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Folder Title:
Legislative Affairs (1989)

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G	15	25	5	2

California Conservation Corps

On October 4, 1988, during the Presidential campaign, the President announced a proposal to create a program called "Youth Engaged in Service" or YES. This was the forerunner to the Points of Light Initiative Foundation. Bush stated that YES will "involve teenagers and young adults in volunteer service to meet the needs of their own and of nearby communities." As an example of the "kind of effort YES would become involved in," Bush cited the California Conservation Corps:

Here's the kind of effort YES would become involved in and help: a program like California's conservation corps. It's a big success, it does great work, it's voluntary, it involves students -- and YES could help it be duplicated in other parts of this and other states.

The California Conservation Corps (CCC) is one of the models for the stipended programs in S. 1430. The CCC provides the following benefits to participants:

Stipend \$3.35/hour (\$7000/year)
Education voucher and bonus \$1200/year

Washington Service Corps

On September 19, 1989, President Bush had his picture taken with a participant in the Washington Service Corps -- a picture that was widely distributed. The visit with Washington Service Corps members was set up by the White House Office of National Service. The Washington Service Corps provides the following benefits to participants:

Stipend \$3/hour (\$6,200/year)
Education voucher \$1000

Police Corps

Senator Specter's Police Corps legislation provides education benefits of up to \$40,000 to college students in exchange for four years of service in a police force. It also offers stipends to participants while they are undergoing training. The White House opposes the bill. However, the following Republicans are cosponsors:

Rudman
Lott
Heinz
Coats

S. 1430

In S. 1430 as redrafted, participants in the Conservation Corps and national service demonstration programs would receive the following benefits:

Conservation corps: stipend \$3/hour (\$6200/year)
voucher \$2600 - \$5000/year

National service: stipend \$3/hour (\$6200/year)
voucher \$5000/year

YOUTH CAN!

The Newsletter of the National Association of Service & Conservation Corps

Volume I

February 1990

Issue 1



Photo: The President accepts a cap from Corpsmember Isabel Rodriguez of the Washington Service Corps as Speaker of the House Tom Foley looks on

Urban Corps Expansion Project Sites Chosen

On January 30, the Urban Corps Expansion Project staff at NASCC and Public/Private Ventures (P/PV) awarded second-round planning grants of \$15,000 to 16 cities participating in the Urban Corps Expansion Project (UCEP). The award capped an intensive three month period during which each city developed its own funding and operations plan and NASCC and P/PV staff visited each site for oral presentations.

UCEP is a five year national effort to establish 15 new urban youth corps programs across the nation. The program is supported by six foundations, including the Ford Foundation, the William & Flora Hewlett Foundation, the W.K. Kellogg Foundation, and the Charles Stewart Mott Foundation. During the course of the project, both new and existing programs will also participate in an intensive research and evaluation program to document the benefits of youth corps participation for young people and establish the impact of the programs on communities.

The sixteen cities chosen were: Albany, NY; Dallas, TX; Denver, CO; Durham, NC; El Paso, TX; Eugene, OR; Flint, MI; Ft. Lauderdale, FL; Kansas City, MO; Miami, FL; Milwaukee, WI; Newark, NJ; Portland, OR; Rochester, NY; Savannah, GA; and St. Louis, MO.

"Last September, 25 cities received our initial planning grants and it was evident that they had worked hard to prepare their plans and secure resources for their programs," commented NASCC Executive Director, Peg Rosenberry. "We had some very difficult decisions to make to select the cities to continue participation. The sites that were chosen

continued on page 3

Attachment C

November 27th
Noon

Disapproval Recommendations on Enrolled Bills

1. S. 1390 - Construction of Mouse Biomedical Research Laboratory Facility

OSTP views the bill's authorization for this facility as a noncompetitive set-aside for a single institution and, therefore, recommends disapproval. (OSTP believes such an authorization should provide for open competition and peer review.) HHS recommends approval.

OMB enrolled bill memo was due at the White House on Saturday, November 25th. President's last day is Friday, December 1st.

2. H.R. 2712 - Emergency Chinese Immigration Relief Act

State, Justice and NSC recommend disapproval. The bill would permit certain Chinese to remain in this country, who would otherwise be required to return to China in accordance with the terms of their "student" visas. The bill would also permit Chinese, who would be subject to China's coercive population control policies, to remain in this country.

Generally, disapproval is recommended because: (1) relief from immigration law requirements (i.e., a forced return to China) has been granted administratively; and (2) the bill "contravenes our country-neutral immigration laws and the integrity of our refugee and asylum laws."

OMB enrolled bill memo is due at the White House today, Monday, November 27th. President's last is Saturday, December 2nd. (Note: H.R. 2712 passed House by vote of 403-0, and Senate by voice vote.)

3. H.R. 1668 - NOAA Ocean and Coastal Authorizations/Prohibitions on Certain Lobster Imports

This bill contains a last-minute Mitchell amendment that would prohibit the importation of lobsters below a certain size into the United States. The prohibition is targeted at the import of lobster from Canada. CEA will likely, and USTR may, recommend disapproval, as the prohibition would apparently violate the U.S.-Canada Free Trade Agreement.

(Note: the bill also approves a U.S.-Japan fishery agreement, which is of the utmost importance to Japan and, therefore, to State, which recommends approval.)

Enrolled bill has not yet been received at the White House.

4. H.R. 3629 - Extension of Authority of the Secretary of Commerce to Conduct the Quarterly Financial Report Program/USPS Borrowing Authority

Commerce authority to collect and publish certain financial statistics expires January 12, 1990. Originally, H.R. 3629 was an Administration bill. The Commerce program is the primary source of data used for GNP and national income estimates and for the FRB's Flow of Funds Report.

A last-minute amendment was made to the bill to increase USPS' borrowing authority from \$10 billion to \$12.5 billion in FY 1991 and \$15 billion in FY 1992. This provision is objectionable because it exposes the taxpayers to \$5 billion in additional Federal debt without the benefit of a thorough examination of USPS's borrowing needs. (This provision was dropped from reconciliation as part of the agreement to put USPS off-budget. This provision effectively reneges on that agreement.)

Enrolled bill has not yet been received at the White House.

5. S. 974 - Nevada Wilderness Designations

As enrolled S. 974 was not amended, as recommended by the Administration, to reduce the acreage (from 733,400 to 412,400 acres) designated as wilderness in Nevada. Therefore, Agriculture may recommend disapproval.

Enrolled bill has not yet been received at the White House.

As of noon today, Monday, November 27th, 46 enrolled bills have not yet been delivered to the White House. Also, the text for these bills is not available in the Congressional Record; such text should be available later today or tomorrow.

The review of actual bill text could result in additional disapproval recommendations.

<u>Bill Number</u>	<u>Last Day For Action</u>	<u>Short Title</u>
1. H.R. 215	11/27/89	Calculation of Overtime Pay for Federal Employees <i>Signed</i>
2. S. 931	11/27/89	Genesee River Protection Act of 1989
3. H.J.Res. 357	11/29/89	Reappointment of Samuel C. Johnson to the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution
4. H.J.Res. 358	11/29/89	Reappointment of Jeannine Smith Clark to the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution
5. H.R. 1310	11/29/89	Clara Barton Parkway Portion of the George Washington Memorial Parkway
6. H.R. 2120 <i>check</i>	11/29/89	Deep Seabed Hard Mineral Resources Authorization
7. S. 978	11/29/89	National Museum of the American Indian Act
8. H.J.Res. 291	11/30/89	Designating November 16, 1989, as "Interstitial Cystitis Awareness Day".
9. H.R. 569	11/30/89	Private Relief -- Maurice G. Hardy

<u>Bill Number</u>	<u>Last Day For Action</u>	<u>Short Title</u>
10. H.R. 1020	11/30/89	Private Relief -- Relocation expenses of William D. Morger.
11. H.R. 3532	11/30/89	Civil Rights Commission Reauthorization Act of 1989
12. H.J.Res. 393	12/01/89	Granting the Consent of Congress to the Boundary Change Compact between South Dakota and Nebraska
13. H.R. 2461	12/01/89	National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991
14. H.R. 2748	12/01/89	Intelligence Authorizations, Fiscal Year 1990
15. S. 338	12/01/89	Council Bluffs Trails Interpretation Center, Iowa
16. S. 737	12/01/89	Rocky Mountain Land Acquisition, Colorado
17. S. 818	12/01/89	Senator Clinton P. Anderson Wilderness Overlook, New Mexico
18. S. 1390	12/01/89	Mouse Research Laboratory Authorization
19. S.J.Res. 159	12/01/89	Earth Day - April 22, 1990

<u>Bill Number</u>	<u>Last Day For Action</u>	<u>Short Title</u>
20. S.J.Res. 184	12/01/89	National Home Care Week - November 26 - December 2, 1989 and November 25 - December 1, 1990
21. S.J.Res. 207	12/01/89	Vietnam Women's Memorial
22. S.J.Res. 218	12/01/89	National American Heritage Week, December 3 - 9, 1989
23. H.R. 2712	12/02/89	Emergency Chinese Immigration Relief Act of 1989

BILLS PASSED THE CONGRESS
BUT NOT YET RECEIVED AT THE
WHITE HOUSE

11/27/89
10:47AM

<u>Bill Number</u>	<u>Short Title</u>
1. H.J.Res. 175	Palau Compact of Free Association Implementation Act
2. H.J.Res. 429	National Drunk and Drugged Driving Awareness Week - December 10 - 16, 1989
3. H.J.Res. 448	Supplemental Appropriations for FY 1990
4. H.J.Res. 449	Convening of the Second Session of the 101st Congress on Tuesday January 23, 1990
5. H.R. 1	Department of Housing and Urban Development Reform Act of 1989
6. H.R. 91	Anti-Terrorism and Arms Export Amendments
7. H.R. 422	Local Rail Service Authorizations
8. H.R. 481	Walter Edward Grady U.S. Post Office, New York
9. H.R. 875	National Military Park Expansion Act (Fredericksburg)
10. H.R. 901	Veterans' Health - Care Programs Amendments
11. H.R. 972	Department of Justice Claims Settlements
12. H.R. 1312	Domestic Volunteer Service Act Amendments
13. H.R. 1495	Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Authorizations, FY 1990
14. H.R. 1502	District of Columbia Police Authorization

BILLS PASSED THE CONGRESS
BUT NOT YET RECEIVED AT THE
WHITE HOUSE

(Continued)

Page 2

<u>Bill Number</u>	<u>Short Title</u>
15. H.R. 1668	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Authorization
16. H.R. 1727	Protection of Everglades Parklands
17. H.R. 2134	Federal Meat Distribution to Charity and the Needy
18. H.R. 2178	Emmett Sanders Lock and Dam, Arkansas
19. H.R. 2459	Coast Guard Authorization Act of 1989
20. H.R. 2494	Tied Aid Credit Fund Authorization
21. H.R. 3259	Immigration Nursing Relief Act of 1989
22. H.R. 3275	Steel Trade Liberalization Program
23. H.R. 3294	U.S. Information Agency Film -- "A Tribute to Mickey Leland"
24. H.R. 3299	Budget Reconciliation Act of 1989
25. H.R. 3402	Poland and Hungary Economic Assistance
26. H.R. 3607	Medicare Catastrophic Coverage Repeal Act
27. H.R. 3611	International Narcotics Control Act
28. H.R. 3614	Drug - Free Schools and Communities -- Drug Abuse Education
29. H.R. 3620	Food Security Act Amendments

BILLS PASSED THE CONGRESS
BUT NOT YET RECEIVED AT THE
WHITE HOUSE

(Continued)

Page 3

<u>Bill Number</u>	<u>Short Title</u>
30. H.R. 3629	Department of Commerce Quarterly Financial Report
31. H.R. 3660	Government Ethics Reform (re Cost of Living Pay Raise, Honoraria)
32. H.R. 3670	District of Columbia Superior Court Membership Expansion
33. H.R. 3671	Federal Aviation Civil Penalty Assessment Demonstration Program Extension
34. H.R. 3696	Providing Survival Assistance to Victims of Civil Strife in Central America
35. H.R. 3720	National Consumer Cooperative Bank Amendments
36. S. 488	Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Technology Competitiveness Act OF 1989
37. S. 804	North American Wetland Ecosystems
38. S. 892	Agent Orange Settlement Payments
39. S. 974	Nevada Wilderness Protection Act
40. S. 1164	U.S. Trade Representative, U.S.I.T.C., and U.S. Customs Service Authorizations, FY 1990
41. S. 1793	Agriculture Programs Technical Corrections
42. S. 1877	James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation

BILLS PASSED THE CONGRESS
BUT NOT YET RECEIVED AT THE
WHITE HOUSE

(Continued)

Page 4

<u>Bill Number</u>	<u>Short Title</u>
43. S. 1960	Minnesota Family Investment Plan, re Food Stamps
44. S.J.Res. 16	National Alzheimer's Disease Month - November 1989
45. S.J.Res. 164	International Year of Bible Reading, 1990
46. S.J.Res. 202	Appointment of Robert James Woolsey to the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution
47. S.J.Res. 203	Appointment of Homer Alfred Neal to the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution
48. S.J.Res. 205	National Cities Fight Back Against Drugs Week - December 3 - 9, 1989

November 27, 1989

NOTE FOR DICK DARMAN

FROM: Jim Murr *TM*
SUBJECT: Status of Enrolled Bills

As of noon today, there are currently 52 enrolled bills remaining for which OMB owes the White House enrolled bill memoranda. Of these 52, 46 have still not been delivered to the White House.

Attachment A is a summary of the above 52 enrolled bills.

Attachment B is a summary of an additional 18 enrolled bills pending Presidential approval and for which OMB enrolled bill memoranda have been sent.

Attachment C is a summary of bills for which we currently know of disapproval recommendations.

