNGTWY [EOP]) (WHO)
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TO: FORSGREN_J@A1@CD@LNGTWY (FORSGREN_J@A1@CD@LNGTWY [OMB]) (OMB)
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TO: MURR_J@A1@CD@LNGTWY (MURR_J@A1@CD@LNGTWY [OMB]) (OMB)
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TO: Charles Konigsberg@EOP (Charles Konigsberg@EOP [OMB])
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TO: MASON_J@A1@CD@LNGTWY (MASON_J@A1@CD@LNGTWY [EOP]) (WHO)
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TO: Franklin D. Raines@EOP (Franklin D. Raines@EOP [OMB])
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TO: Mary I. Cassell@eop (Mary I. Cassell@eop [OMB])
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TO: Michael A. Fitzpatrick@eop (Michael A. Fitzpatrick@eop [OMB])
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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: Sally Katzen@eop (Sally Katzen@eop [OMB])
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TO: Kenneth S. Apfel@eop (Kenneth S. Apfel@eop [OMB])
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TO: Barry B. Anderson@eop (Barry B. Anderson@eop [OMB])
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TO: Jacob J. Lew@eop (Jacob J. Lew@eop [OMB])
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TEXT:
TO: DIRECTOR FRANK RAINES

FROM: OMB LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS

DATE: SEPTEMBER 20, 1996

SUBJECT: DAILY LEGISLATIVE REPORT

CONGRESS TODAY (Friday, 9/20)

SENATE
Resumed consideration of H.R. 1350, Merchant Marine bill.
Tabled (77-16) a Grassley amendment regarding wartime bonuses.
[No Senate SAP; House SAP sent 12/5/95: Administration strongly supports House passage, but will seek two amendments.]

The Senate passed the following bills by unanimous consent:
S. 1044 - A bill to amend title III of the Public Health Service Act to consolidate and reauthorize provisions relating to health centers.
S. 2101 - A bill related to NIH to Provide Educational Assistance to Children
S. 1507, as amended - A bill to provide for the extension of the Parole Commission to oversee cases of prisoners sentenced under prior law and to reduce the size of the Parole Commission.

HOUSE
Pro Forma Session

CONGRESS NEXT WEEK (Monday, 9/23 - Friday, 9/27):

SENATE:
Monday, 9/23
Not in session -- Yom Kippur

Tuesday, 9/24 and balance of the week:
(Morning business from 9:30 am - 10:30 am)

FY97 Appropriations Continuing Resolution -- On Friday, Senator Lott said he hopes to begin consideration of the Omnibus Appropriations Bill on Tuesday, though his attempt to reach a unanimous consent agreement to complete action by Wednesday night failed. Action on Tuesday is not expected.

At 5:00 pm on Tuesday, under a UC agreement, the Senate will vote on amendments to and final passage of H.R. 1350, Merchant Marine bill.
[No Senate SAP; House SAP sent 12/5/95: Administration strongly supports House passage, but will seek two amendments.]

Other items possible for consideration:
S. 1505, Pipeline Safety
[No SAP pending]

S. 1004, Coast Guard Reauthorization Conference Report (Senate named conferees on 7/11/96)

H.R. 3666, FY97 VA/HUD Appropriations Conference Report
[Conferees letter sent, 9/18: lists concerns, and states:
?The President would veto any bill that does no provide

adequate funds for the National Service Program.?]

H.R. 2202, Immigration (The Republican Leadership continues to deliberate over the Gallegly amendment)
[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.?]

CAREERS Bill Conference Report
[Reich/Riley letter in clearance (letter on hold until Floor action is scheduled): ?If this bill is presented to the President for his signature, we will recommend that he veto H.R. 1617.?]

Override vote on late term abortion bill (late in the week)(On 9/19, the House voted 285-137 to override the President?s veto)

HOUSE:
Monday, 9/23
Meet at 12:00 in Pro Forma session

Tuesday, 9/24
(Meet for legislative business at 10:30am. Hold votes after 5:00pm)

Consider the following 2 Correction Day Bills:
H.R. 2988, A bill regarding Traffic Signal Synchronization
H.R. 3153, The Small Business Transport Correction Advancement Act

Consider H.Res. 515, a bill to permit same day consideration of rules and to allow suspensions on days other than Monday and Tuesday

Consider H.R. 3666, FY97 VA/HUD Appropriations Conference Report
[Conferees letter sent, 9/18: lists concerns, and states: ?The President would veto any bill that does no provide adequate funds for the National Service Program.?]

Consider the following 18 bill under of suspension of a rule:
H.R. 2508 - The Animal Drug Availability Act of 1995
[No SAP - Shalala letter states Administration support]
H.R. 1791 - Medicaid Certification Act
[No SAP - no objection - a technical bill]
H.R. 4083 - Energy Policy and Conservation Act Extension
H.R. 1186/S. 187 - Professional Boxing Safety Act
[Letter sent: Administration opposes]
H.R. 1720 - Privatization Act of 1995
[Draft SAP pending: Administration has serious concerns]

H.R. 3452 - Presidential & Executive Office Accountability Act
[Draft SAP pending: The Administrations supports provisions of H.R. 3452 that would apply civil rights, labor, and workplace laws to the Executive Office of the President, but could support passage of the bill only if it is amended to delete the provisions establishing an IG office within the EOP.]
H.R. 1281 - War Crimes Disclosure Act
[Draft SAP pending: The Administration supports House passage, but will seek amendments in the Senate.]
H.R. 3877 - David Pryor Post Office
[No SAP]
H.R. 4011 - Congressional Pension Forfeiture
H.R. 3700 - Internet Election Information Act
H.Con.Res. 132 - Relating to Extradition of Martin Pang from Brazil
H.Con.Res. 212 - Regarding Taiwan?s Efforts to Join Community of Nations
H.Res. 515 - Regarding Persecution of Christians Worldwide
H.R. 4036 - Human Rights Restoration Act of 1996
H.J. Res. 193 - Consent of Congress to Emergency Management Compact
H.J.Res. 194 - Consent of Congress to Metro Washington Transit
H.Con.Res. 200 - Sense of Congress Regarding Bombing in Saudi Arabia
H.R. 3217 - National Invasive Species Act
[No SAP - Support informally]

Wednesday, 9/25, and the balance of the week:
H.R. 3540, Foreign Operations Appropriations Act Conference Report (possible)

H.R. 3259, Intelligence Authorization Act Conference Report (The Senate passed companion bill S. 1718 on 9/12/96 by UC; The House passed H.R. 3259 on 9/22/96 by voice vote)

H.R. 2202, Immigration in the National Interest Act of 1996 Conference Report (Although they have not stated such a position publicly, the Republicans may be willing to take out the Gallegly amendment. Other issues in the bill are yet to be resolved.)
[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.?]

H.R. 3005, Securities Amendments Conference Report -- negotiations continue. The bill may be ready for consideration the week of September 23rd.
[SAP under discussion]

BIF/SAIF Legislation - Leech & D?Amato staff are working on a compromise. The Senate still wants a free-standing bill, and are discussing narrow regulatory relief provisions and lender liability. If a stand-alone approach fails, however, the bill is a likely candidate for inclusion in the Omnibus CR.

FY97 Omnibus Appropriations Bill

SENATE:
[Please call Chuck Konigsberg at 395-4790 with any updates to the following list.]

Other Possible Items Before Adjournment

- o S 1578, Individuals w/ Disabilities Education Act (House passed its version in June)
  [Draft SAP pending]
- o Conference report on HR 1296, Omnibus Lands bill (attached to Presidio properties Administration)
  [(1) POTUS letter sent, 7/26: strong support, but ?I will veto the omnibus public lands package if the Congress insists on including provisions that I have long opposed, such as grazing measures, that present serious environmental and public policy problems.? (2) Letter from Young/Murkowksi on 9/16: ?Because of your Administration?s long-standing opposition, we are prepared to propose excluding the grazing reform legislation, any Utah Wilderness proposals, and several other controversial measures to which the Administration has expressed opposition...we feel the need to include two items which your Administration has expressed opposition to int he past. One is the extension of the Ketchikan Pulp Co. contract...and the other is a proposed compromise on the Boundary Waters Canoe Area.? (3) Raines letter sent 9/20: We strongly support legislation to improve management of the Presidio, use federal funds to help acquire the Sterling Forest, establish and Tallgrass Prairie National Preserve...Your letter, however indicates that the conference report will contain a number of wholly unacceptable provisions...As soon as the Administration completes its review, we can work together to eliminate controversial items and discuss other provisions that could move forward in a bipartisan way.?]
- 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)
- o Conference report on HR 3005, Securities Investment Promotion Act (to ease the regulation of mutual funds and securities industries by the states -- conference may be stalling. The bill remains on the House calendar for the week of September 23rd.)
- o S. 1376, Corporate Subsidy Review, Reform and Termination Commission (floor action possible)
- o S. 88, Local Empowerment and Flexibility Act of 1996

(Hatfield had intended to offer a scaled bill as an amendment to Treasury/Postal, before the bill was pulled; could be candidate for the CR)

o Conference Report on S. 640, Water projects authorization (Different versions passed Senate & House in July)
o S. 729/HR 842, Transportation off-budget bill
o Conference report on S. 1260, Public Housing Reform and Empowerment Act
[DOJ Conference letter pending: serious concerns]
o S. 1839, NASA Authorization
[Draft SAP pending]
o NTSB Authorization
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 Possibility of one-year reauthorization of the Older Americans Act
o Legislation to transfer gas tax receipts from deficit reduction to the highway trust fund (Lott and Daschle have both indicated this is under consideration, but no progress has been reported as of 9/17)
o H.R. 3953, Airport Safety/Terrorism commission (passed House in August) (Unclear what will happen with this bill, but a consent package is passible.)

HOUSE:

Other Possible Items Before Adjournment
o FY97 Appropriations Conference Reports
o Coastal Guard Reauthorization Bill -- still no agreement on liability/tort reform issues
o Water Resources Act Conference Report
o Federal Aviation Administration Conference Report
o SBA Authorization Conference Report
o Sallie Mae Privatization Legislation - may not get completed this session.
o Grazing Bill -- Republicans are still uncertain, but consideration this month is unlikely. Boehlert received strong outside support to keep Grazing separate from the Presidio bill; Members are discussing a compromise measure.
[Sept. 6 Interior letter: If the new version of the bill were presented to the President in its current form, either as a stand-alone bill or as part of another piece of legislation, I would recommend that the bill be vetoed.]
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
o Conference report on HR 1296, Omnibus Lands bill

(attached to Presidio properties Administration)
[(1) POTUS letter sent, 7/26: strong support, but ?I will veto the omnibus public lands package if the Congress insists on including provisions that I have long opposed, such as grazing measures, that present serious environmental and public policy problems.? (2) Letter from Young/Murkowksi on 9/16: ?Because of your Administration?s long-standing opposition, we are prepared to propose excluding the grazing reform legislation, any Utah Wilderness proposals, and several other controversial measures to which the Administration has expressed opposition...we feel the need to include two items which your Administration has expressed opposition to int he past. One is the extension of the Ketchikan Pulp Co. contract...and the other is a proposed compromise on the Boundary Waters Canoe Area.? (3) Raines letter sent 9/20: We strongly support legislation to improve management of the Presidio, use federal funds to help acquire the Sterling Forest, establish and Tallgrass Prairie National Preserve...Your letter, however indicates that the conference report will contain a number of wholly unacceptable provisions...As soon as the Administration completes its review, we can work together to eliminate controversial items and discuss other provisions that could move forward in a bipartisan way.?]

- o Nuclear Waste Bill - (Senate passed this in July; if the House passes the bill, there could be a veto override vote before the end of the session)
  [Panetta letter sent, 9/20: The President would veto the bill]
- o Juvenile Justice -- 30% chance
- o Public Housing Reform and Empowerment Act Conference Report, if available
  [DOJ Conference letter pending: serious concerns]
- o National Parks User Fees Bill -- possible

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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
President 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.
President signed, 9/9

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
Conference Report, Conference letter sent, 9/10: ?The Administration appreciates the Senate effort to respond to a number of concerns with the House-passed version of the bill that resulted in the Secretary of Energy recommending veto of that version. However, there are concerns with aspects of both the House and Senate versions of the bill. As the conferees develop a final version of the bill, your consideration of the Administration?s views would be appreciated.? --- House passed (383-29), 9/12; Senate passed (92-8), 9/17 -- cleared for the President

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.
Senate Floor -- SAP sent, 9/13: Begin consideration 9/13

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; OMB letter sent to Senate, 9/10

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
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Conference Report: House Passed (297-22), 8/1; Senate Passed

(voice vote), 9/3
President signed, 9/16

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.
President signed -- 9/16

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
Conference Report, Senate adopted (84-15), 9/18; House adopted (395-19), 9/18 -- cleared for the President

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

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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, 9/10 - 9/12 ; SAP sent 9/10: ?While the bill contains several improvements...the Administration believes that the bill, as reported by the Committee, is unacceptable.?
-- On 9/12 the Senate returned the bill to the calendar due to a lack of agreement on how to proceed with several amendments.

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.
Conference -- Conferees letter sent, 9/18: lists concerns, and states: ?The President would veto any bill that does no provide adequate funds for the National Service Program.?
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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 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:

Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act Amendments -

S. 1920 [Item #228]

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

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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:

Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act Land Conveyance to the Cook Inlet Region, Inc. - S. 1998 [Item #229]

American Land Sovereignty Protection Act - HR 3752 [Item #227]

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

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

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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]

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]

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

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]

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

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

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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)

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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.? The meeting of conferees that was scheduled for 9/17/96 was postponed.

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. The Rules Committee meeting scheduled for 9/18/96 on HR 1858 was postponed. Press reports suggest that related legislation may be incorporated into a continuing resolution. 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 reviw 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

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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 began consideration of S 1505 on 9/19/96 and agreed to a managers? amendment that 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 Pe?a 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 9/11/96, the House passed HR 3539, the ?FAA Reauthorization Act of 1996.? This bill does not contain the objectionable restructuring provisions of HR 2276. Senate passed HR 3539 with amendments on 9/18/96, with Administration support.

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-

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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,

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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. The Senate passed the conference report on September 10, 1996, by a vote of 73 to 26. The President announced his intent to sign the enrolled bill.

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.

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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 legiation to revise the ESA. The bill would direct the manner in which Interior manages endangaged 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 ?[i]f 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

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(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-

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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 goverment and States; and undermine the ?polluter pays? prinicple.

In the House, Congressmen 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 Subcomittee 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

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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. In August, Rep. Boehlert (R-NY) developed a revised version of S. 1459 designed to address some of the concerns of the Administration and the environmentalists. On Septemebr 6, 1996, DOI sent a report to the House Resources Committee restating the veto threat on the bill and emphasizing that the revised version does not address the Administration?s ongoing concerns. Floor action seems unlikely as the House leadership has been unable to reach agreement.

209. Transfer BLM Lands to States: (C. Callahan, x57301) Interior testified before the House National Parks

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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 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 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 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

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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. On 9/18/96 the Senate cleared H.R. 2909 by voice vote. Basis for opposition: rationale set faith 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. Since then, on September 11, 1996, USDA sent a report to the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee threatening to veto the legislation. 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.

227. American Land Sovereignty Protection Act: (A. Rooney, x57300) The House Resources Committee ordered reported H.R. 3752 on September 18th. On September 12, 1996, Interior testified before the House Resources Committee on H.R. 3752, stating that it would recommend veto if the bill were presented to the President. H.R. 3752 would require congressional approval before the Executive branch could nominate or recommend designation of federal land under various international agreements. Basis for opposition: Imposes unnecessary restrictions on the existing legal and administrative framework that implements U.S. commitments to international environmental agreements and cooperative efforts.

228. Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) Amendments: (H. Fitter x3233) S. 1920 would amend ANILCA by granting land and/or mineral rights to certain native corporations. On 9/18/96, Interior testified before the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee that the Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture would recommend a veto of the bill if enacted. Basis for Opposition: Would undermine ANILCA by granting land and mineral rights to native corporations that are not entitled to them. Timing for Committee markup is uncertain.

229. Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) Land Conveyance to the Cook Inlet Region, Inc.: (H. Fitter x3233) S 1998 would expedite negotiations between Interior and five Native village corporations for conveyance of lands under ANCSA. On 9/18/96, Interior testified before the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee that it would recommend a veto of the bill if enacted. Basis for Opposition: Would contradict an existing agreement between the United States and the Cook Inlet Region, Inc. Timing for Committee markup is uncertain.

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

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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

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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

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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 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

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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

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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, Prsident 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.

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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,

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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 effectivelyy 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

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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.

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (XCHANGE MAIL)

CREATOR: Andrew Mayock (CN=Andrew Mayock/O=Department of the Treasury [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:26-SEP-1996 15:48:12.00

SUBJECT: Weekly Report

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 [DOC])
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 FONT 11_POINT_ROMAN
September 26, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR LEON PANETTA, THE WHITE HOUSE

FROM: Robert E. Rubin
SUBJECT: Weekly Report for the week of September 23, 1996

HOT ISSUES

New Banking Legislation
Executive Order on Child Support
Haiti - Presidential Security / IMF loan
Continuing Resolution / Appropriations
IRS Reduction in Work Force

KEY DEPARTMENTAL NEWS

Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Reduction in Force (RIF): The IRS and the National Treasury Employees Union have concluded bargaining on the proposed RIF without reaching agreement. The two sides expect to use the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service to assist in resolving the impasse. Recently, the Senate approved an amendment that would have delayed RIFs in IRS field offices until the National Commission on Restructuring the IRS issues its final report. However, with the Treasury appropriations bill deadlocked, IRS is proceeding with the RIF process.

Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCU) Capital Financing Program: On September 19, the Federal Financing Bank closed a $3.5 million loan to West Virginia State College. This is the first loan issued under the HBCU loan program.

Multilateral Debt Relief (Highly Indebted Poorest Countries): The US has been pushing the World Bank and IMF to go forward with financing their portion of the multilateral debt reduction effort for the poorest countries. The IMF is now prepared to go forward, however, the IMF must decide where to find the resources. There is broad support among IMF member countries for modest gold sales to help finance a sustained facility, but the consensus is fragile. All parties understand that any attempts to over interpret this consensus (either to push the Germans into gold sales or to pressure the US to make a commitment to making a bilateral contribution) would prompt a direct repudiation of recent progress. Treasury has made clear that the Clinton Administration would be prepared to consult with Congress on the possibility of a small, direct bilateral contribution in the future, but only if the IMF has already made a commitment to mobilize its own resources (including the sale of gold).

US Enrichment Corporation (USEC): Treasury is currently preparing the scope of work and other required documents in order to initiate Treasury's financial advisor selection process. On September 19, the Treasury officials met with Morgan Stanley officials to discuss market

conditions and the forward calendar for other privatizations, IPO

and M&A transactions. Treasury officials also discussed potential M&A suitors, their investment objectives and other issues.
Simplified Tax And Wage Reporting System (STAWRS) Prototype Roll

-out: In October, STAWRS will be rolling out a prototype which will allow employers to combine federal and state electronic filing requirements into single point filing from the employers perspective. This prototype will simplify the interaction between taxpayers and government (both federal and state). This begins of a new era of partnership between federal and state agencies and taxpayers.
ATF's Project LEAD Aided in Case Against Murder Suspect: On September 15, a robbery/homicide occurred in Glen Burnie, Maryland. Through ATF's Project LEAD, a computer application, local officers and ATF agents were able to build their case against the main suspect in the robbery/homicide by tracing the murder weapon to the purchaser of the crime gun. The purchaser admitted illegally buying the murder weapon for the suspect.
ATF Task Force Arrested FL

-NJ Firearms Trafficker and Seized 35
Firearms: On September 13, ATF agents arrested a New Jersey resident who illegally purchased 35 firearms in Miami, Florida and transported the firearms to New Jersey. Agents arrested the subject and seized 35 handguns after he stepped from a bus in Elizabeth, New Jersey.
AGENCY WORK ON PRESIDENTIAL INITIATIVES

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN
Executive Order on Child Support: Treasury and OMB are preparing an executive order for President Clinton to sign regarding the collection of delinquent child support obligations. The order will direct federal agencies to deny federal assistance, licenses and permits to deadbeat dads, and offset federal payments to deadbeat dads. Treasury worked with the White House to incorporate the executive order in the President?s weekly radio address, and Treasury will coordinate with the White House press office to ensure that the press is briefed fully.

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN_ITALIC
Inflation Protection Securities: On September 25, President Clinton and Secretary Rubin announced the terms and conditions of the inflation protection securities in Pittsburgh, PA. Treasury will use the Uniform Offering Circular to announce the final terms and conditions of the inflation

-protection securities.

PRINTER FONT 11_POINT_ROMAN
Haiti - $133 million IMF loan: This week, after months of negotiations, Haiti officially agreed to the details of the IMF?s

$133 million, 3

-year loan program. On October 18, the IMF Board will review the loan. By that time, the IMF expects Haiti's Parliament to have approved two key reform bills. Approval of one of these -- the Modernization of Public Enterprises -

-could be delayed past October 18, but the IMF Board may still review the loan if acceptable progress had been made.

Haiti - Presidential Security: In response to the President's directive to the Departments of Treasury, Justice and Defense to provide material assistance to Haiti's presidential security unit, Treasury Enforcement is coordinating contributions of vehicles, ammunition, bullet resistance vests, and related equipment. Treasury bureaus - FLETC, IRS, Customs and Secret Service -- will provide over 200,000 rounds of practice and service ammunition, weapons cleaning equipment, targets, 200 bullet resistant vests, and two vehicles. Shipment to Haiti by the Department of Defense begins this week.
Turkey - Deputy Prime Minister Ciller?s Visit: On September 26, Deputy Prime Minister Ciller will meet in Washington with Deputy Secretary Summers, Under Secretary Shafer and Assistant Secretary Lipton to discuss economic assistance. While in Washington, she is expected to meet with IMF Managing Director Camdessus and, possibly, World Bank President Wolfensohn.
White House Commission on Counter Terrorism and Airport Security: On September 23, Under Secretary Kelly, a member of the Commission, met with Dr. Julius Maldutis who is the managing director of Salomon Brothers Inc. and one of the top airline analysts on Wall Street. They discussed the impact that increased security measures would have on the airline industry. During upcoming weeks, the Commission will continue to solicit input from representatives of the airline industry, technology and information industry, and the traveling public. The final report of the Commission will be issued by February 1, 1997.

Community Development Financial Institution (CDFI) awards: CDFI is working to obligate approximately $50 million for contracts, grants, loans and cooperative agreements by September 30, 1996, the end of the fiscal year.
District of Columbia: The District now estimates an October 3 pricing and an October 7 closing for its competitive sale of $169 million District of Columbia general obligation bonds. Treasury is authorized to lend up to $660 million to the District for expenditures authorized by the Congress. If the District is unable to execute a market financing, Treasury may re

-lend (or roll over) the $96 million until next October. However, Treasury expects the District?s offering to proceed.

U.S. and Mexico Anti

-Money Laundering Initiatives: On September
23,

Assistant Secretary Johnson led an interagency group of
anti

-money laundering experts from the Departments of Justice,
State and Treasury in hosting a meeting with their Mexican
counterparts in Washington. The meeting, part of the work of
the U.S.

-Mexico High Level Contact Group on Narcotics
Trafficking, was held to discuss ways to enhance: 1) the
exchange of information and intelligence; 2) Mexico?s efforts to
develop suspicious transactions reporting for financial
institutions; and 3) projected US training and technical
assistance. In a recent letter to Mexican Finance Minister
Ortiz, Secretary Rubin promised that Treasury will provide the
Mexican Finance Ministry with computer equipment to help set up a
financial crimes intelligence unit similar to Treasury?s FinCEN.
On September 30, Secretary Rubin and Minister Ortiz will meet
with their Canadian counterpart, Paul Martin, to discuss economic
and law enforcement issues.
Church Fires: On September 19, Assistant Secretary Johnson and
Assistant Attorney General Patrick, co

-chairs of the National
Church Arson Task Force, briefed reporters on the progress the
Task Force has made since its June inception. The Task Force's
dedicated office space is now operational. Federal investigative
and prosecutive efforts will be coordinated by ATF, FBI, Civil
Rights Division, and United States Attorneys' staff located at
the new office.
NOTABLE CONGRESSIONAL ACTIVITY

New Banking Legislation - Savings Association Insurance Fund
(SAIF): Although significant issues remain, it appears that SAIF
legislation broadly acceptable to the Administration is likely to
pass this week. Both the House and Senate Leadership are now
committed to including SAIF in a continuing resolution to pass
before the end of the month.
New Banking Legislation - Bank Insurance Powers: Senate Banking
Committee negotiators have rejected the House provisions
restricting bank insurance powers and expanding the activities
permissible for bank holding companies. In the face of vigorous
grassroots lobbying by the insurance agents -- and
counter

-lobbying by the banks -- the insurance issue will
probably be decided by the leadership of the two Houses. Recent
comments by Majority Leader Lott indicate that he may not
inclined to include insurance provisions.
New Banking Legislation - Regulatory Burden: The House and

Senate are expected to agree on a version of the regulatory burden legislation within the SAIF language that is expected to be added to the Continuing Resolution (CR). However, several critical issues remain unresolved (e.g., on subject of protecting homebuyers from undisclosed mortgage

-closing costs and limiting
mortgage

-related kickbacks). Also, insurance interests have threatened to block the regulatory burden provisions of the bill, in retaliation for the Congress? failure to include the provisions they are seeking which cede all insurance licensing activities related to national banks to the states.
FY97 Treasury Appropriations / CR: Negotiations continue concerning the 1997 fiscal year funding for Treasury and the CR.

International Financial Institutions: Treasury continues to await agreement on the final formula for inclusion of our FY97 foreign operations appropriations bill within the omnibus spending package. It appears that IDA appropriations of $700 million and the compromise agreement regarding Interim Trust Fund (ITF) will be retained within the final package.
Superfund - Lender Liability: The CR will probably include provisions to protect lenders from Superfund liability and other lienholders who do not actually contribute to toxic

-waste
problems. The package reflects extensive discussions with lenders, the Environmental Defense Fund, and interested Members of Congress (including Rep. Dingell).
Sallie Mae: Sallie Mae legislation is being blocked by Senators who are reportedly retaliating for campaign literature produced by Sallie Mae that attacks the Clinton Administration?s direct student loan program.
Connie Lee: All parties have now reached agreement on the Connie Lee "stand

-alone" privatization legislation, and it is expected that it will be added to the CR in the Senate. The legislation would direct the Secretary of the Treasury to sell, and Connie Lee to purchase, the Connie Lee stock held by the Department of Education within three months of enactment. The price would be determined by a jointly

-selected, independent appraiser. Also in the legislation, Treasury is directed to provide a report to Congress on the sale of the Connie Lee stock within six months of enactment.
Natural Disaster Insurance: Both the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee and the Senate Commerce Committee have postponed further action on this bill indefinitely. In addition, industry members of the Natural Disaster Coalition have withdrawn their support from the bill. No further action on this

bill is expected during the 104th Congress.
Federal Home Loan Banks: Chairman Baker has discontinued his efforts to enact the Enterprise Resources Bank Act this year. His staff has expressed interest in working with us on some version of this legislation next year. However, Senator Boxer has indicated that she is likely to try to introduce an amendment to the banking section of the CR that would revise the REFCORP formula. The Chairmen of the House and Senate Banking Committees no longer favor addressing this subject through the CR, and it is unclear whether such an amendment would carry.

New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB): On September 25, Secretary Rubin sent a letter to the Congressional leadership and key appropriators and authorizers on the current status of the NAB. The letter provides members with background information on the purpose and structure of the NAB and details the status of current negotiations designed to reach closure. The letter is consistent with Treasury?s ongoing

Congressional consultations and efforts to keep key members and staff apprised of developments.
Release of Economic Support Funds (ESF) to Haiti: The State Department and Agency for International Development (AID) - with support from Treasury - are in the process of briefing Senate and House authorizing committee staffs regarding AID?s recent notification of their intent to release $28 million of ESF funds to Haiti. While the ESF funds release to Haiti has been opposed by Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Jesse Helms, it is a key component of the Clinton Administration?s larger strategy of economic reform and development in Haiti.
GAO Study on the Elimination of the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD): Treasury is responding to a GAO inquiry regarding the "Housing Opportunities and Empowerment Act," a bill which was introduced by Senators Dole, Spencer, Abraham and Faircloth. The legislation would transfer many of the functions of HUD to various departments and agencies. Also, Treasury would be required to operate a vastly modified Federal Housing Authority and the Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight. While Treasury does not expect that the bill to be enacted this Congress, some of the ideas included in the legislation may be reintroduced in the next Congress. Also, Treasury understands that GAO is conducting a broader analysis on the elimination of HUD based on the request of Senators Mack, D'Amato and Faircloth.
Sheperd Nomination: On September 27, Karen Sheperd, nominee for US Executive Director of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, will meet with key authorizers and appropriators. Ms. Sheperd has gained the support of Senators Orrin Hatch and Robert Bennett for her nomination.
Hearing on Cuban Shootdown: Following last week's Western Hemisphere Subcommittee hearing on the Cuban Air Force's shootdown of two Brothers to the Rescue aircraft, an NSC

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interagency team is responding to allegations of a government attempt to conceal the facts and to Congressional accusations that the Air Force mishandled the situation. In October, Chairman Burton plans to hold a hearing on this issue. Therefore, there is a tight response deadline, and requests may be expected by the end of this week. In spite of the Clinton Administration?s commitment to continue to provide the subcommittee with information relevant to its inquiry, Chairman Burton led the subcommittee to vote 7

-2 (partisan split) to
authorize the issuance of documentary and testimonial subpoenas, which would be served on the Secretaries of State, Defense and the Treasury in the event of non

-cooperation with their document
and testimonial request. The Subcommittee investigator has repeatedly assured us that he is willing to use the subpoena power, but only if there is non

-cooperation.
Hearing on GAO Report regarding Customs Interdiction Efforts: The committee canceled this hearing originally scheduled for September 19. Customs is not scheduled to testify again on its drug interdiction efforts before the end of the 104th Congress.

Hearing on Drug War: On September 23, the House Subcommittee on National Security held a field hearing in San Luis Obispo, California. The hearing, the seventh in a series of field hearings, focused drug war in California. Customs officials testified.
Hearing on IRS Financial Management: The Subcommittee on Government Management held a hearing on IRS financial management, with particular emphasis on the problems preventing IRS from obtaining an opinion on its financial statements. The Treasury?s Deputy Chief Financial Officer provided testimony to the subcommittee.

