

Ronald Reagan Presidential Library
Digital Library Collections

This is a PDF of a folder from our textual collections.

Collection: Baker, James A.: Files
Folder Title: White House Staff Memoranda –
Intergovernmental Affairs
Box: 4

To see more digitized collections
visit: <https://reaganlibrary.gov/archives/digital-library>

To see all Ronald Reagan Presidential Library inventories visit:
<https://reaganlibrary.gov/document-collection>

Contact a reference archivist at: reagan.library@nara.gov

Citation Guidelines: <https://reaganlibrary.gov/citing>

National Archives Catalogue: <https://catalog.archives.gov/>

WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection: Baker, James: Files

Archivist: jas

File Folder: W.H. Staff Memos - Intergovernmental Affairs *Box 4* Date: 11/24/98

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. Memo	Williamson to J. Baker (1 p)	5/11/83	<i>B5 B6</i> <i>03/10/5/100</i>

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 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.

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

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

WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection: Baker, James: Files

Archivist: jas

File Folder: W.H. Staff Memos - Intergovernmental Affairs

Date: 11/24/98

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. Memo	Williamson to J. Baker (1 p)	5/11/83	P5

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 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.

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

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 16, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR JAMES A. BAKER, III

FROM:

LEE L. VERSTANDIG 

SUBJECT:

Proposed Revenue Sharing Signing Ceremony at
the National League of Cities' Annual
Conference in New Orleans

In anticipation of the Congress passing General Revenue Sharing legislation at the Administration levels before the Congress goes out for Thanksgiving, I would like to propose that the President sign that bill at the National League of Cities' Annual Conference in New Orleans. The Conference will run from November 26-30 and will consist of 7,000 mayors and city council members. It would be most appropriate for the President to sign the General Revenue Sharing bill at this forum given his support of the legislation and its extraordinary importance to local officials. In addition to the bill signing, the President should make remarks. He might do this on Sunday, November 27th on his way back from California.

Attached is a copy of the draft Scheduling Proposal which I will send if you agree.

cc: Meese
Deaver
Gergen

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

DRAFT - November 18, 1983

TO: FREDERICK J. RYAN, JR., DIRECTOR
PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS AND SCHEDULING

FROM: LEE L. VERSTANDIG
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

REQUEST: Presidential Signing Ceremony-Extension
of General Revenue Sharing Legislation

LOCATION: New Orleans, Louisiana - National League
of Cities 1983 Annual Conference

PURPOSE: To provide an outside of Washington
backdrop to reaffirm this
Administration's committment to the
needs of America's cities and
municipalities.

BACKGROUND: The National League of Cities (NLC) is
comprised of city officials (mayors,
councilmembers, etc.) from more than
15,000 cities. A record attendance of
7,000 is expected for this year's
meeting. This meeting represents one of
the last opportunities to address such a
large number of city officials prior to
November, 1984 and provides an
exceptional forum to actively
demonstrate the President's care for the
well-being of our Nation's cities.

Additionally, the Congress recently passed
the legislation, at the White House
authorized levels of \$4.6 billion. General
Revenue Sharing had expired September 30,
1983. Prior to final passage, the House
had passed the bill (H.R. 2780) August 2,
1983 with only 35 dissenting votes, but, at
levels much higher than the \$4.6 billion
proposed by the Administration. The Senate
version passed with only 6 Nay votes on
September 21, 1983. The Senate bill
called for the recommended ceiling of \$4.6
billion. Revenue Sharing funds are
considered essential by the cities.

PREVIOUS
PARTICIPATION:

March, 1982: Speech, NLC Congressional City
Conference

February, 1982: Meeting with NLC leadership
to discuss Federalism Initiative

November, 1982: Speech, NLC Annual Congress
of Cities

DATE:

SUNDAY, November 27, 1983, 5:00 pm
(Upon return to Washington from California
and after Thanksgiving)

LOCATION:

New Orleans, Louisiana

OUTLINE OF EVENTS:

15-20 minute speech; Signing Ceremony

REMARKS REQUIRED

Major Speech - theme of the conference is
"City Leadership in a Changing World"

MEDIA COVERAGE:

FULL/OPEN

PROJECT OFFICER:

C.A. Howlett



September 28, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR JAMES BAKER
DAVID GERGEN
LARRY SPEAKES
CRAIG FULLER

FROM: LEE L. VERSTANDIG *lee*
SUBJECT: THE SOUTHERN GOVERNORS ASSOCIATION'S
RESOLUTION ON DROUGHT RELIEF

It is anticipated that the Southern Governors Association will pass a resolution this afternoon condemning the President's drought relief efforts and will be calling on both the Administration and the Congress to take actions (attached outline of that proposed resolution.)