Attachments

CC:
W. Diefenderfer

Janner/Bennett
R/D -
Veto's

Anti Trust
Joint R/D
Joint Production

Barless App'd

Attachment A

November 27, 1989 Noon

ENROLLED BILLS PENDING IN OMB

(An asterisk and underlined number indicates disapproval recommendation(s))

	Rec'd OMB	Rec'd WH	OMB Memorandum Due Sent Rec.	Pres. Last Day	LRD Analyst	Bill No.	Title
* <u>1.</u>	11/20	11/20	11/25	12/01	PELLICCI	S 1390	To provide for the construction of biomedical facilities in order to ensure a continued supply of specialized strains of mice essential to biomedical research in the United States, and for other purposes.
2.	11/21	11/20	11/25	12/01	COLEMAN	S 338	To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide for the development of a trails interpretation center in the city of Council Bluffs, Iowa, and for other purposes.
3.	11/21	11/20	11/25	12/01	COLEMAN	S 737	To adjust the boundary of Rocky Mountain National Park.
4. <i>ok</i>		11/20	11/25	12/01	THAU/ROONEY	HR 2461	Defense Authorizations, 1990-1991
5. <i>oh</i>	11/24	11/20	11/25	12/01	THAU/ROONEY	HR 2748	"INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION ACT, FISCAL YEAR 1990"
* <u>6.</u>	11/22	11/21	11/27	12/02	BLUM	HR 2712	"EMERGENCY CHINESE IMMIGRATION RELIEF ACT OF 1989"

ENROLLED BILLS PENDING IN OMB

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	<u>Rec'd</u> <u>OMB</u>	<u>Rec'd</u> <u>WH</u>	<u>OMB Memorandum</u> <u>Due</u>	<u>Memorandum</u> <u>Sent</u>	<u>Pres.</u> <u>Last</u> <u>Day</u>	<u>LRD</u> <u>Analyst</u>	<u>Bill No.</u>	<u>Title</u>
7.						MURR	HJR 449	Convening of the 2nd Session of the 101st Congress - Jan 23, 1990
8.						BRD	HJR 448	Supplemental Appropriations-
9.						BRD	HR 3299	Budget Reconciliation
10.						BLUM	HJR 175	Palau Compact
11.						BLUM	HR 972	Department of Justice Claims Settlements
12.						BLUM	HR 3259	Immigration Nursing Relief Act of 1989
13.						BLUM	SJR 164	International Year of Bible Reading - 1990
*14.						BOWERS	HR 1668	NOAA Authorization/Prohibition on Lobster Imports
*15.						BOWERS	HR 3629	Extension of Authority of the Secretary of Commerce to Conduct the Quarterly Financial Report Program/USPS Borrowing Authority
16.						BOWERS	SJR 203	Smithsonian Board of Regents - Homer Alfred Neal
17.						BOWERS	SJRes 202	For the appointment of Robert James Woolsey, Jr., of Maryland as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.
18.						BROWN	HJR 429	National Drunk and Drugged Driving Awareness Week - Dec 10 - 16

Show to Pres.

ENROLLED BILLS PENDING IN OMB

	<u>Rec'd</u> <u>OMB</u>	<u>Rec'd</u> <u>WH</u>	<u>OMB Memorandum</u> <u>Due Sent Rec.</u>	<u>Pres.</u> <u>Last Day</u>	<u>LRD</u> <u>Analyst</u>	<u>Bill No.</u>	<u>Title</u>
19.					BROWN	HR 422	To reauthorize local rail service assistance.
20.					BROWN	HR 481	Walter Edward Grady United States Post Office Building Designation
21.					BROWN	HR 1502	D.C. Police Authorization and Expansion Act of 1989
22.					BROWN	HR 2459	Coast Guard Authorization Act of 1989; Bridge Administration Transfer Act
23.					BROWN	HR 3670	D.C. Superior Court Membership Expansion
24.					BROWN	HR 3671	Federal Aviation Act Amendment
25.					JONES	S 1164	U.S. Trade Representative, ITC, and Customs Service Authorizations
26.					JUKES	HR 3720	National Consumer Cooperative Bank Amendments of 1989
27.					JUKES	SJR 205	Fight Back Against Drugs Week - Dec 3 - 9
28.					FAIRHALL	HR 3614	Drug Abuse Education
29.					FAIRHALL	S 1877	James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation
30.					PELLICCI	HR 901	Veterans' Health-Care Programs Amendments
31.					PELLICCI	HR 3607	Catastrophic Insurance Reform
32.					PELLICCI	SJR 16	National Alzheimer's Disease Month - Nov 1989

ENROLLED BILLS PENDING IN OMB

	Rec'd OMB	Rec'd WH	OMB Memorandum Due	Memorandum Sent	Pres. Last Day	LRD Analyst	Bill No.	Title
33.						SCHREIBER	HR 3660	Ethics in Government Act
34.						WEINBERG	HR 1	Housing and Urban Development Reform
35.						WEINBERG	HR 1312	Domestic Volunteer Service Act Amendments
36.						WEINBERG	S 892	Agent Orange Compensation Exclusion Act
37.						WEINBERG	S 1960	Minnesota Family Investment Plan (Food Stamp Program)
38.						COLEMAN	HR 875	Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park Expansion Act of 1989
39.						COLEMAN	HR 2134	Federal Meat Inspection Distribution
40.						COLEMAN	HR 3620	Food Security Act Amendment
41.						COLEMAN	S 804	North American Wetland Ecosystems
42.						COLEMAN	S 974	Nevada Wilderness Designations
43.						COLEMAN	S 1793	Agriculture Programs Technical Corrections
44.						FITTER	HR 2178	Emmett Sanders Lock and Dam
45.						FITTER	HR 2494	International Development and Finance Act of 1989; Foreign Debt Reserving Act of 1989; Tropical Forest Protection Act of 1989

Pay Raise

*Signing Ceremony
Recommended*

Check

ENROLLED BILLS PENDING IN OMB

	Rec'd OMB	Rec'd WH	OMB Memorandum Due Sent Rec.	Pres. Last Day	LRD Analyst	Bill No.	Title
46.	11/20				FITTER	S 488	To provide Federal assistance and leadership for a program of research, development, and demonstration of renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies, and for other purposes.
							<i>2 Check</i>
47.					ROONEY	HR 3611	International Narcotics Control
48.					THAU/ROONEY	HR 91	Anti-Terrorism and Arms Export Amendments Act of 1989
49.					THAU/ROONEY	HR 1495	Arms Control Agency Authorization
50.					THAU/ROONEY	HR 3275	Steel Trade Liberalization
51.					THAU/ROONEY	HR 3294	Distribution of USIA film - Mickey Leland
52.					THAU/ROONEY	HR 3696	Providing Survival Assistance to Central America Victims

Attachment B

November 27, 1989 Noon

ENROLLED BILL MEMOS SENT TO WHITE HOUSE
(Awaiting Presidential Action)

already here

	Rec'd OMB	Rec'd WH	OMB Due	Memorandum Sent Rec.	Pres. Last Day	LRD Analyst	Bill No.	Title
1. <i>Signing Cer.</i>				11/20 A		Thau/Rooney	HR 3402	Freedom and Democracy in Poland/Hungary
2. <i>Ordinarily</i>	11/15	11/15	11/21	11/21 A	11/27	SCHREIBER	HR 215	To amend title 5, United States Code, with respect to the method by which premium pay is determined on irregular, unscheduled overtime duty performed by a Federal employee.
3.	11/14	11/15	11/21	11/21 A	11/27	COLEMAN	S 931	"GENESEE RIVER PROTECTION ACT OF 1989"
4.	11/17	11/17	11/23	11/21 A	11/29	BOWERS	HJR 357	Providing for the reappointment of Samuel Curtis Johnson as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.
5.	11/17	11/17	11/23	11/21 A	11/29	BOWERS	HJR 358	Providing for the reappointment of Jeannine Smith Clark as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.
6.	11/16	11/17	11/23	11/22 A	11/29	BOWERS	HR 2120	To amend the Deep Seabed Hard Mineral Resources Act to authorize appropriations to carry out the provisions of the Act for FYs 1990-1994.
7.	11/17	11/17	11/23	11/24 A	11/29	BOWERS	S 978	To establish the National Museum of the American Indian within the Smithsonian Institution, and for other purposes.

ENROLLED BILL MEMOS SENT TO WHITE HOUSE
(Awaiting Presidential Action)

	Rec'd OMB	Rec'd WH	OMB Due	Memorandum Sent	Pres. Last Day	LRD Analyst	Bill No.	Title
8.	11/17	11/17	11/23	11/24 A	11/29	COLEMAN <i>Connie Morella Sign Ceremony</i>	HR 1310	To redesignate a certain portion of the George Washington Memorial Parkway as the "Clara Barton Parkway".
9.	11/20	11/19	11/24	11/24 A	11/30	BLUM	HR 569	For the relief of Maurice G. Hardy.
10.	11/20	11/19	11/24	11/24 A	11/30	FAIRHALL	HR 1020	To permit reimbursement of relocation expense of William D. Morger.
11.	11/20	11/19	11/24	11/24 A	11/30	FAIRHALL	HR 3532	To extend the United States Commission on Civil Rights.
12.	11/20	11/19	11/24	11/21 A	11/30	PELLICCI	HJR 291	Designating November 16, 1989, as "Interstitial Cystitis Awareness Day."
13.	11/20	11/20	11/25	11/21 A	12/01	PELLICCI	SJR 184	To designate the periods commencing on November 26, 1989, and ending on December 2, 1989, and commencing on November 25, 1990, and ending on December 1, 1990, as "National Home Care Week"
14.	11/21	11/20	11/25	11/24 A	12/01	COLEMAN	S 818	To commemorate the contributions of Senator Clinton P. Anderson to the establishment of the National Wilderness Preservation system, and for other purposes.
15.	11/20	11/20	11/25	11/24 A	12/01	COLEMAN <i>Sign Ceremony</i>	SJR 207	Approving the location of the memorial to the women who served in Vietnam.
16.	11/21	11/20	11/25	11/24 A	12/01	FITTER	HJR 393	To grant the consent of Congress to the boundary change compact between South Dakota and Nebraska.
17.	11/20	11/20	11/25	11/24 A	12/01	FITTER <i>[Signature]</i>	SJR 159	To designate April 22, 1990, as Earth Day, and to set aside the day for public activities promoting preservation of the global

ENROLLED BILL MEMOS SENT TO WHITE HOUSE
(Awaiting Presidential Action)

	<u>Rec'd</u> <u>OMB</u>	<u>Rec'd</u> <u>WH</u>	<u>OMB</u> <u>Due</u>	<u>Memorandum</u> <u>Sent</u>	<u>Pres.</u> <u>Last</u> <u>Day</u>	<u>LRD</u> <u>Analyst</u>	<u>Bill No.</u>	<u>Title</u>
18.	11/21	11/20	11/25	11/24 A	12/01	FITTER	SJR 218	To designate the week of December 3, 1989, through December 9, 1989, as "National American Indian Heritage Week".

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. List	Attachment "C": Disapproval Recommendations on Enrolled Bills (2 pp.)	11/27/89	P5	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff to the President, Office of the
Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: White House Offices Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Legislative Affairs (1989)

Open on Expiration of PRA
 (Document Follows)
 By JP (NLGB) on 5/12/05

Date Closed:	11/30/2004	OA/ID Number:	29178-008
FOIA/SYS Case #:	1998-0004-F[1]	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:	2005-0426-S	Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

RESTRICTION CODES

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

- P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P-6 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. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

Attachment C

November 27th
Noon

Disapproval Recommendations on Enrolled Bills

1. S. 1390 - Construction of Mouse Biomedical Research Laboratory Facility

OSTP views the bill's authorization for this facility as a noncompetitive set-aside for a single institution and, therefore, recommends disapproval. (OSTP believes such an authorization should provide for open competition and peer review.) HHS recommends approval.

OMB enrolled bill memo was due at the White House on Saturday, November 25th. President's last day is Friday, December 1st.

2. H.R. 2712 - Emergency Chinese Immigration Relief Act

State, Justice and NSC recommend disapproval. The bill would permit certain Chinese to remain in this country, who would otherwise be required to return to China in accordance with the terms of their "student" visas. The bill would also permit Chinese, who would be subject to China's coercive population control policies, to remain in this country.

Generally, disapproval is recommended because: (1) relief from immigration law requirements (i.e., a forced return to China) has been granted administratively; and (2) the bill "contravenes our country-neutral immigration laws and the integrity of our refugee and asylum laws."

OMB enrolled bill memo is due at the White House today, Monday, November 27th. President's last is Saturday, December 2nd. (Note: H.R. 2712 passed House by vote of 403-0, and Senate by voice vote.)

3. H.R. 1668 - NOAA Ocean and Coastal Authorizations/Prohibitions on Certain Lobster Imports

This bill contains a last-minute Mitchell amendment that would prohibit the importation of lobsters below a certain size into the United States. The prohibition is targeted at the import of lobster from Canada. CEA will likely, and USTR may, recommend disapproval, as the prohibition would apparently violate the U.S.-Canada Free Trade Agreement.

Don't Veto

oh

Scourge
check out

EXEC.
ORDER

TALK TO
ARMSTRONG
ON THIS

Don't
Veto

Check if Can
Do By Executive
Order

Where
was State
NSC & Justice

Get Admin
Credit
for these

(Note: the bill also approves a U.S.-Japan fishery agreement, which is of the utmost importance to Japan and, therefore, to State, which recommends approval.)

Enrolled bill has not yet been received at the White House.

4. H.R. 3629 - Extension of Authority of the Secretary of Commerce to Conduct the Quarterly Financial Report Program/USPS Borrowing Authority

Commerce authority to collect and publish certain financial statistics expires January 12, 1990. Originally, H.R. 3629 was an Administration bill. The Commerce program is the primary source of data used for GNP and national income estimates and for the FRB's Flow of Funds Report.

A last-minute amendment was made to the bill to increase USPS' borrowing authority from \$10 billion to \$12.5 billion in FY 1991 and \$15 billion in FY 1992. This provision is objectionable because it exposes the taxpayers to \$5 billion in additional Federal debt without the benefit of a thorough examination of USPS's borrowing needs. (This provision was dropped from reconciliation as part of the agreement to put USPS off-budget. This provision effectively reneges on that agreement.)

Enrolled bill has not yet been received at the White House.

5. S. 974 - Nevada Wilderness Designations

As enrolled S. 974 was not amended, as recommended by the Administration, to reduce the acreage (from 733,400 to 412,400 acres) designated as wilderness in Nevada. Therefore, Agriculture may recommend disapproval.

Enrolled bill has not yet been received at the White House.

As of noon today, Monday, November 27th, 46 enrolled bills have not yet been delivered to the White House. Also, the text for these bills is not available in the Congressional Record; such text should be available later today or tomorrow.

The review of actual bill text could result in additional disapproval recommendations.

Side By Side Comparison of House and Senate Republicans
Campaign Finance Proposals

The Michel Plan

S. 7

[DOLE PLAN]

S1727/H.R.3425

[BUSH PLAN]

I. Political Action
Committees (PACs):

Cut PAC contributions from \$5,000 to \$1,000 and index the limit in future years.

Prohibit transfers of funds among PACs.

See also Section VIII.

Lower the PAC contribution limit from \$5,000 to \$1,000 per candidate per election.

Require PACs to give their members the names and addresses of all federal candidates and the national political parties; and require PACs to let their members "earmark" their contributions for particular parties.

Eliminates the exception permitting the organization of PACs connected to corporations, unions, or trade associations.