SECRETARY?S SCHEDULE

The Week in Review:

Monday, September 23:
Yom Kippur -- no public meetings or events
Tuesday, September 24:
Interviewed by Alan Friedman of the International Herald Tribune
Attended a reception for the New York Coordinated Campaign
Met with Greenspan, Ludwig, Helfer and Fiechter regarding Section 305

Wednesday, September 25:
Traveled to Pittsburgh, PA for an Inflation Indexed Bonds event with President Clinton

Attended a reception in Washington for Congressman Earl Pomeroy
Thursday, September 26:
Met with Chairman Greenspan
Held a conference regarding the G

-7
Met with Vasiliev to discuss the US/Russia Capital Markets Forum
Friday, September 27:
Met with nominee Karen Shepard
Saturday, September 28:
Held bilaterals with Finance Ministers from Russia, Germany and Japan
Chaired the fall meeting of the G

-7 followed by a press conference

The Week Ahead:

Sunday, September 29:
Attend a meeting of the G

-10
Hold bilaterals with Finance Ministers from Luxembourg and India
Deliver remarks to the Interim Committee
Monday, September 30:
Hold a working breakfast of the North American Financial Group
Attend and give brief remarks before the Development Committee
Accept the Finance Minister of the Year Award presented by Euromoney magazine
Hold a bilateral meeting with the Mexican Finance Minister
Host a meeting with the African Finance Ministers
Tuesday, October 1:
Meet with the Brazilian Finance Minister
Meet with Secretary Bentsen
Address the IMF/World Bank Annual Meetings
Hold a bilateral meeting with the Israeli Finance Minister
Meet with the Spanish Finance Minister
Wednesday, October 2:
Address the Evans and Novak Political Forum
Sign a Tax Treaty with the Swiss Finance Minister
Hold bilateral meetings with the Chinese, Argentine and Indian Finance Ministers
Host a meeting of the ASEAN Finance Ministers
Thursday, October 3:
Address a meeting of the US

-Saudia Arabian Business Council
Hold a bilateral meeting with the Korean Finance Minister
Friday, October 4:
Currently no public meetings have been scheduled
================= END ATTACHMENT 1 ================

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (XCHANGE MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:26-SEP-1996 13:06:51.00

SUBJECT: Weekly Report for September 19-October 5

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 [DOC])
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:
RESET 212
PRINTER
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ROMAN
TOP EVEN
as of \d
October 1996 ? Secretary Richard Riley

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Su
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Monday

#9

Tuesday

#9

Wednesday

#9

Thursday

#9

Friday

#9

Saturday

$8

#8

#9

#9

M C Gumbleton

#9

Ed Prewitt

#9

Ed Prewitt

#9

Jay Blanchard

#9

Jay Blanchard

$8

#8

#9

#9

1
9:30

-10:30 21st
Century Teachers
Kick

-Off Press
Conf REMARKS

#9

2
8:10

-9:50 am Fly
to Detroit
MELVINDALE, MI
11:00

-1:00
Challenge Grant
Announcements
Advance: Mary
Claire Gumbleton
1:55

-3;20 Fly to
WDC

#9

3
10:00

-10:30 PCSD
Meeting w/ Mike
Smith
11:00

-11:30 NV&CA
trip briefing
2:00

-2:30 Meet w/

Chinese Minister
of Education

3:30

-7:32 Fly to
Las Vegas

#9

4
NEVADA
10:00

-11:30
Back

-to

-School
Event w/ Gov.
Miller per
JDavis REMARKS
Advance: Shawn
Polk

1:00

-2:20 Fly to
Oakland, CA

CALIFORNIA

BERKELEY
5:30

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

#9

5
CALIFORNIA
10:00

-11:00 (p)
California

Democrats Event

SANTA ROSA (p)
12:00

-1:00 Event
for Michela
Alioto
(CA

-01) REMARKS

$8

#8

TOP ODD
as
of
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Ja
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Bl
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#9

Kitty Signs

#9

Kitty Signs

#9

Ed Prewitt

#9

Ed Prewitt

#9

MC Gumbleton

#9

MC Gumbleton

$8

#8

6
7:00a

-5:37p Fly
to Hartford

HARTFORD, CT
9:00

-10:00
Presidential
Debate

#9

7
S. OHIO (p)
9:50

-11:42 Fly to
Cincinnatti
9:30am

-6:30pm
Events w/ TED
STRICKLAND
REMARKS

7:00

-8:00 Fly
from Columbus to
Cleveland
RON Cleveland

#9

8
CLEVELAND, OH
9:00

-10:00 Tent
meeting w/Bishop
Pilla (Nat.
Conf. of
Catholic
Bishops)
11:00

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

12:00

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

-4:00
Challenge Grant
Conference
w/Cong Sawyer
REMARKS
Advance: Mary
Claire Gumbleton
5:00

-7:00 Cong.
Sawyer FR (p)
REMARKS
8:15

-9:24 Fly to
WDC

#9

9
2:00

-2:30 Meet
Hispanic Teacher
of the Year per
ARamirez

TENTATIVE
FLORIDA (p)
PM Fly to ST.
PETERSBURG
9:00

-10:00 Vice
Presidential
Debate

#9

10
8:50

-10:00 Fly to
Charlotte, NC
CONCORD, NC (p)
9:30

-11:00 School
Event for Bill
Hefner (NC

-08)
REMARKS
11:30

-12:30 FR
for Bill Hefner

#9

11
WDC
9:00

-9:45
Alliance for
Arts Education
Press Conf
REMARKS

3:35

-5:26 Fly to
Minneapolis
MINNESOTA (p)
6:00

-8:00
Minneapolis DFL
FR REMARKS
9:40

-1:00a Fly
to Philadelphia
RON Philadelphia

#9

12

10:00

-11:00
Drive to
Princeton
PRINCETON,NJ
11:15

-1:00p
Dodge Foundation
Parents as
Partners SPEECH

Advance: Shawn
Polk

1:30

-2:30
NETDAY/NJ
2:30

-3:30 Drive
to Philadelphia
Airport
4:05

-5:13 Fly to
WDC
RON WDC

$8

#9

$8

#8

John Funderburk

#9

Kitty Signs

#9

Ed Prewitt

#9

Ed Prewitt

#9

John Funderburk

#9

Jay Blanchard

#9

MC Gumbleton

$8

#8

13

#9

14
COLUMBUS DAY
4:30

-5:30 Fly to
RALEIGH, NC (p)
6:00

-7:00 FR for
Bob Etheridge
(NC

-2) REMARKS

#9

15
RALEIGH,NC
9:00

-11:00
School Visit
w/Bob Etheridge
REMARKS
12:25

-1:21 Fly
to WDC
6:00

-9:00
Satellite Town
Meeting REMARKS
(Congress
Adjourns)

#9

16

CALIFORNIA
12:15

-4:28p Fly
to SAN DIEGO
6:00

-7:00
Presidential
Debate

#9

17
8:00a

-3:28pFly to
WDC
6:00

-8:00
Reception for
Teacher?s Forum
REMARKS

#9

18
MACON, GA (p)
9:00

-12:45 Fly
to Macon, GA
12:45

-1:30 FR
Event for Jim
Wiggins (GA

-08)
REMARKS
1:45

-2:30 School
Visit w/Jim
Wiggans
TENTATIVE
3:40

-6:10p Fly
to CHARLOTTE, SC
7:00

-8:00 FR for
Mike Daisley

#9

19
CHARLOTTE, NC
TENTATIVE
9:00

-11:00 Hold
for Mike Daisley
Events
SOUTH CAROLINA
AM NETDAY
REMARKS
Advance: John
Funderburk
TENTATIVE
SC Dem Party FR

$8

#9

$8

#8

MC Gumbleton

#9

Shawn Polk

#9

Kitty Signs

#9

MC Gumbleton

#9

Jay Blanchard

#9

Jay Blanchard

#9

MC Gumbleton

$8

#8

20
S CAROLINA

9:00

-2:00 DNS
2:30

-5:55 Fly to
PORTLAND,OR (p)
6:30

-7:30 Oregon
Dem Party FR
REMARKS
RON Portland

#9

21
SAN FRANCISCO
9:18

-10:57 Fly to
San Francisco
12:00

-1:00
Improving
America?s Schools
Conference per
Kohlmoos SPEECH
Advance: Jay
Blanchard
2:50

-11:42 Fly to
Augusta, GA
RON Augusta

#9

22
AUGUSTA, GA (p)
11:30

-12:30 FR
for David Bell
REMARKS
1:00

-2:00 School
visit w/ David
Bell (GA

-10)
REMARKS

3:00

-5:52 Fly to
WDC
RON WDC

#9

23
SYRACUSE, NY (p)
8:20

-11:08 Fly
to Syracuse, NY
11:30

-12:30
School visit w/
Marty Mack
(NY

-25) REMARKS
12:45

-1:30 FR
for Marty Mack
REMARKS
2:05

-3:30 Fly to
BWI
RON WDC

#9

24
(United Nations
Day)
9:00

-12:00 DNS

#9

25
IOWA(p)
8:00

-10:57a Fly
to Des Moines

11:00

-4:00
Events w/ Sen.
Tom Harkin
REMARKS

RON Iowa

#9

26
BOSTON (p)
7:25

-12:37 Fly
to Boston
1:00

-2:00 NETDAY
w/ Sen. John
Kerrey REMARKS

4:30

-5:55 Fly to
Philadelphia
VALLEY FORGE, PA
7:00

-10:00 PA
PTA Dinner
KEYNOTE
10:17

-12:12
Train to WDC
Advance: Shawn
Polk
RON WDC

$8

#9

$8

#8

Jay Blanchard

#9

MC Gumbleton

#9

Kitty Signs

#9

MC Gumbleton

#9

Jay Blanchard

#9

#9

$8

#8

27

#9

28
NEW YORK (p)
9:00

-10:20 Fly to
ISLIP, LI
11:00

-2:00 Events
for Nora Bredes
REMARKS
3:10

-4:45 Fly to
WDC

#9

29
NEWARK, NJ
2:30

-4:30 Video

Conference re
Media Literacy
SPEECH

Advance: Jay
Blanchard

#9

30
TENNESSEE (p)

8:00

-10:00 Hold
for CNN Mock
Election per:
Rick Miller

#9

31
(Halloween)

#9

#9

$8

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

=================== ATTACHMENT 2 ===================
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_COURIER
September 26, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR LEON PANETTA, THE WHITE HOUSE
FROM: Richard W. Riley
SUBJECT: Weekly Report for September 29 - October 5

KEY DEPARTMENT NEWS

? FY 1997 Appropriations: Current negotiations over the proposed ombibus spending bill may yield funding for the Department at or above the level requested by the President.

? Sallie Mae "Candidate's Package": The Washington Post reported September 24 that the House Democratic Policy Committee alleged that the Student Loan Marketing Association (Sallie Mae) violated federal campaign finance law by preparing a document entitled "Responding to Clinton/Democratic Charges on Student Loans: Candidate's Package on Federal Student Loans." The 11

-page document, which advises Republican candidates on how to defend themselves from criticisms of their opposition to the Federal Direct Student Loan Program, was prepared by Sallie Mae staff and sent to Congressman Tom Davis. The Chairman of the Board and CEO of Sallie Mae have sent the Secretary letters regretting the document and repudiating it and stating that Representative Davis was the only "member who was sent the document." The bill containing Sallie Mae privatization passed the House and is pending in the Senate.

? Gray Resignation: The Secretary September 20 received a letter from William H. Gray III, President of The College Fund/UNCF, submitting his resignation from the Historically Black College and University (HBCU) Capital Financing Board and copying a letter which he sent to Secretary Rubin. Mr. Gray complained that since the HBCU Capital Financing Program was established in 1992 no loans have been made under the program and that "disagreement continues within the administration about how to administer this program." The first loan under this program, to West Virginia State University, was closed after Mr. Gray's

resignation.

? Supreme Court Petition in Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) Case: The Department's Office of General Counsel (OGC) received a copy of a petition for Supreme Court Review of K.R. v. Anderson Community School Corporation, a Seventh Circuit decision that the IDEA does not require a public school district to provide a full

-time instructional assistant to
a child with disabilities who was voluntarily placed in a parochial school. A subsequent decision in another circuit conflicts with the K.R. decision. The Justice Department filed an Amicus brief in the case at the Seventh Circuit supporting the school district's position. The United States does not plan to

file a brief with the Supreme Court unless requested to do so by the Court.

? Improving America's Schools Conference: The first of three regional conferences sponsored by the Department is occurring September 24

-26 in St. Louis. Other regional conferences are in San Francisco, October 20

-22, and Atlanta, November 20

-22.

? Hispanic Initiative Event: Secretary Riley will participate with the Vice President in a September 26 White House event presenting the Annual Report of the President's Advisory Commission on Educational Excellence for Hispanic Americans, which was released September 12.

? Net Day Kickoff: The Secretary will make remarks at a September 26 Washington event. Secretary Riley is scheduled to participate in Net Days October 12 in Princeton, NJ; October 19 in SC; and October 26 with Senator Kerry in Boston.

? Educational Technology Conference: Secretary Riley will participate by satellite in the Lockport Regional Technology Conference on September 27. The event, which will be broadcast by satellite to a projected audience of 10,000, is cosponsored by NASA and also will include a presentation by Secretary Cisneros.

? Bank Street College: Secretary Riley will speak at the September 30 inauguration of Dr. Augusta Kappner, former Assistant Secretary for Vocational and Adult Education, as the New York college's president.

? Back

-to

-School Event: Secretary Riley will make remarks at an October 4 event with Governor Miller in NV.

? UC Dinner: Secretary Riley will keynote this event at Berkeley October 4.

? Ohio Community College Event: Secretary Riley will visit Lorraine Community College in Cleveland with Congressman Sherrod Brown October 8.

? Appearances for House and Senate Candidates: The Secretary will appear at campaign events for Michela Alioto in CA, October 5; Ted Strickland in OH, October 7; Congressman Tom Sawyer in OH, October 8; Congressman Bill Hefner in NC, October 10; Bob Etheridge in NC, October 14; Jim Wiggins in GA, October 18; David Bell in GA, October 22; Marty Mack in New York, October 23; Senator Harkin in IA, October 25; and Nora Bredes, in New York October 28.

AGENCY WORK ON PRESIDENTIAL INITIATIVES

? Presidential Honors Scholarships: The bill is expectd to be introduced by Senator Biden and Congressman McHale September 26.
? GOALS 2000: The Department is scheduled to announce September 26 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.
? 21st Century Teachers: Secretary Riley will participate in an October 1 kick

-off press conference for this volunteer initiative to train teachers to use new technology.
? Technology Challenge Grants: The Secretary is scheduled to announce awards October 2 in Michigan. Senator Levin and Congressman Dingell may also participate.
? Charter Schools Grants: Charter schools grants to 19 states and the District of Columbia will be announced during the week of September 30.
NOTABLE CONGRESSIONAL ACTIVITY

? CAREERS/Workforce Development: Negotiations are underway to bring the CAREERS conference report to the Senate floor. The Administration remains opposed to the final conference version. The House passed September 24 an alternative bill, which the Administration opposes, that would extend vocational and adult education programs for another year and would privatize Sallie Mae and Connie Lee. The Senate may consider the bill at some time after consideration of the CAREERS conference report.
? Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA). The House passed its IDEA reauthorization proposal on June 10 by voice vote, with no amendments, and the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources reported out its proposal on March 21. Discussions are continuing over compromise language that could pass both houses without a formal conference, but it is uncertain whether agreement will be obtained before adjournment.