This Initiative is being led by Governors White, Hunt, Clinton and Robb.

ATTACHMENT

Effective Drought Relief

It is the Policy of the Southern Governors Association that an effective and comprehensive drought relief program be implemented by the US Department of Agriculture and other relevant federal agencies coordinatted by a special office in the White House.

- o SGA urges Coongress to pass Senate resolution 220 "relating to emergency assistant to farmers and other adversely affected by drought.
- o SGA urges Congressional hearings by the House andd Senate Agriculture Committees on the Federal Government's response to drought. Such hearings should also consider the affectiveness of drought related progress by the SBA.
- o A prompt review by the General Accounting Office to ascertain the performance of relevant federal agencies to be adequately prepared for the droght and to take appropriate action to miti-gate anticipated efforts.

The Executive Branch

- o Presidential disaster declaration which would make special disaster assistance available and would automatically trigor the farmers Home Administration Emergency Loan Program.
- o Implementation fo the Econoic Emergeency Loan Program authority by Congress and funded at \$600 million
- o Designation of a special drought coordinator by the President to serve in the White House who can expedite decisions various federa agencies along the line of the special drought coordinator appointed in 1979 to manage drought relief efforts.
- o Secretary of Agriculture make disaster payments to crop farmers as authorized by the Agriculture anf Food Act of 1981
- o Secretary of Agriculture instruct the Administrator of the Farmer' Home Administration to make guarantee loans vis-a-vis commercial banks in the farm credit system. They also urge the Secretary of Agriculture to instruct FMHA "Administration to use a certified lender" program
- o Secretary of Agric. to instuct the Administrator of the Agriculture stabilation and coservation service to implement the emergency feed program for the maintenance of livestock and poultry.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

R.F.

September 8, 1983

MEMORANDUM TO SENIOR STAFF

FROM: LEE L. VERSTANDIG *lee*
SUBJECT: APPOINTMENT OF ANDY CARD AS SPECIAL
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR
INTERGOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Although I am disappointed to lose the skills and talents of Jim Medas who has been my special assistant with responsibilities to governors to the Department of State, I am pleased to announce the appointment of Jim's replacement, Andy Card. Andy assumes his position immediately, and I look forward to having the opportunity to introduce you to him.

Attachment

*I called Andy after he
called me wanted to say
thanks etc.
not*

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

September 8, 1983

The President today announced his intention to appoint Andrew H. Card, Jr., to be Special Assistant to the President for Inter-governmental Affairs with primary responsibility for liaison with the nation's Governors. He will succeed James M. Medas, who has been appointed Deputy Assistant Secretary of State in the Bureau of European and Canadian Affairs.

Mr. Card is presently serving as Vice President of CMIS Corporation, a computer software engineering firm located in Vienna, Virginia. He served as a Representative to the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in 1975-1982. He was named one of the Nation's Outstanding Legislators in 1982 by the National Republican Legislators' Association. In 1982, Mr. Card was a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of Massachusetts.

Mr. Card received a Bachelor of Science degree in engineering from the University of South Carolina and attended the United States Merchant Marine Academy. He is a structural design engineer by profession.

He is married, has three children and resides in Holbrook, Massachusetts. He was born May 10, 1947.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 23, 1983

MDT
Agree w/
PR's policy. No action
required.
J. Abner

MEMORANDUM FOR JAMES A. BAKER, III

FROM: LEE L. VERSTANDIG *lee*

SUBJECT: WHITE HOUSE FELLOWS

The White House Fellowships Program was founded in 1964 by President Johnson to bring a select number of well-qualified, highly-motivated young leaders to Washington for one year and to give them the opportunity to work in the federal government at a high level and to gain first-hand knowledge of the governmental process.

