

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. paper	re: Congressional Q&As [partial] (3 pages)	04/03/1997	b(7)(E)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Bobbie Greene
OA/Box Number: 14741

FOLDER TITLE:

White House Staffing April 1997

2012-0872-S

rc914

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

April 7, 1997

DATE: April 3, 1997ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 9:00 a.m.

Ada Posey Testimony and Questions and Answers
 SUBJECT: from House Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☒	☐	McCURRY	☒	☐
BOWLES	☒	☐	McGINTY	☒	☐
McLARTY	☒	☐	NASH	☒	☐
PODESTA	☒	☐	RUFF	☒	☐
MATHEWS	☒	☐	SMITH	☒	☐
RAINES	☒	☐	REED	☒	☐
BAER	☒	☐	SOSNIK	☒	☐
ECHAVESTE	☒	☐	LEWIS	☒	☐
EMANUEL	☒	☐	YELLEN	☒	☐
GIBBONS	☒	☐	STREETT	☒	☐
HALE	☒	☐	SPERLING	☒	☐
HERMAN	☒	☐	HAWLEY	☒	☐
HIGGINS	☒	☐	WILLIAMS	☒	☐
HILLEY	☒	☐	RADD	☒	☐
KLAIN	☒	☐	Torkelson	☐	☒
BERGER	☒	☐		☐	☐
LINDSEY	☒	☐		☐	☐

REMARKS: Please read this numbered copy carefully, make edits and initial them on this copy, and return to this office by Monday, April 7, 9:00 a.m. If you have no edits/comments, please initial your copy and return it

RESPONSE: _____

to this office.

Staff Secretary
 Ext. 6-2702

rec'd 4-3-97
5:24pm
11-17

Congressman Michael P. Forbes

In reviewing the 1998 budget requests for the White House Office and Special Assistance to the President, I noticed that increases are being sought for personnel compensation - \$883 thousand for the White House Office and \$117 thousand for the Vice President's Office. In the budget, the increases are attributed to the desire of the President and Vice President to offer competitive salaries to enable the White House to continue to attract high quality employees.

- 1. To what extent, has the current pay scale at the White House hindered hiring quality people?**
- A. Many staff members have not received a salary increase in four years. To retain these individuals, the President and Vice President need the ability to offer some salary increases. Additionally, the White House Office and Special Assistance to the President (Office of the Vice President) have continued to hold salary levels below that of the Bush Administration. In the employment marketplace today, it is difficult to attract qualified employees at salary levels that are nearly five years old.

While the pay scale has not hindered the quality of personnel, it has had a significant impact on retaining current staff and attracting new employees. At times, the White House Office and Office of the Vice President have had to delay filling vacancies while a qualified candidate willing to accept the salary level was found. Often, individuals are only able to commit to a one year stay and then move back to higher paying positions elsewhere in the government or private sector.

This increase is a start toward correcting this situation.

- 2. How many detailees from other federal agencies are working at the White House? What kind of services are they providing?**

- A. As of February 25, 1997, there were 80 Other Government Employees, including detailees, stationed at the White House Office. The great majority are providing candidate search and placement services in the Presidential Personnel Office and vetting and related services in the White House Counsel's Office.

- 3. Can you provide the Committee with an update on the staffing of the Executive Office of the President? Using your definition of the White House, how many current full-time employee equivalents are on the payroll?**

- A. Current staffing at the Executive Office of the President (excluding the Office of Management and Budget and the United States Trade Representative, which are covered by the President's Executive Order mandating cabinet level agency staffing reductions), as of February 25, 1997, is 1,140. There are 906 on-board staff and 234 Other Government Employees. Of this total, there are 383 on-board staff and 80 Other Government Employees in the White House Office.

4. What office within the Executive Office of the President is responsible for maintaining employee records, i.e. hiring, letters of commendation, retirement, etc.? And who has access to those records?

A. The Office of Administration, Human Resources Management Division, which is staffed by career civil servants, maintains all Official Personnel Folders. The Human Resources staff has access to these records. Employees have access to their own folders, and supervisors in their chain of command may from time to time need access to an employee folder.

Hiring records for competitive service hiring are maintained by the same office. Human Resources staff and Office of Personnel Management evaluators have access to these files.

Records of retirement counseling are maintained by the retirement counselor in the Human Resources Management Division. Access to an individual's retirement records is restricted to that individual and the retirement counselor.

Congressman Ernest J. Istook

Questions for the Office of Administration:

5. Please provide a detailed accounting for the funds spent on the White House office Data Base.

A. Below is a summary chart of WhoDB costs. These costs do not include EOP staff time, as staff time is not tracked by projects.

	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997 as of 3/31/97	Total
Hardware	\$238,345	\$37,430	\$0	\$0	\$275,775
Software	82,363	21,440	0	0	103,803
Contractor Support	38,745	45,440	0	0	84,185
Subtotal	\$359,453	\$104,310	\$0	\$0	\$463,763
Ongoing Operations & Maintenance	0	22,571	151,299	48,055	221,925
TOTAL COSTS	\$359,453	\$126,881	\$151,299	\$48,055	685,688

6. **Please provide to the Committee every memorandum which Patsy Thomasson received concerning paid volunteers working at the White House.**
 - A. In response to a March 4, 1997 letter from two members of the Subcommittee, documents relating to paid volunteers working at the White House were provided to the Subcommittee on March 10 and March 14, 1997. These documents would include such responsive memoranda as the White House has been able to identify.
7. **Please provide to the Committee all the minutes of meetings which Patsy Thomasson attended where the issue of paid volunteers was discussed.**
 - A. See response to Question #6; we are unaware of any such responsive documents.
8. **Please provide to the Committee every memorandum which Patsy Thomasson sent concerning paid volunteers at the White House.**
 - A. See response to Question #6.
9. **Who within the White House made the decision to allow volunteers paid by the Democratic National Committee to work at the White House? What was the chain of command for this decision? Please provide all memoranda, minutes of meetings, and written policies which made up this decision.**
 - A. We have not located any memoranda that record a "decision" to accept the services of volunteers paid by outside organizations, including political organizations, any more than we have located such memoranda for a "decision" to accept detailees, volunteers, consultants, experts, or the many other categories of employees whose services the White House is permitted to accept or employ. Accordingly, our best information comes from staff and former staff whose recollections are more than four years old. We understand that the "decision" to continue the White House practice of accepting volunteers in the employ of outside organizations was made by the Office of Management and Administration and the Chief of Staff's Office, after consulting with the Counsel's Office regarding what the law permitted.
10. **Please provide copies of all memoranda which the paid volunteers from the Democratic National Committee produced while they were working at the White House.**
 - A. [Pending discussions with Subcommittee on scope and burdensomeness].

Volunteers in the White House

- 11. Who in the White House supervised the paid volunteers? How many paid employees are there working in the White House? Are the volunteers from the private sector, DNC?**
- A. In response to a March 4, 1997 letter from two members of the Subcommittee, a table listing paid volunteers at the White House, Office of the Vice President and Office of Policy Development was submitted to the Subcommittee on March 10, 1997, and updated on March 12, 1997. That table includes the information requested here.
- 12. Did the volunteers have access to the White House office Data Base? Who has access to the White House office Data Base? What is the clearance level?**
- A. See response to Question #11.

The Database Controversy

- 13. Can you please explain what role the First Lady played in the development of the database at the White House and exactly what is the purpose of this database? Who has or would have had access to this database?**
- A. The White House Office Database (WhoDB) is a comprehensive database that serves as a resource for names, addresses, and other related information for communicating with and tracking persons with whom the President and White House officials correspond and interact.

WhoDB was designed to remedy a decades-old problem that had created great inefficiency and required widespread duplication of efforts. Over two dozen separate databases had been developed by prior Administrations to track names and addresses of employees, constituents and other persons who had contact with the White House. None of these systems were linked or technologically compatible. The goal of the new system was to link offices to one database, boosting the exchange of ideas, improving outreach follow-up with the public, and increasing responsiveness to the President.

White House offices and employees who interact with outside individuals and organizations use the database as a tool to record relevant contact information, develop lists, and plan for future events. There are fields for name, address, telephone number, region, issues of particular interest, Social Security number, and date of birth. Other fields include the industrial, governmental or professional field with which an individual is associated, marital status, contacts with the President and other principals, and, for an individual attending a White House event, special assistance needs.

The Social Office, the primary user of WhoDB, uses the system to manage events, including creating invitation lists, generating lists to clear guests into the Complex, tracking attendance at White House events, and producing RSVP and gate lists, etc. Access to WhoDB is password-protected, and only a limited number of White House employees with an official need have been granted access.

The First Lady was generally supportive of the concept and purpose of WhoDB. Like most of her predecessors, the First Lady has been closely involved in the work of the Social Office and with social and other events at the White House, and was interested in ensuring that accurate lists were maintained of guests who visited the White House or had contact with the First Family.

14. **If the White House is supporting Miss Scott's efforts (as the First Lady's memo indicates) in helping the DNC build a computer base identical to the one the White House is developing, then at what time during the day is Miss Scott helping the DNC? It seems to me that she must be working and being paid through taxpayer dollars. Please correct me if I am wrong.**

- A. We assume that the reference to "the First Lady's memo" is to a June 28, 1994 from Marsha Scott to the First Lady and others, which discusses a number of databases.

Contrary to the assertion in the question, the memo does not discuss "helping the DNC build a computer base identical to the one the White House is developing." Instead, the memo indicates that Ms. Scott suggests that the DNC database should be compatible with a campaign database yet to be developed:

"My team and I are also engaged in conversations with the DNC about the new system they are proposing. We have asked that their system be modeled after whatever system we decide to use outside the White House. I need you to make very clear to them that their system must be technologically compatible, if not the same, as whatever system we decide to use for political purposes later on." (emphasis added)

As a historical matter, we are informed that the DNC did not in fact develop a new database, and that Ms. Scott did not do work on the database that was eventually used by the Clinton-Gore reelection campaign.

With regard to the possibility of Ms. Scott's working on DNC or campaign databases during the workday, the Hatch Act has long permitted White House employees to do political work during the work day and in government buildings. The White House has, however, voluntarily established a rule that federal employees should perform 40 hours of official work each week, in addition to any political activity in which they engage.

15. **Do you have a listing of all DNC and White House shared employees? How is the time split between the White House and DNC?**

A. In response to a March 4, 1997 letter from two members of the Subcommittee, a table listing paid volunteers at the White House, Office of Vice President and Office of Policy Development was submitted to the Subcommittee on March 10, 1997, and updated on March 12, 1997. Although most of the DNC volunteers worked full-time at the White House, it is our understanding that some of these volunteers may have split their time between the White House and DNC in the early part of this Administration.

Committee Questions

16. **You are asking the Committee to unfence the 1997 appropriation for computer upgrades on the basis that, if the committee fails to release these funds, significant problems will occur which will seriously hamper the ability of the EOP to support the President and the institution of the Presidency. The Committee takes these statements seriously. Referring to the letter of February 28, 1997 sent by Ada Posey to Chairman Kolbe regarding the EOP's Five Year Information Technology Plan:**

The Committee has fenced a total of \$966,700 in EOP funds (WHO, OVP, NSC, OPD, and OA), which were intended to maintain current operational systems and to enable OVP to upgrade disk space on servers to maintain operations. As we have represented to the Committee, these funds were not intended as technology investments, but only to provide the funds necessary to operate the current EOP information systems. The fencing of these funds is precluding the necessary maintenance of desktop computers and software in the effected agencies, precluding the maintenance of the EOP network hardware and software, and precluding the maintenance of the EOP computer complex security systems hardware and software.

The following answers address some of the problems of maintaining the present EOP systems in working condition and providing the current levels of service, in light of the fenced funds:

A) **What are the current external threats to the EOP computer systems and Internet connections? Specifically, what threats have you experienced this fiscal year? What are the expected threats in the event that this money is not unfenced?**

In response to these questions pertaining to security threats, we are providing a general discussion of external threats to the EOP computer systems. Providing specific data relating to these threats may invite further security threats. We are available to discuss these important security issues and specific data with the Subcommittee in person.

In general there are four types of external threats to the EOP computer systems: denial of service, mail spoofing, mail storming or bombing, and content tampering.

1. Denial of service attacks result in a disruption of Internet service to and from the EOP. During a successful disruption, Internet users could not access the White House Web site nor could EOP users access the Internet.
2. Electronic mail "spoofing" is the practice of sending an e-mail with a false return address, so that it appears that the e-mail was sent by another person. A spoofed e-mail, for example, can appear to have been generated by the President, Vice President, or other EOP user. Spoofing is accomplished by redirecting mail from the White House Internet mail server, giving the Internet electronic mail the appearance that it originated from the EOP and the White House. As more and more business within the EOP is conducted over the Internet, spoofing represents a serious burden to our computer systems and, potentially, can mislead unwary recipients.
3. Electronic mail "storming" or "bombing" is the effect of several hundred to several thousand pieces of identical electronic mail being delivered to EOP within a very short time span. This type of threat can effectively shut down the Internet electronic mail flow to and from the White House.
4. Content tampering by Internet hackers could occur on White House Web page. These are attempts to change the Web page content to something which generally is offensive and misleading to users viewing the Web site. In addition, these types of network break-in attempts dramatically slow down operations or even lead to disabling the entire EOP network while recovering from this type of intrusion. Several other government agencies have already experienced this problem.

The EOP computer systems experience these types of threats on a daily basis. As new techniques are engineered to attempt break-ins to the EOP network or Web site, an EOP network break-in becomes more likely because the firewall hardware and software need to be upgraded to current standards. Electronic mail storm and bomb attacks will become more disruptive unless the current storm prevention software is upgraded. Finally, a Web site attack is all but inevitable. The Web site server software and hardware are in need of an upgrade to industry standards to counter against new hacking techniques that are constantly being developed.

In summary, the fenced funds have precluded the EOP from procuring vendor maintenance for our computer security "firewall". This maintenance enables the EOP to receive from the vendors updated versions of software consistent with the evolving network threats. The maintenance enables the EOP to keep the equipment in working condition through preventive maintenance actions and obtain vendor support for remedial maintenance should equipment fail. The EOP had anticipated spending \$74,100 to meet this need. As these funds have been fenced in the FY 1997 appropriation, the EOP will have no choice but to disconnect from the internet should either the equipment fail or some one successfully breach our security systems. Taking this type of action would impact not only the EOP staff, but also would preclude the tens of thousands of citizens who electronically visit the White House Web site each week.

- B) The letter mentions a "dramatic increase in the volume of data processed." Specifically, what data are you referring to? For FY 1995 through FY 1998 estimates, provide data processing workloads by major computer system within the EOP, making a specific note of those systems which are impacted by the 1997 fenced appropriation.**

The dramatic increase in volume of data processed refers to all data processing workloads, and particularly to electronic mail and related services, electronic records management, activity on the White House Home Page, and activities necessary to produce the President's budget.

Electronic mail and related services (such as faxing and paging via electronic mail), have increased from just over 1 million in FY 1993 to a projected 2.4 million in FY 1998, an increase of over 125 percent for the period.

Electronic records management workloads reflect the additional numbers of records that move through the network and are stored in a record keeping system in conformance with the court decisions in *Armstrong v. the Executive Office of the President*. In FY 1995 over 2 million records were transferred; 3.8 million records are expected in FY 1998, an increase of 90 percent. The increase in electronic mail transactions that must be managed places additional workload on out-of-date network servers.

The White House Home Page is a service used primarily by the public to gain information on the White House as well as to provide linkages to other government Web sites. Since 1995, access to the White House Home Page has increased from 4.9 million accesses to 27 million in FY 1996. Activity in the range of 36 to 40 million is expected in FY 1997, and 45 million for FY 1998. Restricting funds will affect our ability to purchase servers and related hardware components to accommodate increased Home Page usage as well as to provide adequate security against steadily increasing external threats (see response to Question #16A, above).

Finally, activity in preparation of the President's budget (generally December through January, along with a mid-session review in the Spring) places additional workload on the network. Federal agencies outside the EOP complex access the Office of Management and Budget's applications via the EOP network. In previous years, access was had through an older dial-in application technology which has been replaced with an Internet connection via the EOP networks. During the most recent budget season, approximately 65 percent of the users relied on the Internet to transfer data in nearly 19,000 separate accesses. As more agencies shift to this new method of access, additional networking hardware is necessary to support OMB and the preparation of the President's budget.

These increasing workloads have been putting increasing strain on the EOP information systems as the EOP becomes more and more reliant on these information systems to conduct the business of the EOP. The fenced funds are precluding the maintenance of the EOP computer network hardware and software, estimated at \$149,500. Without the ability to maintain the equipment, the next equipment or software failure requires that either a segment of the network remain down, thus reducing the effectiveness by which staff conducts business or that work

arounds be developed to enable work to continue. These work-arounds usually require the computer staff to cannibalize other systems or develop degraded system capabilities.

The unavailability of funds to maintain the desktop systems means that when a component in a PC fails, a replacement part cannot be purchased. This means that staff are left without a functioning desktop system. EOP computer staff have been required to scan the government surplus lists looking for systems that can be cannibalized to keep EOP systems operational, and drawing down supply of spare parts. This has increased the workload of the computer staff and decreased their efficiency. The use of the surplus parts also increases the likelihood of subsequent failures. The EOP had earmarked \$167,375 for desktop maintenance, and in excess of \$200,000 for software maintenance. These funds are currently fenced and unavailable.

C) What is your current network down time? What do you expect your network down time to be in the event that these funds are not released?

Network monitoring tools that provide statistical data relating to downtime are not currently in use on the EOP network. However, as the following examples demonstrate, failures are occurring on critical systems at critical times. The instances outlined below are typical of the types of problems being encountered and are also typical of the types of problems that will be experienced on a more frequent basis if proper preventative maintenance and repairs are not completed due to fenced funds:

1. On February 13, 1997, the Lattis Network Switch connecting 16 users in the Office of the Vice President (OVP) to the network failed. Four (4) hours of downtime were experienced by the users while a spare unit was configured and installed. As a result of this failure, the Vice President's speech writers could not access the Vice President's speech that he was giving that day. The spare unit used was the last one in the EOP spare parts inventory. The fenced funds preclude EOP from purchasing the repair of the failed unit or purchasing another replacement spare. The next failure of this type of switch will result in the loss of support to that organization as there is no work around for this type of failure.
2. From March 6 to March 12, 1997 the ONDCP subnet was unable to reliably communicate with the main EOP network. During this five business day outage all ONDCP users were impacted. The router used to connect the ONDCP subnet to the EOP network had partially failed. In order to restore service the entire router configuration table was taken down and reprogrammed to correct the problem. The correction of this problem took an extended period of time as the EOP was unable to make use of the normal vendor maintenance for this equipment and it took the computer staff extra time to figure out and resolve the problem.
3. On December 23, 1996, the FDDI network work group hub failed. This unit connects EOP staff to centralized computer resources. Four (4) hours of downtime were experienced by the entire EOP staff, while the failed hub

was replaced with a lower capability spare unit and reconfigured the network equipment. Additional spare parts cannot be purchased due to the unavailability of fenced funds. If the power supply should fail again the entire EOP network will be down.

4. Our statistics indicate approximately 400 network service requests are denied each week due to excessive network traffic loads. The denied service requests force users to reboot their PCs numerous times in order to establish network connectivity. A project to reduce the network loading is on hold due to the fenced appropriations. Therefore, the users will need to continue the frequent rebooting of their PCs. The average productivity time lost is estimated at 20 hours a week. Once a user is successfully connected, he or she will continue to see slow response times, especially between the hours of 0730-0930 Monday through Friday. The problem is believed to be caused by our desktop load's interaction with the network; this problem may be correctable, but we are unable to procure the necessary maintenance support (approximately \$50,000) due to the unavailability of the fenced funds.