Prohibits corporations, unions, or trade associations from underwriting costs of any "non-connected" or independent PACs.

Reduces the contribution limit for "non-connected" PACs from \$5000 to \$2500 per candidate, per election.

II. Leadership PACs:

Members can only establish one campaign committee.

No provision.

Limits contributions to leadership PACs by including the amount of

Closes the loophole
permitting transfers
between campaign committees

No provision.

contributions to each of
these in the total given to
the campaign committee of
the candidate or federal
office-holder associated
with the PAC.

Same as Michel.

III. I n d i v i d u a l
Contributions:

No change from current law.

Increase the individual
contribution limit to
congressional candidates
from \$1,000 to \$2,000 per
candidate per election. No
Indexing.

No change from current law.

Restore income tax credit
for political contributions
to political parties for
candidates in the
taxpayer's home state up to
\$250 per taxpayer per year.

No provision.

No provision.

Require that more than 50
percent of a candidate's
funds be raised from local
sources.

No provision.

No provision.

IV. Political Parties:

Remove direct and coordinated expenditure limits in federal general elections in which a candidate is uncontested within the same party.

Allow parties to match the value of independent expenditures by special interests against their candidates.

Allow local parties to raise and spend limited funds to support congressional candidates independent of state/national party limits.

No provision.

Increase the limit on coordinated expenditures" by national political parties from \$.02 to \$.05, multiplied by the voting age population of each state, and to \$25,000 from \$10,000 for Representatives from states with more than one Representative.

No provision.

Require complete disclosure by all national political party committees of receipts, expenditures, and soft money activities in Presidential and Congressional elections.

Same as S.7 for Section IV.

V. D i s c l o s u r e
Requirements:

Increase disclosure of corporate, union and nonprofit organizations' expenditures for get-out-the-vote, voter registration drives, voter communications and member communications.

See Section VII for additional requirements.

VI. Soft Money:

Ban "soft money" contributions to national and state political parties for use in federal elections.

No provision.

Require corporations, PACs, labor organizations, and non-profits to report all spending "for the purpose of influencing a federal election" through soft money activities, including voter drives, telephone banks, and membership communications.

See Section VII for additional requirements.

See disclosure provisions listed above (Section V).

No provision.

Requires the disclosure of all soft money accounts by all political party committees regulated by the FEC.

See Section VII for additional requirements.

See disclosure provisions listed above (Section V).

Requires political parties, labor organizations, and corporations to allocate the costs of general political activities affecting the election of federal and non-federal candidates between their federal and non-federal accounts.

VII. I n d e p e n d e n t
Expenditures:

Define "independent expenditure" to prohibit consultation with a candidate or his agents; and require the FEC to hold a hearing within 3 days of any formal complaint of collusion between an independent expenditure committee and a candidate.

Same as Michel.

Require all independently-financed political communications, to disclose the person or organization financing it; require that disclosure be complete and conspicuous; and require timely notice to all candidates of the communications' placement and content.

Same as Michel.

Increases in the disclosure requirements of unauthorized independent expenditures. Information regarding the sponsorship of such an advertisement would have to be given at both the beginning and the end of the communication, be clearly readable or audible, and include statement that it is not authorized by any candidate.

VIII. Bundling:

Prohibit Bundling by PACs.

Prohibit all bundling of contributions, except by political party committees.

No provision.

IX. Millionaire's
Loophole:

Remove all contribution limits for candidates whose opponent(s) plan to spend more than \$100,000 of personal funds on their campaign (similar to provision in S.7).

No Provision.

Require Presidential and Congressional candidates to declare upon filing for an election whether they intend to spend or loan more than \$250,000 of their personal funds in the race. Raise the individual contribution limit from \$2,000 to \$10,000 for all opponents of a candidate who declares such an intention.

Prohibit candidates from recovering personal funds or loans put into their race from contributions raised after the election.

No provision.

No provision.

X. B r o a d c a s t
Discount/Campaign Cost
Reduction:

No provision.

Allow Presidential and Congressional candidates to purchase non-preemptible time at the lowest unit charge for preemptible time, in the last 45 days before the primary and the last 60 days before the general election.

No provision.

XI. Incumbency:

No provision.

No provision.

Prohibits rollover of excess campaign funds into the next election cycle.

Eliminates the "grandfather clause" allowing some House members to convert excess campaign funds to personal use.

Does not apply.
(Senate Rules)

No provision.

No provision.

No provision.

Prohibits Senators from supplementing their official office accounts with campaign funds.

Requires that any excess campaign funds be returned pro rata to contributors, be given to national, state, or local party committees, or be used to retire the federal debt.

Same as Michel.

Limit size of franked meeting notices and limit distribution to households within a "normal traveling distance from at least one of the town meetings."

No provision.

No provision.

Require quarterly reports on each member's unsolicited franked mail.

Does not apply to the Senate.
(Senate Rules)

No provision.

XII. Tougher Criminal Enforcement

No provision.

No provision.

Extends statute of limitations from 3 to 5 years.

Grants the Attorney General access to FEC compliance files pursuant to a criminal investigation or trial.

XIII. Codify the Beck
Decision:

Sets forth the following
employee rights, and
requires that unions notify
their members of their
rights:

No provision.

Same as Michel for Section
XIII.

1) Employees can not
be obligated to pay
for the political
activities of their
union through
membership dues.

2) Those who pay
agency fees are only
obligated to pay for
the cost of collective
bargaining services
the union provides.

3) Those who pay
membership dues have
the right to have
their dues reduced by
a pro rata share of
the amount the union
spends from the
membership treasury on

Michel

S.7

S.1727/H.R.3425

political activities.

4) Employees must be informed of the amount of the full membership dues and related fees; the amount of reduced fees; and the cost of political activities.

XIV. Limitations on
Gerrymandering:

New standards for
c o n g r e s s i o n a l
reapportionment and
redistricting --

No provision.

Same as Michel for Section
XIV.

1) Codifies current
case law and restores
previous statutory
requirements that
c o n g r e s s i o n a l
districts be of equal
population and be
contiguous and compact
in form.

2) Upholds Supreme
Court provisions
conflicting statutory
provisions to clarify
that multi-member
c o n g r e s s i o n a l
districts are

unconstitutional.

3) limits the division of county and political subdivision boundary lines, as well as redistricting egregious partisan gerrymandering.

Nothing in this act shall be construed as superseding any provision of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, as amended.

Establishes an expedited federal judicial review procedure of the congressional redistricting process and gives the federal courts exclusive jurisdiction to enforce the standards of the Act.

XV. Effective Date:

November 7, 1990

November 7, 1989

November 7, 1990

- 41 -

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

• Flexible spending limits which are reasonably high, do not limit significant party support and limited donations from in-state contributors, and which are voluntarily accepted by candidates in return for preferential broadcast advertising rates, reduced postal rates or a free mailing and tax credits for small in-state contributors.

• Enhanced role for the political parties for research and certain defined types of voter registration and get-out-the-vote activity and for the acceptance of individual contributions. Coordinated expenditure authority would remain at current levels and would continue to apply to television and radio advertising. This may promote conversion of soft money activity to hard money activity.

• Individual contribution limits increased modestly and the annual limit re-examined.

✓ • Political Action Committees may contribute up to a specified percentage of a candidate's spending limit, then maximum PAC contributions are half of ordinary limit. PACs are prohibited from giving post-election contributions for debt retirement.

✓ • Free Broadcast time to parties for use by congressional and other candidates.

✓ • Bundling prohibited for corporate and labor PACs, and other separate segregated funds established and financed by incorporated entities such as trade associations, and for registered lobbyists. Full disclosure and application of contribution limits required where practice is permitted.

✓ • Independent expenditures by PACs sponsored by corporations, unions and trade associations (i.e., separate segregated funds) barred and private lawsuits to enforce independence permitted.

• "Soft money" defined, curtailed and subject to complete disclosure both of receipts and expenditures.

• Federal Election Commission improved with specified procedural and enforcement reforms, including the setting of priorities and especially adequate funding, to do its job.

**THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON**

November 20, 1989

TO: GOVERNOR SUNUNU

FROM: JAMES W. CICCONI
Assistant to the President and
Deputy to the Chief of Staff

Attached is a listing of bills we've received, and those that have passed but which have not yet arrived.

Thought it might come in handy.

Jim
(Plus a status on the Approp Bills)

	<u>Bill Number</u>	<u>Last Day For Action</u>	<u>Short Title</u>
1.	H.R. 1231	11/21/89	Eastern Airlines Labor Dispute Emergency Board
2.	H.R. 2991	11/25/89	Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1990
3.	H.J.Res. 278	11/27/89	National Adoption Week - November 20 - 26, 1989
4.	H.R. 215	11/27/89	Calculation of Overtime Pay for Federal Employees
5.	H.R. 2642	11/27/89	Southeast Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste Compact Amendments Consent Act of 1989
6.	H.R. 3014	11/27/89	Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1990
7.	H.R. 3544	11/27/89	Transfer of Naval Ship Dock to Brazil
8.	S. 931	11/27/89	Genesee River Protection Act of 1989
9.	H.J.Res. 357	11/29/89	Reappointment of Samuel C. Johnson to the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution
10.	H.J.Res. 358	11/29/89	Reappointment of Jeannine Smith Clark to the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Insitution
11.	H.R. 1310	11/29/89	Clara Barton Parkway Portion of the George Washington Memorial Parkway
12.	H.R. 2120	11/29/89	Deep Seabed Hard Mineral Resources Authorization
13.	S. 978	11/29/89	National Museum of the American Indian Act

<u>Bill Number</u>	<u>Last Day For Action</u>	<u>Short Title</u>
14. H.J.Res. 291	11/30/89	Designating November 16, 1989, as "Interstitial Cystitis Awareness Day".
15. H.R. 569	11/30/89	Relief of Maurice G. Hardy
16. H.R. 1020	11/30/89	To permit reimbursement of relocation expenses of William D. Morger.
17. H.R. 2883	11/30/89	Rural Development, Agriculture, and Related Agencies Appropriations, FY 1990
18. H.R. 3532	11/30/89	To extend the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights
19. H.R. 3610	11/30/89	District of Columbia Appropriations, FY 1990
20. H.R. 3015	12/01/89	Department of Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1990 (National Drug Control Strategy Legislation and Smoking Ban on Airline Flights)
21. S.J.Res. 159	12/01/89	Earth Day - April 22, 1990
22. S.J.Res. 184	12/01/89	National Home Care Week - November 26 - December 2, 1989 and November 25 - December 1, 1990

BILLS PASSED THE CONGRESS
BUT NOT YET RECEIVED AT THE
WHITE HOUSE

11/20/89
02:04PM

<u>Bill Number</u>	<u>Short Title</u>
1. H.J.Res. 282	National Family Caregivers Week - November 19 - 25, 1989
2. H.J.Res. 393	Granting the Consent of Congress to the Boundary Change Compact between South Dakota and Nebraska
3. H.R. 422	Local Rail Service Authorizations
4. H.R. 1487	Foreign Relations Authorization Act, FYs 1990 and 1991
5. H.R. 1495	Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Authorizations, FY 1990
6. H.R. 2461	National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991
7. H.R. 2748	Intelligence Authorizations, FY 1990
8. H.R. 3072	Department of Defense Appropriations, FY 1990
9. H.R. 3402	Poland and Hungary Economic Assistance
10. H.R. 3660	Government Ethics Reform (re Cost of Living Pay Raise, Honoraria)
11. S. 338	Council Bluffs Trails Interpretation Center, Iowa
12. S. 488	Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Technology Competitiveness Act
13. S. 737	Rocky Mountain Land Acquisition, Colorado
14. S. 804	North American Wetland Ecosystems
15. S. 818	Senator Clinton P. Anderson Wilderness Overlook, New Mexico
16. S. 1390	Mouse Research Laboratory Authorization
17. S.J.Res. 202	Appointment of Robert James Woolsey to the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution
18. S.J.Res. 203	Appointment of Homer Alfred Neal to the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution
19. S.J.Res. 207	Vietnam Women's Memorial
20. HR 3566	Labor, HHS Appropriations

STATUS OF FISCAL YEAR 1990 APPROPRIATIONS BILLS

APPROVED

H.R. 2696	ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1990	
	Cleared the Congress	9/14/89
	Received at the White House	9/21/89
	<u>APPROVED</u>	9/29/89
	Statement issued	9/29/89
H.R. 2788	INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, 1990	
	Cleared the Congress	10/7/89
	Received at the White House	10/13/89
	<u>APPROVED</u>	10/23/89
	Statement issued	10/23/89
H.R. 2989	TREASURY, POSTAL SERVICE AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1990	
	Cleared the Congress	10/18/89
	Received at the White House	10/25/89
	<u>APPROVED</u>	11/3/89
	Statement issued	11/3/89
H.R. 3012	MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, 1990	
	Cleared the Congress	10/27/89
	Received at the White House	11/1/89
	<u>APPROVED</u>	11/10/89
H.R. 2916	VETERANS AFFAIRS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, 1990	
	Cleared the Congress	10/31/89
	Received at the White House	11/6/89
	<u>APPROVED</u>	11/9/89
	Statement issued	11/9/89

VETOED

H.R. 2990	DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1990	
	Cleared the Congress	10/19/89
	Received at the White House	10/20/89
	<u>VETOED</u>	10/21/89
	SEE H.R. 3566	
H.R. 3026	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS, 1990	
	Cleared the Congress	10/17/89
	Received at the White House	10/25/89
	<u>VETOED</u>	10/27/89
	SEE H.R. 3610	
H.R. 2939	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE, 1990	
	Cleared the Congress	11/17/89
	Received at the White House	11/19/89
	<u>VETOED</u>	11/19/89
	SEE H.R. 3743	

(MORE)

PENDING THE PRESIDENT'S ACTION

H.R. 2991	COMMERCE, JUSTICE, STATE, JUDICIARY, 1990	
	Cleared the Congress	11/8/89
	Received at the White House	11/14/89
	LAST DAY FOR ACTION	11/25/89
H.R. 3014	LEGISLATIVE BRANCH, 1990	
	Cleared the Congress	11/9/89
	Received at the White House	11/15/89
	LAST DAY FOR ACTION	11/27/89
H.R. 3015	TRANSPORTATION, 1990	
	Cleared the Congress	11/14/89
	Received at the White House	11/20/89
	LAST DAY FOR ACTION	12/1/89
H.R. 3610	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	
	Cleared the Congress	11/15/89
	Received at the White House	11/19/89
	LAST DAY FOR ACTION	11/30/89
H.R. 2883	RURAL DEVELOPMENT, AGRICULTURE, 1990	
	Cleared the Congress	11/16/89
	Received at the White House	11/19/89
	LAST DAY FOR ACTION	11/30/89

PASSED THE CONGRESS, BUT NOT YET RECEIVED AT THE WHITE HOUSE

H.R. 3072	DEFENSE, 1990	
	Cleared the Congress	11/19/89
	Received at the White House	-
	LAST DAY FOR ACTION	-

AWAITING FURTHER CONGRESSIONAL ACTION

H.R. 3566	LABOR, HHS, EDUCATION, 1990	passed 4:55 11/20/89
H.R. 3743	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE, 1990	

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 5, 1989

TO: CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: JAMES W. CICCONI
Assistant to the President and
Deputy to the Chief of Staff

Here are the latest lists of Bills we've received, along with those bills passed but not yet transmitted to the WH.