Fellows are typically assigned to the heads of agencies and departments, the Office of the Vice President, and to senior members of the White House Staff. Sharon Richie has served as a fellow in the White House Office of Intergovernmental Affairs for the past year. Sharon's fellowship with our office was a positive learning experience for everyone involved. She made a tremendous contribution to our efforts in support of the President.

As a result of the positive experience with Sharon, I had made the decision that White House Intergovernmental Affairs would continue its participation in the White House Fellows Program. Rick Neal interviewed the incoming class of fellows and selected three people whom he recommended that I interview. Of the three, I selected an outstanding trial attorney with excellent urban policy credentials. His background would compliment a present staff need in urban policy and local officials. In addition, he would help with implementation of our enterprise zone/intergovernmental efforts with Duberstein's staff. Unfortunately, I then received the attached memorandum from John Rogers. Contrary to previous years, Rogers had decided that White House Fellows had to be counted as part of the total staff allotment to an office. Since my staff was at full strength, I was unable to offer a position to the White House Fellow. He will be assigned to HUD on Monday, August 29th, if the Rogers policy is allowed to stand.

Fred Fielding, a sponsor to the White House Fellows Program, has expressed his concern over this policy to John Rogers, as have others in the White House. I have discussed the problem with the Director of the Commission on White House Fellows, Jim Roberts, and with other White House Offices, which are participating in the White House Fellows Program. In addition, the Commission on White House Fellows is expected to officially object to this policy at their mid-year meeting in January of 1984.

In summary, I strongly believe the decision by Rogers is contrary to the intent of the White House Fellows Program and limits the access of the White House to an invaluable resource. With the important role the White House Office of Intergovernmental Affairs has to play in days ahead, I would request that my office be allowed to continue to participate in the White House Fellows Program. In requesting a White House Fellow, I have not asked for additional secretarial help or space. Your consideration of this sensitive issue would be appreciated.

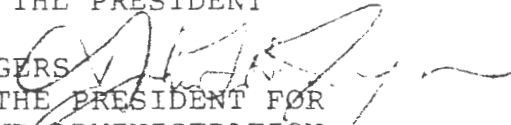
Attachment

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 25, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR: ASSISTANTS TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JOHN F. W. ROGERS 
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

SUBJECT: WHITE HOUSE FELLOWS

At this time I would like to clarify the procedures of securing the assistance of a White House Fellow in your respective offices.

In the event you are contacted by the Commission on White House Fellowships concerning the placement of a fellow, please keep in mind fellows are considered detailees and can only be assigned to the White House if it is within your personnel allocation.

If you have any further questions concerning this matter, please do not hesitate to contact my office.

Thank you.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 11, 1983

MEMORANDUM TO: LEE VERSTANDIG

FROM: JAMES A. BAKER, III

Re your note of August 11, I talked to Mike Deaver the day you mentioned the importance of your attending his long range scheduling meetings. He said then that he would be delighted to have you and would give you a buzz. I suppose with the press of business both he and I forgot to mention it to you.

I know Mike would agree that you should plan to attend these meetings routinely when we return from the Labor Day break.

JAB, III

cc: Mike Deaver



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TO: JIM

DATE: August 11, 1983

. . . For your information

I feel that this, again, illustrates
the need for my participation in
Mike's scheduling/long-range planning
meetings.

LEE L. VERSTANDIG

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 11, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR MIKE DEEVER

FROM: LEE VERSTANDIG

SUBJECT: AMERICAN LEGISLATIVE EXCHANGE COUNCIL (ALEC)
10th ANNIVERSARY MEETING

It is my understanding that my two previous recommendations for the President to participate in this program were rejected by the scheduling committee. Attached you will find those submittals.

However, on several occasions in the past several weeks, ALEC officials have contacted me urging our re-consideration of their request. At no point have I indicated that we had formally turned down their invitation. ALEC took their chances and listed the President's participation in their conference brochure, you will note.