These are a few instances of network failures experienced by the EOP staff. These examples demonstrate the impact of the funding restrictions and underscore our request to the Committee to relieve us of this restriction. The total funds earmarked for network hardware and software maintenance (and presently unavailable) is \$149,500.

D) What specific preventative maintenance efforts will not take place if these funds are not released? What broken equipment do you currently have at the EOP that can not be replaced and what is the cost of replacing that equipment? By equipment or computer system, describe how this effects the support and the institution of the Presidency.

If the funds are not released, the EOP will experience a substantial preventive maintenance risk in the areas of computer security, network hardware and software maintenance, and desktop hardware and software maintenance. The EOP supports over 2,000 desktop personal computers, and 60 servers for desktop applications and network connectivity. The preventive maintenance activities (backups, diagnostics, spare parts, vendor technical support) are necessary to preserve the integrity of EOP information systems.

Examples of preventive maintenance activities that are jeopardized and descriptions of associated costs are outlined below:

1. The client/server network backup system used to preserve data integrity and facilitate the archival of Presidential and Federal records has exceeded its life cycle. Several users have already experienced the loss of data due to file server hardware failures. An analysis of the backup system has been completed with recommendations to correct the problem. The cost to implement the solution is estimated at \$20,000, but the funds are fenced.
2. The cost to repair a broken network switch under a maintenance program is \$2,475 versus the cost to purchase a new unit at \$13,678 each. End user

downtime can be reduced by maintaining spare parts on-site, and an average cost savings of \$11,203 can be realized for each failure occurrence through the use of an equipment maintenance program. At the present time, restrictions on funding do not allow for either option to be exercised.

3. During the first week of February, 1997, one of the disk drives in the OVP file server failed. A spare replacement drive was not available. After six (6) hours of downtime passed, the need to restore operational services became critical. The file server from the another project was pulled and placed temporarily into the production environment. This act enabled the users to continue processing, but results in an inability to automatically deploy software patches and enhancements across the network, and precludes the automatic tracking of ADP equipment and software for inventory and license verification purposes across the EOP complex. The \$12,000 to purchase the replacement disk drive are fenced.
4. The EOP currently has over 2,000 desktop computers and 60 servers installed with software products from a major software developer. If the operating system software fails, all of the software applications will not function and, potentially, could lead to the failure of the entire EOP network. We are presently unable to purchase technical maintenance support for these critical systems, due to the unavailability of funds. The cost of this software maintenance support is approximately \$50,000.

These are a few instances of preventive maintenance issues experienced by the EOP staff. These examples demonstrate the impact of the funding restrictions and underscore our request to the Committee to relieve us of this restriction.

- E) The letter mentions "significantly delayed response time." Specifically, response time to what? What is your current response time? What are your estimates of response time if these funds are not released?**

The response time referred to is the time to respond to customer requests. The standard response time to complete customer requests for ADP services is five (5) days. In light of the fenced funds, the average length of time to complete a service request has tripled, and some service requests have taken as long as 42 days to complete. We expect that the complexity of service requests will continue to escalate due to the continuing need to develop work-arounds for failed equipment and software.

- 17. The letter submitted to the Committee on February 28, 1997 notes that the funding restrictions for 1997 could seriously hamper your efforts to develop an architecture and meaningful investment plan. Of the funds fenced in FY 1997, how much is planned for obligation on the development of an architecture and investment plan?**

- A.** None of the unavailable funds were directly earmarked for architecture and investment planning activities, but rather for equipment replacement. However, we will not be able to focus on the FY 1997 foundational activities called for in the

Capital Investment Plan (CIP) if staff and other resources continue to be diverted to keeping the basic information technology systems operational in the absence of the funding which has been fenced. The FY 1997 foundational activities potentially impacted are:

1. Establish a task order to assist in the development of the CIP. OA plans to establish a performance based contract to assist in the activities outlined in the CIP. This task will be included in an existing government Indefinite Delivery Indefinite Quantity contract vehicle.
 2. Establish an inventory of systems and applications prior to building the Information System Architecture Plan and provide the basis for the year 2000 problem analysis. OA plans to develop an inventory of all hardware and applications used in the EOP Data Center. This inventory will constitute the initial step in the process of defining the Information Systems Architecture Plan and will also provide information needed to understand the magnitude of the year 2000 date problem.
 3. Develop and implement a plan to identify and address year 2000 problems. OA plans to develop and implement a plan to identify and address year 2000 problems based on the inventory from number 2 above.
 4. Perform an analysis for Financial Management System alternatives. OA plans to initiate an analysis of alternatives for the Financial Management System. This analysis will have three distinct elements: 1) evaluation of potential cross service options (conforming to OMB guidance); 2) evaluation of interim upgrades to correct the year 2000 date problem; and, 3) a procurement process consistent with the Federal Acquisition Regulation procedures.
 5. Hire a Systems Engineer. OA plans to fill one current vacancy with a Systems Engineer to initiate and refine the process for conducting user needs analyses and processes.
18. **The Committee has taken the position that there is no distinction between purchasing hardware and software for maintenance and purchasing hardware and software as an investment in technology yet the EOP insists there is a difference. Please explain the difference between the two types of purchases.**
- A. "Maintenance" is the purchase of hardware and software for the purpose of keeping existing systems operational at the current services level, without adding new functions. This is to be distinguished from purchases for the purpose of enhancing or increasing capability beyond the current level of service, which we would consider an investment in technology. The exceptions to this general distinction are, for example, security systems that must be upgraded due to continuously changing technical threats in order to deliver a current services level.

As we have represented to the Committee and its staff, the equipment amount requested for FY 97, and presently restricted, was designated for providing ongoing maintenance to the existing information systems supporting the EOP, designed to maintain the current services level. In some instances maintaining a current level does require an upgrading of a computer system (i.e., to provide adequate security against ever-increasing external threats). Our FY 97 equipment request was not intended to provide an investment in future technology, but rather to maintain a current services level pending the completion of a long-term plan.

Issue: Capital Investment Plan: IRB and Architectural Plan

19. As part of your Capital Investment Plan, you note that you will establish EOP Agency-oriented user advisory groups and continue to use the EOP Information Technology Advisory Board as mechanisms for EOP agencies to communicate their business support needs to the Office of Administration. The Committee has, across the board, been directing agencies to establish Investment Review Boards (IRBs) whereby technology investments can be scrutinized for both their costs and benefits. Will the advisory boards established as part of the CIP serve as Investment Review Boards? If not, what is your proposed investment review plan?

A. The EOP agency-oriented user advisory groups and the Information Technology Advisory Board (ITAB) are both activities that fit within the concept of the Investment Review Board (IRB) as defined in Executive Order 13011 of July 16, 1996. The agency-oriented advisory groups will concentrate on individual agency technical and business needs. The ITAB will function as an EOP-wide IRB dealing with the concepts of overall EOP technology investments and the cost/benefit of those investments. The ITAB will be advised by the Information Technology Resources Board of the Chief Information Officers Council, a government-wide advisory body.

20. For FY 1998, you propose spending \$250,000 on the development of a systems architecture. Is this the total cost of developing the systems architecture? Will this be accomplished in-house? If so, are you confident that you currently have staff with the technical expertise needed to develop both a systems requirements analysis and, then, a systems architecture plan? If not, when will this plan be contracted out? What is the estimated time frame for completing this systems architecture? Why can't this systems architecture be completed in the current fiscal year?

A. The \$250,000 requested for FY 1998 is the total cost of developing the systems architecture, in addition to a FY 1997 investment of personnel, contractor and related costs. OA intends to contract this work out. Given adequate FY 1997 resources (including the release of fenced funds), OA expects to complete the systems architecture activity by late FY 1998, with enough preliminary information available in early FY 1998 to influence the FY 1999 budget submittal.

The CIP identifies concrete foundational activities such as user needs assessments, systems inventory and review for Year 2000 problems that need to occur in FY 1997

if we are to be able to produce an architecture and investment plan in FY 1998. If the existing restrictions on funding remain in place, the resulting tight budget environment will make it all the more difficult to find the funds in FY 1997 to begin these essential foundational activities. Should the fenced funds remain fenced, the schedule for the systems architecture will have to be adjusted accordingly.

21. You are requesting a total of \$1,150,000 for computer network upgrades and equipment replacement as part of the FY 1998 CIP. These purchases will be made in advance of a systems architecture plan. The EOP has been promising the Committee an automation plan for the past two years and, once again, you are asking the Committee to fund automation absent a definitive plan. What assurances can you provide the Committee that \$1,150,000 will fit into the overall systems architecture plan that will be developed in the upcoming year? What is the rationale behind investing in technology upgrades absent an architectural plan?

A. The \$1,150,000 requested in the Capital Investment Plan are to sustain the operability of the current EOP information systems until the architecture is finalized. Specifically, \$650,000 is requested for computer network upgrades and \$500,000 for equipment replacement. The computer network upgrades are an immediate and critical need within the EOP. The network upgrades are necessary to handle increased workload, rather than to provide upgrades to a higher level of technology. These upgrades will maintain current services levels, improve network reliability, and eliminate bottlenecks.

In order to maintain current productivity, it is necessary for the EOP to replace existing equipment that is approaching, or has exceeded, its recommended useful lifetime. The EOP information systems are in dire need of replacements for outdated and inoperative equipment. Security upgrades, as discussed earlier, are the only technology upgrades being requested. These are expenditures that cannot wait until the architecture is completed in FY 1998.

To the extent possible, we will make every effort to purchase components that are compatible with multiple architectures. Once our architecture is complete, this will give us the ability to reconfigure without replacing these components. In addition, our FY 1997 purchases will be based on the same user-defined needs that will underlay the architecture plan, providing for additional compatibility.

Failure to pursue this activity in FY 1998 will result in increasing network outages, increasing loss of productivity for EOP staff members, and interruptions in electronic communications to and from other government agencies and the public.

Issue: Total Funding of the Capital Investment Plan

22. You are requesting \$2 million for your Capital Investment Plan. Additionally, each office within the EOP is requesting funds for "equipment." Last year, this equipment category included money for software, hardware, printers and other information technology upgrades. Within the total amount of \$1.5 million for equipment being requested EOP wide, how much is for software, hardware, and other technology investments?
23. Why is this amount outside of the \$2 million request for capital investments? For the record, please provide a detailed accounting (e.g. software, hardware and other technology upgrades) of the 1998 requests for the object class "Equipment" for the following offices: White House Office, Office of Administration, Special Assistance to the President, Official Residence of the Vice President, Office of Policy Development, and the National Security Council.
- A. The equipment funds requested by the individual EOP agencies are earmarked for the maintenance and replacement of desktop computer hardware and applications. These are the funds included in the equipment lines for the individual agencies, with the exception of OA, which is responsible for the maintenance of the EOP information system infrastructure as well as the OA desktop hardware and software.

These agency equipment amounts are in addition to the amounts requested in the Capital Investment Plan. The Capital Investment Plan is designed to cover the infrastructure elements of the EOP information systems. Infrastructure is defined as all information system elements other than those that reside on the desktop, e.g., networks, servers, routers, etc.

A detailed accounting of the FY 1998 requests for the individual EOP agencies for the object class "Equipment" is provided below:

White House Office

ADP Equipment	\$610,000
Furniture and Fixtures	\$343,400
Software	\$263,600
TOTAL	\$1,217,000

Office of Administration

ADP Hardware	\$549,000
ADP Software	\$110,000
Library books - permanent collection	\$47,000
Automated Library System lease	\$35,000
Miscellaneous equipment	\$21,000
Copier and fax replacements and leases	\$12,000
TOTAL	\$774,000

Special Assistance to the President

Software	\$44,000
Furniture and Fixtures	\$40,200
ADP Equipment	\$25,800
TOTAL	\$110,000

Official Residence of the Vice President

Household furniture	\$16,000
Household appliances	\$7,000
Software	\$3,000
Hardware	\$3,000
TOTAL	\$29,000

Office of Policy Development

Copier/fax/printer replacement	\$30,000
Hardware	\$20,000
Furniture and Fixtures	\$15,000
Software	\$10,000
TOTAL	\$75,000

National Security Council

Copier replacements	\$17,000
Furniture and Fixtures	\$17,000
Software	\$2,000
TOTAL	\$36,000

24. Which specific systems within the EOP are vulnerable to failure because of the Year 2000 software conversion problem? What is the FY 1998 request for addressing this problem? What are you doing in the current fiscal year to address Year 2000 conversion?
- A. The analysis of EOP systems vulnerability to the Year 2000 problem is incomplete at this time. However, we have begun an analysis of alternatives for the Financial Management System for a solution to the Year 2000 problem. Inventory and review of the remaining systems is planned as one of OA's five critical steps to be accomplished as part of the CIP.

The FY 1998 CIP request includes \$600,000 to correct the Year 2000 date problem for the Financial Management System. Funding this activity will support the continuation of electronic financial management for the EOP agencies. To ensure the continuity of operations and to correct the Year 2000 problem, it is crucial to begin this critical step even as the Information Systems Architecture Plan activity is getting underway.

Issue: Armstrong Resolution

25. How will the mandatory requirements for record keeping under the Armstrong Resolution be accommodated within your Capital Investment Plan?
- A. Any component of the Capital Investment Plan impacting records management will have to ensure that any records are properly managed in accordance with the Federal Records Act, the Presidential Records Act and the decisions in *Armstrong vs. Executive Office of the President*.

Issue: White House Database

26. During the FY 1996 hearing process, the EOP described a project entitled the "White House Database" as one of the innovative computer capabilities being tested at the White House. What is the status of that project? When was the project initiated? Please describe that database and, specifically, the types of information stored in it and who within the EOP has access to it.
27. Is this the data base that has been referred to in recent press releases as the data base used to store information regarding political events? If not, which system supports maintaining a list of all events within the White House complex?
- A. The "White House Database" described during the FY 1996 hearing process is the White House Office Database ("WhoDB"). Development was initiated in 1994, and the system is currently in production, although not all features have been fully implemented. WhoDB tracks information on Presidential and staff contacts and events, including official, political and personal events for which individuals have to be cleared into the White House Complex.

Please see response to Question #13, above, and Question #77, below, for further information on the database.

28. What is the total cost of the White House Database? What was the cost of this project in each fiscal year: 1995, 1996 and 1997 (estimated)?

A. Please see response to Question #5, above.

29. How do you ensure that databases used for political purposes are used solely at the expense of political parties and not at the expense of the taxpayer?

A. The DNC and the presidential campaign committee -- just like congressional campaign committees -- maintained databases at their expense that they used for political purposes. No official funds are used to support such political committee databases.

Within the White House, databases are maintained for official purposes. These databases have no electronic link to political databases, and do not provide information for use in outside political databases. Of course, when compiling a list or database for official purposes, it is proper to receive information from a variety of outside sources, including non-governmental organizations and political committees. But once loaded into an official database, such information can only be used for official purposes such as managing official events or keeping track of visitors to the White House.

The White House Counsel's Office has issued guidance on the proper use of official databases, stressing that they may not be used for political purposes. This guidance was repeated an annual mandatory ethics seminar. Furthermore, the computer screens for WhoDB and other computer systems and databases at the White House contain written warnings that use is for official purposes only.

30. Is there currently a campaign database within the White House Office or any office of the Executive Office of the President? How are the costs of operating and maintaining campaign databases within the White House Office tracked to ensure that no federal funds are used to support it?

A. There is no campaign database within the White House Office or elsewhere within the Executive Office of the President.

31. Is there a remote access site for the White House Data Base? Where is that site located and which EOP employees have access to it?

A. There is no remote access site for the White House Office Database. In the past, technical systems administrators were granted the ability to access WhoDB from a remote location, in order to diagnose and remedy user problems outside of normal hours.

Issue: White House Staffing

32. Using a standard definition of full time employee, how many FTE were on board within the EOP at the end of the Bush Administration? Using this same definition, how many employees are on board today? What documentation do you have that shows the actual on board FTE level on November 7, 1992 was 1,086 and, for OGE, 308? Provide this documentation for the record.

A. President Clinton's 25% staffing reduction was implemented and effective October 1, 1993. Reductions were based on a total staff count of the White House Office and the Executive Office of the President, including employees from other government agencies. The Office of Management and Budget and United States Trade Representative were not included in the Bush or Clinton baseline figures. As full cabinet level agencies, OMB and USTR made staff reductions along with the rest of the cabinet-level agencies. The Bush Administration baseline on November 7, 1992 was 1,086 on-board staff and 308 Other Government Employees (OGEs). The Clinton Administration met the 25% reduction with a staff cap of 901 on-board staff and 143 OGEs. The staff cap for fiscal year 1998 will be 1,015 on-board staff and 170 OGEs. Please see attached chart.

Using the standard Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) definition, consistent with reporting FTE data to the Office of Personnel Management via the SF-113G report, the Bush Administration EOP had 1,060 FTE at the end of fiscal year 1992. The Clinton Administration EOP, at the end of fiscal year 1996, had 866 FTE.

33. During the 1996 hearing cycle, Patsy Thomasson testified before the Committee that the EOP established a personnel ceiling of 1,044 for the Executive Office of the President. The President added 110 people - both detailees and full time employees - to the Drug Czar's office last year. Since ONDCP is part of the EOP, this would cause you to exceed the personnel ceiling of 1,044. What is the current personnel ceiling?

A. To meet the President's aggressive drug control strategy to which Congress agreed last year and in order for the Counsel's Office to respond to requests for information from Congressional and other bodies, it is no longer possible to maintain the 1993 staffing level. The FY 1997 staffing goal of 1,181 still represents a substantial reduction from the 1992 baseline from the prior Administration.

Executive Office of the President Staffing

Agency/Account	November 7, 1992 On Board			25% Target			October 1, 1993 Actual			FY 1998 Target		
	On Board Personnel	Other Government Employees	Total On Board	On Board Personnel	Other Government Employees	Total On Board	On Board Personnel	Other Government Employees	Total On Board	On Board Personnel	Other Government Employees	Total On Board
White House Office	413	57	470	400	29	429	384	25	409	400	30	430
Office of Administration	236	0	236	189	0	189	186	0	186	192	0	192
Office of National Service				1	0	1				0	0	0
Special Assist. to the President	24	24	48	21	11	32	21	5	26	21	11	32
Official Residence of the VP	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
Office of Policy Development	40	9	49	40	10	50	49	10	59	31	8	39
Council of Economic Advisers	36	6	42	35	0	35	28	2	30	35	0	35
National Security Council	55	124	179	60	87	147	52	88	140	60	88	148
SUBTOTAL	805	220	1,025	747	137	884	721	130	851	740	137	877
Council on Environ. Quality	30	1	31	0	0	0	4	0	4	23	3	26
Executive Residence at the WH	95	0	95	89	0	89	89	0	89	89	0	89
Office of Nat'l Drug Control Policy	115	31	146	25	0	25	25	0	25	124	30	154
Office of Sci. & Tech. Policy	34	17	51	40	6	46	33	3	36	39	0	39
National Space Council	5	39	44							0	0	0
Nat'l Critical Materials Council	2	0	2							0	0	0
TOTAL	1,086	308	1,394	901	143	1,044	872	133	1,005	1,015	170	1,185

34. Does the category "Other Government Employee" include volunteers? How does the EOP track volunteers within the White House for the purpose of determining how many volunteers are working in the EOP during any particular month?

- A. The category "Other Government Employee" does not include volunteers. This category and others were based on categories defined in the Bush Administration. Because the Bush Administration did not track volunteers, the Clinton Administration did not track them in implementing the 25% staff cut.

