

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 22, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR: JAMES BAKER
ED MEESE
MIKE DEEVER
DAVE STOCKMAN
DICK DARMAN

THRU: M. B. OGLESBY, JR.

FROM: DENNIS THOMAS

SUBJECT: Attached Letter

Although you may have seen this, the attached letter is forwarded for your consideration. It gives some indication of the approach the Democrats will take on the deficit issue. Please note that Gillis Long (D-LA) is Democratic Caucus Chairman, Tony Coelho (D-CA) is Democratic Campaign Committee Chairman and Bruce Morrison (D-CT) is Freshman Class President.

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, D.C. 20515

December 21, 1983

192796

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

Towering budget deficits throughout the rest of this decade represent an urgent, grave threat to America's future economic strength and security.

We know you must agree. In your Inaugural Address, you told the American people: "For decades we have piled deficit upon deficit, mortgaging our future and our children's future for the temporary convenience of the present. To continue this long trend is to guarantee tremendous social, cultural, political and economic upheavals."

Unfortunately, in the first two years after your economic program was enacted, that trend accelerated. In fiscal 1982, the annual deficit reached a record \$111 billion; in fiscal 1983, it reached a staggering \$194 billion.

Last month, the non-partisan Congressional Budget Office reported that unless economic policies are changed, by 1988, the deficit will skyrocket to \$250 billion a year. That's \$250 billion a year in unpaid bills, to use your words, "for the temporary convenience of the present" that we will be passing on to our children and grandchildren. What kind of America can they hope for, saddled with such staggering debt?

Whether we tackle the deficit will tell much about our national character -- about what kind of a people we are and what kind we want to be. To finance our consumption today, are we really willing to see our hungry go unfed tomorrow, our children undereducated, our sick inadequately treated, and our elderly unprotected because our national government -- the force for the common interest in our society -- must devote so many of its resources to paying interest on our debts? Is that what the promise of America has come to?

Mr. President, we are disappointed by your apparent willingness to look the other way while the deficit danger escalates. We were surprised at White House efforts to rein in your chief economic advisor when he spoke of the urgency and enormity of the deficit crisis. We expect more from you given your often expressed dedication to the principle of fiscal prudence.



We need to work together to achieve meaningful deficit reduction. For the past two years, both Houses of the Congress have rejected the budget plans recommended by the Administration. For the current fiscal year, Congress has passed a bi-partisan budget that would put our nation on a realistic deficit reduction course. But that bi-partisan deficit reduction plan has not yet been enacted because you want to follow a different course.

Our nation simply cannot afford another year of inaction on deficit reduction because the Congress -- the Democratic House and the Republican Senate -- wants to pursue one plan and you want to pursue another. If there is no compromise, the stalemate will continue. To avoid that outcome, we urge you to initiate and participate in a bi-partisan effort to reduce the deficit -- whether at a budget summit conference or through a bi-partisan commission, jointly appointed by you and the Congressional Leadership. The goal of such an effort should be to come up with a proposal for putting our nation on a deficit reduction course that all parties can accept.

We want to work with you to solve the budget crisis. But you have to work with us.

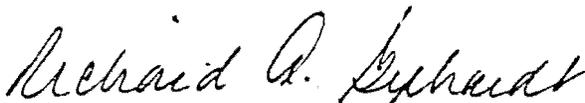
Last month, when the House voted, 214-186, to grant your request to increase the debt ceiling, all of us went along, despite our misgivings about the mounting deficit. Next April it will be necessary again to raise the debt ceiling.

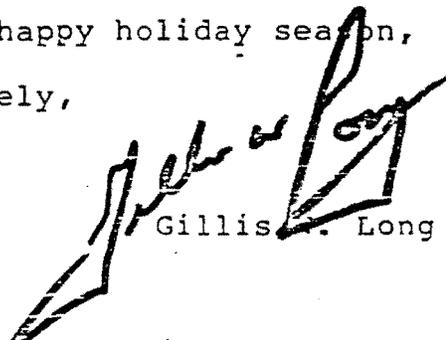
Unless, in the interim, you initiate and participate in a good faith, bi-partisan effort to solve the deficit crisis and make it clear you are willing to do whatever is necessary -- including limiting spending for the military and for entitlements and increasing revenue -- to reduce the deficit steadily, we stand ready to reassess our position on the debt ceiling vote and to urge our colleagues, on both sides of the aisle, to do the same.