SECRETARY'S SCHEDULE

Please see attachment.
SUB

-CABINET SCHEDULE

Please see attachment.
PRESS/MEDIA INQUIRIES

? Department Officials Interviewed: Secretary Riley was interviewed by Lexington, KY and Nashville radio stations regarding School

-to

-Work September 17. The Washington Times,
Education Week and Vocational Education Weekly covered the release of the School

-to

-Work report to Congress September 19.
Secretary Riley appeared with Senator Kassebaum on News Talk Cable

-TV September 19. The Secretary was interviewed by CNN's Financial News Network regarding school vouchers September 19.
The Secretary discussed reinventing government in an interview with a Memphis radio station September 20.
FOIA REQUESTS

There is nothing new to report this week.
================= END ATTACHMENT 2 =================

=================== ATTACHMENT 3 ===================
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:
Unable to convert XCHANGE_ATTACH:WHO_GOV93274962.060 to ASCII,
The following is a HEX DUMP:

================= END ATTACHMENT 3 =================

Automated Records Management System
Hex-Dump Conversion

September 1996 Secretary Richard Riley

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	Kitty Signs	Kitty Signs	Kitty Signs	Ed Prewitt	Jay Blanchard	Jay Blanchard
	2 LABOR DAY	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**	4 (Congress Returns) **10:00-10:15** Tech Meeting Drop-By **10:15-10:30** Interview briefing **10:30-11:00** Interview w/ <u>Newsweek</u> & <u>ED Week</u> **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	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 **1:00-2:00**Mtg. 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**	

September 1996 □Secretary Richard Riley

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
					8:00 Webster Dinner	

Automated Records Management System
Hex-Dump Conversion

as of May 25, 2018 [autodate]

Ed Prewitt\	Ed Prewitt	Jay Blanchard	Ed Prewitt	John Funderburk	Shawn Polk	Kitty Signs
8	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	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** **8:00-6:12Fly to Wash/National** **7:00-9:00p Japanese Embassy Dinner for Slatkin**	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	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/Stanley 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	13 9:00-9:30 Briefing for Press Conf. 10:00-10:30 Budget Press Conf. **REMARKS** 11:00-11:45 Meeting w/ Jack Lew (OMB) @ OEOB 1:00-2:00 Meet w/ VPOTUS re: Empowerment Zones 2:30-3:00 Meeting w/ Sharon Robinson 3:15-4:00 Interview w/ Newsday-Viewpoint 6:00pm DNS	14 **RALIEGH, NC** **7:45-8:20 Drive to Andrews AFB** **8:40-9:40 Fly to Raleigh, NC aboard AF-1** **10:30-11:45 Flood Relief Briefing w/ POTUS** **Advance: Jay Blanchard** **12:35-1:35 Fly to Andrews AFB**

Automated Records Management System
Hex-Dump Conversion

John Funderburk	Kitty Signs	Kitty Signs	Jay Blanchard	Kitty Signs	Jay Blanchard	MC Gumbleton
	16 **12:30-1:00** NRC Briefing **1:00-1:45** Meeting on NRC **2:00-2:30** Meeting w/ Linda Quinn (Principal in Residence) **3:00-3:30** Taping for Alaska ED Conf. **REMARKS** **5:00-5:30** Briefing for NY State School Officials meeting **5:30-6:00** Meeting w/ NY State School officials **7:00-7:10** ACE Board Dinner Drop-By **REMARKS** **7:30-8:15** CEF Awards Dinner **REMARKS**	17 **10:00-10:30** Briefing for STM **10:30-11:00** Phone Call to Mark Musik **3:30-4:00** Briefing for Radio Interviews **4:00-4:30** WH Radio Interviews **5:00-6:00** Domestic Policy Council re: Family-Friendly Workplace **6:00-9:00** Satellite Town meeting RE Back-to-School	18 **11:00-11:30** Meeting w/ Sharon Robinson **12:00-1:00** Senior Staff Lunch **1:00-1:30** STW EVENT Briefing **2:30-3:00** Briefing for NEC Meeting **4:00-4:45** Briefing for Town Hall Meeting (Thursday) **5:00-6:00** NEC Meeting @ WH	19 **8:45-9:15** STW Event w/ Reich **REMARKS** **9:30-10:00 DNS** **10:00-10:30** Briefing for Radio Calls **10:30-11:00** Radio Calls **11:00-11:30** Briefing for "Improving America's Schools" Taping **12:00-12:30** Town Hall Meeting Live TV **REMARKS** re STW @ Chamber **2:30-3:15** Tape "Improving America's Schools" Conference per Kohlmoos **REMARKS** **3:30-4:00** Meeting w/ Regan Burke **4:00-4:30** NAGB Meeting	20 **10:00-11:00** Meet w/Gov. Paul Patton (KY) re ed reform **1:15-1:30** Briefing for Radio Interviews **1:30-1:45** Radio Interview (WMC-AM) **2:00-3:00** Budget Briefing **6:30-10:00pm** NAESP National Distinguished Principals Program **SPEECH**	21 **2:00-2:30** Urban League Event @ National Armory **SPEECH** **PM** DNC Business Dinner

John Funderburk	MC Gumbleton	Jay Blanchard	Kitty Signs	Kitty Signs	MC Gumbleton	Shawn Polk
	23 (Yom Kippur) **10:00- 10:30** Meet w/Jim Hayes, Jr Achcivement **2:00-3:30** HBCU Presidents Board meeting **REMARKS** **6:30-7:00** HBCU Reception	24 **9:15-9:30** Briefing for Religious Leaders Meeting **9:30-9:45** Stop by Religious Leaders Meeting **10:45-11:00** Briefing for Interview **11:00-12:00** Interview w/ <u>ED Week</u> **7:00-10:30p** McGraw-Hill Dinner **SPEECH**	25 **10:00-10:30** Briefing for Latter-Day Saints Taping **10:30-11:00** Lockport Taping **11:00-11:30** NETDAY Briefing **11:30-12:00** Briefing for Hispanic Initiative Event **7:00-9:00** Hispanic Caucus Gala	26 **9:00-10:00** Hispanic Initiative Event w/ VPOTUS @ WH **REMARKS** **12:00-1:00** Adult Literacy Awards Luncheon **REMARKS** **1:30-2:15** NETDAY Kick-off **REMARKS** **3:30-4:00** ALA Event Briefing **6:30-7:00** Hispanic Designers Gala **7:30-9:00** Hold for DSCC Dinner	27 **BALTIMORE** **9:00-10:00** Drive to Baltimore **10:00-11:00** American Library Event Per Terry Peterson **REMARKS** **11:00-12:00** Drive to WDC **1:00-1:45** Live Video Conference w/ Lockport, NY **REMARKS** **2:30-3:00** Taping for Latter-Day Saints **REMARKS** per: M. Doyle **3:00-3:30** Briefing for 21st Century Teachers Event	

Ed Prewitt	Ed Prewitt					
29 NOTE: Congressional Leadership Debate in Williamsburg, VA 9:00-10:00pm	30 **NEW YORK CITY** **12:00-1:00** Fly to NYC **2:00-4:00** Bank St. College Kappner Inauguration **SPEECH** **Advance:** Kitty Signs **5:30-6:30** Fly to WDC					

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: S. A. Noe (CN=S. A. Noe/OU=OMB/O=EOP [OMB])

CREATION DATE/TIME:27-SEP-1996 11:18:32.00

SUBJECT: In case you haven't seen this -- CR summaries for enrolled bill

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

TEXT:
---------------------- Forwarded by S. A. Noe/OMB/EOP on 09/27/96 11:13 AM

BOWERS_C @ A1
09/27/96 11:03:00 AM
Record Type: Record

To: S. A. Noe, SMITH_P @ A1@CD@LNGTWY, STACK_K @ A1@CD@LNGTWY
cc:
Subject: CR summaries for enrolled bill

Attached are draft summaries of major ED legislative provisions in the CR. This would be used as part of an attachment for an enrolled bill memo that BRD would prepare. Please review the summaries and provide any changes to me by 3:00 p.m., today, Friday. Thanks.
Continuing Resolution

Title VI -- Reorganization and Privatization of Sallie Mae and Connie Lee

Student Loan Marketing Association Reorganization Act of 1996

Sections 601 and 602 would amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to provide for the cessation of Federal sponsorship of the Student Loan Marketing Association (Sallie Mae) by a specified date. Stockholders in Sallie Mae, which is currently a government-sponsored enterprise (GSE), would be given the right to vote to reorganize and become a private company. If they vote to reorganize, Sallie Mae would continue to purchase student loans through September 30, 2007, when the GSE would dissolve, and one year later its charter would be repealed. If the stockholders vote against reorganization, Sallie Mae would be required to conclude its business by July 1, 2013. The shareholder vote must occur within 18 months after the effective date.

This reorganization Act would place certain restrictions on the operations of Sallie Mae to assure an orderly wind-down of

GSE activities, and it would provide for enhanced, streamlined Treasury oversight of Sallie Mae during the transition period to protect taxpayer interests. For example, it would: (1) following the shareholder vote, prohibit Sallie Mae from issuing debt obligations that mature later than the date on which the CSE charter would terminate; (2) prohibit Sallie Mae from purchasing guaranteed student loans after specified dates; (3) at the end date of GSE status, require Sallie Mae to establish an irrevocable trust to ensure payment of outstanding debt; (4) and effective in the year 2000, delete current law language that delays the Secretary of Treasury?s ability to act if the GSE?s capital falls below the statutorily determined standard. The Act would authorize Treasury to assess Sallie Mae for the costs and expenses, subject to specific caps, of financial safety and soundness oversight of Sallie Mae

Section 604 would ensure that Sallie Mae, or its successor if it is privatized, would not engage directly or indirectly in any pattern or practice that results in a denial of a borrower?s access to loans on the basis of the borrower?s race, sex, color, religion, national origin, age, disability status, income, attendance at a particular eligible institution, length of the borrower?s educational program, or the borrower?s academic year at an eligible institution.

Connie Lee Privatization

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Section 603 would repeal Part D of title VII of the Higher Educaiton Act of 1965, which authorized the College Construction Loan Insurance Association (?Connie Lee?). The repeal of the enabling legislation would remove statutory limitations on the corporation?s business activities and effectively allow Connie Lee to operate in a manner similar to that of any other private, for- profit company. Connie Lee would no longer have a Federal charter and no longer have any ties to the Federal Government.

The Secretary of the Treasury would be required to sell, within 90 days (with provisions for extension) after enactment, the stock in Connie Lee that is currently owned by the Department of Education. Connie Lee would be required to purchase this stock at a price determined by the binding, independent appraisal of a nationally recognized financial firm to be selected jointly by the Secretary of the Treasury and Connie Lee. Treasury would be reimbursed from the proceeds of the sale, for costs associated with the sale. The additional proceeds from the sale would be transferred to an account established by the District of Columbia Financial Responsility and Management Assistance Authority. These funds would be dedicated to the construction and repair of the District?s public elementary and secondary education facilities.

Title ___ -- Institute of Museum and Library Services

Title ___ would consolidate several Federal library programs, and the functions of the current Institute of Museum Services, into a new Institute of Museum and Library Services, which would have a director, two deputy directors, and separate governing boards for library and museums. It would authorize the appropriation of $150 million for FY 1997, and such sums as may be necessary for each of FYs 1998 through 2002, for library programs, and $29 million for FY 1997, and such sums as may be necessary for each of FYs 1998 through FY 2002, for museums.

It would provide that 91 percent of the funds appropriated for libraries would be distributed to States under a two-part formula: (1) an initial allocation for each State of $340,000 and (2) the remainder to be distributed on the basis of population. States would be able to allocate funds among libraries to establish electronic links between libraries or to target library and information services to low-income individuals. It would provide that 90 percent of the funds appropriated for museums must be distributed to museums throughout the country through grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements.

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Allan Villabroza (CN=Allan Villabroza/OU=OMB/O=EOP [OMB])

CREATION DATE/TIME:27-SEP-1996 14:15:07.00

SUBJECT: Hill, White House Negotiators Push To Finish Writing Big

TO: egaspar (egaspar @ mail.tda.gov @ INET [UNKNOWN])
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TEXT:
---------------------- Forwarded by Allan Villabroza/OMB/EOP on 09/27/96
02:00 PM ---------------------------

PILLER_J @ A1
09/27/96 12:23:00 PM
Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
cc:
Subject: Hill, White House Negotiators Push To Finish Writing Big

Hill, White House Negotiators Push To Finish Writing Big Spending Bill
Negotiators were prepared to work through the night of Sept. 26 to finish
a catch-all spending bill including money for programs funded by six
regular
appropriations bills not yet enacted, White House Chief of Staff Leon
Panetta
told reporters following a late meeting with the House and Senate GOP
leadership.
``What we need to do is to kind of roll up our sleeves," Panetta said.
There was no one issue or set of issues in their way, he said. ``It's more
just getting through the sheer volume we have to do," he said.
What remained unclear late Sept. 26 was just how far apart all the
parties were in their differences and whether a short-term continuing
resolution of two or three days would be necessary to keep all government
programs and departments open past the Oct. 1 start of the next fiscal
year.
Of all the parties, Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott (R-Miss) was the
most optimistic, saying appropriators had reached agreement and that an
omnibus appropriations bill could come up on the Senate floor as early as
that
afternoon. ``I think it's in great shape," he told reporters early in the
morning.
Daschle Sees Less Progress
But Lott stood in sharp contrast to Senate Minority Leader Thomas Daschle
(D-SD), who shook his head and said progress was not great at all. ``Well,
things aren't going quite as well as they were yesterday," he said.
After the late afternoon meeting, Panetta told reporters that he would be
returning to Capitol Hill that evening, and that they would work through
the

night if necessary to try to reach agreement by Sept. 27.
``One of the things is to work our way through the subcommittees and again ensure that issues that are priorities are dealt with. That's one process," Panetta said. The other process was how to resolve outstanding policy issues, such as immigration, the omnibus parks bill, and privatization
of Sallie Mae, he said. ``Those are the kinds of issues that are circling out
there that I suspect could raise more problems for us than doing the nitty gritty numbers," he said.
A senior Appropriations Committee aide said they would meet all night with the White House if necessary. ``There are some typically sticky issues,"
he said of their progress. ``It's standard appropriations fare," with members
complaining there is not enough money or they do not like the language, he said.
Contentious Policy Issues
In addition to illegal immigration, other policy issues still under contention were provisions to allow persons convicted of domestic violence to
own handguns, Daschle said. Another issue is the so-called ``gag rule," which
would prevent doctors in Health Maintenance Organizations from discussing treatments not covered by their plan.
In addition, Republicans apparently had removed a requirement under the Pesticide Act to study the effect of certain pesticides on food products consumed in this country, Daschle said.
``These are extremist approaches that we thought we had resolved," Daschle said. ``And I suspect that there is now a greater likelihood that a short-term CR is going to be necessary," he added.
At about noon Sept. 26, Rep. David Obey (D-Wis), ranking minority member of the House Appropriations Committee, told reporters that there were still literally hundreds of funding and policy issues still open. Furthermore, the
White House just that morning had received a complete copy of the draft omnibus bill to review.
The document that the White House had received simply was a version of what the committee staff wanted, rather than a final product negotiated by all
the parties, Obey said. ``You've got to clear this stuff," a clearly frustrated Obey told reporters.
``Nothing has been finally signed off yet," Obey said. Even if an agreement among the principals could be reached, there still was a lengthy process staff would have to go through before the bill was ready for a floor
vote, he said.
In response, Appropriations Committee Chairman Robert Livingston (R-La) said much would depend on what the White House had to say about the document.
Still, Livingston noted that the Office of Management and Budget had issued a
warning to all agency department heads that a government shutdown was possible.

``We don't want a close down," Livingston stressed. However, given the signal sent by the Democrats, ``maybe that's what they want," he suggested.
The OMB memorandum, dated Sept. 26, said that all federal employees should report to work on Monday, Sept. 30. ``We will advise you of further developments, including whether appropriations will likely be enacted," the
memo said. ``If not, you should prepare to implement your shutdown plan on Tuesday," it said.
The memo also directed employees to report to work Tuesday, Oct. 1, regardless of whether an appropriations bill had been enacted.
Livingston, however, said the Republican leadership and the White House had agreed that within the next 18 hours, the omnibus appropriations bill would be on the House floor.-- By Cheryl Bolen
Science

Message Sent
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CREATOR: SUNTUM_M@A1@CD@LNGTWY (SUNTUM_M@A1@CD@LNGTWY [EOP]) (WHO)

CREATION DATE/TIME:30-SEP-1996 14:26:28.00

SUBJECT: 1996-9-30 Panetta, Rubin, Raines briefing

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TEXT:

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

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BRIEFING BY
CHIEF OF STAFF LEON PANETTA,
SECRETARY OF TREASURY BOB RUBIN,
AND OMB DIRECTOR FRANKLIN
RAINES

The Briefing Room

11:58 A.M. EDT

MR. MCCURRY: And a cheerful good morning to all of you. As you know, the United States Congress is expected to complete work on the omnibus appropriations bill for the Fiscal Year 1997 later today. The President is expected to sign said measure by midnight tonight. And to bring you all the highlights and the internal information that you need to understand this important piece of legislation, we are delighted to have the Chief of Staff, Leon Panetta, here; the Secretary of the Treasury, Robert Rubin; and Franklin Raines, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

I'll tell you also -- we'll go through the briefing now -- some of our technical staff, if you've got specific questions on aspects of the bill, they'll be available outside the awning area at the conclusion of this briefing.

Q Will there be coverage of the President signing it?

MR. MCCURRY: I am anticipating a very late arrival of this tonight. Our goal is to have a statement out that will be embargoed until -- we'll alert you when he signs it, but to keep everyone from having to stay here all night long, we don't anticipate this until very late this evening, so we'll probably do it by paper very late tonight.

Q So you're saying no coverage.

MR. MCCURRY: No coverage. We'll maybe put out a photo or something.

Leon.

MR. PANETTA: Good morning. What I wanted to do is to summarize some of the negotiations that occurred on the bill and then some of its key elements, and then have Bob Rubin, Secretary of Treasury, speak to some of the issues that were involved here, as well as Frank Raines, Director of OMB, who participated in the negotiating sessions.