If you have a question on any of them, I'll do my best to get you the info.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Jim", is located at the bottom right of the page. The signature is stylized, with a large, looped initial "J" and a short, horizontal stroke for the "m".

	<u>Bill Number</u>	<u>Last Day For Action</u>	<u>Short Title</u>
1.	H.J.Res. 448	12/09/89	Social Services Block Grant Supplemental Appropriations for FY 1990
2.	S. 974	12/09/89	Nevada Wilderness Protection Act of 1989
3.	S.J.Res. 16	12/09/89	National Alzheimer's Disease Month - November 1989
4.	S. 488	12/12/89	Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Technology Competitiveness Act of 1989
5.	S. 892	12/12/89	Agent Orange Settlement Payments
6.	S. 1164	12/12/89	U.S. Trade Representative, U.S.I.T.C., and U.S. Customs Service Authorizations, FY 1990
7.	S. 1960	12/12/89	Minnesota Family Investment Plan, re Food Stamps
8.	S.J.Res. 164	12/12/89	International Year of Bible Reading, 1990
9.	S.J.Res. 203	12/12/89	Appointment of Homer Alfred Neal to the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution
10.	S.J.Res. 205	12/12/89	National Cities Fight Back Against Drugs Week - December 3 - 9, 1989
11.	H.J.Res. 175	12/13/89	Implementation of Palau Compact of Free Association
12.	H.J.Res. 429	12/13/89	National Drunk and Drugged Driving Awareness Week - December 10 - 16, 1989
13.	H.J.Res. 449	12/13/89	Convening of the Second Session of the 101st Congress on Tuesday January 23, 1990

<u>Bill Number</u>	<u>Last Day For Action</u>	<u>Short Title</u>
14. H.R. 91	12/13/89	Anti-Terrorism and Arms Export Amendments Act of 1989
15. H.R. 422	12/13/89	Local Rail Service Reauthorizing Act
16. H.R. 481	12/13/89	Walter Edward Grady U.S. Post Office, New York
17. H.R. 875	12/13/89	Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park Expansion Act of 1989
18. H.R. 972	12/13/89	Department of Justice Claims Settlements
19. H.R. 1312	12/13/89	Domestic Volunteer Service Act Amendments of 1989
20. H.R. 1495	12/13/89	Arms Control and Disarmament Amendments Act of 1989
21. H.R. 1502	12/13/89	District of Columbia Police Authorization and Expansion Act of 1989
22. H.R. 1668	12/13/89	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Ocean and Coastal Programs Authorization Act of 1989
23. H.R. 1727	12/13/89	Everglades National Park Protection and Expansion Act of 1989
24. H.R. 2134	12/13/89	Federal Meat Distribution to Charity and the Needy
25. H.R. 2459	12/13/89	Coast Guard Authorization Act of 1989
26. H.R. 3275	12/13/89	Steel Trade Liberalization Program Implementation Act
27. H.R. 3294	12/13/89	U.S. Information Agency Film -- "A Tribute to Mickey Leland"

<u>Bill Number</u>	<u>Last Day For Action</u>	<u>Short Title</u>
28. H.R. 3611	12/13/89	International Narcotics Control Act of 1989
29. H.R. 3614	12/13/89	Drug - Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989
30. H.R. 3620	12/13/89	Food Security Act Amendments
31. H.R. 3629	12/13/89	Department of Commerce Quarterly Financial Report
32. H.R. 3670	12/13/89	District of Columbia Superior Court Judges Expansion
33. H.R. 3696	12/13/89	Providing Survival Assistance to Victims of Civil Strife in Central America
34. H.R. 3720	12/13/89	National Consumer Cooperative Bank Amendments of 1989
35. S. 804	12/13/89	North American Wetlands Conservation Act
36. S. 1793	12/13/89	Agriculture Programs Technical Corrections
37. S. 1877	12/13/89	James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation
38. S.J.Res. 202	12/13/89	Appointment of Robert James Woolsey to the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution

BILLS PASSED THE CONGRESS
BUT NOT YET RECEIVED AT THE
WHITE HOUSE

12/05/89
09:22AM

<u>Bill Number</u>	<u>Short Title</u>
1. H.R. 1	Department of Housing and Urban Development Reform Act of 1989
2. H.R. 901	Veterans' Health - Care Programs Amendments
3. H.R. 2178	Emmett Sanders Lock and Dam, Arkansas
4. H.R. 2494	Tied Aid Credit Fund Authorization
5. H.R. 3259	Immigration Nursing Relief Act of 1989
6. H.R. 3299	Budget Reconciliation Act of 1989
7. H.R. 3607	Medicare Catastrophic Coverage Repeal Act of 1989
8. H.R. 3671	Federal Aviation Civil Penalty Assessment Demonstration Program Extension

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02. Memo	From Bradley Mitchell to Roger B. Porter Re: Things left undone by Congress (2 pp.)	11/7/89	P-5	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff to the President, Office of the
Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: White House Offices Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Legislative Affairs (1989)

Open on Expiration of PRA
 (Document Follows)
 By JP (NLGB) on 5/12/05

Date Closed:	11/30/2004	OA/ID Number:	29178-008
FOIA/SYS Case #:	1998-0004-F[1]	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:	2005-0426-S	Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

RESTRICTION CODES

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

P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
 P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
 P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
 P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
 P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
 P-6 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. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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]
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 (b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 7, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR ROGER B. PORTER

FROM: BRADLEY J. MITCHELL *Bjm*

SUBJECT: Things Left Undone by Congress

Below is a list of legislative proposals not acted upon by the Congress:

- ✓ 1. Comprehensive Violent Crime Control Act
- ✓ 2. Americans with Disabilities Act
- ~~3.~~ Campaign Finance Reform
- ~~4.~~ Ethics Reform
- ✓ 5. Acceptable Child Care bill
- 6. Clean Air Act
- ✓✓ 7. Educational Excellence Act of 1989
- 8. Job Training Partnership Act Reauthorization
- ✓ 9. Capital Gains Tax Reduction
- ~~10.~~ Enterprise Zone Initiatives
- ~~11.~~ Oil Spill Clean-up Fund
- 12. President's proposal to appropriate \$50 million to demonstrate innovative approaches to transitioning homeless persons into more suitable living arrangements.
- ✓ 13. Head Start -- Congress only went for about \$200 million in additional funding, instead of \$250 million requested.
- 14. Medicaid expansions: Require all states to make eligible for Medicaid women with incomes up to 130% of the poverty line, when pregnant, and their infants up to age one. Pay for vaccinations for all children possessing Food Stamp cards. Initiate a program for innovative approaches to infant mortality, funded at \$20 million per year for two years.

The following are items which we would rather not have considered this session:

- ✓ 1. National Service
2. Hatch Act Reform
3. Department of Justice Reorganization

FINAL RESUME OF LEGISLATION FOR THE FIRST SESSION
OF THE 101st CONGRESS - 1989

PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH

APPROVALS

	<u>PUBLIC</u>	<u>PRIVATE</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
Senate Bills -----	90	0	90
House Bills -----	149	2	151
	239	2	241

VETOES

Senate Bills -----	1	0	1
House Bills -----	9	0	9
	10	0	10

REGULAR VETOES ----- 8

- H.R. 2, An Act to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to restore the minimum wage to a fair and equitable rate, and for other purposes.
- H.R. 1231, An Act to establish a commission to investigate and report respecting the dispute between Eastern Airlines and its collective bargaining units, and for other purposes.
- H.R. 1487, An Act to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1990 and 1991 for the Department of State, and for other purposes.
- H.R. 2939, An Act making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1990, and for other purposes.
- H.R. 2990, An Act making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1990, and for other purposes.
- H.R. 3026, An Act making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1990, and for other purposes.
- H.R. 3610, An Act making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1990, and for other purposes.
- S.J. Res. 113, Joint Resolution prohibiting the export of technology, defense articles, and defense services to codevelop or coproduce the FS-X aircraft with Japan.

POCKET VETOES ----- 2

- H.J. Res. 390, Joint Resolution waiving certain enrollment requirements with respect to the bill H.R. 1278.

- - -

POCKET VETOES (Continued)

H.R. 2712, An Act to facilitate the adjustment or change of status of Chinese nationals in the United States by waiving the 2-year foreign residence requirement for "J" nonimmigrants.

Note: The text of the President's Memorandum of Disapproval on H.R. 2712 included the following:

The adjournment of the Congress has prevented my return of H.R. 2712 within the meaning of Article I, section 7, clause 2 of the Constitution. Accordingly, my withholding of approval from the bill precludes its becoming law. The Pocket Veto Case, 279 U.S. 655 (1929). Because of the questions raised in opinions issued by the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, I am sending H.R. 2712 with my objections to the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

The President thus sent the bill along with his original Memorandum of Disapproval to the Clerk of the House on 11/30/89, exercising a "protective return" pocket veto.

OVERRIDDEN VETOES ----- 0

BECAME LAW WITHOUT SIGNATURE ----- 1

H.R. 2978, An Act to amend section 700 of title 18, United States Code, to protect the physical integrity of the flag.

RETURNED BILLS ----- 0

GRAND TOTALS

<u>Approved</u>	-----	241
<u>Vetoed</u>	-----	10
<u>Returned</u>	-----	0
<u>Became Law Without Signature</u>	-----	1
<u>Total Bills Received</u>	-----	252

FINAL RESUME OF LEGISLATION FOR THE FIRST SESSION

OF THE 97th CONGRESS - 1981

PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN

<u>APPROVALS</u>	<u>PUBLIC</u>	<u>PRIVATE</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
Senate Bills	70	0	70
House Bills	75	12	87
	<u>145</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>157</u>

VETOES

Senate Bills	0	0	0
House Bills	2	0	2
	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>

REGULAR VETOES 1

H.J.Res. 357, Joint Resolution making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1982, and for other purposes. This bill was not overridden by the Congress.

POCKET VETOES 1

H.R. 4353, An Act to amend the Act entitled "An Act to establish a uniform Law on the Subject of Bankruptcies", approved November 6, 1978. The veto was effective midnight, December 30, 1981.

BECAME LAW WITHOUT SIGNATURE 0

GRAND TOTALS

<u>Approved</u>	157
<u>Vetoed</u>	2
<u>Total Bills Received</u>	<u>159</u>

McClure

Moynihan: examples of unacceptable consequences

1. Poland and Hungary. Section 620(f) of the Foreign Assistance Act prohibits assistance to Communist countries. Under the Moynihan proposal, US officials would therefore be subject to criminal sanctions if they solicit other governments (or private parties) to provide assistance to encourage economic development in Poland or Hungary. We would have to distance ourselves completely from efforts to promote development in those countries, or any other Eastern Bloc country whose situation might develop along similar lines. This, of course, is contrary to the course of action which the President has undertaken this year with widespread approval in Congress.

2. Countries involved in armed conflict. Various provisions of US law prohibit assistance to listed countries, to countries which appear on the anti-terrorist list, or the like. Under the Moynihan proposal, US officials would be subject to criminal penalties if they solicit other government to provide assistance to any of the listed countries. This may be strongly contrary to US interests in cases where one of these countries becomes the victim of armed force by another country. (As in the case of Iran and Iraq, both might be subject to such prohibitions.) In such a case, it may be essential to encourage third parties to assist the beleaguered country to prevent total victory by its opponent and a possible adverse shift in the regional balance of power.

3. Countries whose populations are in severe distress. Similarly, various provisions of US law prohibit assistance to countries which are in arrears on US loans, or which have expropriated property of US nationals, or the like. Under the Moynihan proposal, US officials might be subject to criminal penalties if they solicit third parties (such as other governments or international relief organizations) to provide assistance to such a country whose population is threatened by famine, natural disasters, or the effects of armed conflicts. This is certainly the case if the assistance solicited could not be provided directly by the US Government (such as most forms of basic development or balance of payments assistance) and the Moynihan proposal can be read to apply even to forms of assistance which the US can give pursuant to specific statutory exceptions (such as disaster relief).

4. Countries needing assistance from third parties to fulfill obligations to the US. By the same token, the Moynihan proposal might subject US officials to criminal penalties for encouraging third countries to provide assistance to a country subject to the Brooke or Hickenlooper Amendments, if one of the purposes of that assistance would be to enable the recipient country to fulfill its obligations toward the US Government or US nationals. (Section 620(g) of the Foreign Assistance Act specifically prohibits the use of US assistance to provide compensation for expropriated property.) This would be directly contrary to the purpose of the statutory provisions themselves, let alone the interests of the United States. It might, for example, prevent us from working out useful means of enabling a close friend to extricate itself from difficult financial circumstances without defaulting on its obligations to us.

5. Countries whose populations are under internal oppression. On occasion, the US may find it essential to encourage assistance for elements which are fighting against dictatorial regimes. Prohibitions in US law may, however, apply to assistance to elements within a country as well as to its government. In such a case, the Moynihan proposal might subject US officials to criminal penalties if they solicited other governments or groups to provide such assistance. For example:

- Panama: As of a year ago, US law prohibited assistance to Panama, which raised serious doubts about our ability to provide assistance to elements loyal to Delvalle in their struggle against the unlawful Noriega regime. Had the Moynihan proposal then been in effect, we might also have been prohibited from soliciting outside assistance for those elements as well.

- Afghanistan and Cambodia: The same sort of difficulty might arise in cases like Afghanistan and Cambodia, where general statutory prohibitions on assistance exist, but where Congress presumably was concerned about the actions of the regimes in power rather than groups opposing them.

6. Assistance to countries for law enforcement purposes. Section 660 of the Foreign Assistance Act generally prohibits US assistance to foreign law enforcement authorities. The Moynihan Amendment might be read to subject US officials to criminal penalties if they solicit foreign countries to use their own resources, or to provide assistance to another country, for law enforcement purposes. For example:

- Anti-terrorism: The US has a strong interest in encouraging other governments to use their own resources for efforts against terrorism, or to assist other governments in such efforts. To the extent that these efforts are carried out by law enforcement forces, the Moynihan proposal might make it impossible for us to do so. [It might be argued that the exception in Section 573 of the Foreign Assistance Act for anti-terrorism assistance mitigates this problem, but even that Section precludes numerous forms of assistance which foreign authorities might find important.]