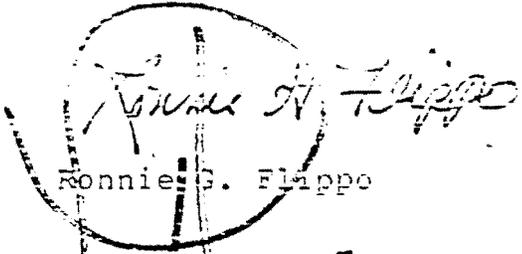
The time for political posturing has passed. The time for a bi-partisan response to a mounting national crisis is at hand. In the days ahead we will propose to the leaders of our party some stern, detailed measures to deal with the deficit. But, as the minority in the national government, Democrats, alone cannot stop the deficit if you resist. We need your help and your involvement. We hope you will provide it.

With very best wishes for a happy holiday season,

Sincerely,


Richard A. Gephardt

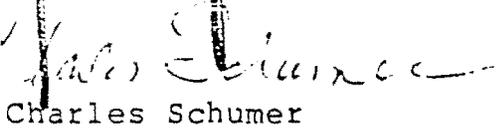

Gillis Long



Ronnie G. Flippo



Les Aspin



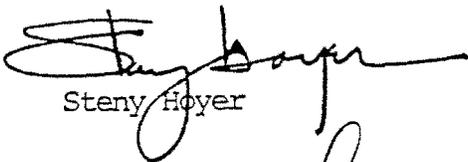
Charles Schumer



Tony Coelho



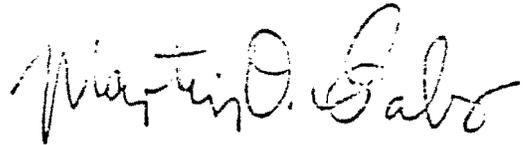
Matthew McHugh



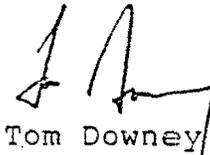
Steny Hoyer



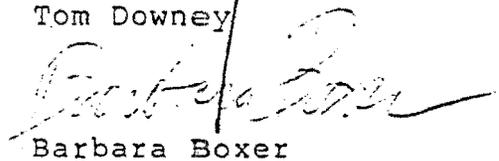
Sander Levin



Martin Olav Sabo



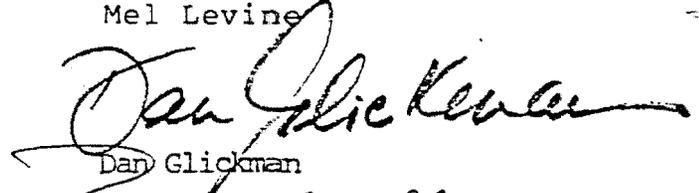
Tom Downey



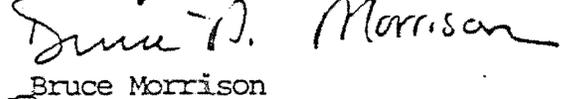
Barbara Boxer



Mel Levine



Dan Glickman



Bruce Morrison



Geraldine A. Ferraro

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 21, 1983

TO: KEN DUBERSTEIN
FROM: NANCY KENNEDY *NK*
SUBJECT: Senator D'Amato/Westway Project

Jim Cicconi and I met with staff of Senators D'Amato and Moynihan. D'Amato came in briefly to stress the importance of this amendment and the White House's support thereto. He wants you to call him the first of the week (he's gone to New York for the weekend).

Attached is a copy of the amendment they want to stick on something before Congress adjourns -- it is supported by both Senators, the New York Governor, and the Mayor of New York City. Also find a copy of background on the project.

During the meeting, we were alerted that Ray Barnhart had prepared a letter for Secretary Dole's signature, dropping the level of planning funds from \$37 million to \$3.5 million. Cicconi subsequently has stopped that letter from being sent.

I've given copies to Mike Hudson who will do an OMB/Departmental run for comments. Hudson is trying for a close of business Monday deadline.

We are advised this amendment requires no new money, it will use money appropriated in the 1970s when the project was funded. That money is tied up in the court. We can assume supplemental funds will likely be requested in future years, to replace money used to create the new fish habitat.

cc: Pam Turner
Jim Cicconi

*f Legis Aff
memo*

10/17/83

AQUATIC HABITAT REPLACEMENT REQUIREMENT

SEC. _____ (a) This section shall apply to any project for construction of a portion of the Interstate Highway System, with respect to which an application for a permit for the discharge of fill material into a navigable waterway, under section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899, was ^{originally} filed before April 1, 1977, and ^{a permit proceeding} was pending as of October 1, 1983.