As you all know, we reached agreement on this early Saturday morning, and it wraps up six of the Fiscal Year 1997 appropriations bills, as well as a number of other issues. The bill itself is what we term, instead of a CR, this is really an omnibus appropriations bill that funds all of these areas through the fiscal year. So this is not a short-term CR. This basically approves all of the appropriations bill through October 1 of next year.

It's been passed by the House, overwhelmingly passed by the House last Saturday evening. And we expect that it will be adopted by the Senate probably late today. When that happens, obviously, the President will sign it into law to ensure that the departments and agencies that are covered by this appropriations bill can continue to operate. Everyone anticipates that this will happen. So this is not a question of raising a concern, it's just a question of getting it done, and that should happen tonight.

The agreement was reached as a result of a lot of very tough negotiations that went on, as you know, for a period of about two and a half days really because we started in earnest Thursday, worked through Thursday night until about 4:00 a.m. on Thursday. I got back at it at 9:00 a.m. the next morning, continued to negotiate through Friday night and finally completed the agreement about 7:00 a.m. Saturday morning, at which time the staff obviously had to then put together all of the working documents and bring them all together and then, even at that point, we had a series of problems that had to be resolved through Saturday morning that were finally completed, I think, with one final solution that had to take place Saturday afternoon. But that was all done.

And I do want to take this moment to commend the team that worked on this: Frank Raines as Director of OMB -- this was his first budget negotiations under fire and it's probably a good learning lesson for somebody that's got to take on that responsibility; John Hilley who headed up the legislative shop along with Barbara Chow and Martha Foley on my staff who did tremendous work; Jack Lew who was also involved as well as the entire -- all of the PADs from OMB and all of the team that worked on this. I just want to commend all of them because it was hard. We worked through the evening, through the night, and then ultimately had to put 2000 pages of a bill together.

In addition, I also want to commend both the House and Senate leadership on both sides. We had a number of meetings with both the Democratic leadership as well as the Republican leadership to try to resolve these issues, and I want to commend them for their cooperation in this effort. These are tough negotiations. They were tough going through them, not only because of the issues that had to be confronted here, but there was also the larger battle that was reflected in these budget negotiations, the battle that took place over the last two years over the priorities for this country and what we wanted to do in terms of directing this country into the next century.

The President was very pleased with the outcome of this negotiation, sent a letter to both the House and the Senate asking that the budget be approved and that he would sign it. The budget, I believe, reflects the priorities that the President has established for this country to try to ensure that we move towards a balanced budget, continue to move towards a balanced budget, but fund the key priorities that are important to this country in education, in the environment, protecting the 100,000 cops, and protecting the other priorities that were important to this country, and at the same time, not having to seriously cut or undermine Medicare or Medicaid or education or any of these areas.

This is fundamentally an agreement that I think reflects what the President has been fighting for the last four years, but in particular, the last two years to ensure that this country is headed in the right direction.

I have to tell you that there is no question that there was some leverage here that I felt I had as we entered these negotiations. The leverage was based really on three things. First of all, I think it was the fact that, number one, the President had fought the Republican budget successfully in terms of what priorities were to be set for this country and that by basically confronting the Republican in terms of their agenda, their budget agenda. That confrontation, I think, clearly was in the minds of those who were sitting down at the table. They did not want to repeat the same mistakes that had been made. I think, in addition to that, the American people had obviously made their views known particularly with regards to the issue of shutting down the government and that this was not the way to go.

The Republicans obviously were very sensitive to that issue as we are approaching another deadline here and no one wanted to repeat another shutdown. That also obviously helped provide additional incentives.

And, lastly, I think it was a reflection that obviously the Republicans in the Congress have been in a pattern of working to try to resolve some of these issues that they had confronted over the last two years as part of the Contract. This was part of a pattern that we saw developing with minimum wage, with Kennedy-Kassebaum, with the welfare reform bill and now with this final budget agreement -- that, in effect, they were interested in trying to resolve these issues, get them behind them as opposed to confronting them and try to adjourn the Congress, get out of town and get back to the campaign. I think all of those factors obviously helped provide leverage as we were negotiating this final agreement.

In the end, it is indeed, I think, a victory for the President, for the Congress, but most importantly for the American people. It's clearly a victory for the President and the priorities that he has been fighting for for four years, but in particular over these last two years to try to ensure that we implement fiscal responsibility, move towards a balanced budget, but ensure that our investments are protected.

It's a victory for the Congress. In the end, when you have a bipartisan agreement that brings together both the Democrats and Republicans working together to get this done and the resulting vote is a clear indication of that, it is what the American people most of all want in this country, which is for the parties to work together to do what's right for this country and for their children in the future. In the end, as I said, it's a victory for the American people because it does address the concerns that they care about -- educating their kids, protecting their families from crime and drugs, providing for a clean environment and combatting the threat of terrorism.

Let me just, if I can, summarize briefly -- and Frank and Bob Rubin will go into some of this -- but let me just summarize the highlights. First of all, as you should know, this budget is about $15.3 billion. In terms of non-defense discretionary, the President's budget had reflected a budget that had requested about $15.3 billion about what this budget reflects. But what we did was we restored about $6.5 billion to $7 billion by paying for it in the areas that we cared about. So we are still very clearly on a path toward a balanced budget. We have, indeed, achieved additional savings here. But we also restored our priorities by basically paying for it and ensuring that we did not increase the deficit in that process.

The key areas that we restored in terms of our critical investments were clearly education. Of the $6.5 billion that we were trying to restore, over $3 billion of that was for education alone. Education, I think, is the most significant area of restoration in terms of investments. There is no question about it. Head Start, Safe and Drug-Free Schools, Goals 2000, national service, Pell Grant scholarships -- those were all increased in terms of the investment. And this was done, again, on a basis in which Democrats, Republicans, we almost immediately when we sat down at the table concurred that we were going to, in fact, increase the investment in education. That was a very key element here.

We also protected, as I said, the 100,000 cops. There was an effort to continue to undermine the amount of money that goes specifically for 100,000 cops. We were able to keep that commitment. The drug money, which we also fought for to try to restore the full funding package that the President had asked for, was met. And we have restored those funds.

And we have, in addition, on terrorism, put about $1 billion, a little over $1 billion into antiterrorism efforts. That combines both the Gore Commission recommendations for increased security with regards to air safety, as well as increasing the manpower within the different agencies on terrorism itself. In addition to that, as you may know, we have funds that will study taggants as part of both the black powder and smokeless powder issues which have always been an issue that has been opposed in the past. We now have that study to, in fact, determine if we can use taggants in that area. That's an important step as well.

There were other major achievements in the bill. On immigration, as you know, we were very concerned about the ability to do a strong bill on illegal immigration in this country without continuing to penalize legal immigrants. The bill that initially emerged raised concerns for us not only with regards to the Gallegly Amendment, which was ultimately pulled back, but with regards to other steps that would have targeted and penalized legal immigrants.

We were able, I think, as a result of this negotiation to be able to modify -- eliminate the large hits with regards to legal immigrants while keeping some very strong enforcement measures with regards to illegal immigration. I think the President and the Congress need to recognize -- the President in particular, recognizes that this is a nation of immigrants and that we need to be a nation of laws, but the most important thing is we should not -- we should not -- penalize those legal immigrants who come to this country.

The other point is with regards to the Brady Bill expansion. We were able to get the expansion of the Brady Bill to keep guns out of the hands of those who have abused their spouses and children. This was a proposal that passed on the Senate side. The NRA, at the last minute, came in to try to see if they could modify or weaken that provision. We were able to hold a very tough provision on that with regards to the expansion of the Brady Bill in this area.

In addition, for those of you who follow these things, we were able to privatize Sallie Mae which is that area -- we have been able to privatize, as you know, areas that through the reinventing government initiative -- this was one of the efforts to try to see if we could do it with regards to housing funds under Sally Mae. We also have the small business reauthorization that was included here.

There were two areas that we did not get -- I'll just mention to you briefly. We were trying to get the gag rule for HMOs enacted. We had a team that was working on that, but they couldn't bring it together into a bipartisan agreement. So we will continue to work at that in the future to get that done.

On parks, there was an effort to try to put parks into this proposal. Our particular interest was to get the Presidio done, to get Sterling Forest done, to get the Tall Grass proposals done, plus some other initiatives that Ralph Regula was interested in. Unfortunately, that got bogged down in a larger parks bill debate as to whether or not other areas that the administration would oppose would be included. As you know, the parks bill -- a separate parks bill has now passed the House. We hope that it passes the Senate. If it does, the President would sign that bill that passed the House last Saturday.

In the end, this was, I think -- and I've participated in a number of these -- I think this was a successful effort to try to, in fact, protect our priorities, to complete negotiations on a proposal that I think represents a turning point in the national debate. The President has been very clear about what our priorities should be. This Congress came in with the Contract on America that tried to set a very different agenda for this country. In the end, what happened over the weekend is a reflection that, in fact, the President I think has stood firm for where this country needs to go and that the Congress has, in fact, recognized that the American people support those priorities. And that's why we were able to get this done and get it done, I think, successfully and in a bipartisan fashion.

Bob.

SECRETARY RUBIN: Thank you, Leon. My comments will be very brief and will be made in the context of what Leon said. First, let me say this was a very complicated situation. I think the resolve of the President clearly was critical and the enormous abilities of Leon and Frank and John Hilley and all the people who worked with them, in my judgment, led to an accomplishment, a very substantial accomplishment, not only with respect to the budgetary matters, but all of the related issues that Leon talked about.

Let me make a comment or two, if I may, about context. This, in my view, having started this process -- well, I started this process in December of 1992 with the transition -- and in my view, this is one more step in the consistent and broad-based economic strategy the President has had. And that strategy has been very successful, has led to the -- been the predominant factor, in my view, in the economy that we have enjoyed for the almost four years now of this administration -- the 10.5 million new jobs, unemployment falling from 7.3 percent when he took office to 5.1 percent today, inflation being low, investment being -- private sector investment being at record levels, and the deficit being down 60 percent.

In addition to seeing the effects here in this economy, the economy we all live in, you see it when you go to international conferences. I hosted the G-7 finance ministers and Central Bank governors for an all-day -- pretty much all-day Saturday meeting, and it was very interesting. Four or five years ago at these kinds of meetings, the United States was severely criticized for not doing the kinds of things the world felt we needed to do.

At this meeting, and it's been true now pretty much through this administration, the United States is regarded as the world's leading economy, and the President is treated with enormous respect for the actions that he has taken and for doing the kinds of things that the rest of the world felt we needed to do to get our country back on track. And, similarly, the markets, from the very beginning, or from almost the very beginning, have viewed our economic program with respect and that's been reflected in how they have behaved.

So let me conclude by saying that I think this is a very important accomplishment, both with respect to the budget and the other matters that were dealt with, and it continues this economy on the right fiscal path for next year and because of the priorities that were emphasized, the right for the 21st century.

Frank.

MR. RAINES: Let me start by saying how much I enjoy doing an all-nighter with Leon Panetta. It was a very interesting process, but particularly to see how well I think the administration is prepared for what has become these end-of-session negotiations necessary to bring the public's businesses to a close. The most important thing I think I would say is that --how close we came not to achieving this goal. We had six appropriation bills that were not approved. We had -- if the bills that had been moving had gone forward, we would have had a very substantially different set of priorities reflected in the appropriations than what's in the bill before the Congress today. And that, I think, is the most important message here.

Let me give you just a few examples. The bill as it's being approved now will provide over $4.2 billion in additional funds for the President's investments in education and training. What that means is that the Pell Grant program will now increase aid for over 126,000 students rather than a reduction, as was proposed in prior years. The direct college loan program, instead of being eliminated, will in fact be fully funded. We'll have additional funding for Safe and Drug-Free Schools, 19-percent increase to help communities reduce drug abuse and prevent violence. Title I program, which would have denied 1.1 million children benefits in their last year, will now increase -- provide increased benefits for half a million. In Head Start, where last year the budget proposal would have cut funds for 50,000 young children, we'll have a 50,000-child increase this year.

We see the same thing in areas of law enforcement and drug programs. There is a full funding of the Community-Oriented Policy services program -- the COPS program. What this means that we'll have -- 64,000 of the 100,000 police the President called for will now be funded. And we will be on our track to getting to the full 100,000 police officers on the street. Substantial -- we've got full support for the antiterrorism proposals of the President that were put forward as well as in drug enforcement.

In EPA, we were in grave danger of failing to fund under the proposals as they stood a week ago the initiatives in clean water and clean drinking water. But we were able to provide the funding necessary to ensure that those programs will, in fact, go forward and that we will not have the kinds of water quality problems that we've seen in various places around the country.

In the environmental cleanup, one example that's been very highlighted -- it seems every four years it gets a lot of attention and that is Boston Harbor. There was an effort to substantially reduce the funding that was available to continue the cleanup of Boston Harbor. But, in fact, we're going to see an increase of $25 million or 50-percent increase in funding for that program.

In the health area, similar kinds of achievements have been seen. We're going to have increases by 32 percent in the Ryan White AIDS treatment grants. NIH is going to see a substantial improvement. We're going to see funding in the Centers for Disease Control so that it is able to move forward on major initiatives that the President has outlined. Our one disappointment in this area, as Leon mentioned, was on the antigag rule which we very much hoped to have been able to have had implemented in this area.

But this wasn't only about funding issues. We also have a series of what might be considered good government issues. Leon mentioned the privatization of Sallie Mae. We also, after many years of debate, are finally putting the S&L crisis behind us with the funding of the safe fund for the thrift industry -- an issue that's been very contentious, was not going to be resolved, but was resolved as a part of these negotiations.

So across the board, this is an example of when a President has priorities and sticks to those priorities, we can see how you can, in fact, have them implemented -- something that people have often scoffed that you couldn't do that. The President from the beginning set out his priorities, he's pursued his priorities.

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Now, we do not have a complete congruence. There's still some disagreements. In the Defense budget for example, there's about $2.5 billion of funds that the Defense Department didn't ask for and the Joint Chiefs didn't ask for, but still made it into the bill. We thought that that was something that we could have avoided and used to further reduce the deficit.

But overall, we're delighted that the President's priorities were reflected. We wish we didn't have to come down to the last minute to see the progress. But by moving $6.5 billion of the President's priorities into the budget, we think that it was well worth the many hours of sleep that were given up by people here in the White House and the Departments and at OMB.

Q Mr. Panetta, was does this do -- two parts question. First of all, what does this do to the balancing the budget by the year 2000? Is there so much spending in this that you would miss that deadline?

MR. PANETTA: No, not at all. On the contrary, I think this keeps us very much on path towards where we wanted to go in terms of ultimately balancing the budget. The reason for that is as follows. The $6.5 billion that we put back in to restore -- we fully paid for.

How did we fully pay for that? We paid for that in three areas. Number one, the provision on BIF-SAIF, which was the provision with regards to the Savings and Loan area that we've been trying to get through. That, in and of itself, produced over $3 billion in savings that could be used.

Secondly, on Spectrum, we sold part of the Spectrum which also provides, I believe, somewhere between $2 billion to $3 billion in savings, and then a billion of this came out of the

Defense budget for paying for the terrorism piece of this.

So, when you look at the overall piece of increased investment that we have here with regards to our priorities, they are fully paid for. If you look at the big picture, the big picture is that we're $15.3 billion below what the President originally had requested. So that for the point of view of savings in the appropriations area, there are still significant savings. Combine that with, hopefully, continued growth in the economy, I think we are very much going to be able to stick to this path of reducing the deficit -- continuing to reduce the deficit, and ultimately arriving at a balanced budget.

Q To follow on that, you mention a new willingness to work with this Congress. All the things that you listed, like minimum wage and Kennedy-Kassebaum, came after Bob Dole left the Senate. Are you saying that if Senator Dole were still Senate Majority Leader you never would have been able to come to this kind of agreement?

MR. PANETTA: Well, I'll let the American people make that judgment. It is pretty clear that when Bob Dole did leave we were able to make some very successful efforts, working with the new leadership on the Senate side as well as the House in trying to get minimum wage done, get Kennedy-Kassebaum done, getting welfare reform bill done, and now getting this large appropriations agreement enacted along with immigration reform along the lines that we had sought, as well as expansion of the Brady Bill. I think those facts speak for themselves in terms of our ability to work with the new leadership.