The Volunteer Office will generally track the number of volunteers working at the White House at any given time.

Issue: Volunteers at the WH

35. What is the current White House policy on the use of volunteers who are paid by a non-federal source. Provide documentation on that policy for the record.

- A. In accordance with guidance provided by the Office of Legal Counsel at the Department of Justice in 1982 and 1987, and subject to appropriate conflict of interest reviews, the White House will continue to accept services from individuals who are receiving money from a non-federal source in connection with the work they perform here. This will include participants in the government-wide Intergovernmental Personnel Act (IPA) program, which follows Office of Personnel Management regulations. This program is designed to provide employees of non-profit organizations, educational institutions, and state, local and tribal governments with the opportunity to serve in federal agencies on a reimbursable or non-reimbursable basis.

Although permitted under the Department of Justice guidance, the White House will no longer permit individuals who are paid by the Democratic National Committee or other partisan political organizations to serve as full-time volunteer employees.

Copies of the 1982 and 1987 Department of Justice guidance have previously been provided to the Subcommittee.

36. How many volunteers are currently at the White House? Are any of these paid by outside sources?

- A. The White House has a rich tradition of citizen volunteers who have offered their services to the Presidency over the course of several Administrations and many decades. Certain routine tasks such as answering the public's correspondence with the President, and special occasions such as the annual December holiday and Easter Egg Roll festivities, rely almost exclusively on the hundreds of volunteers -- typically, senior citizens or schoolchildren -- who give generously of their time. The Volunteer Office, which tracks the work of volunteers, reports that there are approximately 1100 active volunteers as of March 1997, the vast majority of whom work in Correspondence assisting in answering the public's correspondence with the President. With regard to volunteers paid by outside sources, we have previously

provided the Subcommittee with the information we have been able to identify in the form of tables provided to the Subcommittee on March 10 and March 12, 1997.

37. Of the current volunteers in the White House, how many are on the payroll of the DNC?

- A. There are no volunteers currently working at the White House Office who are on the payroll of the DNC.

38. During the FY 1995 appropriations process, the EOP testified to the existence of "the Volunteer Office" within the EOP. Does this Volunteer Office still exist? In 1994, who did this Volunteer Office report to? Who do they report to today?

- A. The Volunteer Office still exists today. In 1994, and currently, the Volunteer Office reports to the Special Assistant to the President and Director of Correspondence and Presidential Messages, White House Office.

39. What process is used by volunteers within the EOP to obtain passes and, if necessary, security clearances? Specifically, how does this process work? Does the paperwork used by the EOP to "process" volunteers go through the Office of Administration for processing?

- A. The great majority of White House volunteers do not possess picture passes. They are placed on a daily access list, following successful completion of a name check conducted by the Secret Service and the FBI, and are issued a daily "V" pass when they report for duty.

A small number of long-time volunteers have been issued picture passes. No individual, including a volunteer, is issued a permanent picture pass without completing the necessary security paperwork and undergoing a full-field FBI background investigation, and without review by the Secret Service to determine if the individual may be a potential threat. No volunteers have been authorized access to classified materials.

Since June 1996, all security paperwork relating to White House volunteers has been processed by the EOP Security Office within the Office of Administration. Other paperwork, including applications, has been processed and maintained by the Volunteer Office within the White House Office.

40. Are all volunteers within the EOP subject to the same drug testing procedures as full time staff? Which office within the EOP oversees this drug testing program?

A. Any volunteer within the EOP who is placed in a testing designated position is subject to the same drug testing procedures as employees in testing designated positions. The EOP Drug-Free Workplace Program is administered by the career staff of the Office of Administration, Human Resources Management Division.

41. Are volunteers at the White House allowed to engage in political activity while they are on White House grounds? What laws and opinions are used as a guide for allowable political activities by White House volunteers while on White House grounds? Please provide a copy of all appropriate material for the record.

A. The Hatch Act, 5 U.S.C. § 7321 et seq., generally provides that employees paid from appropriations for the White House and other Executive Office of the President agencies may participate in political activities while on duty and in or on government property. Whether volunteers are considered employees in the sense, or are considered to have the same rights of political expression guaranteed to non-federal employees, volunteers working at the White House are not barred from engaging in most political activity while on White House grounds. The Department of Justice in 1982, interpreting an earlier version of the Hatch Act, concluded that the Hatch Act would "permit White House Office volunteers to engage in the same type of political activities as employees paid from White House Office appropriations."

These conclusions are supported by the Hatch Act, OPM regulations interpreting the Hatch Act (5 CFR Part 734), and by the 1982 and 1987 Department of Justice opinions referred to above and previously provided to the Subcommittee. In addition, the Counsel to the President has issued general guidance to the staff of the Executive Office of the President governing the scope of permissible political activities at the White House. A copy of this guidance is being provided under separate cover.

42. Do White House volunteers have access to all of the computer systems within the Executive Office of the President? If not, which computer systems do volunteers have access to?

A. There are, of course, many different computer systems within the Executive Office of the President. Employees, as well as volunteers, have access only to those systems which are required by their functions. Thus, for example, only a limited number of employees would have access to payroll processing systems. As a general matter, all employees, as well as some volunteers, are given access, through networked desktop computers, to word processing features, an e-mail system, and so forth. Six volunteers paid by outside sources were granted access to the White House Office Database in connection with their duties. Only five actually accessed the database; none had remote access.

All volunteers are subject to the same rules and guidance regarding the use of official resources and the need to safeguard confidential information that apply to White House employees.

Issue: Detailees and other EOP staff

43. Please describe the Intergovernmental Personnel Act. What is the current WH policy on the use of IPA staff?

- A. The Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1970 and title VI of the Civil Service Reform Act authorize the temporary assignment of employees between Federal agencies and State, Local, and Indian tribal governments, institutions of higher education and eligible non-profit organizations. Regulations governing the use of this government-wide program have been issued by the Office of Personnel Management. White House policy is to use the IPA when appropriate and in accordance with Part 334 of title 5 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

44. How many IPA staff are currently at the EOP? For the record, provide the total number of IPA, by EOP office for each fiscal year, 1992-1998 (estimates).

A.

IPAs at the EOP

AGENCY	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97 (as of 3/14/97)
CEA	1	5	10	6	6	4
WHO	0	0	1	2	1	1
OMB	0	0	3	3	1	0
OPD	0	0	1	0	0	0
OSTP	2	3	5	6	8	8
OVP	0	0	0	1	0	0
NSC	0	0	1	8	10	9
OA(NPR)	0	0	0	0	1	0
ONDCP	0	0	0	0	0	1

45. Submit, for each fiscal year, the 1993-1996 annual reports on personnel as required by 3 U.S.C. 113.

A. Copies of the FY 1993-96 annual reports on personnel as required by 3 U.S.C. 113 are being provided under separate cover.

Issue: Reviewing Congressional Testimony

46. As both a matter of policy and practice, which offices within the EOP review the transcripts of testimony given to the Subcommittee during the appropriations hearing process?

47. Given the often sensitive issues that are discussed at hearings before this Committee as it relates to White House operations, does the WH Office of the General Counsel review the hearing transcripts before they are sent back to the Committee for processing?

48. Who reviews prepared testimony prior to its delivery to the Subcommittee?

A. In prior years, the oral and written testimony was reviewed by the staff of the Office of Administration, the White House Counsel's Office, the White House Office of Management and Administration, and lastly, the Office of Management and Budget. However, not all individuals were asked to review all of the written or oral testimony; in fact, most would have reviewed just a small part.

Beginning this year, the White House has instituted a wider review of both the oral testimony and written responses for the record. Using the Staff Secretary clearance process, the entire oral and written testimony is being circulated to senior officials in every department of the White House, including the White House Counsel's Office, before transmittal to the Subcommittee.

Issue: White House Communications Agency

49. Which specific WHCA functions were transferred to OA?

A. The DoD Inspector General recommended that funding for several non-telecommunications areas be transferred to the White House Office. The transfer of funding is mandated by the National Defense Authorization Act for FY 1997 (P.L. 104-201, section 912, 110 Stat. 2422, 2623; codified at 10 U.S.C. section 111). These audiovisual, newswire, stenographic and photographic services keep the principals and staff informed about current issues as well as provide a historic record for the National Archives.

The \$9.8 million increase in the White House Office account represents the funding for these functions. The DoD Inspector General and White House Office have agreed that WHCA is the best source for these services, since historically WHCA has provided these services and has the expertise, institutional knowledge and proven capability to provide this support. WHCA is expected to continue to provide these

functions with the White House Office reimbursing WHCA for the costs. This transfer of funding has no direct impact on daily WHCA operations or the services it provides, for the foreseeable future.

The result is that operationally, no functions are transferred to the White House Office, only the funding. This funding is then sent to WHCA through a reimbursable agreement. No functions or funding are being transferred to OA.

50. Why is WHCA displayed as "other services" and not broken out by object class?

- A. The \$9.8 million requested in FY 1998 represents a reimbursement to WHCA for non-telecommunication services, such as audiovisual, newswire, stenographic and photographic services, which are accurately classified in Other Services. The White House Office does not anticipate incurring costs related to these non-telecommunications services in any other object class.

51. The DoD audit criticizing WHCA specifically said that the funding, management, and contractual responsibilities of WHCA should be transferred to the Office of Administration. Why do the funds show up under White House Office instead of Office of Administration?

- A. The DoD auditors were under the mistaken impression that the Office of Administration (OA) was a component of the White House Office (WHO). In fact, OA provides common administrative support functions to the entire Executive Office of the President, including the WHO. The WHO provides support directly to the President. Consistent with this role, the WHO is the agency receiving the services from WHCA. Funding should be appropriated to the White House Office since it is the agency receiving the services. The White House Office of Management and Administration will manage the White House's funding, management and contractual responsibilities relating to the provision of these non-telecommunication services by WHCA.

Issue: Special Assistance to the President/Reimbursables

52. In FY 1995, reimbursable obligations for the Special Assistance to the President were \$13,000. In FY 1996, this grew to \$80,000. What accounts for this growth? Are all of these reimbursements from federal sources? Please describe this account and provide, for the record, a list of events, by date, amount of reimbursement and entity responsible for the reimbursement for each FY 1995 and FY 1996.

A. FY 1995

During FY 1995, the Special Assistance to the President account received \$13,344 in reimbursements for travel and related costs. Below is a listing of the FY 1995 reimbursements as of September 30, 1995.

<u>Date of Event</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Amount</u>
11/8/94	Convention	Nashville Bar Association	\$418
11/9/94	Glamour Magazine Event	Conde Nast Publishers	\$515
12/6/94	Awards Ceremony	The Business Enterprise Trust	\$3,447
1/13/95	Meeting	Chattanooga Chamber Foundation	\$4,651
3/5/95	Dinner	Save the Bay	\$592
5/2/95	Luncheon	Women in Need	\$3,545
6/26/95	Reception	DNC	<u>\$176</u>
TOTAL			\$13,344

FY 1996

In FY 1996, the Special Assistance to the President account collected \$80,255 in reimbursements. The Department of Health and Human Services reimbursed the Special Assistance to the President account \$19,394 for administrative support to an interagency working group chaired by the Vice President. Also, the Special Assistance to the President account received a \$40,939 reimbursement from the Office of Policy Development for personnel costs. An additional \$19,922 was collected in reimbursements for travel and related costs, below is a listing of reimbursements as of September 30, 1996.

<u>Date of Event</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Amount</u>
10/12/95	Convention Luncheon	American Assoc of Sunday and Feature Editors	\$3,635
10/13/95	Conference	Coalition of Union Labor Women	\$2,409
10/16/95	Rally	Department of Justice	\$1,597
10/23/95	Conference		
10/27/95	Conference	Alpha Kappa Psi	\$244
3/26/96	Council for US and Italy Conference	Banca Nazionale Dell'Agric	\$144
4/17/96	Awards Dinner	International Center of Photography	\$1,987
5/26/96	Meeting	Memphis in May Festival	\$1,078
6/30/96	Summit	Cahners Publishing Co.	<u>\$8,828</u>
TOTAL TRAVEL			\$19,922

SUMMARY

FY 1996 TOTAL	\$80,255
FY 1995 TOTAL	<u>(\$13,344)</u>
DIFFERENCE	\$66,911

Congressman Frank R. Wolf

53. Why did it take so long to accurately inform this subcommittee about DNC paid White House employees working at the White House?

A. See responses provided for Questions #56 and #57, below.

54. **In what office were the records relating to the employment of White House employees paid by outside groups kept?**
- A. The Office of Administration, Human Resources Management Division, maintains records on employees, contractors, IPAs, and others at the Executive Office of the President, including a number of volunteers and student volunteers. In addition, the Volunteer Office within the White House Office maintains records on volunteers, some of whom were paid by outside groups.
55. **By your own admission there were "approximately 11" of these DNC paid White House employees. Why do you qualify the number with the word "approximately?" Could there be more that you haven't told us about or may not know about?**
- A. At the time of the writing of the February 28, 1997 letter informing the Subcommittee of the existence of the DNC volunteers, we were aware of 11 who were working at the White House at the time that the former Director of OA testified on the subject on March 22, 1994. The word "approximately" was used because in March 1994, no comprehensive or authoritative list of DNC volunteers was maintained. In providing the tables we have provided to the Subcommittee on March 10 and 12, we have reviewed all available records in an attempt to compile the most accurate and comprehensive list. Our information is based on a reconstruction of events, some of which occurred more than four years ago.
56. **Mr. Nelson Cunningham's February 28 letter states that "senior White House officials realized Ms. Thomasson's testimony was inaccurate." Who were those White House officials and what event made them realize that her testimony was inaccurate?**
- A. The present Assistant to the President for Management and Administration, Jodie Torkelson, discovered the error in Ms. Thomasson's testimony in approximately May 1995, when she was reviewing Ms. Thomasson's testimony from the prior year. Ms. Torkelson was aware of the existence of volunteers at the White House paid by the DNC, and she recognized that the testimony was not accurate.
57. **Why wasn't the correction made immediately after "senior White House officials" determined that incorrect information was provided to the subcommittee?**
- A. As we have previously informed the Subcommittee, Ms. Torkelson informed other senior White House officials after she discovered the incorrect testimony. She was directed to correct the mistake, but through inadvertence and the press of other business, she failed to do so.

58. **According to the charts you submitted to my office, the White House, Office of the Vice President, and the Office of Policy Development employed at least 23 DNC paid personnel and at least 18 different people paid by other outside organizations. Why did you need all of these people, particularly when the President was trying to make good on a campaign promise to cut White House staff by 25 percent, which incidentally the White House did not count toward its employment totals?**

A. Over the course of the last four years, a total of 1829 employees and detailees have worked in the White House Office, Office of the Vice President, and Office of Policy Development. This figure does not include the many hundreds of volunteers who have assisted in Correspondence and with such special events at the Christmas festivities and the Easter Egg Roll.

The 41 paid volunteers identified on the chart constitute only 2% of that total; the 23 DNC-paid volunteers constitute barely more than 1% of the number of total staff. Even if we had counted the DNC-paid volunteers as part of the staff count, we would have met the President's promise to reduce the staff by 25% in every year but one, when we would have exceeded by a single person.

In announcing and describing the staff cut, the White House has consistently stated that we did not count volunteers -- including the hundreds of citizens who assist with the President's correspondence from the public, or who assist at the annual White House Easter Egg Roll. Using our established definitions -- which are based on the categories of staff tracked by the Bush Administration -- it is plain that volunteers and other categories such as Intergovernmental Personnel Act staff have not been counted.

59. **Many of the DNC paid White House personnel conducted what you call "advance work." What exactly is advance work and why couldn't federal employees do that work?**

A. "Advance" is the work that is done -- principally on the road -- to prepare for a Presidential trip. It will include selecting a site, arranging event logistics (light and sound systems, risers, communications, press and staff facilities), planning the precise trip itinerary, etc. The Office of Scheduling and Advance at the White House is staffed with federal employees. On political and mixed political/official trips, it is of course necessary for an advance staff affiliated with a political organization to assist in coordinating the President's trip.

60. **Other DNC paid White House personnel were involved with "political affairs." What exactly is political affairs and why couldn't federal employees do that work?**

A. The Office of Political Affairs is charged with serving as a liaison to elected officials and their respective political organizations to ensure that the Executive Branch and the President are aware of the concerns of the American citizen. It is currently staffed with White House Office employees.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. paper	re: Congressional Q&As [partial] (3 pages)	04/03/1997	b(7)(E)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Bobbie Greene
OA/Box Number: 14741

FOLDER TITLE:

White House Staffing April 1997

2012-0872-S
rc914

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

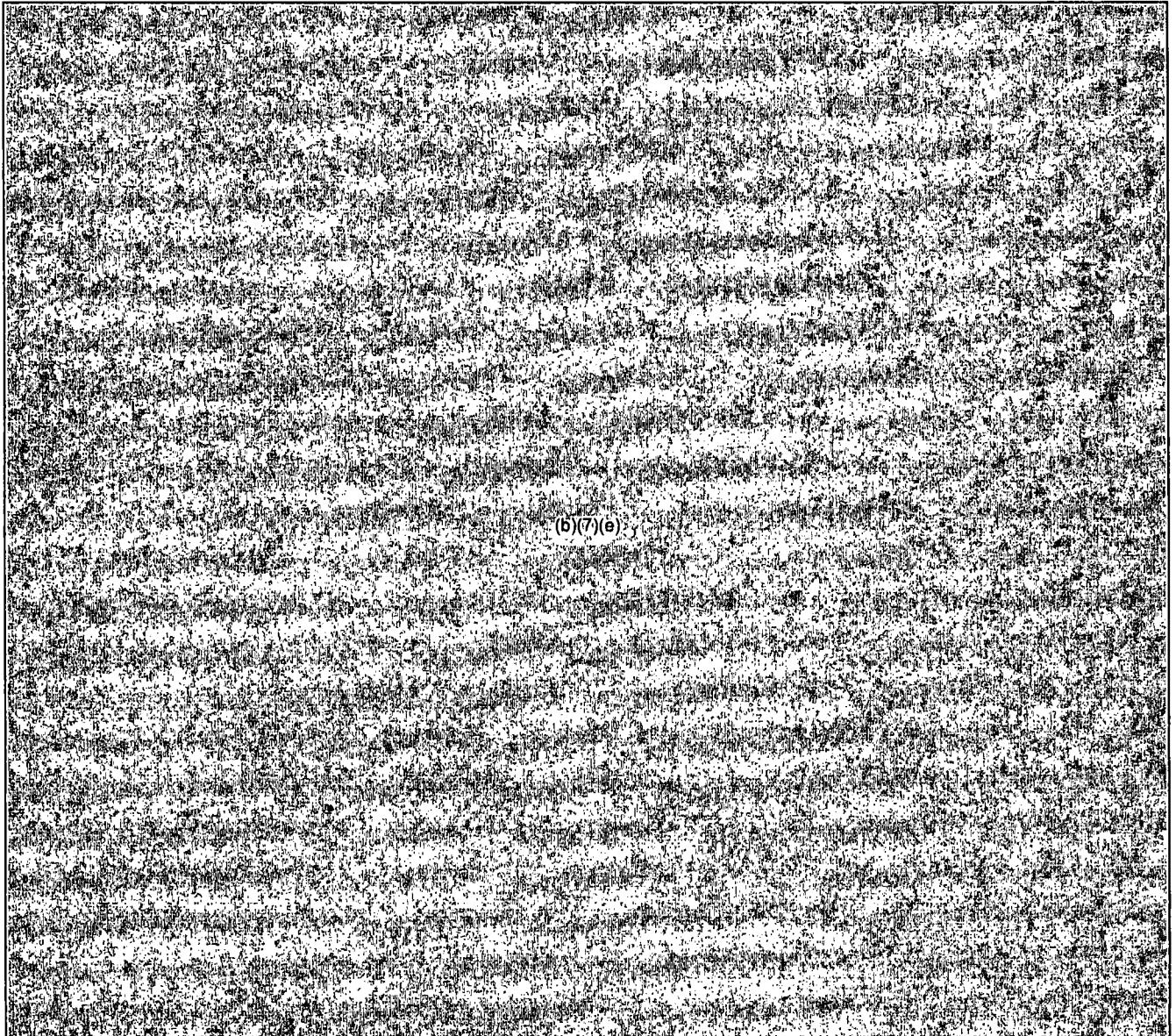
61. Were any of these DNC paid White House employees involved in raising either soft or hard money while employed at the White House?