(b) As a condition for approval of any project to which this section applies, the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers -- (1) shall require institution of measures at a location, ^{or locations} adjacent to the proposed fill or at another location on the same waterway or on an adjacent waterway, ~~reasonably~~ designed to enhance the value of such location as a ^{replacement} habitat for ~~any commercially valuable~~ aquatic species that may be displaced by the fill; and (2) shall require that studies, designed to enhance the likely effectiveness of such measures, be conducted and completed within two years of the date hereof. Such measures shall be undertaken to enhance the value as habitat of no less than 1.2 acres of waterway for each acre of fill.

(c) Upon compliance with subsection (b), all procedural and substantive requirements under laws of the United States (including any requirement for any statement, analysis, or study under Pub. Law No. 91-190, as amended) affecting the permitting or funding of the project (or any segment or element thereof) on grounds related to any potential adverse impact on water quality or aquatic life, shall be satisfied. Pending compliance with the requirements of subsection (b) of this section (and without further preparation or revision of any statement, analysis, or study under Pub. Law No. 91-190, as amended), the Secretary of Transportation is authorized to fund, and the Secretary of the Army ~~shall~~^{may} issue any permits for, the following activities with respect to the project: (1) planning, design, and institution of measures or studies referred to in subsection (b) of this section; (2)(a) replacement facility construction and utility relocation work not affecting aquatic habitat, and necessary property acquisition related thereto, (b) demolition and removal of existing structures in or over the waterway bottom, (c) construction of tunnel protection structures, and; (3) continued engineering, planning, and design work; and (4) construction of a prototype fill section not to exceed 39 acres.

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

October 21, 1983

LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL FOR RESOLUTION OF THE OUTSTANDING ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES ON WESTWAY

BENEFITS WESTWAY PROJECT WILL PRODUCE:

- 1) JOBS: Westway will mean 100,000 man-years of employment over the life of the project (to be completed in 1990's). It will yield 7,330 man-years of permanent employment. The Building Trades Unions strongly support the additional employment the project will bring to the area.
- 2) During construction, Westway and related project developments will stimulate \$5.985 Billion increase in total production in the Region. It will add \$3.394 Billion to the GRP - building Westway represents 1% of the GRP. Total production will be expanded by \$487 million in 1983 dollars and \$32 million will be contributed to Gross City Product.
- 3) Westway will rehabilitate the derelict areas of Manhattan's Westside in a planned fashion. It will generate new housing and commercial development; provide a much-needed auto link between midtown and downtown; produce one eighth the air pollution of any surface road; provide 93 acres of State owned and maintained parkland along the Hudson River; pay for a new solid waste disposal plant and a new bus garage - all at no cost to N.Y.C.

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WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

- 4) The project will simply bring a better quality of life to people, who live, work, visit, travel in the region.
- 5) President Reagan recognized the magnitude of Westway's economic impact when he came to NYC to present a check for \$85 Million for the project.
- 6) Trade-in of Westway would be unrealistic: Under a best-case scenario, it would take 7 years to exchange the project and would achieve only 57% of total economic effect of construction and only 47% of the entire construction benefit of project.

LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL FOR RESOLUTION OF THE OUTSTANDING ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES ON WESTWAY

CONSTRUCTION OF THE WESTWAY PROJECT WILL BE DELAYED FOR OVER TWO YEARS:

Processing and planning of the proposed Westway project, a 4.2 mile Interstate highway segment to replace the West Side Highway in Manhattan, has been underway since 1971. In 1977, the Secretary of Transportation approved the project. The project requires some landfill to the Hudson River and, in 1981, the Army Corps of Engineers issued the fill permit required by Sec. 404 of the Clean Water Act. In 1981, the Corps, New York State, and

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the U.S. Department of Transportation (U.S.D.O.T.) were sued in Federal Court in two actions challenging the adequacy of the environmental processing of the project. The District Court (later upheld on appeal) found that the Corps and U.S.D.O.T. failed to consider information on the impact of the 234 acre land-fill on striped bass and other fish and vacated the project approvals and the Corps permit, pending preparation of a supplemental environmental impact statement (EIS). This is the remaining environmental issue that must be resolved before the Corps may issue the fill permit and the U.S.D.O.T. may approve the project for federal funding.