Q Mr. Panetta, you said that this is $15.3 billion below what the President originally asked for, and so that's -- you're saying that if it wasn't for the Republican Congress we wouldn't have saved as much money?

MR. PANETTA: Understand that all of this -- understand that our proposal in discretionary spending was couched in our balanced budget that we offered at the beginning of the year. We offered a way to get to a balanced budget and within that balanced budget we felt we could increase our investments and get that done. And we have always said, we have always felt that this was not an issue about whether or not to balance the budget, this was a question of how do you balance the budget. And we felt you could do it and still increase our investments in education, in the environment, in crime, and still do it without having to undermine Medicare or Medicaid or the other programs that were important to people. We still believe that.

Obviously, in the absence of adopting an overall balanced budget agreement, with regards to non-defense discretionary alone, there are clearly additional savings that are achieved here with regards to non-defense discretionary. And we did have to come up with ways to pay for our additional investments, and that's okay.

But in the end, I have to tell you that the reason this happened is because we were, in fact, able to stop their overall budget and, in the end, they felt that the American people wanted these investments as well. And because of that I think we were able to get it done without obviously undermining our goals in terms of reaching a balanced budget.

Q Can I ask you a question on another subject, on the Middle East summit? If you could, could you just explain what the President hopes to get out of this and if there isn't something concrete, some concrete progress made here this week, will that be a setback for his foreign policy record in the Middle East?

MR. PANETTA: The President's interest is to do whatever he can do to try to put the peace process back on track. And does it involve political risk? You bet it involves political risk. But he believes that political risks ought to be taken in this situation if in the end we can put the peace process back on track and bring peace back to that part of the world.

So those are the goals, and we are working now to try to bring these major players together here and our hope and our prayer is that in the end we can, in fact, resolve that situation and at least try to move towards the ultimate peace that is the hope for everyone in that region, and should be the hope for everyone in that region.

Q We're hearing out of Cairo today that it's been postponed until Wednesday.

MR. MCCURRY: I can do all that.

MR. PANETTA: Mike can pick up the other pieces on that.

Q In terms of the immigration bill, now do legal immigrants, do they get all the benefits that would be accrued to a regular citizen, ordinary citizen?

MR. PANETTA: Well, again, you have to remember that in the welfare reform bill there were enacted in the welfare reform bill cuts on benefits for legal immigrants that flowed out of welfare reform, both with regards to SSI and food stamps and some other areas. Those still remain. But what happened in the immigration bill is that on top of these cuts, there were additional cuts that were added to legal immigrants in the bill that came through -- cuts in health care, cuts with regards to providing AIDS patients with any kind of medical treatment, increased deportation steps, thresholds that were increased in terms of bringing in family members. All of those have been knocked out of the final bill here. What we wanted to do is to make sure that we did not do an additional hit with regards to legal immigrants.

Q Well, why such a vengeance against legal immigrants?

MR. PANETTA: Well, Helen, I'll tell you, as the son of immigrants, I have a hell of a time understanding why they have such a problem with legal immigrants. I think immigrants are in fact what this country is all about.

Q Don't they pay their taxes and so forth?

MR. PANETTA: They pay their taxes, they work hard, they've made this country what it is. And it's a little strange to me why they have this kind of vengeance against those who are here legally. We all understand the problem of illegal immigrants. We're all trying to ensure that we have additional enforcement to protect against illegal immigrants. But I, for the life of me, do not understand why we need to penalize legal immigrants in that process.

Q Two questions, Leon. On legal immigrants, I'm told by some of the California people that some or a lot of the punitive provisions were taken out, but not all.

MR. PANETTA: That's correct, Leo.

Q Since the President, with regard to the welfare bill, said that if he were reelected he would try to fix that hits on legal immigrants in the welfare bill, would he also try to finish the job with regard to the immigration bill?

MR. PANETTA: I think that's a fair statement. We have made clear that we will come back with regards to repairing the elements of the welfare reform bill that the President disagreed with, and we will do that. And in line with that, those areas that we weren't able to clean up as part of the immigration bill will be part of that process.

Q The second question I have has to do with the line-item veto authority which kicks in for the next President in January. Whoever is President, will he be able to line-item-veto stuff out of the fiscal '97 bills, or his authority starts with FY'98?

MR. PANETTA: No -- I guess I should have mentioned that probably an additional leverage point for us in addition to the fact that -- with regards to the priorities, as well as the urgency of avoiding a shutdown, as well as the urgency of members wanting to complete the session and get back to their districts is the fact that there was the recognition that the ability to line-item-veto goes into effect on January 1 of next year, and the President can exercise that. So if members, in fact, wanted to do an appropriations bill under the old rules, this was the last chance to get that done.

So the answer to your question is that the bills themselves that have been enacted now would not be subject to a line-item veto. But if there were to be, for example, a supplemental request or a supplemental appropriations bill that would go, then that would be the first -- that would be subject to a line-item veto.

Frank would like to add something.

MR. RAINES: Let me add something on the question of the overall impact of this on the balanced budget in the path of the balanced budget. As Leon mentioned, when we went into these negotiations, they were about $15 billion below the President's proposal on non-defense discretionary spending. However, they were about 10 and a half billion dollars above the President's proposal on defense.

So that when all is said in done in the negotiations, and taking into account our pay-fors for our proposals, the actual appropriations bill that has come out will about equal the spending that the President had proposed last February. So that, in terms of the aggregate spending, there has not been a major difference between the Republicans and the President's proposals. The big difference has been on the priorities within that aggregate spending.

And what has been resolved in the last few days has been to make sure that those priorities are straightened out. So that, in terms of the path to a balanced budget, this is exactly the same path that the President proposed in February, with the exception that in Fiscal Year 1996 the revenue that has come in as a result of the economic program has far exceeded our expectations for revenue. So we have been reporting, and I believe will continue to report, actual deficit numbers in Fiscal Year 1996 below those that the President had projected in February. And if we see a continuation of that trend into Fiscal 1997, it will permit us to go below what our current estimates are for deficit in those years.

So, if anything, we are now ahead of schedule by the end of today on the President's deficit reduction program. Remember, he said -- his pledge was to reduce the deficit by 50 percent, and we're now at 60 percent as of today. Going forward, we hope that if we continue to see the good numbers coming out of the Treasury in terms of revenue, that we'll make even more progress than the President had promised in January.

Q To follow on that issue, Secretary Panetta, you talked about continuing to work for a balanced budget --

Q It's Governor Panetta. (Laughter.)

Q Sorry.

MR. PANETTA: Whatever works. (Laughter.)

Q You talked about continuing to work for a balanced budget and ultimately reaching it. Does that mean that the President's commitment to balance the budget by 2002 as scored by CBO is part of yesterday's failed compromise, or does he retain that commitment in the second term?

MR. PANETTA: No, the President very much retains that commitment. I think the President's goal, if reelected, would be --his first priority would be to put a balanced budget agreement into place similar to what we did four years ago when we put our budget agreement into place. I think the President deeply believes that that is an essential ingredient to set the structure on which we can them make the kind of investments that he believes are also important for the country in education.

Q Mr. Panetta, you said you got most of what you wanted to stop the attacks on legal immigration. How would you rate what you got to combat illegal immigration? Did you get most of what you wanted, the extra money you wanted?

MR. PANETTA: We got much of what we wanted with regards to legal immigration. There was a section called Title V that was added to the bill that largely dealt with legal immigrants, and our proposal was basically to go back at Title V and try to remove those areas that involved legal immigrants.

As Leo pointed out, we did not get everything removed that we were after, but we certainly got the most egregious steps that would have penalized legal immigrants out. As to a percentage --

Q He's asking about illegal.

MR. PANETTA: I'm sorry. Oh, on the illegal, I'm sorry, we got I think all of the proposals that we were out to get for illegal immigration have been included and we fully support those.

Q Leon, just a minute ago you said that the talks this week involve a political risk for the President. I mean, what do you think that political risk is, and what is your reaction to the letter from the Republican leadership that implored the President not to undermine the U.S.-Israeli relationship? What do you think they're up to?

MR. PANETTA: Well, you'll have to ask them what they meant with their letter. With regards to -- I think the political risks involved here are obvious, because any time you bring the parties together in this kind of volatile situation it is an explosive situation and difficult to predict what ultimately can happen here. But the President felt that it's worth that risk if in fact we can ultimately bring these parties together. And so there is no question this is a tough issue and it's tough to do it at this point in time. But it's the right thing to do.

Q Is that letter helpful at this point?

MR. PANETTA: Not particularly.

Q Leon, quick question on the summit. What is the

President's criteria, marker for success of the summit. If the summit concludes with both parties saying we're ready to go back to negotiations, is that satisfactory as far as the White House is concerned?

MR. PANETTA: I'm going to let Mike cover that base because I think right now what we've got to do is work on making this happen and putting the pieces together to make it happen. I think if we can get the parties here, that will be a significant step in the right direction. As to how you measure success, I think that's something that parties and the President are going to have to work through.

Q This is directed to Secretary Rub. On the transportation tax, Chairman Archer just established a bipartisan commission to look into all the transportation taxes and --

SECRETARY RUBIN: Oh, transportation tax, I'm sorry, I didn't hear you. Yes.

Q -- and is looking into a way to replace the current system with a more comprehensive one. How does the administration weigh in on this?

SECRETARY RUBIN: Well, I saw Chairman Archer the other day and he said that after the election, when we see who is here and who is not here -- and I kind of think we sort of will be here -- in any event, he suggested we all sit down and rather get into that now let me just say that we'll work on these things once we get past the election.

Q Who is going to win?

SECRETARY RUBIN: You'll know November 5th.

END 12:34 P.M. EDT

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CREATION DATE/TIME: 1-OCT-1996 17:44:07.00

SUBJECT: Research Minutes

TO: Barry T. Clendenin@eop (Barry T. Clendenin@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
{\rtf1\ansi \deff0{\fonttbl
{\f0\froman Times New;}{\f1\fmodern Courier;}}{\colortbl
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}{\plain \f1 \tab \tab \tab \tab M E M O R A N D U M\par
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}{\plain \f1 TO: \tab \tab Research Group\par
}{\plain \f1 \par
}{\plain \f1 FROM:\tab Jerry Roschwalb\par
}{\plain \f1 \par
}{\plain \f1 DATE:\tab September 30, 1996\par
}{\plain \f1 \par
}{\plain \f1 SUBJECT: \tab }{\plain \b\f1 Summary of Discussion, September
27, 1996}{\plain \f1 \par
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}\sect \sectd \sbknone\cols2\endnhere

\pard \qj
{\plain \f1\fs22 \par
}{\plain \f1\fs22 By the time many readers will
receive these notes, the 104th
Congress will have been relegated
to history even if the vast
majority of its Members will be
involved in current events,
campaigning for re-election to the
105th Congress. The last major
action that\'92 Congress will take --
there may be some placental

material that follows it -- will
be the passage of a comprehensive
trunk of legislation -- now being
call a continuing resolution --
that will encampus all the
remaining appropriation bills from
(approximately 6 of the 13) and
numerous other pieces of
authorization legislation with
which the Congress has been
struggling for the past many
months.\par
}{\plain \f1\fs22 \par
}{\plain \f1\fs22 It is estimated that this bill
will be approximately 3,000 pages
in length with, no doubt, several
conundrum pages, some inescapable
errors of spelling or numbers and
references and heaven knows what
else.\par
}{\plain \f1\fs22 \par
}{\plain \f1\fs22 We already are aware of the most
significant elements affecting
higher education, such as the
dollars assigned to student-aid
programs and the most recent
changes in the Solomon Amendment,
for example. However, it will
turn out to be an act of typical
thoughtfulness on the part of the
Congress providing us in the
federal relations business a
justification for salary checks
for the next several months until
the new Congress arrives as we
struggle alone and together to
derive ultimate meanings of all of
this text. We will have the first
installment of such interpreted
wisdom at the next meeting of the
Research Group on October 11th.
The Group will continue to meet
for the remainder of the year,
though possibly at modified
schedules to take into account
Thanksgiving, Christmas, annual
meetings and other such
diversions. \par
}{\plain \f1\fs22 \par
}{\plain \f1\fs22 \tab }{\plain \b\f1\fs22 1. NCAR 50}{\plain \f1\fs22
\tab The 50th
National Conference on the
Advancement of Research - \'93Science
and Engineering in Transition:

Beyond the Endless Frontier\'94 will
be held in Baltimore, Maryland,
October 13th- 16th. NCAR came
into being immediately after the
Second World War to meet the need
to articulate management policies
and management practices
appropriate to the role of science
engineering and technology. NCAR
provides an annual forum for
senior managers of R&D to study
issues and exchange views. This
program is co-hosted by the U.S.
Army research laboratory and the
University of Maryland System.
The latest information can be
found on the NCAR - 50 homepage at
HTTP://www.arl.army.mil/EA/incar
50.HTML\par
}{\plain \f1\fs22 \par
}{\plain \f1\fs22 \tab }{\plain \b\f1\fs22 2. FASEB}{\plain \f1\fs22 \tab
The Federation of
American Societies for
Experimental Biology (FASEB) will
hold a conference on Monday,
October 28, 1996, dedicated to the
subject of graduate and post-doctoral education in biomedical
sciences. If you are interested
in attending, be in touch with
Sondra Drury, Director of the
Office of Public Affairs, FASEB,
9650 Rockville Pike, Bethesda,
Maryland 20815 or by phone (301)
571-0657, Fax: (301) 571-0686.\par
}{\plain \f1\fs22 \par
}{\plain \f1\fs22 \tab }{\plain \b\f1\fs22 3. Competitiveness Policy
Council\tab }{\plain \f1\fs22 The Council has just
published \'93running in Place:
Recent Trends in U.S. Living
Standards.\'94 The 88-page text
consist of papers invited by the
Council dealing with the many
aspects of wage stagnation and
related issue. For more
information, please contact
Vincent Russo at CPC, 1726 M
Street, N.W., Suite 300,
Washington, D.C. 20036 or call at
(202) 632-1307.\par
}{\plain \f1\fs22 \par
}{\plain \f1\fs22 \tab }{\plain \b\f1\fs22 4. Science Watch}{\plain
\f1\fs22 \tab There
was only very brief discussion
about the \'93score card\'94 that had

succeeded in getting much
attention in the past week as it
ranked all members of the House on
their votes for thirty bills
dealing with science matters. It
was noted by one of our number
that where congressional races are
extremely tight the \'93score card\'94
results conceivably could have an
impact.\par
}{\plain \f1\fs22 \par
}{\plain \f1\fs22 \tab }{\plain \b\f1\fs22 5. Immigration}{\plain
\f1\fs22 \tab This bill is
taking on qualities of ubiquity as
various members in the Houses seek
to use it as a vehicle to carry
their particular political or
ideological interests. Now the
bill has been modified in the
conference. The insidious (to
some) Gallegly amendment that
would have obviated support to the
progeny of undocumented aliens--
kept them out of school and
possibly denied them health
benefits as well-- was dropped,
and a handful of other amendments
added. They deal with Medicaid
and other issues and are not
specifically of concern to higher
education, but have aroused the
ire of the U.S. Student
Association and others in the
education world. Where this bill
will be dealt with is unclear.
Some think it will become part of
what was called the \'93Omnibus\'94
bill. There is concern that it is
sufficiently annoying to the White
House to generate a veto. The
idea horrifies the many Members of
Congress who want to conclude
their own necessary business as
soon as possible, certainly no
later than the first days of next
week, and go home to campaign for
re-election. It is expected that
there may be a cloture vote on
Monday, that would move the
process forward.\par
}{\plain \f1\fs22 \par
}{\plain \f1\fs22 Still a major concern to higher
education is the so called
\'93Hathaway\'94 issue that deals with