- Anti-narcotics: Likewise, the US has a strong interest in encouraging assistance from other sources for the suppression of narcotics trafficking, even in cases where US anti-narcotics assistance is not possible. [Again, it might be argued that the exception in Section 481 of the Foreign Assistance Act for anti-narcotics assistance mitigates this problem, but even that authority has numerous limitations, such a prohibition on procurement of weapons or ammunition -- which foreign law enforcement authorities would certainly find essential, and a requirement that the local country provide at least 25% of the cost of anti-narcotics control programs.]

- Protection of US personnel. The US obviously has a strong interest in encouraging local authorities to devote adequate resources to enabling their police to protect US diplomats, military personnel and other nationals who may be present in that country. The Moynihan proposal, however, might be read to preclude us from encouraging them to do so because of the prohibition in Section 660.

7. Assistance to countries in special situations where required by US interests. Special circumstances may require that we encourage other governments to provide assistance to a country that may be under a statutory prohibition. For example, action by a government under a statutory prohibition may be essential to deal with important narcotics traffickers or to forestall a serious terrorist incident. In such cases, the President should have the flexibility, where he deems it essential for US national interests, to encourage a third country to provide the assistance necessary to bring about the desired result. The Moynihan proposal would subject the President to criminal penalties if he did so.

8. Assistance affecting countries under statutory prohibitions. The Moynihan proposal would preclude all US assistance which has the direct effect of furthering activities similar to those for which US assistance is prohibited. As a result, it could hamper programs for a number of important recipients because of the possible effect on other countries that are subject to statutory prohibitions. For example:

- Neighboring countries: The annual foreign assistance appropriations acts typically include a prohibition (for example, Section 550 of the 1989 Act) on all assistance to a series of countries, including Angola and Cambodia. Significant economic aid to a country bordering any of these could well have a direct stimulating effect on economic activity in the named country, and accordingly could be seen as violating the Moynihan proposal. Thus the Moynihan proposal might be read to preclude at least some forms of US assistance to Thailand or Zaire.

- Large aid recipients: Certain of our largest aid recipients are from time to time accused of involvement in activities for which the US could not provide assistance. Because of the volume and importance of our aid to these countries, the Moynihan proposal could cause serious doubts about the lawfulness of various US assistance programs which might be seen as facilitating those activities.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 16, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN H. SUNUNU

FROM: FREDERICK D. McCLURE 
SUBJECT: Status Report for End of First Session of 101st Congress

As I indicated during our discussion earlier this evening, below is the anticipated schedule for the remainder of this session.

1. Reconciliation and Catastrophic Health Insurance Conferences (both between Senate Finance Committee and House Ways and Means) are to be finished Friday.

2. Ethics/pay package will be considered on Senate floor Friday, assuming agreement is reached on the ethics portions.

3. Any available appropriations bills will be considered Friday.

Saturday

No Saturday session assuming catastrophic and reconciliation conferences completed Friday. If so, Saturday will allow staff to put together conference reports on catastrophic and reconciliation.

Sunday

Convene at 1:00 p.m. to consider reconciliation and catastrophic conference reports and any available appropriations bills.

Monday

Convene at 1:00 p.m. to complete consideration of reconciliation and catastrophic if not done on Sunday, plus any available appropriations bills and other measures. Adjourn sine die at end of Monday's session.

Special mention was made of the conference report on Poland and Hungary, which has been received by the Senate. Also actions will be taken to hopefully complete the drug provisions removed from the Department of Transportation Appropriations bill, which provisions are currently in conference.

Should things bog down on the ethics bill consideration Friday, the Senate will have a Saturday session to continue efforts.

The House has a similar agreement with regard to floor action.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 15, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN H. SUNUNU

FROM: FREDERICK D. McCLURE 
SUBJECT: Recusal from Certain Legislative Matters

This memorandum is intended to memorialize my recusal from certain matters and to ensure that no actual or apparent conflict of interest occurs between my personal financial interests and the duties I perform as Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs. This recusal reflects the policy this office has followed since the beginning of my tenure.

I have recused myself from any matter directly involving Texas Air or any of its affiliated airlines. I have also recused myself from any legislative matter that would have a direct and predictable effect on those companies unless the matter may effect those companies only to the same extent that they may broadly affect airlines in general.

If such matters arise, they should be handled without my involvement and referred to Rob Portman or one of my other deputies, as appropriate. Any question whether a particular legislative initiative is encompassed by this recusal, should be referred to the Office of Counsel to the President for their opinion.

cc: Rob Portman
Nick Calio (House Deputy)
Boyd Hollingsworth (Senate Deputy)
C. Boyden Gray

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
03. Memo	From Robert Portman to John Sununu Re: Eastern Airlines Vote Today (1 pp.)	10/3/89	P5	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff to the President, Office of the
Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: White House Offices Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Legislative Affairs (1989)

Open on Expiration of PRA
(Document Follows)
By JP (NLGB) on 5/12/05

Date Closed: 11/30/2004	OA/ID Number: 29178-008
FOIA/SYS Case #: 1998-0004-F[1]	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #: 2005-0426-S	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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

P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P-6 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. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 3, 1989

THE CHIEF of STAFF
has seen

MEMORANDUM FOR GOVERNOR SUNUNU
ANDREW C. CARD

FROM: ROBERT J. PORTMAN *RJP*
SUBJECT: Eastern Airlines Vote Today

As you know, there was a cloture vote today on the proposed Eastern Airlines Presidential Commission. The Senate invoked cloture to proceed to the bill by a vote of 61 to 36. Senators Rudman and Hatfield joined seven other Republicans in voting against the Administration.

The House of Representatives has already passed a different version of the bill which recommends a Presidential Emergency Board. The House vote was 252-167, with twenty Republicans voting for the Board. It is likely that the House will accept the Senate commission version.

Yesterday, a Statement of Administration Policy went to the Hill stating that the Administration opposes the Commission, and the President's senior advisors would recommend that he veto the bill. The SAP also included a senior advisors veto recommendation on the House version of the bill.

Senator Mitchell did not expect to win cloture so easily and he appears uncertain on how to proceed. He may be willing to compromise, although there does not seem to be much negotiating room on this issue. In any event, we need an early decision on whether to take a hard line position on this bill (which will undoubtedly lead to a veto), or attempt to negotiate a compromise. Potential compromises to the Senate bill could include a more balanced membership, a broader scope to include other than Eastern issues, and a longer time period before the commission takes action.

Secretary Skinner will probably try to reach you this evening.

*Gov., Skinner will be at
State dinner
l.*

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
04. Memo	From Fred McClure to John Sununu Re: (1) Feedback on Clean Air Meeting and (2) Capital Gains (2 pp.)	9/27/89	P5	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff to the President, Office of the
Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: White House Offices Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Legislative Affairs (1989)

Open on Expiration of PRA
(Document Follows)
By H (NLGB) on 5/12/05

Date Closed:	11/30/2004	OA/ID Number:	29178-008
FOIA/SYS Case #:	1998-0004-F[1]	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:	2005-0426-S	Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON



September 27, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN SUNUNU

THROUGH: FRED McCLURE *FM*
FROM: NICK CALIO *NC*
SUBJECT: 1. Feedback on Clean Air Meeting
2. Capital Gains

FEEDBACK ON CLEAN AIR MEETING

During our discussion last evening, you requested feedback on your Clean Air meeting with Congressmen Michel, Madigan and Bruce. I believe they left the meeting focusing on the negative (cost-sharing is not on the table), rather than the positive (your request that they talk to their utilities, get ideas on how we can otherwise be helpful, and come back to us).

It would be useful to help them focus on that positive aspect of the meeting, and I believe that a call to Terry Bruce (D-IL) on capital gains could be used to serve a dual purpose. The suggested call is discussed below.

CAPITAL GAINS

- A) You asked to be reminded to check who might work Merv Dymally (D-CA). He is from Southern Los Angeles County which is suburban, working class with defense and electronics interests. I have the electronics industry working him.
- B) I talked to Joe Hagin about having Carl Lindner contact Congressman Tom Luken of Cincinnati about capital gains. Joe is taking care of it.

C) Suggested Telephone Calls

Terry Bruce (D-IL)

I would recommend that you call Terry and have a conversation along the following lines . . . that you want to discuss capital gains, but first would like to revisit yesterday's Clean Air meeting. You hope the meeting didn't focus too much on the negative -- our difficulties on cost-sharing -- but rather on the offer to consider other ways in which we could be helpful. We really want to work with him.

You can then move on to capital gains. We are currently carrying him as "leaning against." Whether or not he comes with us on capital gains, the call should prove useful.

Tom Bevill (D-AL)

Bevill is still undecided. We have talked to him repeatedly. The President spoke with him yesterday afternoon. Your call will help to sustain the gentle pressure. A variety of private sector interests are helping us.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: August 7, 1989

FOR: Fred McClure

FROM: GOVERNOR JOHN H. SUNUNU

- ☐ Action
- ☐ Your Comment
- ☒ Let's Talk
- ☐ FYI

Discuss with me, please

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Rec'd COS
AUG 4 1989
6:15 p.m.
By HAND

August 4, 1989

The Honorable John Sununu
Chief of Staff to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Governor Sununu:

We are extremely concerned about reports from our colleagues that many of the day-to-day functions performed by the White House on behalf of their constituents are not being given enough priority by your offices. We respectfully request your immediate assistance to rectify these problems.

Among their concerns are decisions to limit the number of autographed Presidential photographs to ten per month and to severely restrict access to personalized photos. In addition, problems continue to surface in coordinating Presidential trips with Members of Congress, in receiving timely responses to requests for routine, yet important, letters from the President, and in obtaining White House tour tickets.

We want to stress that your Legislative Operations office seems to be functioning well in most respects and in transmitting the requests to the appropriate offices. After requests are made, however, appropriate actions are not taken. Coordination and smooth relations between the White House and Members of Congress is essential and should be among the higher priorities of White House personnel.

We hope that you will attend to our concerns at the earliest possible moment and we would be glad to arrange a meeting to discuss any concerns you may have.

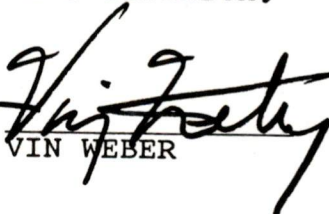
Sincerely,


BOB MICHEL

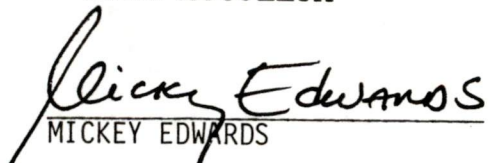

NEWT GINGRICH


JERRY LEWIS


BILL MCCOLLUM


VIN WEBER


DICK SCHULZE


MICKEY EDWARDS


DUNCAN HUNTER

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
05. List	Key Legislation (Selected) Needed in 1989 (1 pp.)	n.d.	P5	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff to the President, Office of the
Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: White House Offices Files
WHORM Cat.:
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P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
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AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
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KEY LEGISLATION (SELECTED) NEEDED IN 1989

(A) RECONCILIATION

- -- Need at least \$12 billion in savings by October 15 (latest) to avoid sequester.
- In addition to savings, package should include:
 - o capital gains preference;
 - o tax credit approach to child care (without offensive standards);
 - o budget-neutral resolution of catastrophic health insurance problem;
 - o "no new taxes."

(B) APPROPRIATIONS

- -- Need all 13 appropriations bills at Bipartisan Budget Agreement levels (OMB scoring) by October 1.
- Bills should satisfactorily fund key priorities that are at risk -- e.g., space station, strategic weapons modernization, etc.

(C) DRUG STRATEGY

- Need all drug funding requests included in appropriations bills (by October 1 -- above).
- Need any authorizing bill changes that cannot be done through appropriations (e.g., sentencing) done ASAP.

(D) OTHER AUTHORIZATION BILLS (selected)

- -- Flag (Constitutional amendment)
- Defense (on satisfactory terms)

(E) DEBT LIMIT INCREASE

- -- Needed by October 31

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
06. Paper	Biography of Senator George J. Mitchell (6 pp.)	n.d.	P-5	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff to the President, Office of the
Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: White House Offices Files
WHORM Cat.:
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Re-review Case #:	2005-0426-S	Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
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AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
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RESTRICTION CODES

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File

Biography

Senator George J. Mitchell

Personal History

Senator George John Mitchell (55 years old) was born on August 20, 1933 in Waterville, Maine. His mother, Mary Saad Mitchell, was a Lebanese immigrant and his father, George J. Mitchell, was the son of Irish immigrants.

In 1954, Mitchell received his B. A. from Bowdoin College, in Brunswick, Maine. He received his law degree (LL B.) from Georgetown University Law Center in 1960.

Mitchell is Roman Catholic. He is divorced and the father of one child.

Career: Non-Political

GREAT
PROB FOR
SENATE

Upon graduation from college, Mitchell served as an officer in the U.S. Army Counter Intelligence Corps. He served in Berlin, Germany, between 1954 and 1956.

From 1965 to 1977, he was a partner in the law firm of Jensen, Baird, Gardner and Henry in Portland, Maine. Mitchell is a member of both the Maine and Washington D.C. bars.

Career: Political

After graduating from Georgetown, Mitchell worked as a trial lawyer in the Anti-Trust Division of the Department of Justice from 1960 to 1962.

Between 1962 to 1965, he was Executive Assistant to Senator Muskie. "A protege of Maine Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (1959-80), Mitchell was Muskie's top aide from 1962 to 1965 as well as deputy campaign manager in both his vice presidential bid of 1968 and his presidential bid of 1972" (Congressional Quarterly, December 3, 1988).

Mitchell served as Democratic State Chairman for Maine from 1966 to 1968, Democratic National Committeeman from 1969 to 1977. He also served on the executive Council of the Democratic National Committee. He unsuccessfully campaigned for the Chairmanship of the Democratic National Committee "in the ashes of George McGovern's 1972 presidential campaign. As the choice of the liberal wing, Mitchell narrowly lost to Texan Robert S. Strauss" (Congressional Quarterly, December 3, 1988).

"Politics came naturally to Mitchell, campaigning did not. In his first try for office, Mitchell used the organization he had assembled for Muskie and swept by four other contenders to claim the Democratic nomination for governor in 1974. He was considered the favorite. But Mitchell was upset by independent James Longley. Longley drew thousands of Blue-collar votes Mitchell took for granted" (Congressional Quarterly, December 3, 1989).