On September 13, 1983, the Corps' NY District Engineer notified Governor Cuomo that the supplemental EIS could not be prepared without further fish field studies conducted over two winters. Governor Cuomo then wrote to the President and to the Secretary of the Army requesting that he review the decision and render a decision on the fill permit. On October 17, the Army directed the Corps Chief Engineer to review the need for the study within 60 days, to provide a schedule for the review by October 21, and to continue work on the fish studies in the interim.

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WHY LEGISLATIVE ACTION IS ESSENTIAL TO RESOLVE THE WESTWAY CONTROVERSY
AND ENSURE ITS COMPLETION

The Governor and both of New York's Senators are concerned that if the Corps reverses itself with respect to the fish studies, the ensuing litigation will delay the project still further making it impossible to meet the statutory deadlines that the Congress has established to force completion of the Interstate system. These deadlines require that: 1) all proposals for the trade-in of interstate segments currently under jurisdiction must be submitted to U.S.D.O.T. by September 30, 1985, 2) all interstate projects must be under substantial construction 1986, and 3) all reimbursable project expenses must be incurred by 1990.

NEW YORK'S LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL

In order to save the Westway Project by resolving the outstanding environmental issues we seek Administration support of the attached draft amendment proposed by the State of New York. It would be added to a bill pending before the Congress. The amendment would satisfy all remaining questions about Westway's impact on fish by requiring, as a condition to Corps approval of the fill permit, that 1.2 acres of waterway suitable as fish habitat be provided for each acre of fill, that measures be undertaken to enhance the effectiveness of the habitat, and that studies be conducted to find ways to further enhance that effectiveness.

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Compliance with these mitigation measures would satisfy all statutory requirements for permitting or funding the project related to its impact on water quality or aquatic life and would allow various construction related activities to proceed. This last provision, contained in subsection (c) of the proposed amendment may raise questions since it requires the issuance of a permit and mandates compliance with all other environmental issues related to water quality. For this reason, it may be necessary to explore other ways in which this action forcing provision might be more effectively drafted.

Legis App memos

3/30 → JC - NS

(Fyi - Warner + Jackson met w/RR today)

JAB memo R.F. ✓

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
March 30, 1982

TO: JAMES BAKER III
EDWIN MEESE III
MICHAEL DEEVER
WILLIAM CLARK

THRU: KENNETH M. DUBERSTEIN *KMD*

FROM: PAMELA J. TURNER *PJ*

SUBJECT: Arms Control Resolutions in the United States Senate

On March 10, Senators Ted Kennedy (D-Massachusetts) and Mark Hatfield (R-Oregon), along with 18 of their Senate colleagues, introduced S.J. Res. 163 which provides for an immediate mutual (U.S./USSR) nuclear weapons freeze, followed by major reductions in the nuclear arsenals of both nations. (A copy of the Kennedy/Hatfield resolution is attached.) This approach is undesirable because it would freeze the U.S. at a substantial disadvantage compared to the Soviets and would prevent the U.S. from rectifying our present vulnerabilities, thus depriving us of negotiating leverage in any arms reductions talks.

Senators John Warner (R-Virginia) and Scoop Jackson (D-Washington) have prepared an alternative resolution, calling for a mutual and verifiable nuclear forces freeze at equal and reduced levels. Warner, Jackson, et al., view this as more palatable than the Kennedy/Hatfield approach because it maintains the freeze at equal levels rather than allowing the existing Soviet advantage. A copy of the Warner/Jackson resolution is attached, as is a list of the 49 co-sponsors who will join Warner and Jackson in introducing their resolution.

Senators Warner and Jackson are scheduled to meet with the President at 4:15 on Tuesday, March 30, to discuss these arms control resolutions. We have asked Senator Warner to hold off introduction of his resolution until after they talk with the President. Warner and Jackson did agree to hold introduction from last week until this week, but it appears that they may refuse to wait any longer and put the resolution in on Tuesday prior to their meeting with the President. Although Senator Warner has not given us his final answer on this question, there are three circumstances which appear to be motivating the Senators to go ahead:

- (1) There is strong lobbying against Warner/Jackson from the American Security Council, and Jackson is afraid they will start losing co-sponsors;

- (2) there is some concern that the President may not endorse their resolution, even if they wait to discuss it with him before introduction; and
- (3) there is an inherent hesitancy on the part of the Democratic co-sponsors to allow the President to have first crack at the issue.