Once again, given the composition of the group and the past membership of the President, it is my strong recommendation that the President address the ALEC conference if at all possible. (I understand that a State visit is set for September 16th, ALEC's proposed date.)

bcc: Jim Baker

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

July 25, 1983

TO: FREDERICK J. RYAN, JR., DIRECTOR
PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS AND SCHEDULING

FROM: LEE L. VERSTANDIG
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR
INTERGOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

REQUEST: Speech to the American Legislative Exchange
Council (ALEC)

PURPOSE: 1. To promote the Administration's policies
before a group of grassroots, conservative
elected officials who have been, and continue
to be, very supportive of the President and
his programs.

2. To foster the excellent relationship the Preside
has always enjoyed with this organization and
reinforce their aggressive support.

BACKGROUND: ALEC is an organization of conservative state
legislators. There are approximately 1,500
members -- about 70% Republican.

The current President is Ohio State Senator
Donald E. "Buz" Lukens, a Reagan For President
supporter in 1968, 1976, and 1980.

This will be ALEC's 10th Anniversary meeting.

PREVIOUS
PARTICIPATION: Addressed a White House briefing for approximate
200 members in December 1981.

DATE: September 16, 1983 DURATION: Approximately one

LOCATION: Franklin Plaza Hotel, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

PARTICIPANTS: Approximately 500 state legislators

OUTLINE OF
EVENT: Banquet address

REMARKS
REQUIRED: Major speech

MEDIA
COVERAGE: Full

PROJECT
OFFICER: Bob Gleason

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

June 23, 1983

TO: FREDERICK J. RYAN, JR., DIRECTOR
PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS AND SCHEDULING

FROM: LEE L. VERSTANDIG

REQUEST: Speech to the American Legislative Exchange
Council (ALEC)

- PURPOSE:
1. To promote the Administration's policies before a group of grassroots elected officials who are very supportive of the President.
 2. To foster the excellent relationship the President has always enjoyed with this organization and reinforce their aggressive support.

BACKGROUND: ALEC is an organization of conservative state legislators. There are approximately 1,500 members -- about 70% Republican.

The current President is Ohio State Senator Donald E. "Buz" Lukens, a Reagan For President supporter in 1968, 1976, and 1980.

This will be ALEC's 10th Anniversary meeting.

PREVIOUS

PARTICIPATION: Addressed a White House briefing for approximately 200 members in December 1981.

DATE: September 16, 1983 DURATION: Approximately one hour.

LOCATION: Franklin Plaza Hotel, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

PARTICIPANTS: Approximately 500 state legislators

OUTLINE OF
EVENT: Banquet address

REMARKS
REQUIRED: Major speech

MEDIA
COVERAGE: Full

PROJECT
OFFICER: Bob Gleason

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 4, 1983

R.F. ✓

MEMORANDUM TO JAMES A. BAKER, III

FROM: LEE L. VERSTANDIG *llv*

SUBJECT: NGA CONFERENCE

The recent National Governors' Association Conference was a success from the point of view of White House Intergovernmental Affairs. It was our posture there to get through the Conference without a major negative story related to the economy, hunger, or a related topic, and to avoid confrontation with the 34 Democratic Governors. This was accomplished.

The theme of the Conference was "Economic Challenges Facing Governors in the 1980s." Press attention was focused on whether Governors felt the economic recovery was proceeding fast enough to solve their fiscal problems. Governor Matheson (D-Utah), Chairman of NGA, stated at his opening press conference that while there were significant signs of an economic recovery, the effect had not reached the states which still faced significant budget pressures. Furthermore, he stated that potential federal outyear deficits could cut off the recovery and leave the states facing dire prospects. Most Democrat Governors were reluctant to be too critical in order to preserve their options should the economy improve. We were able to encourage Republican Governors to highlight to the media illustrations which showed the economic recovery had reached their states in specific ways in either reduced unemployment or increased economic activity.

The Vice President's keynote speech on the economy very strongly and persuasively stated the Administration's position. His reiteration, however, that the President would oppose any tax increase did trigger a response led by a group of recently-elected Democrat Governors. This response was predictable in form since they ran against the President but did not receive a great deal of media attention.