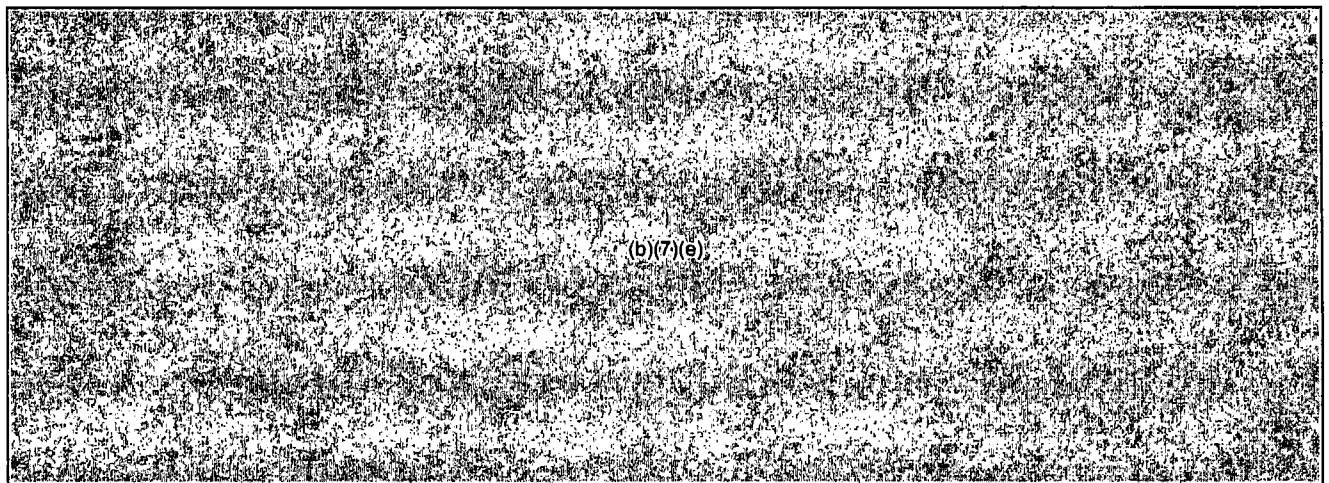
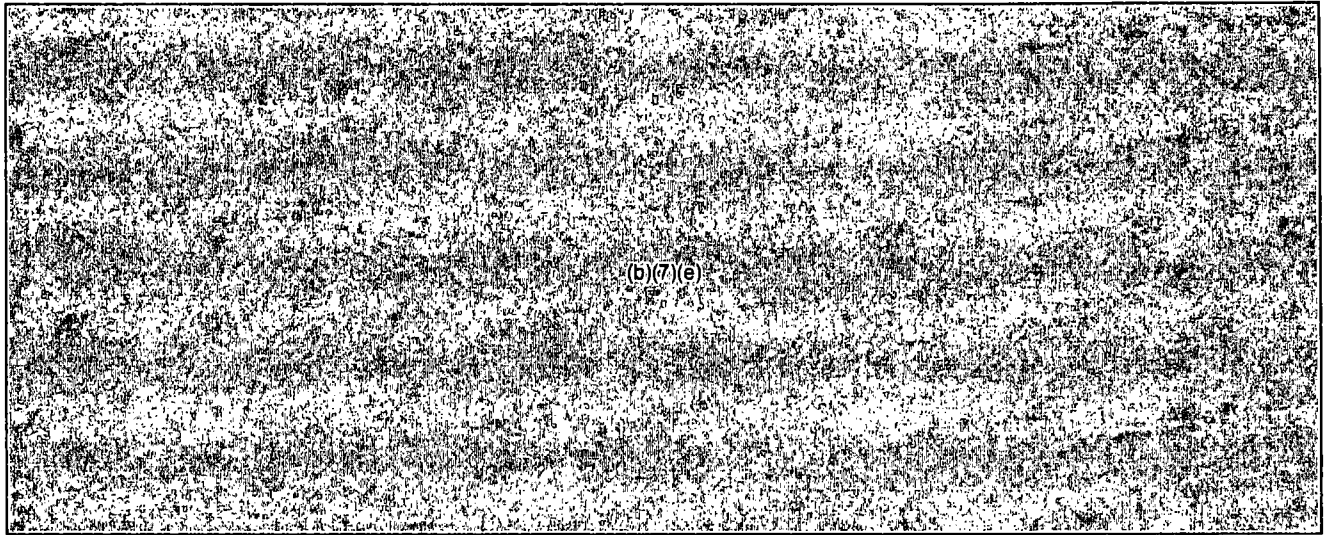
A. We are unaware of any DNC-paid White House employees' involvement in soliciting funds while employed at the White House.

62. Did any of the DNC paid White House employees have blue passes enabling them access to the West Wing of the White House, which is a highly restricted area? Please explain the abbreviations used to describe the types of passes indicated on the chart submitted to my office and the subcommittee.

A. Anyone with a White House pass has access to the West Wing. However, no individual is issued a permanent White House pass without completion of a full-field FBI background investigation. The following is a brief description of the abbreviations used on the chart:

[001]





- 64. You list a gentleman named Thomas Burke who worked at the White House who was a subcontractor to the DNC for information systems development. You failed to list his supervisor or the hiring official, and apparently he had access to the entire White House. What did he do at the White House?**
- A. According to records we have identified, Thomas Burke was a subcontractor to a DNC contractor for information systems development, working on a document system for the Health Care War Room. Mr. Burke was on the access list, which gave him temporary access on a daily basis following successful completion of a name check by the FBI.
- 65. Did all DNC paid White House employees fill out financial disclosure forms and receive FBI background checks? If not, why not?**
- A. All of the DNC paid volunteers were subject to a full-field FBI background investigation prior to being issued a permanent security pass. These individuals filled out financial disclosure forms if they were performing functions at a level that would have required the submission of financial disclosure forms from an employee.

66. Which employees paid by outside groups had security clearances?
- A) Why would they need the clearance?
 - B) Did they have access to the FBI files which were sent to the White House by mistake?
 - C) Did they have access to the White House vault?

- A. None of the volunteers paid by outside groups had security clearances while they served as volunteers. (b)(7)(e)

67. Can you tell this subcommittee whether or not any of the individuals paid by outside groups also received a salary, stipend, or reimbursement from any White House account?

- A. None of the individuals we have identified on the March 12 table received any salary or stipend from any White House account during their tenure as volunteers. A number of these individuals have been employed by the White House or Office of the Vice President at other periods, and have received salaries from those offices in connection with that employment.

Please note that volunteers who incur travel expenses while performing official advance work are entitled to be reimbursed for those official expenses.

68. Pursuant to section 6 of the Independent Counsel Reauthorization Act of 1994, the White House is required to submit to Congress a report containing the name, position and title, and annual rate of pay for each individual employed by the White House Office or detailed to the White House Office. Please submit copies of all past reports and the 1997 report when it is available.

- A) Did you include in your list the names of the employees paid by outside groups, and if not, why not?
- B) Did you treat these employees as federal employees for the purposes of ethics rules? Conflict of interest rules? The Hatch Act? Other laws regulating federal employees?

- A. A) The reports submitted to Congress in 1995 and 1996 pursuant to Section 6 of the Independent Counsel Reauthorization Act of 1994 are being sent under separate cover. As in prior years, a copy of the 1997 report will be provided when required by law, on or before July 1.

These lists contain employees and detailees as required by the law.

Employees are defined as individuals on the payroll of the White House Office. Detailees are individuals from other Federal agencies who are temporarily assigned to a job at the White House Office different from their normal duties at their employing Federal agency. The White House has never understood the Independent Counsel Reauthorization Act of 1994 to require a listing of volunteers, including the hundreds of volunteers who

assist in Correspondence and at special activities such as the December holiday festivities and the Easter Egg Roll.

- B) The DNC volunteers were generally subject to the same laws and standards of conduct as regular paid White House employees. They were subject to the same ethics rules, including conflict of interest rules, as regular paid White House employees performing similar functions, and were subject to the same Hatch Act rules and exemptions as regular White House employees. See also the response to question #41.

69. What is Ms. Thomasson's current position in the White House?

- A. Ms. Thomasson's current position is Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy Director for Presidential Personnel in the White House Office of Presidential Personnel.

70. Please provide to the subcommittee the dates of Ms. Vanessa Weaver's employment at the White House, the duties assigned to her, her job description, and the names and positions of those who supervised her and approved her employment. Was she ever paid by the DNC while employed at the White House?

- A. Dorian Vanessa Weaver, who goes by Vanessa, has been an employee of the Presidential Personnel Office of the White House Office since April 25, 1994. She has served as the Director of Information Systems and is currently Special Assistant to the President and Senior Advisor to the Director of the Presidential Personnel Office.

Ms. Weaver's appointment was approved and she was supervised by Antonella Pianalto, Deputy Assistant to the President, Deputy Director and Chief of Staff of Presidential Personnel. She is currently supervised by Bob Nash, Assistant to the President and Director of Presidential Personnel.

Ms. Weaver has never been paid by the DNC while employed at the White House.

Dorian Vanessa Weaver is a different individual from Dr. Vanessa Jane Weaver. As recent media reports have indicated, Dr. Weaver is a long-time friend of Alexis Herman. However, Dr. Weaver was never employed at the White House and to our knowledge, has never been paid by the DNC.

71. The Washington Post and The Washington Times have reported that questionable individuals having serious criminal records, outstanding arrest warrants, or notorious international reputations were admitted into the White House on a number of instances. Please explain how this could have happened and what steps have been taken to ensure that it does not reoccur.

A. Although the names of visitors to the White House are run through various criminal databases by the United States Secret Service, and the White House appropriately relied on the thoroughness of their screening process, the Secret Service only screens for individuals who may pose a physical threat to one of the principals. The Secret Service does not make determinations on the suitability and/or appropriateness of someone entering the complex or meeting with the President or Vice President. Nor has the Secret Service made a practice of passing along information unrelated to physical security to White House officials.

The Chief of Staff on January 21, 1997 instituted a set of procedures to ensure that an appropriate level of scrutiny is given of invitees who are likely to come into contact with one of the principals. These include submission of Social Security numbers by all guests to the complex, submission of invitation lists for events involving a principal a week in advance of the event, and notification to the National Security Council of the identity of foreign guests at events with any of the principals. In addition, the Democratic National Committee has instituted new procedures for vetting the names on the lists they submit for White House events.

72. It has been reported that phone and fax lines were installed in the White House for political use. How many phone and fax lines were installed, where were they installed and from which White House account was that installation, operations, and maintenance paid?

A. Over a two year period, there were never more than 24 fax and phone lines installed within the complex. They were located in the following offices: Office of Political Affairs, Office of Presidential Personnel, Office of Scheduling and Advance, Strategic Planning and Communications, Office of the Vice President, and Office of Chief of Staff

Questions #73 through #80 were inserts for the record. They can be found as follows:

Question #73 inserted after page number 106
Question #74 inserted after page number 109
Question #75 inserted after page number 123
Question #76 inserted after page number 124
Question #77 inserted after page number 126
Question #78 inserted after page number 128
Question #79 inserted after page number 129
Question #80 inserted after page number 140

1805 Tuesday, March 11, 1997

1806 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION, EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

1807 WITNESSES

1808 ADA POSEY, ACTING DIRECTOR

Addendum 1809 → JÜRGEN HOCHULI, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR OF THE FINANCIAL

1810 MANAGEMENT DIVISION.

]Opening Remarks by Chairman Kolbe[

1811 Mr. KOLBE. Thank you very much, Ms. Posey for being
1812 here. Let me just begin with a statement, this hearing was
1813 scheduled with you, when? On January the 21st, I believe,
1814 the letter of invitation went out, so I think you knew when
1815 this was going to be done.

1816 We sent that letter, and this has always been the case,
1817 we asked for testimony to be submitted one week in advance.
1818 When I saw you in my office last week, I asked you to please
1819 be sure you have it to us by the close of business. That's
1820 for a legitimate reason, so that we can review it so we can
1821 ask the kinds of questions this subcommittee needs to be able
1822 to ask.

1823 Your opening statement has just now been put in front of
1824 me, just delivered this morning, is that correct?

1825 Ms. POSEY. Yes, sir.

1826 Mr. KOLBE. Well, I want to have a chance to read it, so
1827 we will stand in recess for a few minutes to give us a chance
1828 to read it, and we will come back and ask you some questions
1829 then.

1830 I have to tell you, I'm at a loss to understand why you
1831 couldn't have this testimony to us any earlier. Can you tell
1832 me?

1833 Ms. POSEY. Yes, sir. We ^{had} ~~have~~ been asked for an amount
1834 of information on February 28th, March 3rd and March 4th.
1835 The people who were responsible for helping us put that

1836 information together are the same people who ^{were}~~are~~ actually
1837 helping me put together that opening statement as well.

1838 We certainly apologize for the lateness of the testimony.

1839 We also wanted to respond thoroughly to questions about the
1840 testimony in 1994, for ^{FY}~~1995~~, and we wanted to make sure that
1841 our statement reflected our concern and your appropriate
1842 concern in correction of the testimony.

1843 So I do apologize for that.

1844 Mr. KOLBE. Well, I'll come back after I read it, and
1845 perhaps ask you another couple of questions. We'll stand in
1846 recess for a few minutes while we have a chance to look at
1847 it.

1848 [Recess.]

1849 Mr. KOLBE. The subcommittee will come to order once
1850 again. Ms. Posey, we're prepared to have you give your
1851 opening statement. Obviously the full statement can be
1852 placed in the record. If you would like to summarize it
1853 here, I've been able to see a couple of areas that I want to
1854 ask some questions about. But if you would like to go
1855 through it, you may.

1856 ^{] Opening Statement by Ms. Posey [}
Ms. POSEY. I will do that. Good morning again, Mr.

1857 Chairman, and members of the subcommittee. I am pleased to
1858 appear before you this morning in support of nine Executive
1859 Office of the President accounts. With me today is Jurg
1860 Hochuli, the associate director of the Financial Management

1861 Division.

1862 This is my first appearance before this subcommittee. I
1863 was recently named to the position of acting director for the
1864 Office of Administration after the retirement last month of
1865 my predecessor, Frank Reeder. Prior to being named acting
1866 director, I was ^{the} ~~a~~ deputy director of the Office of
1867 Administration, and before that, the associate director for
1868 general services.

1869 As the daughter of a psychiatrist who served this
1870 Government as a Kor^e~~a~~n War veteran, and is now in his 35th
1871 year as an employee of the Veterans Health Administration,
1872 and the granddaughter of two World War II veterans, I am
1873 grateful to have the opportunity to appear before you today.

1874 Before I came to the Office of Administration in 1993, I
1875 pursued a business career, focusing on administrative
1876 management in private sector financial institutions.
1877 Throughout my nearly 20⁷/year working career, I have been
1878 responsible for managing operations, training, and
1879 methodology for continually improving product and service
1880 delivery.

1881 I am honored to appear before you today, and I look
1882 forward to a fruitful and productive relationship with
1883 ^{you} ~~yourself~~ and the members of the subcommittee and staff.

1884 Before I turn to the budget^s_^ on whose behalf I am
1885 testifying, I would like to take a moment to address the

1886 questions surrounding the accuracy of testimony before this
1887 committee in 1994. We have also provided the committee with
1888 a written response to questions.

1889 As ^{we} wrote in the letter to the Chairman on February 28th,
1890 one of my predecessors testified in March of 1994 that to the
1891 best of her knowledge, she was not aware of any DNC or other
1892 similarly paid volunteers working in the White House Office.
1893 There is no evidence to suggest that she knew otherwise.

1894 However, because of inadequate coordination and sharing
1895 of information between offices at the White House and the
1896 Office of Administration, her testimony relating to paid
1897 volunteers was not reviewed by staff who knew ^{of} the existence
1898 of DNC paid volunteers.

1899 As you are aware, in mid-1995, the inaccuracy of the
1900 testimony was discovered by the present assistant to the
1901 President for management and administration. She brought it
1902 to the attention of senior White House officials, and was
1903 instructed to get the testimony corrected.

1904 Q As we have previously stated, she deeply regrets that she
1905 did not follow through on that directive and corrected ~~the~~ the
1906 testimony at ^{that} ~~the~~ time. Q To ensure that this does not happen
1907 again, we have put in place new procedures to ensure proper
1908 vetting of White House testimony.

1909 Q We will use the existing staff secretary process to
1910 circulate written testimony and questions for the record to

1911 all senior White House staff. We believe that if such a
1912 process had been in place in 1994, the inaccuracy in her
1913 testimony would have been caught and corrected at that time.

1914 Again, Mr. Chairman, and members of the subcommittee,
1915 this should not have happened. I am here to give you my
1916 personal assurances that the statements I make to this
1917 committee will be properly reviewed for accuracy.

1918 The Executive Office of the President is committed to the
1919 President's and Congress' goal of balancing the Federal
1920 budget. The budgets I represent today are lean. Operating
1921 within these austere budgets has been challenging. There are
1922 only two significant components contained in these budgets
1923 requiring additional funding over the current services level
1924 requested for the EOP.

1925 The first involves a Congressional^{ly} mandated transfer of
1926 funding from the White House Communications Agency, a Defense
1927 Department component, to the White House Office. The second
1928 is a comprehensive plan to renew and strengthen the EOP's
1929 information management infrastructure.

1930 Let me turn now to the issue of staff levels in the
1931 Executive Office of the President. As you know, the
1932 President in 1993 reduced the size of the Executive Office of
1933 the President by 25 percent^{effective} in October of 1993. As we said
1934 at the time, the baseline for that cut was based on actual
1935 bodies on board in the Bush administration. Because we

1936 wanted to make sure our figures were accurate and complete,
1937 we included not only EOP employees, but also detailees,
1938 assignees, Presidential Management ^{Interns}~~interns~~, and all other
1939 categories of other Government employees that were tracked by
1940 the Bush administration.)

1941 ^{no} ~~Q~~ That 25 percent reduced level was maintained for four
1942 years. ^Q Today the Executive Office of the President faces new
1943 policy needs, particularly the staff requested by General
1944 McCaffrey to implement the President's aggressive drug
1945 control strategy, to which the Congress agreed last year in
1946 the Omnibus Appropriations Bill.)

1947 ^{no} ~~Q~~ It will also be necessary to add ~~to~~ ⁱⁿ staff ~~of~~ the
1948 Counsel's Office to respond to the requests for information
1949 from Congressional and other bodies. Thus, it is no longer
1950 possible to maintain the 1993 staffing level.)

1951 ^{no} ~~Q~~ However, we are committed to maintaining reduced staffing
1952 levels in accordance with the 12 percent reduction mandated
1953 through^{out} the Federal Government by the administration's
1954 reinvention initiatives.)