In view of the widespread Senate support for this resolution, it is anticipated that Senate action could move quickly once the resolution is introduced.

Attachments: A. Kennedy/Hatfield Resolution
B. Warner/Jackson Resolution
C. List of Co-sponsors for Warner/Jackson Resolution

S 1912

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

March 10, 1982

It does not mean acceptance of Soviet misdeeds in other areas. I reject the proposition that a firm stand on Poland will set back the cause of arms control. We do not enter a freeze or reductions of nuclear arms because we like the Soviets or they like us—but because both of us prefer existence to extinction.

Nor does the Kennedy-Hatfield resolution require trust by one side for the other. Every measure we would take depends on strict verification. Not only must the two sides decide when and how to implement the freeze, but they must give special attention to destabilizing weapons and insure that reductions occur in a manner that enhances stability and reduces the risk of nuclear war.

Our joint resolution does not call for unilateral action but for mutual agreement. The Soviet Union is now in the midst of a dangerous arms build-up—which can be slowed down and turned around only with a freeze followed by reductions. And the policy of this resolution will not weaken, but strengthen our defenses. Some of the resources that are freed can be reallocated to our conventional military forces, which is where we do need to do more.

Just as important, when the overall burden of military expenditures on the budget is lessened, our economy will improve. We will have resources for the revitalization of our industry and the restoration of our competitive position in the markets of the world. That is one of the great national security challenges for America in the 1980's, an area where our strength is being tested now.

The Kennedy-Hatfield resolution calls for "major, mutual, and verifiable" reductions "through annual percentages or equally effective means." Both George Kennan, our distinguished former Ambassador to the Soviet Union and Policy Planning Director under General Marshall and Dean Acheson, and Adm. H. G. Rickover, Director of Naval Nuclear Propulsion under seven Presidents, have argued eloquently and compellingly for deep cuts of at least 50 percent in the nuclear armories of both sides. These cuts could be achieved if we mutually agree to 7 percent annual reductions over 7 years under the percentage annual reduction approach—or alternative, equally effective approaches—proposed in our resolution and endorsed by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations in 1979.

I am pleased to report that Ambassador Kennan has expressed to me his strong support for this initiative:

Progress along the lines of the Kennedy-Hatfield resolution is absolutely imperative and urgent. It can no longer be delayed and it should supersede all partisan and self-serving considerations.

The course defined in the Kennedy-Hatfield resolution can also strengthen the NATO alliance, which has been strained by administration policies that appear hostile to arms control

and which speak too casually of nuclear exchanges in Europe. The fastest way to fray the Western Alliance, and to encourage the disastrous course of unilateral disarmament in Europe, is to permit the perception that the United States is a barrier to mutual arms control. We must be the nation that clearly proposes, not opposes, progress on this issue. Ours must be the government that pursues common approaches to defense and arms control in concert with, instead of in isolation from our allies.

It has been more than a third of a century since the first nuclear cloud spread its grim shadow across the face of the Earth. I do not believe that we can go on as we have for another third of a century, without setting off the spark that could ignite that cloud again and consume the Earth in nuclear fire.

We do not have the time to wait, to temporize, to escalate, even as we pretend to be for restraint.

Now is the time, perhaps the last period of time we shall have, to insure that the world God made shall not be incinerated by weapons we have made.

As President Kennedy said at American University nearly 20 years ago, it is time "to examine our attitude toward peace itself. Too many of us think it is impossible. Too many think it is unreal. But that is a dangerous, defeatist belief. It leads to the conclusion that war is inevitable—that mankind is doomed—that we are gripped by forces we cannot control."

Twenty years later, it is time to break the deadlock that defeats efforts at arms control. It is time to take the first decisive step back from the brink, to put a freeze on the production, deployment, and further testing of nuclear weapons, and to negotiate major reductions in the massive arsenals on both sides—which is what the Kennedy-Hatfield resolution calls for. It is time, perhaps the final period of time we shall have, to move away from a strategy of annihilation and move forward to a strategy of peace.