Alan Greenspan told the Governors that a post-1984 election economic summit was needed in order to sort out the entitlement problem, COLAs, and outyear deficits. Many Governors,

including Republicans, felt that post-1984 election would be too late and would result in a choking-off of the economic recovery presently underway. Governor Alexander pointed out that the FY '83 federal deficit was equivalent to the total budget of all 50 state governments. He argued that continued deficits of that magnitude would have a disruptive effect, both financially and politically.

No budget or economic resolution was considered by the Governors at the Conference. However, as you know, Governor Thompson (R-Illinois), the new NGA Chairman, and Governor Matheson (D-Utah), the Immediate Past Chairman, will be meeting with the President on September 12th. They will brief the President on the views expressed by their fellow Governors at the recently concluded conference. Their approach is likely to be consistent with NGA's February 1983 budget resolution which called for the federal government to reduce its deficit to a target of 2 percent of the GNP. This resolution also called for reduced growth in defense programs, action on non-means and means-tested entitlements, and increased taxes. They are very interested in further exploring some sort of effort to address entitlements before the Presidential campaign season gets under way.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 1, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR JAMES A. BAKER, III
EDWIN MEESE, III

FROM: LEE L. VERSTANDIG

SUBJECT: HUNGER ISSUE

This memo is to advise you of two events on August 2 and 3 which may generate additional adverse media coverage regarding the Hunger Issue. The first, as reported in the July 29 IGA weekly report, is a special August 2 meeting of the U.S. Conference of Mayors Task Force on Strategies to Alleviate Urban Hunger. The second is a hearing conducted by Congressman Leon Panetta (D-California), Chairman, House Subcommittee on Domestic Marketings, Consumer Affairs and Nutrition on August 3.

Background:

As you know, the past several months have seen significant media attention focused on the Hunger Issue in America. At the U.S. Conference of Mayors meeting in June, mayors testified before a Senate Agriculture subcommittee chaired by Senator Mark Andrews (R-North Dakota) that hunger in American cities is growing faster than the aid. The mayors indicated that "hunger was becoming the most prevalent and most insidious problem facing the cities." Testimony focused on the Department of Agriculture's Administrative problems in the distribution of surplus food and the reduction of surplus cheese and butter allotments.

Articles in the New York Times and on network news have focused on the fast being conducted by the Committee for Creative Non-violence in Kansas City, Missouri. The Kansas City fast focuses on the enormous amounts of surplus condiments in underground Kansas City facilities which are not being released.

U.S. Conference of Mayors Task Force
Alleviate Urban Hunger
August 2, 1983

The Mayor's Conference meeting will focus on issues including food distribution and storage systems, municipal food policies, funding sources, federal programs and resources, and roles for corporations and local businesses. The information gathered

and ideas developed will be the subject of a press conference and a report published in order to assist city officials and the private sector in identifying and initiating local efforts to respond to the increased demand for emergency food assistance. Numerous department and agency officials from Agriculture, HHS, ACTION, and White House Private Sector Initiatives will participate. Senator Andrews (R-ND) and Representative Panetta (D-CA) are also expected to present opening statements to the Task Force Tuesday morning.

House Subcommittee Hearing on
Domestic Marketings, Consumer
Affairs and Nutrition
August 3, 1983

On Wednesday, August 3, the House Agricultural Subcommittee chaired by Leon Paretta, will hold hearings on Hunger in America. Mayor Morial (D-New Orleans) will testify for the U.S. Conference of Mayors. His testimony will highlight the increased hunger demand in America, the local government's inability to finance food assistance programs and the cutback in condiments available. Ms. Mary Jarrett, Assistant Secretary, Food and Consumer Services, or Mr. John Bode, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Food and Consumer Services, Department of Agriculture will testify for the Administration.

Conclusion

--The next two days will probably produce negative media coverage of the Hunger Issue. We should be sensitive to the Administration position being taken before the U.S. Conference of Mayors and House Agriculture Subcommittee.

--This issue is rapidly becoming a Democratic attack point. We need to develop an immediate proactive initiative on the Hunger Issue. In order to avoid a further deterioration of the Administration's fairness perception.