1955 ^{no} ~~Q~~ Our fiscal year 1998 target of 1,185 staff employees^{--/} and
1956 OGE⁻⁷s actually represents a reduction of 15 percent from the
1957 Bush administration baseline. ^Q It is imperative that all of
1958 us in the Federal Government stay the course toward a
1959 balanced budget.)

1960 ^{no} ~~Q~~ The EOP has contributed to this effort, consistently

1961 presenting budget requests during the last four years that
1962 have grown at less than the rate of inflation. ⁹The EOP will
1963 continue to maximize its resources, and implement cost
1964 savings measures. Yet it is also imperative that the
1965 Executive Office of the President be adequately funded to
1966 provide the quality of support deserving our chief executive.

1967 ^{no 9} It is crucial that the EOP maintain the existing
1968 infrastructure and plan for future investments in personnel
1969 and information technology, ⁷now and into the 21st century.

1970 That concludes my abbreviated remarks, and I would be
1971 happy to answer any of your questions.

1972 [The information follows:]

1973 ***** INSERT *****

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Ada L. Posey

Ada Posey was named to the post of Acting Director for the Office of Administration in February, 1997. A management and administration professional, Ms. Posey began her career in the expense management operation of The Prudential Insurance Company in 1978. After building upon her cost accounting and budget analysis experience, she advanced to a systems analyst position within the Pension Administration Department of Prudential, acting as a liaison to pension systems programmers and training administrative users in the use of computer systems. In 1985, Ms. Posey joined the internal auditing staff of The Prudential. As a senior auditor, she conducted internal audits of company real estate property, company field offices, and internal administrative operations throughout the United States.

In 1989, Ms. Posey was recruited to join a smaller mutual insurance firm, Minnesota Mutual, to head up their corporate budgeting and staffing function within the management services division. The management services division recruited and trained recent college graduates and mid-career transition staff in the disciplines of budgeting, staffing analysis and internal consulting.

During her corporate career, Ms. Posey became very involved in mentoring youth in Minneapolis and St. Paul and was honored by the St. Paul YMCA for her active role in preparing youth for college and business careers. As a member of the Minneapolis-St. Paul Chapter of the Links, Inc., a national philanthropic organization, Posey was credited with raising tens of thousands of dollars in scholarship funds for young people through innovative programs designed to involve the youth in fund raising and other pre-college activities. Ms. Posey also led non-partisan voter education and get-out-the-vote initiatives as well as community performing and visual arts programs for the Minneapolis-St. Paul community through The Links organization.

In 1993, Ms. Posey was named Associate Director for General Services in the Office of Administration, Executive Office of the President. Her responsibilities included management of the mail/messenger, supply, procurement, and publishing and printing functions within the Office of Administration. In this role, Ms. Posey developed customer-driven operational strategies; implemented continuous quality improvement processes and policies; and trained and developed staff in the Total Quality Management approach to customer service. In May, 1996, she was named by the then director, Frank Reeder, to assume the additional role of Deputy Director of the Office of Administration.

Ms. Posey, a native Minnesotan, holds a B.A. from Carleton College in Northfield, Minnesota. She is currently serving a four year term as a trustee to her alma mater. She is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Edward W. Posey of Burnsville, Minnesota. Her brothers Bruce and Michael and sister-in-law Nettie reside in Minneapolis, and she is the proud aunt of 11 month old Noah Alexander Posey.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Jürg E. Hochuli

Jürg Hochuli is the Associate Director of the Financial Management Division (FMD), Office of Administration, Executive Office of the President. Mr. Hochuli, a graduate of the University of Maryland, began his career with FMD as an accountant in 1983 and became the Accounting Officer in 1989. Mr. Hochuli was appointed Acting Associate Director of FMD in July 1993 and named Associate Director in October, 1993. He has been a member of the Association of Government Accountants since 1986 and is a Certified Government Financial Manager. He and his wife Sarah are residents of Hyattsville, Maryland.

OPENING STATEMENT
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT AGENCIES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Good morning Mr. Chairman and members of the Subcommittee. I am pleased to appear before you this morning in support of nine Executive Office of the President accounts. With me today is Jürg Hochuli, Associate Director of the Financial Management Division.

This is my first appearance before the Subcommittee. I was recently named to the position of Acting Director for the Office of Administration, after the retirement last month of my predecessor, Frank Reeder.

As the daughter of a psychiatrist who served this government as a Korean War veteran, and is now in his 35th year as an employee of the Veterans Health Administration - and the granddaughter of two World War II veterans, I am grateful to have the opportunity to appear before you in this revered institution. I know my grandfathers would feel equally as honored and proud to be recognized as citizens participating in this process, which during their productive years was not a possibility.

Before I came to the Office of Administration in 1993, I pursued a business career focusing on administrative management in private sector financial institutions. My previous employers provided rigorous training and experience in the disciplines of corporate cost accounting and analysis, corporate salary and non-salary budgeting, internal auditing, and operational development and improvement. Throughout my nearly 20 year working career, I have been responsible for managing operations, training and methodologies for continually improving product and service delivery.

I am honored to appear before you today and I look forward to a fruitful and productive relationship with yourself, the members of the Subcommittee and staff.

I am here today in support of the following nine accounts: Compensation of the President, the White House Office, Special Assistance to the President, Official Residence of the Vice President, the Office of Administration, the Office of Policy Development, the National Security Council, the Council of Economic Advisers, and Unanticipated Needs.

The Executive Office of the President is committed to the President's and Congress' goal of balancing the federal budget. The budgets I represent today are lean. The total for these nine budgets, excluding a Congressionally mandated transfer that has no net effect on the federal budget, is \$89 million, an increase of only 4.2 percent over enacted levels in fiscal year 1993 when this Administration took office. This is less than inflation.

Operating within these austere budgets has been challenging. During the past four years, we have met this challenge by identifying cost saving measures, shifting resources, and deferring or delaying purchases. We have absorbed inflation-linked cost increases and mandated pay raises for our many General Schedule employees. Agencies whose staffs are mostly or entirely in Administratively Determined positions, such as the White House, Vice President's Office, and Office of Policy Development, have held salary levels nearly static, delayed hiring decisions, and brought in new hires at lower levels. The most detrimental aspect of the budget restrictions has been the inability to adequately maintain a strong information technology infrastructure within the Executive Office of the President.

There are only two significant components contained in these budgets requiring additional funding over the current services levels requested. The first involves a Congressionally mandated transfer of funding from the White House Communications Agency, a Defense Department component, to the White House Office. The second is a comprehensive plan to renew and strengthen the EOP's information management infrastructure.

The White House Office FY 1998 budget request includes a \$9.8 million transfer to fund non-telecommunications support services, historically provided by White House Communications Agency. This planned transfer is a result of a Department of Defense Inspector General audit that concluded that several support services provided to the White House Office since the 1930s went beyond the required telecommunications support. The audit concluded that these services, including audio-visual support, newswire, photographic and stenographic services should be funded by the White House Office. The funding transfer was mandated by the FY 1997 National Defense Authorization Act. The Department of Defense budget has been reduced \$9.8 million to reflect the transfer; thus, there is no net increase to the federal budget as a result of this transfer.

The second element of this budget request that merits special note is our Capital Investment Plan, funding for which is requested by the Office of Administration. The Capital Investment Plan, or CIP, is a four part strategy designed to provide the EOP with the technology and services they need and to build and strengthen the EOP's information systems infrastructure.

The cornerstone of the plan is the establishment of an EOP information systems architecture. This architecture, based on user-needs analyses, will produce the technical data necessary to create financial, and business plans for information systems. This architecture will bring future modifications to the EOP's information systems in line with recognized industry, government and professional guidelines governing the development, implementation, and enhancement of information systems. These plans also will help forecast the costs of maintaining current services levels; and match user needs with applications to provide upgrades, training and uninterrupted use to all EOP employees.

In addition to this systems' architecture, the Capital Investment Plan would provide computer network upgrades. Our staff relies heavily on electronic communications, both within and beyond the EOP complex. Our current network increasingly is experiencing performance problems and failures. The CIP would provide replacement network equipment to handle increased traffic and eliminate bottlenecks.

The third element of the CIP is the acquisition and installation of a new financial management system. Our current financial management system is not year 2000 compliant. It is critical that we acquire and implement a financial system in FY 1998 to have ample time for data migration, verification, and testing before the beginning of fiscal year 2000.

The final element of the CIP is equipment replacement. The EOP makes use of more than two thousand desktop systems and associated printers, file servers, mainframe systems, and data storage devices. Many of these systems are approaching or have exceeded their recommended useful lifetime. New equipment is crucial to stopping the trend of aging without replacement, and to prevent adverse impact on EOP staff productivity.

Despite our limited resources, this administration has made impressive gains over the last four years, particularly in the area of public access to White House information. We reported last year the public's tremendous response to The White House Home Page. The Home Page's popularity has not waned; it has been accessed 34 million times since its development in October 1994. Electronic mail messages continue to be a favorite form of communication with the White House. The President, Vice President, and First Lady received 842,000 e-mail messages in FY 1996, more than double those received in FY 1995.

Let me turn now to the issue of staff levels in the Executive Office of the President. As you know, the President in 1993 reduced the size of the Executive Office of the President by 25% (effective October 1, 1993). As we said at the time, the base line for that cut was based on actual bodies on board as tracked in the Bush Administration. Because we wanted to be sure our figures were accurate and complete, we included not only EOP employees, but also detailees, assignees, Presidential Management Interns, and all other categories of Other Government Employees (OGE's) that were tracked by the Bush Administration.

That 25% reduced level was maintained for four years.

Today, the Executive Office faces new policy needs, particularly the staff requested by General McCaffrey to implement the President's aggressive drug control strategy to which the Congress agreed last year. It will also be necessary to add staff to the Counsel's Office to respond to requests for information from Congressional and other bodies. Thus, it is no longer possible to maintain the 1993 staffing level. However, we are committed to maintaining reduced staffing levels in accordance with the 12%

reduction mandated throughout the Federal government by this Administration's reinvention initiatives. Our FY 1998 target of 1185 staff -- employees and OGE's -- actually represents a reduction of 15% from the Bush Administration baseline.

The following are highlights of the accomplishments of some of the Executive Office agencies for which I am testifying today:

The Vice President's Office has spearheaded a wide range of Administration initiatives, including aiding the passage of the Telecommunications Reform Act of 1996, which stimulates private investment, promotes competition in the telecommunications industry, and strengthens and improves universal service so that all Americans can have access to the benefits of the information superhighway. Vice President Gore also chaired the White House Commission on Aviation Safety and Security. Over a six-month period, the commission conducted an extensive inquiry into civil aviation safety, security and air traffic control modernization. This inquiry resulted in a comprehensive list of recommendations adopted by President Clinton, including one that aims to reduce the aviation fatal accident rate by 80 percent over the next decade. The Vice President continues to lead the National Performance Review to make the government work better and cost less.

The National Security Council, in 1996, coordinated a broad range of initiatives to advance America's strategic priorities. These included: 1) helping build an undivided, democratic Europe by leading the historic process of NATO enlargement; 2) forging a strong, stable Asia Pacific community by reinvigorating our alliance with Japan; proposing, with South Korea, four-party peace talks on the Korean peninsula, and advancing our strategic dialogue with China; 3) expanding American opportunity and jobs by opening markets and securing an Information Technology Agreement; 4) promoting peace from Bosnia to Northern Ireland to the Middle East; and 5) fighting dangerous transnational threats -- nuclear proliferation, terrorism and drugs.

The Council of Economic Advisers (CEA) continues to work with Executive Branch agencies and Congress to ensure that the economic impact of the Administration's policies is taken into account during the decision making process. In FY 1996, CEA provided sound economic analysis and advice during development of a range of Administration policies, including telecommunications reform, regulatory reform and reform of our environmental laws. CEA also worked with other agencies to produce a number of White Papers on current economic issues, such as the importance of education to economic growth.

The Office of Administration continues to improve its customer service to the other EOP agencies. The Financial Management Division improved the process of imprest reimbursements to EOP staff by eliminating cash disbursements in favor of electronic funds transfers. In the near future, all vendor payments and employee travel voucher reimbursements will be made via electronic transfer as well. These improvements will save staff time and money. The Human Resources Management Division launched a

successful initiative in FY 1996 designing and distributing individualized employee benefits booklets which enabled EOP employees to get full and valuable information for them and their families. During OMB budget season, OA's Information Systems and Technology staff provided hundreds of hours of computer programming time and resources to support production of the President's budget. The desktop, mainframe, networking, and operational support were provided at the highest level of availability and reliability. Finally, the new Remote Delivery Site (RDS) was completed and occupied in September 1996. The new RDS is an efficient, modern storage and receiving facility for screening all incoming mail and material prior to delivery to the White House complex.

As we approach the end of the 20th century and look forward to the 21st, it is imperative that all of us in the federal government stay the course toward a balanced budget. The EOP has contributed to this effort, consistently presenting budget requests during the last four years that have grown at slower rates than inflation.

The EOP will continue to maximize its resources and implement cost saving measures. Yet, it is no less imperative that the Executive Office of the President be adequately funded to provide the quality of support deserving our Chief Executive. It is crucial that the EOP maintain the existing infrastructure and plan for future investments in personnel and information technology, now and into the 21st century.

That concludes my remarks. I would be happy to answer any questions.

]Correction of Prior Testimony[

1974 Mr. KOLBE. Thank you very much. Let me begin by asking
1975 a couple of questions on this issue of the inaccurate
1976 testimony.

1977 I appreciate your statement that you apologize, that you
1978 regret it, apologize that it happened. I must say I just
1979 think that there is a bit of a pattern here that we see over
1980 and over again: nothing wrong was done, but we won't do it
1981 again. That seems to be what we keep hearing with everything
1982 with regard to down there.

1983 I just wonder why somebody that is on the White House
1984 staff in the kind of position that you have would have a
1985 directive from somebody--I'm not sure whether it was the
1986 Counsel's Office--to correct the testimony and think it so
1987 insignificant that they just didn't bother to follow through
1988 with it.

1989 Could you enlighten me as to why this kind of thing is
1990 not considered important enough to follow through, given
1991 testimony that you may not have been knowing at the time.
1992 I'm questioning whether or not somebody who is in that office
1993 administering the White House would not know about volunteers
1994 working in the White House.

1995 But they may not have known about it at the time, but
1996 then finds out it is incorrect, and doesn't correct it for
1997 more than two years.

1998 Ms. POSEY. Mr. Chairman, the omission of correcting the

1999 testimony, again, was an oversight that we deeply regret. It
2000 was a mistake. It was not corrected. It should have been.
2001 The lesson learned for us is that we needed a stronger
2002 control^s in place to make sure that ~~actually~~^{actually} those things that
2003 we had set in place were[^] done. They were not done.

2004 There are no excuses other than the fact that we did not
2005 correct the record as we should have.

2006 Mr. KOLBE. You'll excuse me if I have some doubts about
2007 whether the procedures really are in place or not to assure
2008 that this doesn't happen again. I think it is interesting
2009 that it was conveniently not corrected until after the
2010 election, and then we find that we've got somebody correcting
2011 them. Two years later you make the correction.

2012] Staffing Levels - Full-time Equivalents (FTEs) [
2013 But I want to talk about the staffing levels, or I want
2014 to ask questions about the staffing, which goes very much to
2015 the heart of this whole issue there.

2016 And I understand this subcommittee has been over this
2017 issue in the past, but I am new to it, and I have not had a
2018 chance to ask about some of the differences of opinion,
2019 though must say in one of the other subcommittees I serve on,
2020 we've had some discussion of this as it relates to other
2021 elements that come under the White House Office, or the White
2022 House account as a whole.

2023 But it appears to me--let me just ask this question to
begin with. Using a standard definition of a full⁻time

2024 employee, how many employees were on board within the
2025 Executive Office of the President at the end of the Bush
2026 administration and the beginning of the Clinton
2027 administration, and how many are on board today?

2028 Ms. POSEY. At the end of the Bush administration--

2029 Mr. KOLBE. Full⁷/time employees, now. We're not talking
2030 detailees.

2031 Ms. POSEY. We're talking about FTEs. There were 1,086,
2032 as of November 7th, 1992, on board.

2033 Mr. KOLBE. And how many are there--well, yes. What is
2034 your target, your 1998 target?

2035 Ms. POSEY. Our 1998 target for FTE is 1,015.

2036 Mr. KOLBE. That's a reduction of 71, or about seven
2037 percent. Is that correct?

2038 Ms. POSEY. Yes, that is correct.

2039 Mr. KOLBE. This administration made a big thing about a
2040 25 percent reduction in the White House staff. It's
2041 apparent, as you look at it, that virtually all of the cuts
2042 came from the Office of National Drug Policy and the
2043 detailees who go back to other offices.

2044 And now you've told us that you won't be able to sustain
2045 that reduction, is that correct??

2046 Ms. POSEY. Yes, sir. That level of 25 percent reduced
2047 ~~funding~~^e, staffing, was maintained for four years. As I
2048 mentioned in my opening statement, the need to implement an

2049 aggressive drug control strategy necessitated an increase in
2050 staff.

2051 Mr. KOLBE. We'll save the question for General McCaffrey
2052 as to why this administration decided drugs were so
2053 unimportant in 1993 and 1994 that we reduced the numbers
2054 there from 136 in 1992 to 27 in 1994, the first full year.
2055 But would you not agree, that's really where the major
2056 reductions in staff took place?

2057 Ms. POSEY. Sir, I cannot tell you that I am familiar
2058 with the actual numbers of decrease in ONDCP at the time.
2059 But I would say that one of the things that we did do was to
2060 decrease those numbers, yes.

2061 Mr. KOLBE. Let me correct my numbers. I won't wait two
2062 years to correct it. It went from 115 to 25, on board
2063 personnel, in the Office of National Drug Policy.

2064 Ms. POSEY. Yes

2065]Staffing Levels - Detailees[
2066 Mr. KOLBE. I asked you about full-time employees. How
2067 many detailees were on board within the Executive Office of
the President at the end of the Bush administration?

2068 Ms. POSEY. At the end, there were 308.

2069 Mr. KOLBE. And how many are on board today?

2070 Ms. POSEY. There are 234 as of February 25th, 1997.

2071 Mr. KOLBE. And your number for 1998, your target for
2072 1998 is what?

2073 Ms. POSEY. 170.

]Staffing Levels - Personnel Ceiling in EOP[

2074 Mr. KOLBE. Well, during the last--during the 1996 cycle
2075 of appropriations Patsy Thomasson testified before this
2076 committee that the Executive Office of the President
2077 established a personnel ceiling of 1,034 for the Executive
2078 Office. The President has added 110 people, detailees and
l.c. 2079 full time employees of the Drug Czar's office last year.

2080 And since that is a part of EOP, the Executive Office,
2081 this is going to cause you to exceed the personnel ceiling,
2082 is it not? So my question is what is the current personnel
2083 ceiling.