the prevailing wages one must pay
academic visitors from abroad.
For a while, the Department of
Labor had come up with the
interpretation that the industrial
standard should apply. This would
have guaranteed that visiting
foreign scholars would be paid
substantially more than their
American colleagues. It is
unlikely that universities could
afford that level and it would
have generated remarkable unrest
among American scholars who reside
in an constant state of unrest.
The issue was to be taken care of
legislatively, but language was
dropped out of the bill, and the
solution returned to the
Department of Labor which had
stated it was willing to solve the
problem through regulations. That
was an understanding, but it is
not clear that the Department will
go forward. (There was an
intermediate idea for the standard
of a combination of industry and
academia, still raising the rate
higher that university level.) \par
}{\plain \f1\fs22 \par
}{\plain \f1\fs22 Decisions on these issues are
generally being made in regional
offices, and they have tended to
back down because they anticipated
the central office making
regulations more reasonable for
the universities. If the central
office backs away from that
position, we may be back to
wrestling over these issues once
again. There is just no telling
where this will wind up, since
there is no federal cap on dumb.\par
}{\plain \f1\fs22 \par
}{\plain \f1\fs22 \tab }{\plain \b\f1\fs22 6. Jack Lein, M.D.\tab
}{\plain \f1\fs22 \tab On Wednesday, September 25,
the United States Senate, perhaps
sensing that in its current
atmosphere, it needed to do
something so positive that all
would approve, took time out to
deliver a tribute to Dr. Jack Lein
of the University of Washington.
The tribute was provoked by the

fact that Dr. Lein will retire at the end of this year from the University after 32 years of remarkable service. Before becoming embroiled for the past many years in \'93governmental relations\'94 Dr. Lein delivered over 3,000 babies during his tenure as a practicing obstetrician and gynecologist. Later, as a medical school dean, he created and enhanced continuing medical education at the University raising it to a preeminent role. As Vice President for Health Affairs he was instrumental in the creation the WAMI program that made available medical education across the Northwest and saved millions of dollars annually, and he was involved in more health and medical legislation and programs than this publication can afford the space to list.\par
}{\plain \f1\fs22 \par
}{\plain \f1\fs22 We have known him as a federal relations colleague. (None of us would presume to consider oneself a peer). No one who has accompanied him to a visit to a member of the Washington office delegation has failed to be amazed at the excitement and laughter and delight that greeted him. It is true that he tells a great many wonderful stories and an equal number of terrible jokes, but it has more to do with what Dr. Lein will tell you is personal relationships between the university representative and the people in Washington that are there to serve the citizenry back home including the university. \par
}{\plain \f1\fs22 \par
}{\plain \f1\fs22 We have read somewhere that a prophet is never honored in his own country, but we are certain that our colleagues at the University of Washington understand what they are about to lose as we do. We all wish him decades of good health and opportunities to generate trouble

as of old, and we look to the
possibilities of working together
in the future.\par
}{\plain \f1\fs22 \par
}{\plain \f1\fs22 \tab }{\plain \b\f1\fs22 7. Solomon Amendment}{\plain
\f1\fs22 \tab \tab This legislation was in
terrible shape from our
prospective until recently. Those
representing higher education
became convinced that it was
impossible to kill the bill, and
so energy turned to try to fix the
legislation and turn it to our
favor. One problem was the
dictatorial nature of the
legislation that automatically
declared facts without any
hearings. Now there is a clear
due process rule, a clear
procedure, 180 days after
enactment, with DOD responsible
for rule making.\par
}{\plain \f1\fs22 \par
}{\plain \f1\fs22 Another major concern was that a
subunit of an institution could
drag the entire institution down.
For example, a law school could
make the entire campus
responsible, or perhaps a single
campus in a system could make the
entire system responsible. This
has been modified so that each
subunit is responsible on its own.\par
}{\plain \f1\fs22 \par
}{\plain \f1\fs22 Of major concern from a dollar
point of view was the original
authority to allow recruiters to
demand data on students that
institutions did not have and
would have to procure at a major
expense. This data now has been
reduced to directory information
for the most part, such as name,
address, phone number, social
security, academic major, etc.\par
}{\plain \f1\fs22 \par
}{\plain \f1\fs22 Now the secretary must determine
whether allegations have any
validity to them rather than
assume them correct to be acted
upon. \par
}{\plain \f1\fs22 \par
}{\plain \f1\fs22 There are still problems, for
example, if an institution does

not have ROTC, it should not
automatically cut off funding
particularly if the absence is do
to the cutback of units by the
military branches. It should
require an active removal of ROTC
coupled with a probition of
students allowing to take the
program elsewhere in the vicinity
for an institution to be
considered liable. DOD has an
authorizing bill text with
permanent change in the Code,
while Labor/HHS/Education has it
in the current appropriation bill
as does the water and energy
legislation. Report language
could be extremely valuable in
clearing up some of the confusion.\par
}{\plain \f1\fs22 \par
}{\plain \f1\fs22 There is no doubt that we would
prefer no Solomon Amendment at
all, but the dogged work of a
number of our colleagues, in
particular, Terry Hartle of ACE,
has resulted in legislation that
we hope the institutions can live
with.\par
}{\plain \f1\fs22 \par
}{\plain \f1\fs22 (We had incomplete information
about activity in Connecticut in
which the state court prohibited
recruiters from the military to
come onto state property including
universities. It was believed
that such activity would be
preempted by the Solomon
amendment. It also was believed
that there are nine states that
have various kinds of legislation
related to this issue, but that
the Solomon Amendment would
prevail in any case.) \par
}{\plain \f1\fs22 \par
}{\plain \f1\fs22 \tab }{\plain \b\f1\fs22 8. ICIL}{\plain \f1\fs22 \tab
This is an
association of testing
laboratories. All private and for
profit. They have extended an
invitation to our community to
discuss the possibilities of
working out differences that would
fall in the general area of
unrelated business income tax

(UBIT). Readers will remember the
brouhaha of several years ago on
the subject. There are a number
of states that have laws passed
that prohibit universities from
engaging in anything that remotely
appears to be profit making. In
many cases, this came about from
what appeared to the state
legislatures to be inappropriate
activity in which some part of the
university, a book store sometimes
allegedly engaged in an activity
that took on a business in the
community and was able to compete
by not having to pay taxes. Many
institutions have responded by
relinquishing such ventures. Book
stores, for example, are more and
more frequently run by
professional book store operations
paying rent or some fee to the
university. This is also true of
fast food stores and other shops
in \'93many malls\'94 on the campus.
The university does not get into
the business, but simply rents out
space to businesses that students
are interested in having close by. \par
}{\plain \f1\fs22 \par
}{\plain \f1\fs22 Still there are questions raised
including some by the laboratory
people. One meeting has been held
to establish the areas of concern,
and further discussion will be
held with an eye toward possibly
resolving problems among ourselves
rather than resorting to the Hill
or the courts.\par
}{\plain \f1\fs22 \par
}{\plain \f1\fs22 \tab }{\plain \b\f1\fs22 9. Patents (HR3480 and
S1961)}{\plain \f1\fs22 \tab This legislation has
been hanging for a while without
very much movement. There is
opposition from small
universities. Sen. Hatch has
three options: to go to the
Omnibus bill, to stand alone or
attach it to an earlier bill that
is moving. This issue has lasted
for a long time. Schools have to
find if only universities are
affected and responses have been
side stepped. It seems likely

that time will run out in this
Congress at least.\par
}{\plain \f1\fs22 \par
}{\plain \f1\fs22 \tab }{\plain \b\f1\fs22 10. The Berne Treaty}{\plain
\f1\fs22 \tab (This is not tied to the
patent issue mentioned above, but
is in the same family.) Concerns
exist over Commerce Department
official Lehman going to
Switzerland to sign the treaty on
an issue where the Congress is
deadlocked. The AAU and NASULGC
have sent a letter to Congress to
this effect, and the NASULGC board
last week sent a letter to the
President asking that the signing
of the treaty be delayed until the
issues can be worked out. It is
expected that significant
attention will be given next year
when the differences can be
resolved in the U.S. Treaty
negotiations could go on in the
meantime.\par
}{\plain \f1\fs22 \par
}{\plain \f1\fs22 \tab }{\plain \b\f1\fs22 11. Education Funding}{\plain
\f1\fs22 .\tab Wednesday night, the Senate
filed the CR bill adding $3.5B to
educational programs. In this
provision, Pell grants would get
$5.919B allowing a $2700 maximum
award. This compares to $4.914
and a $2470 max. Work study would
increase by $213M to $830M. SEOG
remains at $583. Perkins go up
from FY\'9296 by $65M to $158M.
SSIG rises by 29 to 50. TRIO
rises to 500, an increase of 37
over last year. Direct loan gets
the $491M administrative funds it
needs, an increase of $55M. And
there are increases throughout the
elementary, secondary programs
including the battle ground of
Goals 2000 an increase of $141 to
$191. Now you can ask where does
the Congress get this money from
and still manage to maintain the
objective of balancing the budget
in the requisite number of years?
First there is a $1.3B reserve
which has been held on for some
time in anticipation of its need
here. There are some DOD dollars

that may be shifted though which
ones specifically remain unclear.
Of course, there is always the
\'93selling of the spectrum,\'94 the
congressional equivalent of a
Dogpatch ham.\par
}{\plain \f1\fs22 \par
}{\plain \f1\fs22 There is no Javits money. There
may be a new Javits competition,
since there are funds in the
graduate program area. Congress
may have to order the Department
to hold the competition with about
$5M. Of course some new programs
have been created. Undergraduate
fellowships named after Sen.
Edmund Muskie and one after George
W. Bush. It does not appear that
they have been authorized, but we
all know about the question \'93where
does a gorilla sleep? It appears
that these funds will come out of
FIPSE. (Oh yes, we hear that $3M
has been set aside for Calvin
Coolidge Institute.)\par
}{\plain \b\f1\fs22 \par
}{\plain \b\f1\fs22 \tab 11. Potpourri}{\plain \f1\fs22 \tab There was
about two weeks of anxiety over
Experimental Sites. This is a
program created to allow
institutions to handle regulations
with some flexibility that would
save the campuses dollars and
achieve the objective of the
regulation at the same time.
There was talk about removing the
program entirely including those
150 or so institutions that were
participating in it or just stop
adding programs to it. However,
negotiations between the
Department and the Congress
succeeded in having the changes
moves out and the program remains
in tact.\par
}{\plain \f1\fs22 \par
}{\plain \f1\fs22 Sallie Mae is still up for
privatization. It is reported
that Treasury Secretary Rubin
wants to see it privatized. There
is some opposition to it based
perhaps on its origins and the
notion that it was not intended to
become a private profit making

operation.\par
}{\plain \f1\fs22 \par
}{\plain \f1\fs22 There is unclarity on how the
leadership will handle the final
legislation. Some think they will
send the Membership home for the
weekend and perhaps a day or so
more so that there can be less
confusion and questioning while
the final text is put into shape
and then have them come back to
vote the legislation. It\'92s not
clear.\par
}{\plain \f1\fs22 \par
}{\plain \f1\fs22 \tab }{\plain \b\f1\fs22 12. PCAST}{\plain \f1\fs22
\tab \tab The
President\'92s science and technology
advisory group met Thursday and
Friday and Dr. Gibbons, head of
OSTP announced that the President
has signed off on a Presidential
review directorate. The issue is
American research and technology
has conducted by America\'92s
universities. The federal
employees on the National Science
and Technology council will be
responsible for conducting it.
NIH director, Varmus, will chair
and report in June 1997. Also
participating will be Dr. Charles
Vest, President of MIT and Dr.
Judith Rodent president of Penn.
The review will cover all aspects
including government regulations.
The Ph.D. situation and anything
else related to research. \par
}{\plain \f1\fs22 \par
}{\plain \f1\fs22 One concern expressed was an
increasing procurement attitude on
the part of government staff.
(There is a three-page document
available from our office.)\par
}{\plain \f1\fs22 \par
}{\plain \f1\fs22 \tab }{\plain \b\f1\fs22 13. DOD}{\plain \f1\fs22 \tab
They are still
looking for their $400M to balance
off things and this could result
in a cut in research.\par
}{\plain \f1\fs22 \par
}{\plain \f1\fs22 \tab }{\plain \b\f1\fs22 14. NSEP}{\plain \f1\fs22 \tab
The National
Security Education Programs also
known as the Boren program has

undergone all kinds of travails in
the last couple of years. It now
contains the language that allows
the program to start operating.
The program has a trust fund. The
interest on the fund is used to
fund undergraduate and graduate
scholarships for students in areas
relating to international
activities.\par
}{\plain \f1\fs22 \par
\tab }{\plain \b\f1\fs22 15. 127\tab }{\plain \f1\fs22 This has been
signed into law as part of the
small business tax bill. It is a
one year retroactive action
covering all of 1995. For
graduate students, it goes to June
1996. For undergraduates to May
1997. There is some language that
may be interpreted so that courses
that begin prior to the end of
June of 1996 could qualify. At
this moment in history, it seems
meet to have some historical
comments on the events just ended.\par
}{\plain \f1\fs22 \par
}{\plain \f1\fs22 \par
}{\plain \f1\fs22 \'93If America ever passes out as a
great nation, we ought to put on
out tomb stone: American died from
a delusion that she had moral
leadership.\'94 - Will Rogers\par
}{\plain \f1\fs22 \par
}{\plain \f1\fs22 \'93We have plenty of confidence in
this country, but we are a little
short of good men to place our
confidence in.\'94\tab - Will Rogers\par
}{\plain \f1\fs22 \par
}{\plain \f1\fs22 \par
}{\plain \f1\fs22 \par
}{\plain \f1\fs22 \par
}{\plain \f1\fs22 \'93Nothing will do more for our
national health than a feeling
that we are engaged in enterprises
touched with some kind of nobility
or granduer.\'94 - Richard Goodwin\par
}{\plain \f1\fs22 \par
}{\plain \f1\fs22 \'93There is luxury in self-reproach...when we blame
ourselves, we feel no one else has
the right to blame us.\'94 - Oscar
Wilde\par
}{\plain \f1\fs22 \par
}{\plain \f1\fs22 \'93It is just as important that
business keep out of government as

that government keep out of
business.\'94 - Herbert Hoover\par
}{\plain \f1\fs22 \par
}{\plain \f1\fs22 \'93No physician can cure the blind
in mind\'94\par
}{\plain \f1\fs22 \par
}{\plain \f1\fs22 \'93Life is not a spectacle or a
feast; it is a predicament.\'94 -
George Santayana\par
}{\plain \f1\fs22 \par
}{\plain \f1\fs22 \'93Man is the missing link between
the ape and the human being.\'94 -
(Author unknown)\par
}{\plain \f1\fs22 \par
}}================== ATTACHMENT 1 ==================
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:
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Received: from conversion.pmdf.eop.gov by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.0-4 #6879)
id <01IA4XP8QQJK002ZFW@PMDF.EOP.GOV> for clendenin_b@a1.eop.gov; Tue,
01 Oct 1996 17:31:55 -0400 (EDT)
Received: from storm.eop.gov (storm.eop.gov)
by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.0-4 #6879) id <01IA4XOOXT0W002TOJ@PMDF.EOP.GOV> for
clendenin_b@a1.eop.gov; Tue, 01 Oct 1996 17:31:28 -0400 (EDT)
Received: from nchemail.nche.edu by STORM.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.0-7 #6879)
id <01IA4XH745O200007K@STORM.EOP.GOV> for clendenin_b@a1.eop.gov; Tue,
01 Oct 1996 17:28:42 -0700 (MST)
Received: by nchemail.nche.edu (5.65/DEC-Ultrix/4.3) id AA27692; Tue,
01 Oct 1996 15:40:36 -0400
Received: from cc:Mail by nasulgc.nche.edu id AA844210293; Tue,
01 Oct 1996 15:49:17 -0400 (edt)
================= END ATTACHMENT 1 =================

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (XCHANGE MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME: 3-OCT-1996 13:00:51.00

SUBJECT: Weekly Report for October 6-11

TO: Stefanie Sanford (CN=Stefanie Sanford/OU=WHO/O=GOV [Cabinet Affairs])
READ:UNKNOWN

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 [DOC])
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