--A broader working group needs to be formed to coordinate and oversee all activities, including press relations, surrounding this potentially damaging issue.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 21, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR JAMES A. BAKER

FROM: LEE L. VERSTANDIG *lee*

SUBJECT: ARGONNE ELECTRON ACCELERATOR

Governor Jim Thompson (R-Illinois) met with Ed Meese, me, George Keyworth and Ken Cribb on Tuesday, July 19, 1983 to discuss the bid, made by Argonne Laboratory in Illinois, to build an electron accelerator facility. The recommendation made by the Department of Energy to Secretary Hodel favored the SURA Lab in Virginia. Thompson was aware that in all likelihood SURA would receive the contract. He had asked for the meeting with Meese in order to present Argonne's case and thereby satisfy pressure he was receiving in Illinois.

Just prior to the Meese meeting, Thompson was informed that President Hanna Grey of the University of Chicago had withdrawn Argonne's bid. Thompson was informed later in the day that Grey had received a call from George Keyworth. Keyworth is alleged to have told Hanna that he was disturbed that the University of Chicago was attempting to bring political pressure, through Thompson, in order to secure the electron accelerator contract. He is alleged to have said that Illinois would be unsuccessful and would merely delay the project, thereby causing harm to the scientific community in the United States. George urged Hanna to withdraw the Argonne Lab application. Having received this call from the White House, Grey decided not to pursue the matter and withdrew their application.

Thompson, who was aware the meeting with Meese would be pro forma, and that SURA was likely to be selected, was placed in an awkward political position. The press was aware that he was planning to raise the Argonne issue with Meese during his visit to Washington, D.C.

If our office had been contacted, we would have been more than accommodating to George Keyworth's concerns and indicated the full intent of the Thompson visit. However, no contact was made. In addition, Keyworth did not mention his call to Grey during the Meese/Thompson meeting.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 24, 1983



MEMORANDUM FOR JAMES A. BAKER, III

FROM: LEE L. VERSTANDIG *lee*

SUBJECT: U.S. CONFERENCE OF MAYORS ANNUAL MEETING

As you know, the U.S. Conference of Mayors (USCM) held their fifty-first annual meeting in Denver, Colorado on June 11-15, 1983. Given the historic make-up and background of USCM, I was generally very pleased with the final outcome of the conference.

USCM, comprised of mayors of cities over 30,000 in population, is heavily dominated by big-city liberal Democratic mayors from the northeastern and north central states. This year nearly 70 of the 225 mayors attending the meeting were Republican -- the largest turnout ever. While USCM is two-thirds Democratic, the Republicans and conservatives are gaining in strength and impact on both USCM policy and process. This conference vividly reflected that fact!

Resolutions

The most controversial resolution considered during the meeting was entitled, "National Priorities" which called for cuts in defense spending, increased domestic spending for urban programs and postponement of the third year of the tax cut. This resolution was hotly debated during the week throughout the policy process. We established a bipartisan conservative coalition named "Mayors for Economic Recovery" to try and defeat that resolution. The coalition was led by Mayor George Israel of Macon, Georgia who is President of the Republican mayors caucus. Mayor Israel did an extremely effective job in building that coalition, coercing Democrats into joining, and representing the Administration's objections to that resolution.

On the final day of the conference, the resolution was finally approved by a vote of 53-44. However, the vote was one of the closest in the history of the conference and was the over-riding story which came out of the meeting. Clearly, the conservative coalition was successful in blunting criticism

of the Administration and, most importantly, making it known that mayors were not united on the issue. Despite our efforts to keep Republican and conservative mayors at the conference through the final day's General Session vote, many had to return home and thus the Administration's view was not able to prevail. This is a strategic problem we will work on for all future public interest group meetings.

Nominations

Possibly more important in the long-term of this conference and our efforts was the election of several Republicans to leadership positions within USCM. Mayor Jim Inhofe (R-Tulsa) along with several other Republicans played an active role in the nominations process. Of the total nine leadership slots open, Republicans were elected to five of them. Elected Republicans were:

Bob Isaac, Colorado Springs, CO
Dennis Champine, Aurora, CO
Ruth Nicholson, Garland, TX
Dick Berkley, Kansas City, MO
George Voinovich, Cleveland, OH

Never in USCM history have so many seats gone to Republicans!