2084 Ms. POSEY. The current personnel ceiling for ONDCP, sir?
2085 Or for the entire EOP?

2086 Mr. KOLBE. Total. I think your total is 1,034.

2087 Ms. POSEY. Our current, now, will be 1,185, our
2088 projected for 1998. Right now it is--

2089 Mr. KOLBE. 1,185?

2090 Ms. POSEY. 1,185 is the number targeted, for total on
2091 board.

2092 Mr. KOLBE. Okay. So you're over by 140--141 over the
2093 ceiling, is that correct?

2094 Ms. POSEY. Yes. If you are looking at the same chart I
2095 am--

2096 Mr. KOLBE. So that is your self-imposed ceiling, so that
2097 is no longer an operable number, is that correct?

2098 Ms. POSEY. Yes, sir. That's what we believe.

2099 Mr. KOLBE. All right. I'll have some more questions.

2100 Mr. Hoyer?

2100] Staffing Levels - Increase for ONDCP[

2101 Mr. HOYER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Ms. Posey, let me

2102 make sure that I understand--we, of course, met, as you

2103 pointed out, the four year target, for four years, the 25

2104 percent reduction in those offices included within the

2105 Executive Office of the President by President Clinton.

2106 And the comparable President Bush figures were 25 percent

2107 at least above our personnel.

2108 Ms. POSEY. Yes, sir. The Bush baseline was 1,394 that

2109 we started with.

2110 Mr. HOYER. I understand that. Now, with respect to your

2111 testimony that the Chairman refers to, the 1,044 ceiling, as

2112 a result of the request of General McCaffrey we're now

2113 increasing the ONDCP. And what will the ONDCP component be?

2114 Ms. POSEY. The ONDCP component will be 109.

2115 Mr. HOCHULI. There was an initial increase in 1994,

2116 where we added 15 additional slots to ONDCP. There was an

2117 ~~initial~~ ^{additional} increase that we testified to bringing the 1,044

2118 number to 1,072. Included in that was 15 for ONDCP, and now

2119 we're adding 109 to that.

2120 Mr. HOYER. 109 additional?

2121 Ms. POSEY. That's correct.

2122 Mr. HOYER. So it's not 109 total? What will the ONDCP

2123 complement be if your budget is approved as submitted?

2124 Ms. POSEY. It will be 124 FTEs.

2125 Mr. HOYER. Now, in looking at the Office of National
2126 Drug Control Policy, trying to figure out--we budgeted
2127 actually for 37 in fiscal year 1994, that's when the
2128 President submitted 25, and we added to that. Senator
2129 Deconcini was the real leader in doing that. Which brought
2130 you to an on board personnel of 37, correct?

2131 Ms. POSEY. That's correct.

2132 Mr. HOYER. 40 in the next year.

2133 Ms. POSEY. Yes.

2134 Mr. HOYER. 45 the following year.

2135 Ms. POSEY. Yes, sir.

2136 Mr. HOYER. Now, if you add--so you're not adding 109 to
2137 the 45.

2138 Ms. POSEY. No.

2139 Mr. HOYER. So your total, analogous figure, will be 124.

2140 Ms. POSEY. Yes.

2141 Mr. HOYER. So we're going from 45 to 124.

2142 Ms. POSEY. Yes, sir.

2143]Volunteers in the White House [
Mr. HOYER. Now, Ms. Posey, with respect to the mistake
2144 that was made, your information is that Ms. Thomasson had no
2145 knowledge of the volunteers being on board.

2146 Ms. POSEY. That is my statement, yes.

2147 Mr. HOYER. It's my understanding that notwithstanding
2148 that, am I correct that even if the volunteers paid by the

2149 DNC had been counted in the number that the White House would
2150 have made its 25 percent reduction?

2151 Ms. POSEY. That is correct.

2152 Mr. HOYER. Furthermore, am I correct that Ronald Reagan
2153 in 1987 sought an opinion of the Attorney General as to the
2154 appropriateness--legality, if you will--of having volunteers
2155 paid by, in that case, the RNC working in the White House.
2156 Is that correct?

2157 Ms. POSEY. That is correct.

2158 Mr. HOYER. It's my further understanding that the
2159 opinion that the Attorney General gave in 1987 to
2160 then-President Reagan was that there was no legal problem
2161 with that, is that correct?

2162 Ms. POSEY. That is correct.

2163 Mr. HOYER. Can you think of any reason why Ms.
2164 Thomasson, knowing A) that targets for ceiling of employees
2165 would have been met, even adding those volunteers, and
2166 knowing that it was legal to do this, would have misled the
2167 committee on this issue? Can you think of any reason?

2168 Ms. POSEY. I can't think of any reason, sir.

2169 Mr. HOYER. I can't think of any reason either, other
2170 than the truth was she didn't know. Now, you have said, and
2171 we all know the White House messed up.

2172 Ms. POSEY. Yes, we did.

2173 Mr. HOYER. Once they found it out they should have told

2174 us.

2175 Ms. POSEY. Yes, we should have.

2176 Mr. HOYER. Okay. There seems no reason that I can
2177 discern for dissembling on this issue or concealing it from
2178 the committee or the American public?

2179 Ms. POSEY. Absolutely not.

2180 Mr. HOYER. I have no further questions at this time.

2181 Mr. KOLBE. Ms. Meek?

2182 Ms. MEEK. I have no questions at this time, Mr.

2183 Chairman.

2184 Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Price?

2185]White House Communications Agency (WHCA) Transfer[
Mr. PRICE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I would like to

2186 briefly ask Ms. Posey to clarify the matter of this transfer
2187 of funds from the DOD authorization. As I understand, that
2188 \$9.8 million transfer from the DOD budget to your budget was
2189 mandated by the DOD authorization of last year.

2190 We're not talking about any increase, any net increase in
2191 the Federal budget, is that correct?

2192 Ms. POSEY. No net increase. Zero net increase.

2193 Mr. PRICE And where does the \$9.8 million figure come
2194 from? Can you tell us how that figure was arrived at? Does
2195 it mirror any change in these operations?

2196 Ms. POSEY. No. That figure was derived by the
2197 Department of Defense itself, along with OMB. And the figure
2198 is actually fiscal year 1996 actuals. So that's the figure,

2199 \$9.8 million.

2200 Mr. PRICE So it's based on fiscal year 1996 actual
2201 expenditures.

2202 Ms. POSEY. Yes, sir.

2203 Mr. PRICE Now, what is the rationale for what is in and
2204 what is out of the Defense budget in this area? Could you
2205 explain that?

2206 Ms. POSEY. The DOD IG suggested that the traditional
2207 non-telecommunications function^s that ^{WHCA} ~~WHCO~~, ^a ~~the~~ component of ^{DOD} ~~WHCO~~
2208 performed really ^{should be funded} ~~was a function that were services provided~~
2209 by the White House ~~for the White House~~. They are traditional
2210 long⁷standing functions, of audio/visual services,
2211 stenographic, photographic services, and also news wire
2212 services.

2213 Mr. PRICE Now, are these services that have
2214 traditionally been performed over several administrations,
2215 did this administration add any new duties?

2216 Ms. POSEY. No, sir. There are no functions added by
2217 this administration. And this, in fact, ^{has been} ~~is~~ a practice for
2218 decades. The reason why these services are provided is for
2219 the historical record of the presidency.

2220 Mr. PRICE And then what functions would remain under DOD
2221 funding?

2222 Ms. POSEY. There would be telecommunications functions
2223 that would remain.

2224 Mr. PRICE Basic telecommunications.

2225 Ms. POSEY. The DOD IG actually indicated that because,
2226 again, these functions fell outside of the telecommunications
2227 function, ~~although~~ that ^{WHCA} ~~WHCO~~ was in their opinion best suited
2228 to provide these historical services, that they should
2229 continue providing those services, but ~~through~~ funding *should be*
2230 through the White House.

2231 Mr. PRICE You're stressing the historic record for the
2232 archives. But we're also talking here about audio/visual,
2233 news wire, stenographic, photographic services?

2234 Ms. POSEY. Yes.

2235 Mr. PRICE Which have to do with keeping the principals
2236 informed of our current issues as well as preserving the
2237 historical record.

2238 Ms. POSEY. Right. And also, when we talk about
2239 audio/visual, we talk about the lights, the sound, the
2240 microphones, those types of things that we even use in the
2241 Congressional function to maintain records of what is
2242 happening within this branch of Government as well.

2243 Mr. PRICE To what extent do you regard this division of
2244 labor as settled? Are there other possible sources to
2245 provide these services? Or is the White House Office the
2246 best provider, do you think?

2247 Ms. POSEY. Sir, the provider of the services will
2248 continue to be ^{WHCA} ~~WHCO~~. We will utilize ^{WHCA} ~~WHCO~~ on a reimbursable

2249 basis. ^{will} We have the funds, if approved, to actually pay for
2250 the services that will continue to be provided by ~~WHCO~~^{WHCA}, the
2251 same exact services.

2252 But it is not only in the interests^o of the taxpayer for
2253 us to very, very carefully scrutinize these costs that would
2254 be coming in, it's also in the interest of the White House to
2255 make sure that the fiscal year 1996 actual costs, ^{which}~~that~~ this
2256 amount is based on, really come in play.

2257 In fact, we hope that after a period of time, we will be
2258 able to gather enough information over the course of several
2259 years perhaps, maybe two or three, to determine whether or
2260 not that figure could go down. It could go up.

2261 Equipment costs money. There are inflationary factors
2262 that are considered, but certainly it is in our best
2263 interests^o to make sure that that \$9.8 million, if approved,
2264 being transferred over to the White House Office is carefully
2265 monitored.

2266 Mr. PRICE As far you're concerned, the transfer out of
2267 the DOD budget is warranted, and ~~WHCO~~^{WHCA} is in all likelihood
2268 the best provider of these services?

2269 Ms. POSEY. Yes, sir.

2270 Mr. PRICE All right, thank you. Thank you, Mr.

2271 Chairman.

2272] Paid Volunteers in Previous Administrations [
2273 Mr. KOLBE. On the issue of volunteers, you said that, in
2274 answer to a question from Mr. Hoyer, that you understood that

2274 | the procedure of using paid volunteers was the same in the
2275 | previous administration or administrations, in the Bush and
2276 | the Reagan administrations, is that correct?

2277 | Ms. POSEY. It is my understanding that the Reagan
2278 | administration sought an opinion by the Department of
2279 | Justice, and in 1987, the Department of Justice agreed with
2280 | the Reagan administration that it was perfectly legal to have
2281 | volunteers at the White House being paid by political
2282 | parties.

2283 | Mr. KOLBE. If you have, from your historical records, if
2284 | you have evidence of the use of the paid volunteers, would
2285 | you please submit that to us, from previous administrations.

2286 | Ms. POSEY. We have actually provided a copy of
2287 | information, a chart of the use of paid volunteers within
2288 | this administration. I would be happy to--

2289 | Mr. KOLBE. You made the comment that it was done in
2290 | previous administrations. I would like you to--

2291 | Ms. POSEY. I will be happy to take that for the record,
2292 | sir.

2293 | Mr. KOLBE. I would like to have it.

2294 | [The information follows:]

2295 | ***** SUBCOMMITTEE INSERT *****

Volunteers Paid by Outside Sources in Previous Administrations - p. 106

- A. The Reagan Administration sought and received a legal opinion from the Department of Justice in 1982 that it was permissible for the White House to employ volunteers paid by outside sources. In 1987, the Reagan Administration sought and received an opinion from the Department of Justice that it was further permissible to employ volunteers paid by political organizations such as the Republican National Committee.

The records of the Reagan and other prior Administrations have been removed for archiving in their respective presidential libraries. The Subcommittee may be able to obtain such information from the Reagan, Bush, or other presidential libraries.

]1982 Memorandum on White House Use of Volunteers [

2296 Mr. KOLBE. Let me just offer for you an excerpt from a
2297 memorandum from the counsel to the President, President
2298 Reagan, in February of 1982. It is a long memorandum, and
2299 the topic is White House use of volunteers.

2300 He says, ''We offer one general observation. Volunteers
2301 should not be paid by political organizations that were
2302 established to pursue national political objectives, such as
2303 the Republican National Committee or the National League of
2304 Cities. Payments by these groups would invariably violate
2305 the spirit, if not the letter of the rule, against gifts by
2306 organizations which have, or seek to establish a business or
2307 financial relationship with the White House.''

2308 The memorandum goes on to say, ''More importantly, we
2309 feel that these groups should not pay the salary of a White
2310 House office employee because it would create the appearance
2311 of impropriety. It could always be charged that the
2312 employee, or at least a superior, who might be grateful for
2313 the financial assistance to White House operations, gave
2314 preferential treatment to a person because of political
2315 considerations, or lacked complete independence or
2316 impartiality.''

2317 ''This could, in the words of the standards of conduct,
2318 affect, adversely, the confidence of the public in the
2319 integrity of the Government. We recognize that employees of
2320 the White House office are expected to be political in the

2321 | broad sense of actively supporting the President's policies
2322 | and activities. The standards of conduct attempt to ensure,
2323 | however, that employees will at least be independent from the
2324 | financial pressure of outside partisan organizations.''

2325 | We will place the full memorandum in the record.

2326 | [The information follows:]

2327 | ***** SUBCOMMITTEE INSERT *****

2328 Mr. KOLBE. Is there a similar memorandum on the use of
2329 paid volunteers in the current administration, that has
2330 emanated from the counsel's office?

2331 Ms. POSEY. What I would like to do is step back, Mr.
2332 Chair^{man} ~~and my understanding is that~~ I appreciate your
2333 reading the 1982 opinion. It is my understanding that that
2334 opinion was explicitly reversed in 1987. So if I understand
2335 your question--

2336 Mr. KOLBE. I do not believe you will find the 1987
2337 opinion did that at all. It doesn't address any of those
2338 issues. So I think that is an absolutely inaccurate
2339 statement on your part. I think you should read them before
2340 you--I would like to know, and have you submit for the record
2341 any current White House memorandum that exists with regard to
2342 the use of paid volunteers in the White House.

2343 In other words, I would like to know what the current
2344 policy of the White House is.

2345 Ms. POSEY. I will do that, sir.

2346 [The information follows:]

2347 ***** SUBCOMMITTEE INSERT *****

Policy on the White House Use of Volunteers - p. 109

- A. In accordance with guidance provided by the Office of Legal Counsel at the Department of Justice in 1982 and 1987, and subject to appropriate conflict of interest reviews, the White House will continue to accept services from individuals who are receiving money from a non-federal source in connection with the work they perform here. This will include participants in the government-wide Intergovernmental Personnel Act (IPA) program which follows Office of Personnel Management regulations. This program is designed to provide employees of non-profit organizations, educational institutions, and state, local and tribal governments with the opportunity to serve in federal agencies on a reimbursable or non-reimbursable basis.

Although permitted under the Department of Justice guidance, the White House will no longer employ individuals who are paid by the Democratic National Committee or other partisan political organizations.

Copies of the 1982 and 1987 Department of Justice guidance have previously been provided to the Subcommittee. Other memoranda stating current White House policy do not exist.

]1987 Memorandum on White House Use of Volunteers[

2348 Ms. MEEK. Mr. Chairman, would you yield.

2349 Mr. KOLBE. I yield. Ms. Meek.

2350 Ms. MEEK. In reading the 1987 memorandum from Alan Paul,
2351 associate counsel to the President, in the last statement, it
2352 does give some credence to what the witness has just
2353 mentioned. The statement reads, thusly.

2354 'Accordingly, we see no basis for a determination by
2355 this office, that persons being paid by national political
2356 organizations should necessarily be precluded from being
2357 assigned to perform governmental duties in a White House
2358 office. We believe that the general advice given in the 1982
2359 OLC memorandum, that a determination with respect to the
2360 employment of volunteers in the pay of private organizations
2361 are best made under the applicable standards of conduct on a
2362 case by case basis, in the White House office itself, applies
2363 in such cases to the same extent as it applies in any other
2364 case.'

2365 Mr. KOLBE. Thank you, Ms. Meek.

2366 Ms. MEEK. Does not that sort of clarify--

2367 Mr. KOLBE. No, Ms. Meek, it does not. Both of the
2368 opinions concluded that it was legal. The question was
2369 whether it was proper, or improper, and the conclusion was
2370 that it was the sense of propriety, that I think was the
2371 issue here.

2372 After all, a lawyer does not just give--and that is what

2373 we have seen so much of. It seems we always have this
2374 repetition down there at the White House.

2375 We did not do anything that was illegal. We are not
2376 going to do it anymore; but it was not illegal.

2377 There is never any kind of sense of the propriety of it.
2378 Lawyers are also counselors to the President, and that is
2379 what Mr. Fielding was doing. He was counseling them, that
2380 the sense of impropriety, the appearance of impropriety, that
2381 they ought not to use that. And I would just say if I found
2382 that kind of a memorandum in my file when I came in as White
2383 House counsel or White House Office of Administration, it
2384 would certainly raise some questions with me, and I would
2385 certainly ask for some guidance about it, or whether or not
2386 this was the work of some idiot that had written that
2387 memorandum. I do not think that it was.

2388] *Current Policy on White House Use of Volunteers* [
2389 But that is why I am asking you to give me documentation
2389 of what the current written policy, if there has been any
2390 kind of memorandums from the Office of the Counsel, or
2391 anybody else in the White House with regard to paid
2392 volunteerism, what the current standard practice is with
2393 regard to employing those people, using them in the White
2394 House as a paid volunteer.

2395 I would like to know what the written procedures are for
2396 that.

2397 The basic question, to me, however, to get back to the

2398 | issue--the fundamental underlying question--we strip away all
2399 | this, the volunteers and everything else, and I know there
2400 | are going to be some more questions on that.

2401 |] *Twenty-Five Percent Staff Reduction* [
2401 | The bottom line is President Clinton made quite a point
2402 | of saying there was going to be a 25 percent reduction in the
2403 | staffing of the White House. And he maintained that
2404 | commitment all the way through the--it was a fiction--but he
2405 | maintained that commitment all the way through the 1996
2406 | election.

2407 | You are now saying it is not an operative commitment?

2408 | Ms. POSEY. I am saying today, the office faces new
2409 | policy needs.

2410 | Mr. KOLBE. You do not have a 25 percent, nor do you
2411 | intend to have a 25 percent reduction in personnel?

2412 | Ms. POSEY. We are not able to maintain that level.

2413 | Mr. KOLBE. You do not have nor are you intending to meet
2414 | a 25 percent reduction. That is what I am trying to say.
2415 | That it is no longer an operable policy.

2416 | I want to go, if I might--and this will be my final area,
2417 | so I will just get it out of the way, and then we will let
2418 | others ask questions here.

2419 |] *Five-Year Automation Plan* [
2419 | Just to the issue, because it has been raised, again,
2420 | today, in the newspaper, on the issue of the database.

2421 | You make a point, in here, in your testimony, of talking
2422 | about the need for the capital investment plan. You have

2423 talked about the need for establishment. The cornerstone is
2424 the establishment of an EOP, an Executive Office of the
2425 President Information Systems architecture.

2426 Questions have been raised by this subcommittee before,
2427 and we have asked for you to provide us with that
2428 architecture.

2429 I do not believe that we still, to this date, have that.
2430 Is that correct?

2431 Ms. POSEY. That is correct, sir.

2432 Mr. KOLBE. Why would you expect us to unfence this money
2433 without giving us that architecture?

2434 Ms. POSEY. My predecessor, Frank Reeder, when he began
2435 his tenure, came into the Office of Administration and found
2436 a five year plan at the time, that he was not satisfied with.
2437 When he testified to you, to this subcommittee last year, he
2438 indicated that he would provide to this committee a five year
2439 plan.

2440 Mr. Reeder followed through with that commitment on
2441 September 24. ^{We} ~~He~~ met with subcommittee staff and ^{the} ~~A~~
2442 subcommittee staff actually gave us some good ideas, and
2443 prompted us to take a step back and look at what we had
2444 provided, ~~even through Mr. Reeder.~~

2445 Mr. Reeder then engaged our users, engaged the Office of
2446 Information Regulatory Affairs, to look at ~~what we had had,~~
2447 what we had developed. ~~And~~ [≡] our advisers and the information

2448 that was provided, and appreciated by us, by subcommittee
2449 staff, led us to ^{the} understanding that what we needed to
2450 incorporate in this five ¹/_{year} plan that we talked about
2451 actually was the very first step of problem solving, and that
2452 very first step is analyzing what your users' needs are in
2453 the context of the designing architecture.