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3

#9

4
8:30a Senior
Staff Meeting

#9

5
ELECTION DAY

#9

6

#9

7
TBD Senior
Leadership
Meeting

#9

8

#9

9

$8

#8

#9

#9

#9

#9

#9

#9

$8

#8

10

#9

11
VETERANS DAY

#9

12

#9

13

#9

14

#9

15

#9

16

$8

#8

#9

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#9

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#9

$8

#8

17

#9

18

PM Fly to
Knoxville
Drive to
Jefferson City

#9

19
JEFFERSON CITY,
TN
9:30

-10:30
Carson

-Newman
College
Celebration for
Dr Maddox
KEYNOTE
10:30

-1:00
Reception and
Luncheon
Fly to WDC
6:00

-9:00
Satellite Town
Meeting

#9

20
11:00

-12:00
TIMSS/NCES Press
Conf REMARKS
TBD Peace Corps?
World Wise
Schools Day

#9

21
GEORGIA
CALIFORNIA

ATLANTA
TBD Improving

America?s Schools
Conference SPEECH
1;30

-4:28 Fly to

SAN DIEGO
6:00

-8:00 San
Diego Chamber of
Commerce SPEECH

#9

22
CALIFORNIA

LOS ANGELES
12:00

-2:00 Los
Angeles Schools
Reading Program
Kick

-Off REMARKS

#9

23

$8

#8

#9

#9

#9

#9

#9

#9

$8

#8

24

#9

25

#9

26

#9

27

#9

28
THANKSGIVING

#9

29

#9

30

$8

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

==================== ATTACHMENT 2 ====================
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:
RESET 212
PRINTER
FONT
10_POINT_
ROMAN
TOP EVEN
as of \d
October 1996 ? Secretary Richard Riley

#8

Su
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#9

Monday

#9

Tuesday

#9

Wednesday

#9

Thursday

#9

Friday

#9

Saturday

$8

#8

#9

#9

M C Gumbleton

#9

Ed Prewitt

#9

Ed Prewitt

#9

Jay Blanchard

#9

Jay Blanchard

$8

#8

#9

#9

1
9:30

-10:30 21st
Century Teachers
Kick

-Off Press
Conf REMARKS
11:00

-12:00 Free
Access Meeting
12:00

-1:00
Senior Staff
Lunch

1:30

-2:00
Briefing for
Michigan trip
2:00

-2:30 Meet
w/ Goals 2000
staff

#9

2
8:10

-9:50 am Fly
to Detroit
DEARBORN, MI
11:00

-1:00
Challenge Grant
Announcements
REMARKS
Advance: Mary
Claire Gumbleton
1:55

-3:20 Fly to
WDC

#9

3
10:00

-10:30 PCSD
Meeting w/ Mike
Smith
10:30

-11:00 SC
School To Work
Taping
11:00

-11:30 NV&CA
trip briefing

11:30

-12:00
Briefing for NY
Times Intv.
12:00

-12:30
Interview w/ NY
Times
1:00

-2:00 DC
Charter Board
Meeting
2:00

-2:30 Meet w/
Chinese Minister
of Education
3:30

-7:32 Fly to
Las Vegas

#9

4
NEVADA
LAS VEGAS
10:00

-11:30
Back

-to

-School
Event w/ Gov.
Miller per
JDavis REMARKS
Advance: Shawn
Polk

1:00

-2:20 Fly to
Oakland, CA
CALIFORNIA
BERKELEY
5:30

-8:00 UC
Dinner KEYNOTE
Advance: Jen
Peck
RON: BERKELEY

#9

5
CALIFORNIA
WALNUT CRK (p)
10:00

-11:00
California
Democrats Event

SANTA ROSA (p)
12:00

-1:00 Event
for Michela
Alioto
(CA

-01) REMARKS
PM Fly to WDC

$8

#8

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#9

Kitty Signs

#9

Kitty Signs

#9

Ed Prewitt

#9

Ed Prewitt

#9

MC Gumbleton

#9

MC Gumbleton

$8

#8

6
HARTFORD, CT
1:00

-4:10 Fly to
Hartford
5:00

-6:00 Debate
Briefing

9:00

-10:00
Presidential
Debate
RON Hartford, CT

#9

7
10:35

-11:52a Fly
to WDC
1:00

-2:00 Meeting
w/ IASA
Conference
Presenters &
Senior Officers
2:45

-3:00 Drop by
Press Briefing
3:00

-3:45 Budget
Meeting
3:45

-4:00 Hold
4:00

-5:00 Meet w/
ED Groups
5:00

-5:30
Reception w/ ED
Groups

#9

8
CLEVELAND, OH
8:35

-9:40 Fly to
Cleveland from

BWI
11:00

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

12:00

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

-4:00
Challenge Grant
Conference
w/Cong Sawyer
REMARKS
Advance: Mary
Claire Gumbleton
5:00

-7:00 Cong.
Sawyer FR (p)
REMARKS
RON Clevelend

#9

9
FLORIDA (p)
8:30

-11:16 Fly
to Tampa
LARGO,FL
12:00

-1:00 Visit
21st Century
Learning Ctr
Largo HS
REMARKS
2:00

-3:00 Debate
Briefing
ST. PETERSBURG
9:00

-10:00 Vice
Presidential
Debate

#9

10
7:15

-8:50 Fly to
Charlotte, NC
CONCORD, NC (p)
11:00

-12:00
School Event for
Bill Hefner
(NC

-08) REMARKS
12:00

-1:00 FR for
Bill Hefner

3:10

-4:20 Fly to
WDC

#9

11
WDC
9:00

-9:45
Alliance for
Arts Education
Press Conf
REMARKS

12:20

-1:56 Fly
to Minneapolis
MINNESOTA (p)
4:00

-5:00
Minneapolis DFL
FR REMARKS
6:15

-9:41 Fly to
Newark

#9

12
PRINCETON,NJ
11:15

-1:00p
Dodge Foundation
Parents as
Partners SPEECH

Advance: Shawn
Polk

1:30

-2:30
NETDAY/NJ
2:30

-3:30 Drive
to Newark
Airport
4:05

-5:13 Fly to
WDC
RON WDC

$8

#9

$8

#8

John Funderburk

#9

Ed Prewitt

#9

Ed Prewitt

#9

Kitty Signs

#9

John Funderburk

#9

Jay Blanchard

#9

MC Gumbleton

$8

#8

13

#9

14
COLUMBUS DAY
4:30

-5:30 Fly to
RALEIGH, NC (p)
6:00

-7:00 FR for
Bob Etheridge
(NC

-2) REMARKS

#9

15
RALEIGH,NC
9:00

-11:00
School Visit
w/Bob Etheridge
REMARKS
12:25

-1:21 Fly
to WDC
6:00

-9:00
Satellite Town
Meeting REMARKS
(Congress
Adjourns)

#9

16

CALIFORNIA
12:15

-4:28p Fly

to SAN DIEGO
6:00

-7:00
Presidential
Debate

#9

17
8:00a

-3:28pFly to
WDC
4:30

-5:00
Teacher?s Forum
REMARKS

#9

18
MACON, GA (p)
9:00

-12:45 Fly
to Macon, GA
12:45

-1:30 FR
Event for Jim
Wiggins (GA

-08)
REMARKS
1:45

-2:30 School
Visit w/Jim
Wiggans
TENTATIVE
3:40

-6:10p Fly
to CHARLOTTE, NC
7:00

-8:00 FR for
Mike Daisley

#9

19
SOUTH CAROLINA

AM NETDAY
REMARKS
Advance: John
Funderburk
TENTATIVE
SC Dem Party FR

$8

#9

$8

#8

MC Gumbleton

#9

Shawn Polk

#9

Kitty Signs

#9

MC Gumbleton

#9

Jay Blanchard

#9

Jay Blanchard

#9

MC Gumbleton

$8

#8

20
S CAROLINA

9:00

-2:00 DNS
2:30

-5:55 Fly to
PORTLAND,OR (p)
6:30

-7:30 Oregon
Dem Party FR
REMARKS

RON: SAN
FRANCISCO

#9

21
SAN FRANCISCO

12:00

-1:00
Improving
America?s Schools
Conference per
Kohlmoos SPEECH
Advance: Jay
Blanchard
2:50

-11:42 Fly to
Augusta, GA
RON Augusta

#9

22
AUGUSTA, GA (p)
11:30

-12:30 FR
for David Bell
REMARKS
1:00

-2:00 School
visit w/ David
Bell (GA

-10)
REMARKS

3:00

-5:52 Fly to
WDC
RON WDC

#9

23
SYRACUSE, NY (p)
8:20

-11:08 Fly
to Syracuse, NY
11:30

-12:30

School visit w/
Marty Mack
(NY

-25) REMARKS
12:45

-1:30 FR
for Marty Mack
REMARKS
2:05

-3:30 Fly to
BWI
RON WDC

#9

24
9:00

-12:00 DNS

7:35

-9:00 Fly to
Omaha
RON Council
Bluffs, IA

#9

25
IOWA(p)
COUNCIL BLUFFS
9:00

-10:00 Event
w/ Tom Harkin
DES MOINES
12:00

-2:00
Events w/ Sen.
Tom Harkin
REMARKS

4:00

-6:30 Fly to

WDC

#9

26
BOSTON (p)
AM Fly to Boston
1:00

-2:00 NETDAY
w/ Sen. John
Kerrey REMARKS

4:30

-5:55 Fly to
Philadelphia
VALLEY FORGE, PA
7:00

-10:00 PA
PTA Dinner
KEYNOTE
10:17

-12:12
Train to WDC
Advance: Shawn
Polk
RON WDC

$8

#9

$8

#8

Jay Blanchard

#9

MC Gumbleton

#9

Kitty Signs

#9

MC Gumbleton

#9

Jay Blanchard

#9

#9

$8

#8

27

#9

28

NEW YORK (p)
9:00

-10:20 Fly to
ISLIP, LI
11:00

-2:00 Events
for Nora Bredes
REMARKS
3:10

-4:45 Fly to
WDC

#9

29
NEWARK, NJ
2:30

-4:30 Video
Conference re
Media Literacy
SPEECH

Advance: Jay
Blanchard

#9

30
TENNESSEE (p)

8:00

-10:00 Hold
for CNN Mock
Election per:
Rick Miller

#9

31
(Halloween)
TBD Hold for
JHeumann

#9

Nov 1
MASS.
Events for John
Kerrey

#9

$8

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

==================== ATTACHMENT 3 ====================
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_COURIER
October 3, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR LEON PANETTA, THE WHITE HOUSE
FROM: Richard W. Riley
SUBJECT: Weekly Report for October 6 - 12

KEY DEPARTMENT NEWS

? FY 1997 Appropriations: The omnibus appropriations bill signed September 30 provides over $26.3 billion for the Department, which is $743 million more than the President's request, $3 billion more than the Senate Appropriations Committee

-approved bill would have provided, and $3.6 billion more than the House

-passed bill would have provided. The bill includes $491 million for GOALS 2000, a forty percent increase over the 1996 level; $200 million for School

-to

-Work, up eleven

percent; $200 million for the new Technology Challenge Fund initiative; $7.2 billion for Title I grants to local education agencies including a forty percent increase in aid to districts with high concentrations of students living in poverty; and increases in a number of other Department programs.

? College Board and ETS Agree to Modify PSAT: The Department's Office for Civil Rights (OCR) announced an agreement October 1 under which the College Board and the Educational Testing Service (ETS) would add a multiple choice writing component to the Preliminary Scholastic Assessment Test, which most college

-bound students take in their sophomore year. The agreement resolves a complaint by advocates for test equity that the test discriminates against girls, who on average perform less well on the exam than do boys; because test results determine the pool of students eligible for National Merit Scholarships, the discrepancy results in fewer scholarships under the program for girls than for boys, even though girls' average high school and college grades are higher. Some advocates for female examinees are dissatisfied with the resolution, which they say will not fully address the problem. ETS and the College Board also agreed to study the addition of a high school grades component to their scoring formula. OCR will monitor the implementation of the

agreement through 2001; if the disparity is not eliminated, OCR may seek other remedies.

? Reissue of Peer Sexual Harassment Guidelines: The Department October 3 will reissue unchanged its peer sexual harassment guidelines. Two cases of young children being suspended for alleged sexual harassment have received substantial national press attention in recent weeks. The cases, involving minor but unwanted displays of affection to classmates by a six

-year

-old in Lexington, NC, and a seven

-year

-old in Queens, NY, have stirred controversy about application of sexual harassment policies to such young children.

? Improving America's Schools Conferences: The first of three regional conferences sponsored by the Department took place September 24

-26 in St. Louis. Other regional conferences are in San Francisco, October 20

-22, and Atlanta, November 20

-22.
? Back

-to

-School Event: Secretary Riley will make remarks at
an October 4 event with Governor Miller in NV.
? UC Dinner: Secretary Riley will keynote this event at
Berkeley October 4.
? Ohio Community College Event: Secretary Riley will visit
Lorraine Community College in Cleveland with Congressman Sherrod
Brown October 8.
? Appearances for House and Senate Candidates: The Secretary
is scheduled to appear at campaign events for Michela Alioto in
CA, October 5; Congressman Tom Sawyer in OH, October 8;
Congressman Bill Hefner in NC, October 10; Bob Etheridge in NC,
October 14; Jim Wiggins in GA, October 18; David Bell in GA,
October 22; Marty Mack in New York, October 23; Senator Harkin in
IA, October 25; Nora Bredes, in New York October 28; and Senator
John Kerry in MA November 1.
? Alliance for Arts Education: The Secretary will participate
in a news conference with this organization October 11.
? Dodge Foundation Parents as Partners: Secretary Riley will
speak to this group October 12 in Princeton.
? Net Days: Secretary Riley is scheduled to participate in
Net Days October 12 in Princeton, NJ; October 19 in SC; and
October 26 with Senator Kerry in Boston.
? Satellite Town Meeting: The next event is scheduled for
October 15.
? ED Teacher Forum: 119 exemplary teachers from across the
country will participate in this October 16

-18
Department

-sponsored event designed to promote cooperation
between the

Department and the country's best teachers and to encourage those
teachers' participation in local reform initiatives. Secretary
Riley is scheduled to address the Forum October 17.
AGENCY WORK ON PRESIDENTIAL INITIATIVES

? Presidential Honors Scholarships: Senator Biden introduced
the bill in the Senate September 26, and Congressman McHale
introduced the bill in the House September 27.
? GOALS 2000: The Department announced September 26 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.
? Technology Challenge Grants: The Secretary announced awards
October 2 in Michigan. Secretary Riley will participate in an
Akron, OH, challenge grant conference with Congressman Sawyer
October 8.

? Charter Schools Grants: Grants to 19 states and the District of Columbia are scheduled to be announced October 3.
NOTABLE CONGRESSIONAL ACTIVITY

? CAREERS/Workforce Development: The House September 27 passed a bill amending the Older Americans Act which would extend vocational and adult education programs for another year; the bill is awaiting consideration in the Senate. The omnibus appropriations bill signed September 30 contained a provision allowing privatization of Sallie Mae and Connie Lee.
? Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA). The omnibus appropriations bill reauthorized IDEA through FY 1997.
SECRETARY'S SCHEDULE

Please see attachment.
SUB

-CABINET SCHEDULE

Please see attachment.
PRESS/MEDIA INQUIRIES

? Department Officials Interviewed: Secretary Riley's September 21 speech to the Washington Urban League's "Parent Expo" was covered by the Washington Post and the Washington Intruder. The Secretary was interviewed September 24 by Education Week. The September 26 Adult Literacy Awards event was

covered by Conus, Cox Newspapers, Cox Broadcast, the Cleveland Plain Dealer and the Report on Literacy Programs. The September 26 NetDay96 kick

-off was covered by Channel 8 (NBC), NBC Radio, CSI (PBS), Communication Today, Telecom Radio, Newsbytes, and Electric School.
FOIA REQUESTS

There is nothing new to report this week.
================= END ATTACHMENT 3 =================

Clinton Presidential Records
Automated Records Management System
[EMAIL] and Tape Restoration Project [Email]

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies a responsive email, already made available within another collection.

Collection: 2016-0941-F

Bucket: Default

Creation Date: 1996-10-03

Subject: Weekly Report

Creator: Andrew Mayock CN=Andrew Mayock/O=Department of the Treasury [UNKNOWN]