HELPED.
ELECT. LAST
IND. IN MAINE
BY BEING
DEM.
NOMINEE

LOST
TO LONGLEY

"Gradually, congressional observers have come to realize that Mitchell is a shrewd partisan, adept at blending politics and policy to the Democrats' advantage."

Congressional Quarterly, 12/3/88

"... He also crusaded for an amendment adding a third tax rate tier -- rather than just two, as in the Senate bill -- to get more revenue from the wealthy. Mitchell was still DSCC chairman at the time, and some thought he was engaged in political maneuvering -- hoping his idea would fail so his party could capitalize on the issue of tax fairness at election time."

Congressional Quarterly, 12/3/88

"Those who have watched Mitchell battle against the oil import fee or the flattening of the federal tax rate structure (the defeat of his progressive rate amendment was a major milestone in the Tax Reform Act of 1986) have seen him cast his arguments in decidedly populist, if not demagogic, terms. And certainly Mitchell the politician sees to the folks at home with nary a blush, touting highway projects and barriers against cheap imported shoes and Canadian potatoes."

Congressional Quarterly, 4/16/88

"His PAC contributions come from a wide variety of interests, but labor groups, financial interests and particularly health associations predominate. Many have business before the Finance Committee or Environment and Public Works. Mitchell chairs Finance's Health Subcommittee."

Congressional Quarterly, 10/8/88

"... He pledged to his friend and fellow part-time Maine resident George Bush that he would revive the spirit of bi-partisanship that dissolved in recent years, especially in recent years."

Los Angeles Times, 3/19/89

George Mitchell: Committee Assignments

Finance Committee

Former Chairman, Subcommittee on Health
Subcommittee on International Trade
Subcommittee on Social Security and Family Policy

Environment and Public Works Committee

Former Chairman, Subcommittee on Environment Protection
Subcommittee on Nuclear Regulation
Subcommittee on Water Resources, Transportation and Infrastructure

Veterans' Affairs Committee

Senate Democratic Steering Committee

Honoraria Collected: 1988

George J. Mitchell (D-Me.), majority leader 1989	Total: \$42,500
Donated to charity	\$ 8,000

American Dental Political Action Committee, Boston, Feb. 2	\$ 2,000
American Hospital Assn., Washington, Feb. 24	\$ 2,000
Blue Cross/Blue Shield, Washington, March 23	\$ 2,000
American Society of Anesthesiologists, Washington, April 26	\$ 2,000
American Healthcare Institute, Washington, May 3	\$ 2,000
American Medical Care & Review, Washington, May 3	\$ 2,000
National Academy of Sciences, Washington, July 7	\$ 2,000

TOTAL FROM HEALTH CARE INDUSTRY:	\$14,000
---	-----------------

Washington Post, 5/20/89

Commenting on the pledge of allegiance: "... In America, the pledge means something because we say it freely, as free men and women who volunteer our support for our country" (United Press International, 9/18/88).

Bashing Marine Lt. Col. Oliver North:

"'In America,' Mitchell told the Marine, 'disagreement with the policies of the government is not evidence of a lack of patriotism' (Congressional Quarterly, April 16, 1988).

Blue collar, grass roots guy:

"His mother is a Lebanese immigrant who during her working years was a factory worker in the Waterville area mills. His father, a laborer, was the son of Irish immigrants, and was raised in a Boston orphanage before being adopted by a Maine family" (Biographical Information, Senator George Mitchell).

Finances

"... since beginning his quest for Democratic leader, Mitchell has often seemed like a one-man fundraising machine: steering contributions to fellow Democrats, making calls to contributors to fellow Democrats, making calls to contributors on their behalf, attending their fund-raisers, hosting them at receptions for his big donors.

"In fact, it took Mitchell only six months in 1987 to raise \$874,065 to finance his own re-election. By the end of the year, Mitchell had \$1.2 million on hand, and his seat is considered secure.

"'So I stopped fund raising for myself early in the year,' Mitchell says. 'Since then, I have received many contributions, which I return and ask the people if they would consider giving to other Democrats'

"His PAC contributors come from a wide variety of interests, but labor groups, financial interests and particularly health associations predominate. Many have business before the Finance Committee or Environment and Public Works...

"Mitchell has been tapping those PACs to give on his behalf to Democrats.

"FEC regulations do require that contributions made to congressional candidates 'through an intermediary or conduit' be reported. However, Mitchell denies that his fund-raising activities on behalf of other Democrats are subject to that requirement.

"Mitchell said he did not know how much he had raised or the number of fund-raisers he had held" (Congressional Quarterly, October 8, 1988).

Major Issues

Voted in favor of Gramm-Rudman-Hollings.
Voted in favor of limiting PAC contributions.
Voted in favor of limits on textile imports.
Voted in favor of sanctions on South Africa.
voted in favor of Clean Water Act.
Voted against Contra aid.
Voted against SDI
Voted against Renquist nomination.

"Mitchell is one of the best-informed senators on the technical side of environmental issues and an angry critic of Reagan's policies. 'We are witnessing a systematic attempt to dismantle the Environmental Protection Agency and the failure to uphold and enforce this nation's environmental laws,' he said in the 98th Congress" (Politics in America, The 100th Congress).

Political Assessment

"A man [Mitchell] who once couldn't get elected is now considered an expert at it" (Congressional Quarterly, December 3, 1988).

"In 1988, Mitchell's winning percentage was larger than any other candidate's" (Congressional Quarterly, December 3, 1988).

"Mitchell's detailed approach to issues and political know-how have made him effective. He [Mitchell] seems to approach 1990 in solid political shape" (Almanac of American Politics 1988).

"Mitchell blends his partisanship with a keen memory for detail and an ability to pursue several complicated tasks at once. These traits are evident in his major area of legislative effort, the environment" (Politics in America, The 100th Congress).

"... congressional observers have come to realize that Mitchell is a shrewd partisan, adept at blending politics and policy to the Democrats' advantage. He has a keen grasp of detail and can juggle several complicated tasks at once" (Congressional Quarterly, December 3, 1988).

Political Strategy

"And certainly Mitchell the politician sees to the folks at home with nary a blush, touting highway projects and barriers against cheap imported shoes and Canadian potatoes" (Congressional Quarterly, April 16, 1988).

Political Analysis: Weaknesses

"... Mitchell may be less 'new breed' than he is New Deal" (Congressional Quarterly, April 16, 1988)

Campaign Themes and Rhetoric

"... steadiness and good humor..." (Almanac of American Politics 1988)

Thanks to the backing of Muskie, Mitchell was appointed to three federal posts. He was U. S. Attorney for Maine in 1977, and U. S. District Judge for Maine between 1979 and 1980. In 1980, Muskie from the Senate to become secretary of state under Carter. Governor Joseph Brennan appointed Mitchell to the Senate to fill Muskie's seat. ✓

In 1980, Mitchell, although he trailed in the polls for most of the race, finally won an election, beating Republican David Emery with 61% of the vote. He has won ever since. ✓

On November 29, 1988, Mitchell was voted to succeed Robert Bird As Senate Majority Leader. Commenting on the choice, Senator Edward Kennedy (D-Mass) said: "We've picked an able leader for the 1990s, and his impressive margin of victory is a welcome signal that the liberal and progressive ideals of of the Democratic party have broad support among Senate Democrats from all parts of the country" (United Press International, 11/29/88).

Committee Assignments

Finance Committee

Subcommittee on Health
Subcommittee on International Trade
Subcommittee on Social Security and Family Policy

Environment and Public Works Committee

Subcommittee on Environmental Protection
Subcommittee on Nuclear Regulation
Subcommittee on Water Resources, Transportation and Infrastructure

Veterans' Affairs Committee

Select Committee on Secret Military Arms to Iran and the Nicaraguan Opposition ✓

Senate Democratic Steering Committee

Congressional Vote Ratings

Year	ACU	ADA	AFL-CIO	CCUS	ACLU*	CFA	NTU
1987	8	95	90	28	70	100	32
1986	14	85	87	32	78	87	49
1985	17	65	86	31	78	87	34
1984	9	90	73	37	68	58	51
1983	12	80	76	42	68	75	31
1982	40	95	88	30	86	71	37
1981	7	90	95	35	86	57	40
1980	8	67	78	48	--	80	35

* Scores computed for a complete Congress.

ACU - American Conservative Union
ADA - Americans for Democratic Action
AFL-CIO - American Federation of Labor
CCUS - U.S. Chamber of Commerce
ACLU - American Civil Liberties Union
CFA - Consumer Federation of America
NTU - National Taxpayers Union

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
07. Memo	From Newt Gingrich to John Sununu Re: Tactical Concerns (3 pp.)	2/15/89	P-2, P-5	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff to the President, Office of the
Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: White House Offices Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Legislative Affairs (1989)

Open on Expiration of PRA
 (Document Follows)
 By JL (NLGB) on 12/12/07

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From Newt Gingrich

File

Tactical Concerns

1. Jim Wright ethics investigation
Please do not let him use the Administration as a legitimizing force.
2. Conservative training for the new appointees.
3. Coordinated planning for the conservative movement -
 - a.) Policy-polling through Pinkerton
 - b.) planner-thinkers in each department and action center.
 - c.) 7-10 day cycles of focus on key issues
4. "The domestic sources of national security" as a driving force for change (proposed NSC study).
5. Senior Indian scout for your staff

To: John Sununu
From: Newt Gingrich
Date: February 15, 1989

Personnel

Bob Hunter - Science Adviser
Energy Research -
Duncan Hunter's brother

Grover Norquest

Pat Fagen - HHS - deputy assistant secretary

Alan Keyes

The census is a key opportunity because it hires thousands of workers for a short period.

Mildred Webber - assistant secretary of HUD for legislative affairs.

National Mediation Board vacancy has an impact on the Eastern Airlines - Continental - texas air case

GET A NUMBER OF THESE

? @ENERGY

WHO

CONFERENCE

@DOT

Proposed Vision 1989-1992

Corrupt
Liberal
Welfare
State

versus

Honest
Conservative
Opportunity
Society

A movement to save our children

A movement to abolish drugs and violent crime
(World War II not Vietnam as our model)

A movement for honest self government

A movement for a stable, free, growing pro-
American Central America (including
Mexico and Panama)

SUMMER OF '92

☆☆☆
Billy Pitts
House Parliamentarian

Joint House Senate Committee
on Drugs - analog to Drug Com.

- NEED 3 PEOPLE:
- ① - MAX PRIEDENDORF LIKE
- good friend JUST. HISTORY
 - ② COURT. OF AMBS.
OK - COUNTRY ATTACK
 - ③ → JIM BAKER -
VIGOROUS CONSERV.
HOW GOT SOMEONE
EDUCATE PRESS CONC.
RE JDS FORN VS SUBSTANCE

DRIVING REALIGNMENT FROM THE PRESIDENCY DOWN TO THE PRECINCTS

How Realignments Occur: Six Historic Principles

by Newt Gingrich
February 9, 1989

There have been five major political realignments in U.S. history:

1792-1804: Democrat-Republicans (Jefferson-Madison-Burr) vs Federalists (Adams-Hamilton)
1824-1828: Democrats (Jackson-VanBuren) vs National Republicans (Adams-Clay)
1854-1860: Republicans (Lincoln-Fremont-Seward-Weed) vs Democrats (Buchanan-Breckinridge-Douglas)
1894-1896: Republicans (Harrison-McKinley) vs Democrats and Populists (Bryan)
1928-1936: Democrats (Smith-Farley-Roosevelt) vs Republicans (Hoover-Landon)

The following six patterns have occurred in most or all of these major realignments.

1. Achieving a Significant Increase in Turnout.
2. Creating a Positive Organizing Vision that Arouses Support.
3. Delegitimizing the Opposition.
4. Creating a Civil War Within the Opposition.
5. Increasing the Scale of Resources.
6. Applying Cutting Edge Technology.

These patterns of realignment provide the historical basis for constructing a strategy for completing the current, incomplete realignment from the Liberal Democrat party to the Republican party.

Achieving a Significant Increase in Turnout

Increased turnout has been part of all four of the five major realignments for which there is data, and dramatic increases occurred in 1792-1804 and 1824-1828.

	<u>Turnout In Pre- Realignment Election</u>	<u>Turnout in Realigning Election</u>
1792-1804	NA	NA
1824-1828	28.9	57.6
1854-1860	69.6 (1852)	81.2
1894-1896	74.7 (1892)	79.3
1928-1936	56.9	61.0

o Having seen the 1824 election "stolen" by John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay, even though Jackson had pulled 153,000 votes to Adams' 108,000, the Jacksonians mobilized 647,000 votes to Adams' 508,000 in 1828. Voter participation nearly doubled as a percentage of the electorate.

o In 1852, Free Soil candidate John P. Hale had drawn 156,000 votes. By 1856, a new Republican Party made up of abolitionist Free Soilers, ex-Whigs and a few Southern nationalists produced 1,340,000 for its first presidential candidate (Fremont), and in 1860 it delivered 1,866,000 votes to Abraham Lincoln -- still only 40 percent of the votes cast.

o The 1936 Roosevelt landslide occurred not because Landon got fewer votes than Hoover (he got a million more), but because Roosevelt received vastly more votes (five million) than in 1932.

Creating a Positive Organizing Vision
That Arouses Popular Support

o The 1792-1804 realignment was motivated by the Jeffersonian vision of the U.S. as a land of simple, self-reliant yeomen preserving republican virtue in a world of corrupt and venal monarchies.

o Jackson's vision -- egalitarian, democratic and strongly national -- was intensely powerful and successful. The image of the limitless potential and virtue of "the West" was particularly potent.

o "Free Land, Free Soil, Free Men" was the rallying cry of the 1860 Republicans. The vision of a combination of free men, in a free land, and a "union" eternally one was one of the most powerful ever applied in American politics.

o The Progressive movement not only created a powerful vision of honest, compassionate and efficient government at all levels; it also badly damaged Democratic electoral strength by reforming urban politics and removing hundreds of thousands of non-existent or illegal voters from the roles.

o The New Deal was positive, egalitarian, hopeful and totally inclusive. Occasional inconsistencies or downright contradictions were irrelevant. The vision was all movement, always thrusting forward, always pointing to a better tomorrow.

Delegitimizing the Opposition

o Adams was successfully portrayed by Jeffersonians as an aristocratic, monarchist, British-loving elitist, i.e. not "republican" and not a normal, simple, traditional-values American like "the rest of us."

o The election of 1828 took a page from the 1800 election, and J.Q. Adams was portrayed as a display- and luxury loving elitist introducing European and aristocratic customs into republican America. This picture played particularly well in the western areas of the country which tended to view "Easterners" as effete and elitist anyway.

o Few efforts at delegitimizing the opposition have been more ruthless than the Republican description of the Democrats as the party of slavery and sedition.

o The progressive movement attacked Democratic legitimacy as well as electoral strength by attacking graft and corruption in urban politics.

o By painting "them" (Republicans) as the selfish, unfeeling and exclusive creators of Hoover's Depression, Roosevelt's coalition made everyone else seem like one of "us." Republicans were greedy, rich, uncaring members of exclusive country clubs.