2454 That was the first step that needed to be taken before we
2455 could talk about what long-term needs we would have. We have
2456 to identify what we have right now. We have to collect data
2457 about what our users' needs are, and then we need to, ~~you~~^{you}
2458 ~~know~~, detail what we have currently in our infrastructure,
2459 taking into consideration industry standards, taking into
2460 consideration what is going on out there in technology, and
2461 then come up with something that makes sense.

2462 Mr. KOLBE. Ms. Posey, you said that was the first step.
2463 Past tense. So that has been done? That is done?

2464 Ms. POSEY. That has not been done.

2465 Mr. KOLBE. Oh, okay.

2466 Ms. POSEY. That has not been done. Excuse me.

2467 Mr. KOLBE. That is the first step. That is going to be
2468 the first step.

2469 Ms. POSEY. Yes; yes.

2470 Mr. KOLBE. So you would acknowledge that you have not
2471 yet done that for us?

2472 Ms. POSEY. I would acknowledge that. Yes, sir.

2473 Mr. KOLBE. Do you have a timetable for this, because I
2474 think it is extremely important the White House have the
2475 information system that it needs.

2476 Ms. POSEY. And it is extremely important for us to go
2477 through a deliberative process of planning, of engaging
2478 outside sources to assist us in identifying what architecture
2479 exists right now, and what it should look like in the future.

2480 That is the critical step and that actually is a lot of
2481 work. The reason why, I would suggest to you, Mr. Chair,^{man}
2482 that a five⁷/year plan has been so difficult, at least since
2483 last year, and that is what I can speak to--^{is that} it has never been
2484 done in the history of ^{OA} ~~the EOP~~.²

2485 No one has ever sat down and identified what the
2486 architecture of the EOP should be. We have 12 different, as
2487 you well know, disparate agencies within the EOP who have a
2488 different set of needs. It is a difficult task and it takes
2489 a lot of resources.

2490 Mr. KOLBE. Yes. I agree. This subcommittee has had to
2491 deal with this issue with the IRS, as you may know, and I
2492 will give you exactly the same answer that we gave to the
2493 IRS, and that is, you bring us an architectural plan, one
2494 that makes sense, and that we can all agree on, and we will
2495 give you the funds for this. That is a commitment that I
2496 will make, that we are not going to try to keep those funds
2497 from you. We are not shortchanging those funds. It is

2498 | important that you have this. Bring us the architectural
2499 | plan, and certainly, your system, as complicated as it may
2500 | be--and I would agree, it is sort of beyond my ken to deal
2501 | with it--but your system, as complicated as it may be, cannot
2502 | possibly be more complicated than the IRS, tracking a 100
2503 | million plus returns every year, and what they have to go
2504 | through.

2505 | So bring us an architectural plan and we will fund it. I
2506 | would just make one other comment, and that is, part of that
2507 | had better be something that is in writing, that assures us,
2508 | in that architectural plan, that we are not going to see the
2509 | kind of thing that we see here in the paper today, where a
2510 | White House aide says they proposed using a taxpayer funded
2511 | database to maintain information on potential supporters.

2512 | We are going to have to see something that makes it very
2513 | clear that that is fenced off, secured, made absolutely clear
2514 | that that kind of use of a system to track political
2515 | supporters is not going to be funded with taxpayer dollars.

2516 | Ms. POSEY. I understand your concern, sir. I would
2517 | suggest, respectfully, that we could not provide you a five⁻/₁
2518 | year plan or architecture until we go through the steps as
2519 | outlined in the capital investment plan. Those are critical
2520 | to making sure that we, you, do not approve investment funds
2521 | before we know what we really need.

2522 | Mr. KOLBE. I understand. I am just saying add one thing

2523 to that step, that capital investment process, and that
2524 is--because this would not normally be in an agency's
2525 process--but we need to know how you are going to assure that
2526 this is not misused, as was apparently suggested by at least
2527 one White House official.

2528 Ms. POSEY. I appreciate your concern.

2529 Mr. KOLBE. I am going to call on Mr. Hoyer for his
2530 second round, and then we will go to the two that came in and
2531 have not had a chance for a first round here.

2532 Mr. Hoyer.

2533 Mr. HOYER. Mr. Chairman, I will yield until they have
2534 the opportunity to participate in the first round.

2535 Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Istook.

2536] Past Testimony on White House Volunteers [
Mr. ISTOOK. Thank you, Mr. Hoyer. I appreciate that.

2537 Ms. Posey, let me be clear: you have been in your current
2538 position as acting director for how long, now?

2539 Ms. POSEY. Since February 3rd, sir, and I have been--

2540 Mr. ISTOOK. Just over a month.

2541 Ms. POSEY. Been in the Office of Administration for four
2542 years, almost.

2543 Mr. ISTOOK. Okay. But in the particular position only a
2544 month. Let me say, first, that my major complaints are
2545 certainly not with you. My complaints are with those who
2546 want you or someone else to catch the flak while they isolate
2547 themselves from accountability to Congress, and to the

2548 taxpayers, for what they have been doing with taxpayers'
2549 money, and the deceptions which they had practiced upon this
2550 particular committee.

2551 You know, of course, that Patsy Thomasson was asked,
2552 directly, over two years ago--she was asked, directly, if
2553 there were volunteers being paid by the Democratic National
2554 Committee at the White House.

2555 Not only did she respond, no, but I expressly asked her
2556 if she would be the person at the White House who would have
2557 the knowledge, that she was not guessing, that she actually
2558 knew that what she was stating was true, or was not true, or
2559 if she did not, she would tell us she did not know and she
2560 would find out.

2561 Instead, she represented that she was the one who would
2562 have the knowledge, and she said no, and then it takes until
2563 this year to get an apology letter saying, "'Whoops, we did
2564 not tell the truth to you.'"

2565 But I am disturbed, because your testimony has gone
2566 beyond acknowledging the problems of someone else, and has
2567 volunteered a statement about Ms. Thomasson, that there is no
2568 evidence that she knew otherwise, from what she testified in
2569 March of 1994. I would certainly invite you, and anyone
2570 else, to read the transcript, and find that she was
2571 questioned directly on whether she would be the person in the
2572 White House who would have that knowledge, if it were so, and

2573 she expressly answered that she would be.

2574 And yet I find that your testimony is perpetuating the
2575 pattern of trying to say that despite how clear evidence is,
2576 nothing is going wrong, and Ms. Posey, I do not know how this
2577 subcommittee can get the information we need when the White
2578 House sends over people who either do not know, or who, as
2579 yourself, through no fault of your own, are brand new in your
2580 position, and could not be expected to know the history of
2581 things such as this database, and what has happened
2582 elsewhere.

2583 And Mr. Chairman, I would certainly hope that at the
2584 proper time we will ask persons from the White House who have
2585 knowledge, and have authority, to come before this
2586 subcommittee, and to answer to these things.

2587] White House Office Database (WHODB) [
2587 Can you tell me, Ms. Posey, the so-called WHO database,
2588 is that currently in operation today, and is it intended to
2589 continue throughout the term of this President?

2590 Ms. POSEY. WHODB, as it is called in the White House
2591 complex, is intended to continue operation. WHODB was--the
2592 genesis of it was that there were over two dozen different
2593 databases--

2594 Mr. ISTOOK. I understand the genesis, and I do not need
2595 the history. I just wanted to know whether it is intended to
2596 continue.

2597 Ms. POSEY. Yes, sir.

2598 Mr. ISTOOK. I notice, in one of the documents that has
2599 now come to public light, being November 1st, 1994, a
2600 memorandum from Marsha Scott to Erskine Bowles and Harold
2601 Ickes and others, that it is stated that one of four goals of
2602 WHODB is--and I am quoting from it, four: ''By working the
2603 early supporters, identify by March 1st, 1995, all those
2604 folks we will be working with in 1996.''

2605 In other words, not looking at, historically, who the
2606 President felt a need to keep up with, but looking ahead to
2607 1996, to those persons who would be of assistance to his
2608 reelection.

2609] Policy on the use of WHODB[
2610 Now, my question is, what is being done, if anything,
2611 right now, to prevent this database from being used for
2612 anybody's election efforts in 1998, or in the year 2000, or
2613 any other time, since we know that it has been designed for
2614 use for campaign purposes?

2615 What has been done to prevent it from being used for
2616 someone seeking an office in 1998 or in the year 2000?

2617 Ms. POSEY. Mr. Istook, I cannot speak to the memo that
2618 you refer to, but I can speak to the policy that WHODB is to
2619 be utilized for official purposes only.

2620 Mr. ISTOOK. So there has been no policy change in these
2621 last several months, despite what has come to light about
2622 WHODB? There has been no policy change? You are still under
the same policy under which you have been conducting

2623 | yourselves throughout?

2624 | Ms. POSEY. Again, I think, based on what you read, Mr.
2625 | Istook, it sounds like that might be information as to what
2626 | WHODB could have been at the time. WHODB--

2627 | Mr. ISTOOK. That is listed under a goal. That is named
2628 | by Ms. Marsha Scott as one of the four goals of WHODB.

2629 | Ms. POSEY. I understand.

2630 | Mr. ISTOOK. Not potential use. But one of the very
2631 | reasons for its existence.

2632 | Ms. POSEY. I understand. WHODB did not go into
2633 | operation until August of 1995, and at the time it did go
2634 | into operation, it was expressly clear, and expressly the
2635 | purpose of WHODB to be used for official purposes only.

2636 | Mr. ISTOOK. Do you believe that Marsha Scott lied to
2637 | herself in the memo that she wrote to others, as well as
2638 | herself, saying that one of the goals of WHODB was working
2639 | with early supporters to identify those that they would be
2640 | working with in 1996?

2641 | Ms. POSEY. Mr. Istook, I could not speak to that. I
2642 | just--I could not--

2643 | Mr. ISTOOK. You just told me what you thought were the
2644 | goals, and the goals did not include that, and what you just
2645 | said contradicts the White House memorandum here.

2646 | It is kind of like some other contradictions we are
2647 | finding between White House statements and other agencies.

2648 Has anything been done within the White House to take new
2649 steps to assure that this database will not be utilized by
2650 anyone for any campaign purposes, whether it be in 1997,
2651 1998, 1999, the year 2000, or any other future time?

2652 Ms. POSEY. Yes, sir. The policies and guidelines we
2653 are--

2654 Mr. ISTOOK. I am not talking about the original policy
2655 and guidelines. I am talking about anything that has been
2656 done in the last six months, that is a change.

2657 Ms. POSEY. There has not been a ^{policy} change since WHODB has
2658 been operational, in August of 1995, and when it went
2659 operational it was only used, and will continue to only be
2660 used for official purposes within the White House.

2661 → Mr. ISTOOK. Who would it take to make such a change in
2662 the White House?, because I recognize that you are not the
2663 person in charge of that. Who would have to step forward and
2664 say that we are going to do something differently about how
2665 we are handling this database?

2666 Ms. POSEY. If I understand you correctly, sir, you are
2667 suggesting that a change has taken place.

2668 Mr. ISTOOK. No. I am saying who would have to take
2669 action to make a change.

2670 Ms. POSEY. The action has been taken, when it was
2671 operational in 1995.

2672 Mr. ISTOOK. Well, that is not a change. You see, that
In Spring 1996, as a result of an interim review, certain
changes were made to WHODB, including restrictions on
the level of access.

2673 is not what I asked you. I asked you if anything has been
2674 done that is different from when it was first established.
2675]WHODB costs[
2675 Can you tell me how much the taxpayers are now spending
2676 on a monthly, or annual basis, to maintain, or perform any
2677 services on this WHODB, including internal costs of
2678 personnel, even if their salaries are being paid by someone
2679 else, as well as costs to any vendor?

2680 Ms. POSEY. I do not have that specific information, Mr.
2681 Istook, and the reason why is that our information systems
2682 and technology group does not track staff time like we would
2683 in a law firm, for example. They provide services to offices
2684 within the EOP as a matter of their function and mission, and
2685 that is the mission of this one component of ~~the Office of Administration in one~~
2686 ~~component~~. So I would not have that information.

2687]WHODB Vendor Documentation[
2687 Mr. ISTOOK. Could you please identify for us all vendors
2688 who have played a role in providing goods or equipment or
2689 services for WHODB, and copies of all the invoices or
2690 purchase orders, or proposals, or correspondence exchanged
2691 between the White House or its extensions and those vendors.

2692 Ms. POSEY. I will be happy to take that for the record.
2693 [The information follows:]

2694 ***** SUBCOMMITTEE INSERT *****

WHODB Vendor Documentation - p. 123

- A. Copies are being provided under separate cover, and include the names of vendors.

2695 Mr. ISTOOK. And from what account are payments to such
2696 vendors, or any other payments related to WHODB? From what
2697 accounts are those payments made?

2698 Ms. POSEY. I will take that for the record as well.

2699 [The information follows:]

2700 *****SUBCOMMITTEE INSERT*****

Accounts That Paid For WHODB - p. 124

- A. The White House Office and the Office of Administration paid for the expenses of the White House Office database.

] Selection of Acting Director as Witness [

2701 Mr. ISTOOK. All right. I appreciate that, and Ms.
2702 Posey, I do want to emphasize, you are the person that is on
2703 the spot here. I recognize you have not been involved in
2704 things that have gone on, historically here, but it is very
2705 distressing to me, that rather than have someone come before
2706 us who does have knowledge of what has gone before, who must
2707 be held accountable for misrepresentations made to us, the
2708 White House has chosen to put you on the spot.

2709 And I want you to know that I recognize the difficulty of
2710 that, and I regret that they chose to put you in that
2711 situation.

2712 Ms. POSEY. Mr. Istook, on a personal note, I have to
2713 share with you that I have been, as you ~~well~~^{do} know, in the
2714 Office of Administration for four years.

2715 The reason why I am acting in this position is because,
2716 of course, Frank Reeder, my predecessor, retired, and I am
2717 acting because that is my choice, to act. It is a natural
2718 progression for one to ascend to the top of the organization,
2719 as it were. It is traditional for the Office of
2720 Administration director to testify on behalf of EOP accounts,
2721 and I certainly understand where you are coming from in your
2722 remarks.

2723 But I have to let you know that I am a part of this
2724 decision, personally, to be up here, myself. It is a job I
2725 am testing as well, and this is quite a test, and again, I

2726 appreciate your concerns.

2727]WHO DB Data Fields[
Mr. ISTOOK. A final thing that I would like to ask at
2728 this time, and, you know, others may come for the record, I
2729 would like to make sure that I have got a printout of the
2730 different fields that are kept within, whether it be the main
2731 database or associated databases, because I recognize that
2732 something like this, technically, we may refer to them as
2733 databases, but it is a whole set of databases that are
2734 interrelated and interconnected.

2735 And I would certainly like to have a printout of the
2736 different fields, and a description of what the fields
2737 represent for the original and all associated databases.

2738 Ms. POSEY. Certainly. I will take that for the record.

2739 [The information follows:]

2740 ***** SUBCOMMITTEE INSERT *****

WHODB Data Fields - p. 126

- A. Copies are being provided under separate cover.

2741 Ms. POSEY. Also, I would suggest, I believe that that
2742 information may have already been provided to Mr. McIntosh's
2743 committee.

2744 Mr. ISTOOK. It is possible we have that and I just have
2745 not seen it.

2746 Ms. POSEY. Okay. Certainly.

2747 Mr. ISTOOK. Thank you.

2748 Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Aderholt.

2749 Mr. ADERHOLT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

2750] Phone Use for Campaign Purposes [Ms. Posey, thank you for coming and testifying before the
2751 subcommittee today. Of course one of the responsibilities
2752 that this subcommittee is charged with is the oversight of
2753 your office, and the American people, and the people of my
2754 State of Alabama who I represent, do have a right to know
2755 about the possibility of the White House becoming
2756 politicized, and no longer effectively watching out for the
2757 interest of the American people.

2758 Your office provides the administrative support for the
2759 center, or for where the business of our Nation is done, and
2760 in the words of the President himself, it should be strictly
2761 limited to partisan political activity.

2762 I understand there have been reports that there are
2763 phones that have been installed by the DNC for political use
2764 inside the White House complex. Where, exactly, have the
2765 phones been installed?

2766 Ms. POSEY. It is my understanding--you are correct--that
2767 phones were provided for the campaign, for people to use for
2768 political purposes of the campaign. I do not know exactly
2769 where those phones and equipment were located, but I
2770 certainly can take that for the record.

2771 Mr. ADERHOLT. Okay.

2772 [The information follows:]

2773 ***** SUBCOMMITTEE INSERT *****

Location of Phones Installed for Campaign Purposes - p. 128

- A. See answer to Question #72 for location of phone lines. There were no phone lines paid for by the DNC. All phone lines were paid for by Clinton-Gore '96.

2774 Mr. ADERHOLT. Do you know how many were installed?

2775 Ms. POSEY. No. I do not know that, sir.

2776 Mr. ADERHOLT. Other than the President and the Vice
2777 President, what about access? Do you know anything about who
2778 would have access to the phones, or is that something you
2779 would have to check on?

2780 Ms. POSEY. Certainly the people who worked in the White
2781 House office, who may have been engaged in political
2782 activity, would have known where this equipment is, and
2783 again, I will certainly provide that information to you, ^{by taking}
2784 ^{that question} ~~it~~ for the record. ^{take}

2785 [The information follows:]

2786 ***** SUBCOMMITTEE INSERT *****

Access to Phones Installed for Campaign Purposes - p. 129

- A. Anyone working within the White House who had a need to use a political phone or fax would have access to the lines that were installed in the various offices.

2787 Mr. ADERHOLT. And were any official funds used to
2788 install or maintain the phones?

2789 Ms. POSEY. No, sir. It is not my understanding that
2790 that--the campaign phones and equipment--

2791 Mr. ADERHOLT. Were paid--

2792 Ms. POSEY. --were paid by official Government funds.

2793 No.
2794] *Staffing Levels - Paid Volunteers* [
2795 Mr. ADERHOLT. The White House, the Office of the Vice
2796 President, and the Office of Policy Development, employed at
2797 least 23 DNC paid personnel, and at least 18 different people
2798 paid by other outside organizations.

2798 Why would all these people be needed, particularly when
2799 the President was trying to make good on a campaign promise
2800 to cut White House staff by 25 percent, which, incidentally,
2801 the White House did not count toward employment totals?

2802 Ms. POSEY. Sir, even if we had--you are referring to the
2803 Office of Policy Development, OPD, is that--

2804 Mr. ADERHOLT. Yes yes.

2805 Ms. POSEY. Okay. Again, if we had had detailees which
2806 counted in our body count, within that office, it would have
2807 fallen in our target, so that I am not sure that I understand
2808 your question.

2809 Mr. ADERHOLT. Well, you asked me about OPD, would be the
2810 White House, the Office of the White House, the Vice
2811 President, and the OPD together, and my understanding, that

2812 at least 23 DNC paid personnel and at least 18 different
2813 people were paid by other outside organizations.

2814 Ms. POSEY. Yes.

2815 Mr. ADERHOLT. The first question, why would all these
2816 people be needed, particularly when the President was trying
2817 to make good on campaign promises to cut White House staff by
2818 25 percent.