Let us take what may be our last real chance to avert the last great war. Let us resolve to make the world safe for human survival.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the full text of our joint resolution, a list of original cosponsors in the Senate and the House, and a list of individual and organizational endorsements for the Kennedy-Hatfield initiative be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. J. Res. 163

Joint resolution on nuclear weapons freeze and reductions

Whereas the greatest challenge facing the earth is to prevent the occurrence of nuclear war by accident or design;

Whereas the nuclear arms race is dangerously increasing the risk of a holocaust that would be humanity's final war; and

Whereas a freeze followed by reductions in nuclear warheads, missiles, and other de-

livery systems is needed to halt the nuclear arms race and to reduce the risk of nuclear war;

Resolved by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

1. As an immediate strategic arms control objective, the United States and the Soviet Union should:

(a) pursue a complete halt to the nuclear arms race;

(b) decide when and how to achieve a mutual and verifiable freeze on the testing, production, and further deployment of nuclear warheads, missiles, and other delivery systems; and

(c) give special attention to destabilizing weapons whose deployment would make such a freeze more difficult to achieve.

2. Proceeding from this freeze, the United States and the Soviet Union should pursue major, mutual and verifiable reductions in nuclear warheads, missiles, and other delivery systems, through annual percentages or equally effective means, in a manner that enhances stability.

SENATE COSPONSORS

Edward M. Kennedy (D-MA).
Mark O. Hatfield (R-OR).
Lowell P. Weicker (R-CT).
Claiborne Pell (D-RI).
Paul E. Tsongas (D-MA).
Alan Cranston (D-CA).
George J. Mitchell (D-ME).
Thomas F. Eagleton (D-MO).
Christopher J. Dodd (D-CT).
Robert T. Stafford (R-VT).
Daniel K. Inouye (D-HI).
Walter D. Huddleston (D-KY).
Patrick J. Leahy (D-VT).
Dale Bumpers (D-AR).
Carl D. Levin (D-MI).
John H. Chafee (R-RI).
Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-NY).
Donald W. Riegle (D-MI).
Paul S. Sarbanes (D-MD).

HOUSE COSPONSORS

Edward Markey (D-MA).
Silvio Conte (D-MA).
Thomas Tauke (D-IO).
Michael Lowry (D-WA).
Edwin Forsythe (R-NJ).
Anthony Moffett (D-CT).
Robert Kastemeier (D-WI).
Anthony Belinson (D-CA).
Henry Waxman (D-CA).
Shirley Chisholm (D-NY).
Bob Edgar (D-PA).
John Conyers (D-MI).
Tom Foglietta (D-PA).
Walter Fauntroy (D-DC).
Nick Mavroules (D-MA).
Fred Richmond (D-NY).
Joe Moakley (D-MA).
William Clay (D-MO).
Berkely Bedell (D-IO).
William Lehman (D-FL).
Donald Albosta (D-MI).
Lee Hamilton (D-IN).
James Oberstar (D-MN).
George Brown (D-CA).
Les AuCoin (D-OR).
Nick Joe Rahall (D-WV).
Michael Barnes (D-MD).
Barney Frank (D-MA).
Lawrence DeNardis (D-CT).
Robert Garcia (D-NY).
Tom Lantos (D-CA).
Sidney Yates (D-IL).
Matthew McHugh (D-NY).
Romano Mazzoli (D-KY).
Edward Boland (D-MA).
David Evans (D-IN).
William Ford (D-MI).

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION

To express the sense of the Congress that the United States and the Soviet Union should engage in substantial, equitable, and verifiable reductions of their nuclear weapons in a manner which would contribute to peace and stability.

Whereas, a nuclear war would kill or injure millions and millions of people and threaten the survival of the human race;

Whereas, there can be no assurance that a nuclear war, once initiated, would remain limited in scope;

Whereas, there exists the ever-present risk that nuclear weapons might be employed through accident or miscalculation;

Whereas, the American people who are a people of peace, maintain nuclear armaments only in the defense of freedom and yearn for world conditions in which they could do far more to lift the burdens of human privation and despair;

Whereas, the current nuclear force imbalance is destabilizing and could increase the likelihood of nuclear war;

Whereas, sizeable and verifiable mutual reductions of Soviet and United States nuclear forces to an equal and far lower level would enhance stability and the maintenance of peace;

Whereas, President Reagan, on November 18, 1981, stated that the United States "will seek to negotiate substantial reductions in nuclear arms which would result in levels that are equal and verifiable;"

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

1 - The United States should propose to the Soviet Union a long-term, mutual and verifiable nuclear forces freeze at equal and sharply reduced levels of forces.