Creating a Civil War Within the Opposition

o If the Jeffersonians did not create the fratricidal split of the Federalists into Adams and Hamiltonian factions, they did successfully exploit that split.

o Splitting the opposition was the real key to the 1860 election, as can be seen in the numbers: Lincoln 1,866,000; Douglas 1,383,000, Breckinridge 848,000, Bell 593,000. Great as the increase in Republican votes was, in an election year in which the second highest percentage turnout in history occurred, it was only the split of the Democrats into Northern, Southern and Unity factions that brought Lincoln into the presidency. And that split was due in no small measure to Lincoln's strategy in the 1858 debates.

o In reaction to the devastating economic collapse of 1893, Democratic regulars (overwhelmingly urban and Catholic) split with their southern and western rural, Protestant, fundamentalist and populist brethren. The resulting split lasted until 1932.

o The New Deal reduced the Republicans to permanent minority status. They became totally reactive, never sure whether they should retain their virtue by steadfastly but hopelessly opposing the New Deal-Fair Deal juggernaut or to become another, but better Rooseveltian party itself. The Democrats didn't have to divide the Republican party; it did the job itself.

Increasing the Scale of Resources

- o Jefferson created the first national political organization in U.S. history and used it to swamp Adams and the Federalists.

- o The Jacksonians used the spoils system to raise so much money and recruit so many workers that they may have run the most expensive per-capita campaign in U.S. history.

- o In the 1894-1896 realignment, Mark Hanna used the Gold vs. Silver dispute to tap enormous amounts of money for Republican candidates -- particularly for William McKinley. That money made possible the creation of an incredibly efficient and powerful national election organization that would dominate the political life of the United States for forty years.

- o Franklin Roosevelt's new coalition was the most spectacularly successful political creation in our history. Northern Blacks joined Southern segregationists, urban unionized workers, small town farmers and small businessmen, Catholic ethnics and Bible-belt fundamentalists, left-wing intellectuals and machine regulars -- to form a combination with more combined resources than anything seen before in American politics. The ability of unions to raise and distribute political resources was increased, and the New Deal created literally millions of patronage jobs.

Applying Cutting-Edge Technology

o In 1804, cutting-edge technology consisted of creating the first national political party -- as Jefferson did.

o In 1828, new technology and vastly increased resources were both exemplified in the enormous increase in the number of "Democratic" (i.e. Jacksonian) newspapers which simply overwhelmed their opponents in the media war of the 1820's.

o Roosevelt flew to the convention (first use of an airplane and first appearance at a convention by a candidate) to make a nationwide radio address in 1932. He and his cohorts eventually dominated completely the new techniques of communication. In particular, radio broadcasts, newsreels and Hollywood movies with political and social "content" buttressed Roosevelt's political realignment. His victory in the war of ideas was so total that for three generations the academic, artistic and intellectual establishment has been almost totally Democratic. That establishment has continued to dominate the means of popular communication.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
08. Memo	From Frederick D. McClure to John Sununu Re: Communications Policy Issues (3 pp.)	4/13/89	P5	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff to the President, Office of the
Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: White House Offices Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Legislative Affairs (1989)

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By JP (NLGB) on 5/12/05

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2

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 13, 1989

THE CHIEF of STAFF
has seen

MEMORANDUM FOR GOVERNOR SUNUNU

FROM: FREDERICK D. McCLURE
ROGER B. PORTER *Fm*
SUBJECT: Communications Policy Issues

Two issues involving government regulation of the communications industry are now pending before the Congress. Legislative imposition of the "fairness doctrine" and legislation imposing restraints on television programming for children were vetoed by President Reagan. Later this year, President Bush will likely face decisions about these two bills again.

Background

During 1987, the Congress passed and President Reagan vetoed the "Fairness in Broadcasting Act." This bill would have codified into statute the so-called "fairness doctrine" and required that it be enforced by the Federal Communications Commission as the FCC did until January 1, 1987. Because of concerns that the bill unconstitutionally restricted freedom of speech under the first amendment, President Reagan vetoed this legislation. The Congress did not attempt to override his veto.

The fairness doctrine required that broadcast licensees "afford reasonable opportunity for the discussion of conflicting views on issues of public importance." Until recently, when the FCC ceased administering the fairness doctrine, it imposed two obligations on broadcasters: "to provide coverage of vitally important controversial issues of interest to the community served by the licensees and to provide a reasonable opportunity for the presentation of contrasting viewpoints on such issues."

Last year, the Congress also passed the "Children's Television Act," which sought to regulate programming for children. Because of constitutional concerns about regulation of the content of broadcasting, the President pocket vetoed this legislation. The bill would have required the Federal Communications Commission to initiate a rule-making proceeding to prescribe standards applicable to commercial television broadcast licensees with respect to the time devoted to commercial matter in conjunction with children's television programming. Those standards, at a minimum, would have limited the duration of

advertising to not more than 10 and one-half minutes per hour on weekends and not more than twelve minutes per hour on week days. The bill would further have required the FCC to "consider among the elements in its review of an application for renewal of a television broadcast licensee" whether that licensee has complied with the limitations on advertising time. Further, it would have directed the FCC to consider as part of a license renewal proceeding "whether the licensee has served the educational and informational needs of children in its overall programming."

Current Status

Each of these bills has been reintroduced in the 101st Congress, and they are likely to be passed by the summer. In fact, the House Energy and Commerce Committee reported out both measures on April 11. Floor action in the House could occur as early as the week of April 17. Senator Packwood is leading the opposition to codification of the fairness doctrine, as he did in the 100th Congress, and believes that with the President's explicitly stated support, he can garner veto strength in the Senate. Although full Senate action is not anticipated in the near future, the Senate Commerce Committee held a hearing on the issue March 15. Today, an informal meeting is being held to determine whether mark-up will occur next Tuesday.

The Office of Management and Budget has coordinated bill reports prepared by the Department of Justice on each of the bills, and they have been transmitted to the relevant committees. These bill reports cite constitutional grounds for opposing the legislation and state that the Department of Justice would recommend that the President disapprove the bills if they were to pass in their present form.

Assessment

After discussion with the Counsel's Office, we believe that it is impossible to draft a compromise fairness doctrine proposal that would be constitutional. For this reason, the April 5, 1989, bill report from the Department of Justice is strongly worded in opposition.

On the other hand, the April 10, 1989, bill report from the Department of Justice on the Children's Television Bill states that the Department does not imply that under no circumstances could a content-based restriction on broadcasting be upheld as constitutional. They say that they do not impugn the importance of providing quality programming for children, or the general importance of addressing the needs of children in the forming of public policy. The bill report concludes by saying that if this

bill is passed in its current form, the Department of Justice would recommend its disapproval.

Yesterday, during the President's address to the American Society of Newspaper Editors, he was asked whether he would veto the bill, citing President Reagan's position last year. The President responded, "Well, I don't want to indicate a veto would be necessary, but I will stand with the previous position that I was a part of in the last administration."

Recommendation

We recommend that the White House reaffirm the Administration's commitment to opposition to the fairness doctrine legislation, and work with the Senate, principally Senator Packwood, to ensure that a veto would be sustained.

On the issue of children's television legislation, we recommend that we pursue our strategy of opposition to the current legislation, but with an expression of willingness to discuss alternative ways of protecting children that might be constitutional.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
09. Memo	From Frederick D. McClure to POTUS Re: Natural Gas Decontrol Legislation (3 pp.)	4/4/89	P-5	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff to the President, Office of the
Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: White House Offices Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Legislative Affairs (1989)

Open on Expiration of PRA
(Document Follows)
By SP (NLGB) on 12/12/07

Date Closed:	11/30/2004	OA/ID Number:	29178-008
FOIA/SYS Case #:	1998-0004-F[1]	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:	2005-0426-S	Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

1989 APR -4 PM 6:46

April 4, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: FREDERICK D. MCCLURE, ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
FOR LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS *fm*

RE: NATURAL GAS DECONTROL LEGISLATION

Background

A bipartisan consensus has formed on Capitol Hill for legislation to decontrol wellhead natural gas prices. Similar decontrol bills have been introduced in the House and Senate (H.R. 1595 and S. 625). H.R. 1595 was introduced with 27 original cosponsors, including Energy Committee Chairman John Dingell and the Ranking Republican Member Norm Lent. S. 625 also has strong bipartisan support and was introduced by Senator Nickles and Senator Ford.

The legislation has received an unprecedented level of support from industry groups as well, including producers (independents and majors), pipelines, distributors and industrial users.

The House and Senate bills immediately decontrol gas subject to four different types of contract: 1) gas to which no contract applies on the date of enactment; 2) gas to which a contract applies and the contract expires or terminates; 3) gas to which a contract applies and the contract is renegotiated; and, 4) gas produced from wells spudded after enactment (newly spudded wells in "old gas" fields).

In the current marketplace, roughly 30-35% of flowing natural gas is still subject to federal price controls. Most industry observers predict that one-third of the 30-35% will be decontrolled within the first year after enactment of the bill (due to renegotiated, expired, terminated, etc. contracts).

Furthermore, two-thirds of the 30-35% should be decontrolled before the "complete decontrol date" of January 1, 1993. In other words, 90% or more of the total flowing natural gas in the United States should be decontrolled before January 1, 1993, with the balance decontrolled on that date, due to the provisions of this legislation.

As you know, the history of natural gas price decontrol has been contentious and controversial, which makes this bipartisan consensus on the Hill and among industry participants highly significant. In fact, the bill could pass both Chambers by mid-May.

While it may have been appealing to have a "complete decontrol date" earlier than January 1, 1993, the provisions of the bill will result in the decontrol of large volumes of price controlled gas well before that date.

On Wednesday, April 5th, the Assistant Secretary of Energy is scheduled to give testimony before the House Subcommittee on Energy and Power which says:

"The Department prefers that deregulation occur much sooner -- immediately, if possible. However, if a consensus leads the House to adopt that date (January 1, 1993), the Department of Energy can support it."

The Departments of Justice, Commerce, and Interior, as well as the Council of Economic Advisers and the Office of Policy Development, have no objections to this legislation.

The combination of these factors means that within the first one hundred days of your Administration, you may have an opportunity to fulfill your campaign promise of natural gas decontrol -- a very significant accomplishment within that time period given the history of this issue.

Recommendation

If you concur, I recommend we position the Administration to endorse this legislation and aggressively work for its enactment.

☒ Agree
☐ Disagree
☐ Discuss

CB
3-5-89

PHOTOCOPY
GB HANDWRITING

Since this legislation may reach the floor of the House within the next two to three weeks, I further recommend we look for an opportunity to give a major energy policy speech (preferably somewhere in the Southwest to demonstrate this Administration's commitment to a comprehensive energy policy) where you formally endorse the bill and announce that we will work with the Congress to ensure its enactment.

_____ Agree
_____ Disagree
_____ ☒ Discuss

cc: John Sununu
Richard Darman
Roger Porter

*I'm interested to know
but need to know
what next of
schedule is -
We need a speech
spelling out a multi-source
national energy*

8.

(Furnished to John Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President)

MEMORANDUM

July 25, 1989

SUBJECT: Judiciary Executive session, July 20, 1989

The first two items on the meeting agenda were the Metzenbaum and DeConcini gun bills. The day before the Exec, Thurmond's people advised that Metzenbaum's bill would be passed over and DeConcini's bill would be the principal vehicle for mark-up. Apparently Metzenbaum agreed to this because he wanted to have his battles on the Floor and was not particularly interested in having an adverse committee vote on his bill.

Thurmond's people also said that Thurmond might offer the President's anti-crime package as an amendment, and asked how the several Republican members would vote on it. No one was very certain about how Members would vote on the President's bill because of troublesome gun provisions in it.

At the Exec on Thursday, Specter announced that he had to be at the Hastings impeachment hearing, and that he was not willing to give his proxy, because he wanted to hear the debate on any amendments before he voted. Thurmond said surely he would give his proxy on the President's crime package, which Specter had co-sponsored, and Specter said that he would not. Thurmond asked if he was not going to support "the bill you co-authored," and Specter replied that he was going to support the bill, but not give his proxy.

Later, while waiting for a quorum, Thurmond and Biden apparently worked out a game plan for the meeting, which was

presented to the members on an unanimous consent motion. The agreement was that we would pass over the Metzenbaum bill and go immediately to the DeConcini bill. Thurmond would then offer the President's anti-crime package, amended to delete the "offending" gun provisions, as an amendment in the nature of a substitute. Biden would then move to table the amendment (the President's anti-crime package), and there would be a vote. If the motion to table were unsuccessful, we would then proceed with the DeConcini bill which would now be the President's crime package. (This "carrot," the chance to have a vote on the President's anti-crime package (habeas corpus, death penalty, etc.) without debate or amendment, was undoubtedly the reason Thurmond made the deal.) If the motion to table the President's crime bill were successful, we would then go immediately "with no amendments and very little discussion" to a vote on the DeConcini bill. There would be no amendments under the agreement.

As the meeting began, all members were present in person or by proxy, except Senator Specter. The UC agreement was accepted, and following the script, Thurmond offered the President's crime bill as a substitute to the DeConcini bill. Thurmond made a statement on the President's crime package. Biden made a statement criticizing the President for giving more lip service than funding to the anti-drug/anti-crime effort. Biden then moved to table the President's package, and the tabling motion was passed by a party line vote of 8-5 (Specter not voting).

The committee then considered the DeConcini amendment. DeConcini spoke in favor of it, and Leahy spoke at some length on

how we could solve the gun problem by providing a mandatory 5-year consecutive sentence for all criminals who possess a gun during the commission of a crime. He seemed to be stalling for time. It was now about noon, and Biden called for the vote. On the vote to report the DeConcini gun bill, all Democrats voted yes, except Heflin who voted no, as did all Republicans, except Specter. Biden announced that the bill was reported by a 7-6 vote, just as Specter entered the committee room. Biden hesitated, and then gave him the opportunity to vote. Specter said he wanted the record to show that he had been at the Hastings proceedings, that he understood the DeConcini bill had been amended, and he could not vote until he had read the amended bill. Leahy moved that the vote be kept open until Specter had a chance to read the amended bill. Biden said, "No," banged the gavel, and adjourned the meeting. Biden then walked over to Leahy where they had an unpleasant exchange (Leahy's raised voice was heard clearly above the noise of the crowded committee room).