Administration Participation

White House Intergovernmental Affairs staff were actively involved throughout the five days of the meeting. Additionally, twelve intergovernmental representatives of departments and agencies were present and served as valuable support throughout the conference. C.A. Howlett, my new Special Assistant to the President with responsibilities for mayors, and I met in private sessions with forty mayors Republicans and Democrats. We also made presentations to the National Conference of Republican Mayors; arranged private sessions with two cabinet secretaries and Republican Mayors' Conference leadership; and conducted an informal press discussion with several national and local press correspondents. The purpose of the private meetings was to develop information on which to base the IGA three and six month plans which will be completed by June 30, 1983. The direct offer of mayoral input into this process was both valuable and very well received by the mayors.

Additionally, while the Administration was well-represented with three cabinet secretaries participating in the conference, many mayors, both Republican and Democrat, expressed concern or disappointment with their presentations and/or participation. I would be pleased to discuss this with you further at your convenience.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON



June 24, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR JAMES A. BAKER III

FROM: LEE L. VERSTANDIG *lee*
SUBJECT: SPECIAL ELECTION HELD IN RHODE ISLAND
ON JUNE 21, 1983

I just wanted to make sure you're aware that the GOP scored a rather extraordinary victory in a special election held this past Tuesday for the Rhode Island State Senate. In a 50 seat chamber, we tripled our numbers, going from 7 seats to 21 seats, and bringing us within striking distance of control.

Nine of the Republican winners are women.

CC: Ed Rollins

*I have written a letter
of congratulations to them today.*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 3, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR JAMES A. BAKER III
FROM: RICHARD S. WILLIAMSON
SUBJECT: ACIR

Rich

Per our discussion at breakfast yesterday, I would like to be re-appointed as a member of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. I am a member of no other boards or commissions.

ACIR is a bipartisan commission that pursues academic issues related to intergovernmental relations/federalism.

There are three executive department appointees. Currently, they are Jim Watt, Sam Pierce, and myself. Lee Verstandig should be appointed to one of these slots. Jim Watt wants to get off the Commission. Sam Pierce has shown little interest in it. (I believe Sam has only made "drop-byes" at two meetings of ACIR in two and a half years). I would like either the Watt or Pierce slot.

Like most commissions, ACIR is a low profile operation. My reappointment would attract no notice. It would allow me to continue to keep up on developments in an issue area of great interest to me and, hopefully, allow me to make a contribution.

Recognizing that you can easily do this, I hope you will.

Thanks.

*JH,
JAB SAYS he would
DEFINITELY like this
IF NOT POSSIBLE PLS. LET ME
KNOW - OTHERWISE I will
ASSUME IT'S DONE -
THANKS -
MDT
6/16*

May 16, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR JAMES A. BAKER, III
MICHAEL K. DEEVER

FROM: RICHARD S. WILLIAMSON *Rich*

SUBJECT: FEC RULING TO LIMIT INDEPENDENT EXPENDITURES
BY PACS ON BEHALF OF PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES

As the attached articles note, the Federal Election Commission ruled yesterday, in a 5-to-1 vote (Joan Aikens dissenting), that PACs may spend no more than \$1,000 on behalf of Presidential candidates in the general election if those candidates accept public campaign financing.

Yesterday's ruling by the FEC was in response to a request for an advisory opinion from the National Conservative Political Action Committee and The Fund for a Conservative Majority. (Draft Advisory Opinion Attached.)

The Commission made a similar ruling in 1980 but a federal court ruled that the law itself was unconstitutional and was upheld by the Supreme Court in a 4-to-4 tie vote. NCPAC and FCM are expected to challenge yesterday's FEC ruling in Federal court.

U.S. Senate and House races are not affected by yesterday's ruling since they do not receive public financing.