2819 Ms. POSEY. Let me share with you, again, that I think--I
2820 might have mentioned, before, that even with those--

2821 Mr. ADERHOLT. And I came in late, so you may have. So I
2822 apologize.

2823 Ms. POSEY. Okay. With the total number that you are
2824 speaking of, if we had absorbed that number within the actual
2825 body count, we still would have fallen below the target
2826 level, *except for one year, where we would have been*
over by one.

2827 Mr. ADERHOLT. Okay.

2828 Ms. POSEY. There is information that I have provided to
2829 the committee about what individuals ~~are~~ ^{were} actually doing
2830 within the various offices, who were those paid volunteers,
2831 who were both paid by DNC and other outside sources, ~~and~~ ^e
2832 ~~those other outside sources, actually~~ ^{regulated} through a program that
2833 is actually ~~enacted~~ ^{regulated} through OPM, the Intergovernmental
2834 Personnel Act, where folks are paid through universities, and
2835 other nonprofit organizations for their expertise. That is a
2836 program that is utilized across the Government.

2837 So that information, definitely, we have provided to you,
2838 and I would refer that to you as well.

2839 Mr. ADERHOLT. Let me ask one more question.

2840]Advance Work of DNC-paid Volunteers[
Many of the DNC paid White House personnel conducted what
2841 has been called advance work. Are you familiar with that?

2842 Ms. POSEY. Yes.

2843 Mr. ADERHOLT. Okay. What exactly is advance work and
2844 why could not Federal employees do that same thing?

2845 Ms. POSEY. I can share with you that advance work is
2846 something that is done by folks in preparation for a visit by
2847 one of our principals to an area outside, or even anywhere
2848 within Washington, D.C., or outside of Washington, D.C. The
2849 practice of ~~certainly to use~~ ^{using} volunteers, paid and nonpaid,
2850 has existed within this White House since 1993.

2851 As you know, we have stopped the practice of enlisting or
2852 having ^{DNC-}paid volunteers work within the White House. We have
2853 absorbed those folks. ^{It} It is a function ~~that~~ ^{that}--advance-- that
2854 has been provided, not only for this administration but all
2855 Presidents, as I understand, in recent history.

2856]Volunteers with Blue Passes[
Mr. ADERHOLT. Did any of the DNC-paid employees have the
2857 blue passes which enable them to the West Wing of the White
2858 House?

2859 Ms. POSEY. Let me refer to the chart that I provided.

2860 Mr. KOLBE. Will the gentleman yield for just one moment.

2861 You just said that you have provided. To whom did you
2862 provide that?

2863 Ms. POSEY. This memo was directed to Mr. Wolf and Mr.
2864 Istook yesterday.

2865 Mr. KOLBE. It was not given to the committee. Go ahead.

2866 Mr. ADERHOLT. I do not think all the committee members
2867 received that.

2868 Ms. POSEY. Okay. I apologize for that. Actually, there
2869 were a number of individuals who did have--several
2870 individuals who did have White House passes. They varied
2871 between the IPAs as we call them.☺☺

2872 Mr. ADERHOLT. And explain exactly what IPA is.

2873 Ms. POSEY. Let me give you an example of some of the
2874 people on this list. There was a volunteer who came from
2875 Georgetown Women's Law and Public Policy group, and their
2876 responsibility was as a policy analyst, under a senior policy
2877 analyst within the White House.

2878 Again, that is one of those programs that is ~~federally~~,
2879 Government-wide, where we use the expertise of folks from
2880 non⁷profit organizations, and their organizations pay their
2881 salary. So there is a variety of these types of folks.

2882 Mr. ADERHOLT. So their salary is paid by an outside
2883 organization as opposed to the DNC?

2884 Ms. POSEY. Yes, sir.

2885 Mr. ADERHOLT. What about the DNC-paid employees?

2886 Of course I have not got access to your chart there, but
2887 does it talk about anybody having blue passes to the West
2888 Wing?

2889 Ms. POSEY. Yes, it does include all of the detail.

2890 Mr. ADERHOLT. All right. I am sure we will get access
2891 to those at some point.

2892 Mr. Chairman, that is all I have got right now. I may
2893 submit some for the record.

2894 Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Hoyer.

2895] White House Blue Passes [
2895 Mr. HOYER. Just to follow up on the blue passes, blue
2896 passes allow you to go where?

2897 Ms. POSEY. Excuse me, sir?

2898 Mr. HOYER. The blue passes that were referred to earlier
2899 allow you to go where?

2900 Ms. POSEY. It allows you to go to the East and West Wing
2901 of the White House as well as the rest of the EOP complex,
2902 the Old Executive Office building, and the new Executive
2903 Office Building.

2904 Mr. HOYER. And of course Mr. Wolf was very concerned
2905 that people whose jobs entailed going to those particular
2906 places did in fact have the appropriate pass.

2907 Ms. POSEY. Yes, sir.

2908 Mr. HOYER. The White House pursued relatively tardily,
2909 but nevertheless making sure everybody had the proper pass.

2910 Ms. POSEY. Yes.

2911 Mr. HOYER. To give them access to those places where
2912 they needed to go to perform their functions.

2913 Ms. POSEY. Yes.

2914 Mr. HOYER. And so am I correct, that the list that you
2915 have provided us with does in fact reflect that the passes
2916 given to people were appropriate for the responsibilities and
2917 duties they were carrying out?

2918 Ms. POSEY. Yes, sir.

2919 Mr. HOYER. There is nothing unusual about the blue pass
2920 other than it allows you to get to certain places where you
2921 are working?

2922 Ms. POSEY. Right, and those who have a blue pass,
2923 picture pass, must go through our routine FBI investigation
2924 check, so ~~it is~~ (definitely) we follow ^{the procedures} ~~what~~ we have ~~set up~~ in
2925 place to make sure that people have appropriate clearance
2926 going to those places in the EOP.

2927 Mr. HOYER. All right. And to your knowledge that was
2928 followed here?

2929 Ms. POSEY. Yes, sir.

2930 Mr. HOYER. Ms. Posey, because I asked to your knowledge,
2931 you obviously did not personally do this.

2932 Ms. POSEY. No, I did not.

2933 Mr. HOYER. I do want to get into the Patsy Thomasson
2934 situation, again, where--

2935 Ms. POSEY. I appreciate that, sir, and, again, as I said

2936 | in my opening statement--

2937 | Mr. HOYER. This is the information that has been
2938 | provided to you--

2939 | Ms. POSEY. That is the information, sir.

2940 | Mr. HOYER. --and consistent with that information, your
2941 | assumption is that all of those were vetted, appropriately.

2942 | Ms. POSEY. I appreciate that, sir. Yes.

2943 | Mr. HOYER. Now, I want to reiterate, because the
2944 | so-called campaign pledge, the Chairman, and frankly, the

2945 | Republican Party, has taken the position since 1993, the
2946 | President did not meet his objectives.

2947 | We have repeated, at each juncture, pointed out clearly
2948 | that whatever the wisdom of that comment may have been, that
2949 | in fact it was met.

2950 | You are now indicating that four years after that was
2951 | made, that it has now become apparent that notwithstanding
2952 | the fact that you have done it for four years, it now, from
2953 | the White House's standpoint, not able to meet those because
2954 | of additional responsibilities it wants to replace on ONDCP?

2955 | Ms. POSEY. Yes, sir.

2956 | Mr. HOYER. Ms. Posey, I do not know whether you watched
2957 | the House Oversight Committee's hearings, lately, but the
2958 | committees of Congress, led by the Republican leadership in
2959 | each case, are all asking for increases in their budgets,
2960 | except for the House Oversight Committee. Very substantial

2961 increases in the number of cases. So that they only lasted
2962 for two years. We doubled that.
2963] WHODB - White House Policy [I think the budget is relatively straightforward. I
2964 think we need to come to grips, Ms. Posey, with the database
2965 and the architecture.

2966 This committee, as the Chairman has correctly pointed
2967 out, unrelated to any political issues about the use of the
2968 database--but let me ask a question, because Mr. Istook, who
2969 is a good attorney, asked the question about seven times,
2970 seven different ways, about the policy having changed.

2971 Now, you never said the policy had changed, nor did you
2972 ever say the Scott memorandum was implemented.

2973 Ms. POSEY. That is correct, sir.

2974 Mr. HOYER. But Mr. Istook said it seven times, so
2975 maybe--I did not count them all, but it was multiple times.
2976 And an attorney does that so the jury may, at some point in
2977 time, think that the witness said that, rather than the
2978 attorney. I used to use that all the time. That is how I
2979 know it is a good tactic.

2980 Let me ask you something. Was the Scott memorandum ever
2981 White House policy?

2982 Ms. POSEY. No, it was not, sir. To my understanding it
2983 was not, and of course, again, as I mentioned to Mr. Istook,
2984 the database went into effect--

2985 Mr. HOYER. August of 1995.

2986 Ms. POSEY. August of 1995. And when it did, it was
2987 strictly to be used, and it is used for official purposes
2988 only.

2989 Mr. HOYER. And that is the policy of the White House?

2990 Ms. POSEY. That is the policy of the White House.

2991 Mr. HOYER. And it has been the policy of the White
2992 House?

2993 Ms. POSEY. Yes, sir.

2994 Mr. HOYER. Notwithstanding the fact that Ms. Scott, in
2995 her memorandum, said it could be used in other ways?

2996 Ms. POSEY. Yes, sir.

2997 Mr. HOYER. You are not familiar with any of the computer
2998 lists kept on Capitol Hill, are you?

2999 Ms. POSEY. No, I am not, sir.

3000 Mr. HOYER. Well, none of the 435 Members of Congress
3001 would ever refer to them and try to turn that their political
3002 advantage. Simon Pure people that we all are.

3003 Thank you, Ms. Posey. I appreciate it very much.

3004 Ms. POSEY. Thank you.

3005 Mr. KOLBE. Just a couple follow-ups here.

3006]Number of DNC Volunteers at the White House [In your letter to the committee on February 28th--well,

3007 Mr. Cunningham, the counsel's letter--he said, "Unbeknownst
3008 to Ms. Thomasson, there were approximately 11 individuals
3009 working at the White House who were paid by the DNC."

3010 Can you tell me why we have to be approximate and we

3011 cannot count?

3012 Ms. POSEY. Sir, I really--I cannot speak to that. I do
3013 know that the information that we have provided, ~~we provided~~
3014 ~~to~~ ^{on} actually March 10th, yesterday. The letter acknowledges
3015 that, ^g there is probably more information that we would have
3016 to retrieve through archives, through materials that are in
3017 other places, and certainly, we would not want to speak to an
3018 exact number without reviewing all of the information. ⁶

3019 The only thing that I would say is that we would not want
3020 to, as I would not want to, misspeak, or provide information
3021 that was not precise or concise, without having the benefit
3022 of the time to look at all of the information requested.

3023 Mr. HOYER. Mr. Chairman, would you yield for a second.

3024 Mr. KOLBE. Of course.

3025 Mr. HOYER. Mr. Chairman, the list I am looking at, I
3026 have counted, has 23.

3027 Mr. KOLBE. Well, his letter says at--I assume he is
3028 talking about at that moment, at the time of that testimony,
3029 that there were approximately 11.

3030 Mr. HOYER. That is the difference.

3031 Mr. KOLBE. That is the difference.

3032 Mr. HOYER. Thank you.

3033 ^{Annual Report to Congress on White House Staffing} Mr. KOLBE. Following up on that point, though, the

3034 Independent Counsel Reauthorization Act of 1994 requires you
3035 to submit to Congress a list of all the names, positions,

3036 titles, and annual rates, pay for each individual employed by
3037 the White House office or detailed to the White House office.

3038 To your knowledge, does that list, when you provide that,
3039 has that included the names of employees paid by outside
3040 groups, and if not, why not?

3041 Ms. POSEY. To my knowledge, that July 1st report
3042 actually indicates--I really need to check on that. I do not
3043 want to misspeak, sir.

3044 Mr. KOLBE. You do not know whether it was included or
3045 not.

3046 Ms. POSEY. I do not want to give you an incorrect
3047 answer.

3048 [The information follows:]

3049 ***** SUBCOMMITTEE INSERT *****

Individuals Included in the Annual Staffing Report - p. 140

- A. The reports submitted on July 1 of each year to Congress pursuant to Section 6 of the Independent Counsel Reauthorization Act of 1994 list employees and detailees, as required by the terms of the statute.

Employees are defined as individuals on the payroll of the White House Office. Detailees are defined as individuals from other Federal agencies who are temporarily assigned to a job at the White House Office different from their normal duties at their employing Federal agency. The White House has never understood the Independent Counsel Reauthorization Act of 1994 to require a listing of volunteers, including the hundreds of volunteers who assist in Correspondence and at special activities such as the December holiday festivities and the Easter Egg Roll. Please also see response to Question #68, below.

] Applicability of Ethics Rules [

3050 Mr. KOLBE. Is it your understanding that these people
3051 are treated as Federal employees for purposes of ethics rules
3052 and requirements?

3053 Ms. POSEY. All employees who are at the White House,
3054 those who engage in activity at the White House, are required
3055 to attend mandatory ethics training. They get ethics
3056 training and a confidentiality form--

3057 Mr. KOLBE. So ethics rule apply, conflict of interest
3058 rules apply?

3059 Ms. POSEY. Yes.

3060 Mr. KOLBE. Hatch Act, other regulations affecting
3061 Federal employees apply to them?

3062 Ms. POSEY. All those rules that apply to White House
3063 employees would apply to those.

3064 Mr. KOLBE. Right. To those being paid by others.

3065 Well, staff has reviewed that June 1995 report, and there
3066 is no listing in any of those, and since you treat them as
3067 Federal employees in every other way, I am just wondering why
3068 you would choose not to include them on your list of
3069 employees detailed. I mean, you have detailees who are not
3070 coming out of your account either.

3071 Ms. POSEY. Yes. Okay. Let me make sure that I correct
3072 something. The Hatch Act ~~does~~ ^{may or may not} not apply to these folks that
3073 you are speaking of. This report does contain paid employees
3074 and detailees. It does not include volunteers, including

3075 the--actually, the hundreds who work in the White House as a
3076 longstanding practice--college folks, retirees, helping with
3077 Easter Egg rolls, Christmas holidays, ^{and} Correspondence. It
3078 does not include those people.

3079 Mr. KOLBE. It would not apply to somebody who is on as a
3080 photographic assistant and whose source of salary is the Los
3081 Alamos National Lab? The Hatch Act would not apply?

3082 Ms. POSEY. That person, as I understand it--

3083 Mr. HOYER. Mr. Chairman, obviously that--I hate to sound
3084 like a lawyer, but it requires a legal conclusion of the
3085 witness, that she may or may not know. I will tell you my
3086 own view--not that you want to hear that--is that a Federal
3087 employee detailed to the White House, by virtue of that
3088 detail, does not exempt them from the provisions of the Hatch
3089 Act that do in fact apply.

3090 Mr. KOLBE. Does or does not?

3091 Mr. HOYER. Does not. Off the top of my head, I would
3092 think that you cannot get around the proscriptions of the
3093 Hatch Act by simply detailing either to the White House or to
3094 the Congress, and I think they still apply.

3095 Mr. KOLBE. That was certainly my understanding. But you
3096 might want to--

3097 Ms. POSEY. My understanding ^{is that it is based on which} ~~was for which the~~
3098 appropriations apply, that that particular detailee is--if
3099 they are from Department of State--

3100 Mr. KOLBE. Well if somebody is DNC, I do not think the
3101 Hatch Act would apply.

3102 Ms. POSEY. No.

3103 Mr. KOLBE. That is why I was asking. You said the Hatch
3104 Act does not apply to any of these people.

3105 Ms. POSEY. Okay; okay.

3106 Mr. KOLBE. I was asking about that. I do not know how
3107 it would apply to somebody who is paid by something--there,
3108 the Los Alamos, is a national lab. Actually, I do not know
3109 why that is not a detailee as opposed to a volunteer. But in
3110 any event, I guess I thought Los Alamos National Lab was
3111 Federal. But others like--I do not know what the Children's
3112 Defense Fund, and others, would be. But that is a minor
3113 point.

3114 It appears, though, that the issue that I was talking
3115 about, not whether the Hatch Act applied--but these people
3116 who are covered by other White House rules, in any
3117 event--whatever that is--do not appear on that report, which
3118 suggests that we really were not getting an accurate report
3119 on the people who were employed at the White House. If
3120 detailees are included, I do not know why volunteers who are
3121 paid from another source would not be included in that
3122 report.

3123 Mr. HOYER. Mr. Chairman, could I follow up on that.

3124 Mr. KOLBE. Yes.

] Individuals under the Intergovernmental Personnel Act (IPAs) [

3125 Mr. HOYER. Explain to me on this list, so I understand
3126 it better, why the Los Alamos National Lab, which is a
3127 Federal facility--I presume these folks are in fact Federal
3128 employees--why they are not detailees as opposed to
3129 volunteers. Are they on leave, or--

3130 Ms. POSEY. That is the specific program, if I look,
3131 exactly--I am ~~not~~ ^{for} looking ^{an} at the Los Alamos. It is ^{an} IPA.

3132 Mr. HOYER. What is that?

3133 Ms. POSEY. That is the Intergovernmental Personnel Act.
3134 Actually, that is the acronym, and under that program--

3135 Mr. HOYER. It sounds like a detailee to me.

3136 Ms. POSEY. Under that program volunteers can be paid
3137 through other sources, the source for which they came from,
3138 to provide expertise to Federal Government agencies.

3139 Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Hoyer, do you have any other questions?

3140 Mr. HOYER. I would just observe under the IPA,
3141 obviously, Congress gets folks like this who are in fact paid
3142 by the sending agency, not by us.

3143 Mr. KOLBE. Right.

3144 Mr. HOYER. But, you know, maybe it is a distinction
3145 without a difference. Counsel obviously has the distinction,
3146 which may make a difference. But in terms of why they are
3147 listed under volunteers--

3148 Ms. POSEY. His distinction that he just shared with me,
3149 that most national labs like that are actually funded through

3150 universities.

3151 Mr. HOYER. Los Alamos, then, is a grantee agency. They
3152 are not Federal employees?

3153 Mr. HOCHULI. They may not be. We can check.

3154 Ms. POSEY. I can check on that for you.

3155 Mr. KOLBE. It is really not that critical.

3156 Mr. HOYER. However, if that is not critical--but I am
3157 somewhat concerned here, Mr. Chairman. I note that one of
3158 the volunteers here is being paid by the Nixon Center for
3159 Peace and Freedom. That bears careful scrutiny.

3160 Mr. KOLBE. At least he is working on international
3161 trade.

3162 Mr. HOYER. It is a bipartisan volunteer group,

3163 apparently

3164]Closing Remarks[

3164 Mr. KOLBE. Ms. Posey, thank you for coming. I have to
3165 tell you, quite candidly, and frankly, I am a little
3166 concerned with the number of times here, today, in your
3167 testimony, I heard, "It is not my understanding," or "It
3168 is my understanding," "I will take that for the record,"
3169 or "I cannot speak to that."

3170 It does not appear to me that we really got a lot of the
3171 answers that we need to have, and I hope that in the future
3172 we will be able to have people here who can answer the
3173 questions we have.

3174 Mr. Wolf has a whole series of questions, since he could

3175 | not get away from his subcommittee, which we will submit for
3176 | the record, and I think there will be some others from other
3177 | Members of the committee.

3178 | [The information follows:]

3179 | ***** SUBCOMMITTEE INSERT *****

3180 Mr. KOLBE. If there are no further questions or anything
3181 else further, this subcommittee stands adjourned.

3182 [Whereupon, at 12:47 p.m., the subcommittee was
3183 adjourned, to reconvene at 2:00 p.m., the same day.]