It is assumed that Specter had told Thurmond that he would be there for the votes. There were discussions between Thurmond and Biden about waiting for Specter on each of the two votes, but on the first vote, it was obvious that Specter's vote would not make any difference. On the second vote where it would have made all the difference, Biden was not willing to hold the vote open at all after Specter arrived.

It is also assumed that Thurmond thought he could count on Heflin and DeConcini to vote against tabling the President's package which they had co-sponsored. When Thurmond amended the

President's package to take out the offending gun provisions, he probably felt he would get the support of all Republicans, as well as Heflin and DeConcini.

Regarding Leahy's consternation at the end of the hearing, he apparently wanted to have it both ways with the anti-gun people and the NRA -- vote to report the DeConcini bill, but tell the NRA he only voted that way because he knew it was going to go down. But Specter's refusal to vote "because he hadn't read the amended bill" spoiled that. By the way, DeConcini had circulated his amended bill more than a week before the meeting, so Specter had no reason not to have read it, and it would be very unlikely him not to have read it.

It seems that Thurmond thought that DeConcini and Leahy, as well as Specter, would not vote to table a bill they co-sponsored. Apparently, Biden knew that they would either vote to table their own bill, or not vote. However, on the vote on DeConcini, Thurmond had every reason to believe he would win that vote. Even if Specter had not read the bill and wanted to have more time to study it, logically he would have voted against reporting the bill, thus keeping it in committee so he could read it and decide how he wanted to vote.

Some staffers speculate that DeConcini had hoped his bill would not be reported out of committee. Apparently his sponsorship of the bill got more heat from home than he had anticipated.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
10. Report	President's briefing on legislative activity (5 pp.)	7/18/89	P5	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
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file
July 18, 1989

PRESIDENT'S BRIEFING ON
LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY

JHS CALL RIEGEL ..

1. Natural Gas Decontrol
 - Conference report agreed to; signing ceremony set for Tuesday or Wednesday of next week
2. Constitutional Amendment on Flag Desecration
 - Unanimous consent agreement in Senate; statutory approach last item before October 7 recess; constitutional approach first item after recess on October 16
 - Dole/Dixon amendment introduced today with 53 cosponsors; two-thirds needed for enactment
 - Agreement may allow for "yes" vote on both; Dole wants to use recess week to gin up support
3. Legal Immigration bill (Senate)
 - Established "cap" on legal immigrants to U.S.
 - Entry of families allowed for those illegal aliens granted amnesty in 1986 Act
 - Illegal aliens excluded from census totals
 - No House action scheduled
4. FY 90 Interior Department Appropriations (House)
 - \$2.45 billion more than Administration request
5. Savings and Loan Conference
 - Two issues remain: (1) on v. off-budget financing (House will probably hang tough; may face at least one point of order [Gramm] in the Senate should House position prevail) and (2) what to do with Danny Wall (Garn will accept re-confirmation for Wall if Bill Seidman has to go through same process)
 - Belief prevails that White House doesn't care; only Treasury appears to be hanging tough on off-budget, but appears to be softening
 - Issue will be raised in bipartisan leadership meeting tomorrow since talking points encourage completion before August 4 recess
6. Reconciliation
(Senate)
 - Bentsen will not move until House moves, but is inclined to begin next week

- Will accept capital gains proposal of Administration if we figure how to deal with out-years (code for support for tax increase)
- Does not want to move unless in tandem with Packwood and Treasury, and will seek "joint" mark
- Opposes 2-year capital gains approach with indexing

(House)

- Two capital gains proposals were rejected (proposed without our approval) during consideration last week; Archer continues to be leader of effort on catastrophic front
- Rosty will present Chairman's mark this afternoon; probably will include extenders, e.g., telephone tax, but will not include capital gains; expect Jenkins/Archer et al. to make capital gains move
- Pressure mounting on Rosty from Democrats on capital gains; DSG sent letter requesting full Democrat caucus to discuss capital gains issue
- May see effort to repeal catastrophic and section 89; no concern about GRH; may include increase in target to accomodate; would trigger sequester, despite OMB mid-session review today
- Other proposals included increase in FICA wage rate from \$50,700 (Jan. 1) to \$60,000; extension of Medicare tax to State and local employees
 - would cause problems with small business
 - would cause problems with rank-and-file supporters
 - Informal poll revealed that Archer was only supporter among Republicans on committee
- Stark proposal took out hospital insurance tax and increased FICA base from \$60,000 to \$90,000
 - unacceptable to White House and Archer

7. DOD Authorization bill

(Senate)

- Approved most of Cheney's proposed weapons program terminations
- Approved funding for B-2 at only \$300 million less than Administration request
- \$300 million taken out of SDI; combined with B-2 decrease provides \$600 million for DOE environmental cleanup
- Continued funding for V-22 Osprey at \$255 million to complete flight testing; only \$25 million, however, authorized for FY 90; remainder comes from FY 89

(House)

- Problems in House for B-2; telephone call from Norm Dicks indicates that virtually every contact is "soft" undecided; commitments stronger on Democrat than Republican side; believes we need to turn up the heat, i.e., letters, meetings. Gingrich and Walker comments that White House has

not done a good enough job and that intense lobbying, with a lot of political capital, must be expended by the President

-- Over 200 amendments have been filed in preparation for House floor consideration of bill scheduled for next week. Gephardt has said 2-3 days of consideration which is optimistic.

-- Must get extremely active on SDI or we run the chance of conservatives beginning to heap criticism on the Administration, questioning continued support for program;

8. HUD/VA Appropriations

-- Problems with space funding; \$1.6 billion included in House reported bill but includes pay date shift -- similar to DOD -- for EPA, VA, and HUD employees; Chairman Traxler has said that if pay date shift is deleted, space station will be cut

-- FY 90 is \$2.3 billion over Administration request; NASA is \$1 billion under Administration request; other cuts were in research for the NASP program

9. State Department Authorization bill (Senate)

-- Eagleburger at Republican Policy Committee today

-- Problems with Moynihan amendment on prohibiting solicitation of funds for Central America when U.S. assistance has been prohibited (Vote 57-42)

-- Problems with Helms amendment on negotiations with PLO without Presidential certification of no involvement with lives of American citizens

-- Bill will probably be only measure dealt with during this week in Senate; turn to rural development and drought assistance next week

-- China provisions included last week; has "national interest," as opposed to House "national security" exception

10. Nominations

-- Bill Lucas (AAG for Civil Rights) hearing tomorrow

-- No hearing date set for Jim Cason at USDA

-- 14 House members wrote in opposition to nomination of Clarence Thomas to the D.C. Court of Appeals

-- Issue of staff access to FBI files remains; Mitchell spoke with Boyden and is not adamant on receiving raw FBI files (301s); Committee chairman still want staff access and Mitchell believes that we will now have to continue dealing with individual committees regarding receipt of FBI summaries

-- As of yesterday, 108 nominations pending, 90 of which submitted since June 1. Of the 108, 70 are for sub-cabinet level appointments or as heads of independent agencies

11. Guns/Crime

-- Markup scheduled for Thursday in Senate Judiciary Committee; Thurmond will move to amend DeConcini firearms proposal with Administration bill; Hatch expected to try and amend Thurmond/Administration proposal with deletion of gun provisions

-- Policy decision must be made as to whether Administration accepts final concerns of NRA; if so, message needs to be communicated back to McClure and Dole

12. Minimum wage

-- No definite schedule for consideration in either chamber. In House, Goodling believes that \$4.25 over three years with 3-month training wage has relatively good support; Would probably support some variation on six month theme

13. Puerto Rico

-- Johnston wants response from Administration within next few days; markup scheduled for next week

14. FSX

-- Danforth/Byrd request for meeting re: veto of FSX

-- Heinz and Dixon moving on Korean FSX opposition; potential GAO study

-- Comments from Mosbacher concerning Presidential signature if FSX changed to resolution

15. Clean Air bill

-- Transmittal set for Friday

-- Difficult getting cosponsors initially because of untrue rumors from industry and environmentalists that deviation occurred from Fact Sheet

-- Approximately 10-15 firm on each side but some telephone calls from President and JHS will be needed in next couple of days

-- Completion of section-by-section analysis will be useful

16. Americans with Disabilities (ADA)

-- Three major areas of disagreement remain -- (1) public accommodations, (2) transportation modes, and (3) remedies

-- Kennedy meeting with JHS scheduled for this week; must take care to not move into "negotiation" mode

17. Congressional Pay Raise and Other Election/PAC Reforms

-- Most likely vehicle will be Legislative Appropriations bill although FEC Reauthorization remains a possibility

-- House Republican leaders press conference yesterday said bipartisan accord unlikely on

elimination of PACs

public financing

spending limits on campaigns

-- Possible agreement on

campaign fund conversion for personal use
elimination of bundling
elimination of leadership PACs

18. Congressional Barbecue v. Congressional Baseball Game
-- CONFLICT

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 6, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN H. SUNUNU

FROM:

FRED McCLURE 

SUBJECT:

Anticipated Legislative Items before August Recess

The House and Senate have set August 4 as the target date for adjournment for the August and Labor Day Recess. Both are expected to reconvene on Wednesday, September 6. Below is a listing of the items that the leadership anticipates considering prior to adjournment on the 4th.

Week of July 10

SENATE

Tuesday, July 11

Wednesday - Friday

July 12-14

Nomination of Chic Hecht

State Department Authorization bill [Attempts may be made to add Foreign Aid bill provisions that have been stalled in Committee for lack of a quorum. This could slow consideration of State Department bill or cause it to be pulled from schedule.]

Legal Immigration bill

Rural Development bill [Dole has indicated that the drought relief bill should be considered first. This measure has not been reported from the Agriculture Committee. If Dole persists, either the drought relief measure will move or rural development might be pulled.]

HOUSE

Tuesday, July 11

Wednesday - Friday,

July 12-14

Six bills under suspension

Interior Appropriations

Tongass Timber Reform Act [may be pulled]

Soviet Indochinese Refugee legislation [Judiciary Committee]

SENATE

Week of July 16 through beginning of August Recess

The Majority Leader has indicated that he would like to move the items listed below before the recess begins.

1. Any available Appropriations bills
2. American with Disabilities Act
3. Debt Limit
4. Reconciliation
5. Department of Defense Authorization bill
[Subcommittee mark up is scheduled for early next week, with full Committee mark up to follow toward the end of the week. It is realistic to assume that full Committee mark up will spill over into the week of July 17. Should this occur, it is probable that floor consideration will be during the week of July 24.]
6. FSX veto override
7. Any available Conference Reports
 - FSLIC Reform
 - Natural Gas Decontrol Act
8. Nominations
 - Hearing on Lucas nomination is scheduled for July 19 in the Judiciary Committee
 - Hearing on Cason nomination has not been scheduled though Agriculture Committee Chairman Leahy has met with Cason
 - Outlook for Fred Bush nomination is unclear

The Senate Judiciary Committee has scheduled mark ups on assault weapons legislation for July 13 and 20, although the latter date is more likely. This would probably include consideration of the President's crime package at the full committee level since assault weapons language is in the package.

HOUSE

The Reconciliation bill has not been reported from the Ways and Means Committee because of the efforts by Representative Archer to delay the effective date of catastrophic health insurance. This has affected progress on the President's capital gains proposal. Consideration of the reconciliation measure remains a potential item for consideration before the August recess begins.

Tuesday, July 18

Foreign Operations Appropriations bill [Rep. Obey may raise issues relating to funding for Central America. He has indicated that he will not deviate from the parameters of the Central America accord. That, however, does not prohibit other Members from seeking changes in the accord through amendments to the Foreign Operations Appropriations bill.]

Wednesday, July 19

Agriculture Appropriations bill

Thursday, July 20

VA-HUD-Independent Agencies Appropriations bill [NASA and space station funding are included in this measure.]

Friday, July 21

Treasury-Postal Appropriations bill [includes White House funding]

Monday - Friday,
July 24-28

Department of Defense Authorization bill [It will take a major push to get this measure through the House in one week.]

Monday, July 31

Military Construction Appropriations bill

Tuesday, August 1

Transportation Appropriations bill

Wednesday, August 2

Labor-HHS Appropriations bill [may attract abortion amendments given the Supreme Court decision]

Thursday, August 3

Commerce, Justice, State Appropriations bill

D.C. Appropriations bill [may attract abortion amendments]

Friday, August 4

Department of Defense Appropriations bill [major issues will probably be considered during authorization bill]

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: July 24, 1989

FOR: Andy Card
Ed Rogers

FROM: GOVERNOR JOHN H. SUNUNU

- ☐ Action
- ☐ Your Comment
- ☐ Let's Talk
- ☐ FYI

FYI and to track.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 15, 1989

Dear Malcolm:

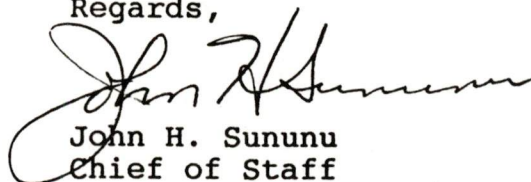
I enjoyed the chance to visit with you while we traveled with the President on Air Force One to Wyoming earlier this week. Given the developments of the last couple of weeks, it was good to talk over some of our concerns.

For the benefit of the President and the relationship between Republicans in the Senate and the White House, these sort of misunderstandings are of no value.

As issues arise that are of mutual interest in the future, I hope that the members of the Steering Committee will not hesitate to pick up the phone and call. I assure you when I have any concerns, I will do the same.

With open lines of communication, hopefully we can avoid confusion in the future.

Regards,



John H. Sununu
Chief of Staff

The Honorable Malcolm Wallop
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

file

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 18, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN H. SUNUNU

THROUGH: FRED MCCLURE *fm*
FROM: NICHOLAS E. CALIO *NEC*
SUBJECT: Congressman Bob Walker - National Aerospace Plane Program

I talked to Bob Walker about his phone call to you. Bob is the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Space, Science and Applications and wanted to be sure you knew that he is "vitally concerned" about the potential switch of this program from DOD to NASA without funding to continue the project. (He believes Dick Cheney has tentatively signed off on this). He is concerned because:

- It is a matter of aerospace leadership and competitiveness (he notes that Vice President Quayle is also concerned);
- The private sector has already invested \$500 million in the project; and
- We will have trouble getting private interests to undertake joint projects in the future if we pull out of this one now.

Please advise if you would like me to undertake any follow-up. Bob is now the Chief Deputy Whip.

JAS spoke to Walker on phone 4/22/89

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 30, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR FRED McCLURE

FROM: John H. Sununu



Please prepare, for my signature, short notes to Senators Gramm, Kennedy and Kerry thanking them for our visit last week.

Thank you.

... Just to get the general
process going ...