2 - The United States should propose to the Soviet Union practical measures to reduce the danger of nuclear war through accident or miscalculation and to prevent the use of nuclear weapons by third parties, including terrorists.

3 - The United States should challenge the Soviet Union to join in this historic effort to channel the genius of our two peoples away from the amassing of nuclear armaments and to focus the energy and resources of both nations on attacking the ancient enemies of mankind -- poverty, hunger and disease.

4 - The United States should continue to press month after month, year after year, to achieve balanced, stabilizing arms reductions, looking, in time, to the elimination of all nuclear weapons from the world's arsenals.

CO-SPONSORS OF THE WARNER/JACKSON RESOLUTION

Republicans

Abdnor
Andrews
Baker
Boschwitz
Cochran
Cohen
D'Amato
Dole
Garn
Goldwater
Grassley
Hatch
Hayakawa
Humphrey
Jepsen
Lugar
Mattingly
Murkowski
Nickles
Quayle
Rudman
Specter
Stevens
Thurmond
Tower

Democrats

Bentsen
Boren
Bumpers
Burdick
Byrd, H.
Byrd, R.
Cannon
Chiles
Cranston
DeConcini
Dixon
Exon
Ford
Hollings
Inouye
Johnston
Long
Melcher
Moynihan
Nunn
Proxmire
Pryor
Sasser
Stennis

flap off

3/12 → JC

JAB memo

To JAB memo file

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 12, 1982

*BKFAST
ITEM*

*Discussed
3-15-82
JWC*

*School Prayer
is on social
issue.*

MEMORANDUM TO: Jim Baker
Ed Meese
Mike Deaver
Ed Harper
Fred Fielding

FROM: Ken Duberstein *Ken D.*

SUBJECT: Anti-busing forces developing
House strategy

Republican Members in the House of Representatives are developing a strategy to bring anti-busing legislation to the floor. During consideration of the Department of Justice authorization in the Senate, an anti-busing amendment to the bill was adopted. That bill is now at the Speaker's Desk.

Some Republicans have drafted a rule providing that the bill be taken from the Speaker's Desk and immediately considered in the House. That rule will be introduced, referred to the Rules Committee and a discharge petition will then be filed to discharge the Rules Committee from further consideration. If the strategy is successful it will expedite consideration of the bill and the busing provision.

*** | I recognize OPD is doing some study on "the social issues," but we may need an Administration position on busing before long.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 17, 1982

MEMORANDUM TO: Jim Baker
FROM: Ken Duberstein
SUBJECT: Legislative Strategy Group

I'd recommend a legislative strategy meeting Monday or Tuesday of next week to discuss the following issues:

- (1) Voting Rights legislation - status of hearings, follow-up on Administration position, what steps necessary.
- (2) Regulatory Reform - bill scheduled for Senate consideration within 10 days.
 - A) Legislative Veto - tactics for our opposition to the Schmitt amendment (passive statement of our position or heavy lobbying.)
 - B) Bumpers Amendment - Justice objects to compromise worked out between Vice President, OMB and Bumpers/Laxalt. We need an Administration position.
- (3) Tax Exempt Status of Private Institutions legislation - status and additional steps.
- (4) Administration position on constitutional amendment requiring a balanced budget:
 - In Senate, Hatch has 54 co-sponsors and has been reported for Floor consideration.
 - In House, Conable has 180 co-sponsors.
 - Howard Baker, at Hatch's request, has requested a formal, written Administration position.
 - Conable believes our support or acquiescence will be a useful negotiating tactic for the impending debt ceiling fight.

Justice certainly needs to be included in the meeting; Boyden Gray for #2, Treasury for #2 and #4 and OMB for #4.

cc: Dick Darman

2/17 JC:
I agree with this. also we need an update on Clean Air.
Please schedule (ask MB) one for Mon. + one for Tues. (Splitting the topics)
Thanks.
JAB

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
February 9, 1982

2/15 JC:
I want to be briefed
on the background
here. Why are we going
w/ Sharpe? What
course should we follow?
Need to do this before
next personnel
mtg.
Thanks
JAB 11/5

TO: JIM BAKER
ED MEESE
MIKE DEEVER
PEN JAMES

FROM: KEN DUBERSTEIN *Ken D.*

SUBJECT: Federal Communications Commission Appointment

The Republican members of the Senate Commerce Committee are committed to support Marv Weatherly for the next vacancy on the FCC. Weatherly's chief sponsor is Senator Ted Stevens. Chairman Packwood has stated that as long as Senator Stevens insists on the nomination of Weatherly the Republican members of the Commerce Committee are committed to stay with Stevens. Accordingly, no hearings would be held on another nominee unless Stevens acquiesced.

Senator Stevens' arguments in support of Weatherly are twofold: (1) In view of the AT&T settlement there is an increased need for a "rural communications" representative on the FCC. It should be noted that this viewpoint is supported, regardless of Weatherly's candidacy, by many Republican members of the Commerce Committee. (2) It is time to nominate a non-Washingtonian for the FCC. Nomination of Steve Sharpe would result in a continuation of "Washington prejudices" in the agency rather than in an infusion of new blood and practical understanding of the "real world" effects of FCC regulation.

Guidance, please.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date Feb. 16, 1982

TO: Jim Cicconi 

FROM: J. MICHAEL FARRELL
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF PRESIDENTIAL PERSONNEL
ROOM 145 X7577

SUBJECT: Federal Communication Commission

COMMENTS: Pursuant to your request on
behalf of Jim Baker I have attached
the Discussion Memorandum that was
reviewed by Senior Staff. Please let
me know if I can be of further
assistance.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 6, 1982

D I S C U S S I O N M E M O R A N D U M

FOR: James A. Baker III
 Chief of Staff
 Assistant to the President

 Edwin Meese III
 Counsellor to the President

 Michael K. Deaver
 Assistant to the President
 Deputy Chief of Staff

THROUGH: E. Pendleton James
 Assistant to the President
 for Presidential Personnel

FROM: Dennis Patrick^{DRP}
 Associate Director
 Office of Presidential Personnel

SUBJECT: Candidates for Prospective Vacancy on
 Federal Communications Commission

The seat of Republican Abbot Washburn will be vacant on June 30, 1982. We have received letters of support and telephone communications with respect to a number of candidates:

1) Ronald B. Frankum

a) Background: Deputy Director, Office of Policy Development.

b) Note: On December 30, 1981, I spoke to Dr. Godwin, assistant to Jerry Falwell. He advised that they had seen a copy of Ron's resume and that he looked "O.K. at this point". He did not mention Steve Sharp.

2) Steven A. Sharp

a) Background: Currently General Counsel, Federal Communications Commission; Special Communications Counsel to Reagan-Bush Committee (1980); legal assistant to FCC Commissioner White (1976 - 1978); attorney in office of the General Counsel, FCC (1973 - 1976). (See Tab A.)

b) Letters of Support: Senator Goldwater
Senator Thurmond
Senator Helms
Senator East
Senator Laxalt
Jerry Falwell, Moral Majority

In addition, Richard Wylie and Mark Fowler, present Chairman of the FCC, endorsed Mr. Sharp in telephone conversations.

c) Note: On December 16, 1981, we received a letter from Jerry Falwell, addressed to Helene von Dammm. The letter recommends Steve Sharp for the position, noting his "personal interest in protecting civil liberties in television and radio". (See Tab B.)

*also rec'd letter support from Sen Armstrong -
Natl Reg Religious Broadcasters 11/6/82
also rec'd letter support from Bradt Gustavson
VP Develop Branch, Moody Bible Institute*

3) Marv Weatherly

a) Background: Currently Commissioner of the Alaska Public Utilities Commission; formerly held various positions in private industry as communications engineer. (See Tab C.)

b) Letters of Support: Senator Stevens*
Senator Packwood* - *Fowler believes Packwood*
Senator Kassebaum* *more moderate on*
Senator Pressler* *dereg; they also may*
Senator Goldwater* *oppose Fowler efforts reduce*
Senator Gorton* *FCC control on broadcast*
Senator Murkowski *journalism (ie, Fowler opposes*
farmers doc, equal time)

** on committee.*

4) Stephen Halloway

a) Background: Currently Associate General Counsel, Department of Commerce; formerly Counsel to Senator Kasten (1981) and to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation (1976 - 1981). (See Tab D.)

b) Support: Secretary Baldrige

*TW Mark Fowler 2/8/82
Halloway is also supported by
Packwood.*