The impact of the FEC ruling on Presidential campaigns in 1984 is difficult to gauge. It is important to note that over \$12 million was spent in support of Ronald Reagan's candidacy in 1980. Those independent expenditures were in addition to the \$29.5 million that Reagan and Carter each received in public funds to finance their campaigns. It is arguable, that the advantages of incumbency (I.D., Media Access, etc.) make the \$1,000 limitation less damaging to an incumbent than a challenger. In addition, several other related issues have been left unresolved. For instance, the FEC ruling did not deal with the issue of whether the \$1,000 limit applies to independent expenditures in opposition to rather than on behalf of a presidential candidate.

Frank Fahrenkopf is having RNC staff do a more detailed analysis. We will get more to you by early this week.

ATTACHMENTS



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

May 4, 1983

MEMORANDUM TO: The Commission

THROUGH: B. Allen Clutter *BAC*
Staff Director

FROM: Charles N. Steele *CN*
N. Bradley Litchfield *NBL*

SUBJECT: Draft AO 1983-10 and 1983-11

Attached is a proposed draft of both the subject advisory opinions. Two separate opinions are proposed for final issuance. The only difference will be in the names of the requestor committees.

We request that this draft be placed on the agenda for May 12, 1983.

Attachment

83 MAY 4 P12: 14

RECEIVED
FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
MAY 4 1983

AGENDA ITEM

For Meeting of: 5-12-83

Agenda Item No: _____

Exhibit No: _____

J. Curtis Herge, Esq.
Sedam & Herge
8300 Greenboro Drive
McLean, Virginia 22102

Dear Mr. Herge:

This responds to your letter dated March 17, 1983, requesting an advisory opinion concerning application of 26 U.S.C. §9012(f) to your client, National Conservative Political Action Committee ("NCPAC"), a multicandidate political committee.

Your letter sets forth the following factual situation. NCPAC expects that President Reagan will be nominated in 1984 by the Republican Party for re-election to the office of President and has publicly announced its intention to make expenditures on behalf of President Reagan's re-election. For purposes of this request, NCPAC assumes that President Reagan will be certified by the Commission as eligible to receive, and will in fact receive, Federal funds in 1984 under the Presidential Election Campaign Fund Act ("the Fund Act"). NCPAC will not at any time be an authorized committee with respect to President Reagan.

According to the request, NCPAC proposes to make expenditures to further Mr. Reagan's re-election; such expenditures would be of the kind which, if made by President Reagan's authorized campaign committee, would constitute qualified campaign expenses of such committee. NCPAC proposes to make these expenditures in amounts exceeding \$1,000 and throughout the United States, including the District of Columbia. In view of the foregoing factual representations, the Commission assumes that NCPAC's expenditures are proposed to be made at a

date after President Reagan receives Federal funds in 1984 pursuant to the Fund Act. NCPAC also asks the Commission to assume that its expenditures on behalf of President Reagan's re-election would constitute "independent expenditures" as defined in 2 U.S.C. §431(17) and Commission regulations at 11 CFR 109.1.

The specific issue raised by your request is whether NCPAC's proposed expenditures, under the circumstances and assumptions set forth, are limited by 26 U.S.C. §9012(f)(1) to an aggregate amount not exceeding \$1,000. The Commission concludes that the proposed expenditures are so limited by 26 U.S.C. §9012(f)(1).

The cited §9012(f)(1) provides, in pertinent part:

it shall be unlawful for any political committee which is not an authorized committee with respect to the eligible candidates of a political party for President and Vice President in a presidential election knowingly and willfully to incur expenditures to further the election of such candidates, which would constitute qualified campaign expenses if incurred by an authorized committee of such candidates, in an aggregate amount exceeding \$1,000.

By its terms, the quoted provision limits NCPAC to \$1,000 of expenditures that further the election of President Reagan, assuming he is an "eligible candidate" under the Fund Act when any such expenditure is incurred, and assuming further that the expenditure is of the kind that would constitute a "qualified campaign expense" if made by an authorized campaign committee of President Reagan. See, Federal Election Commission v. Americans For Change, 512 F.Supp. 489 (D.D.C. 1980), (three judge court), and the following discussion in this advisory opinion.

The terms "eligible candidate" and "qualified campaign expense" delineate the applicability of §9012(f)(1) in several respects. As defined in 26 U.S.C. §9002(4), an "eligible candidate" means the candidate of a political party for President (or Vice President) who has met all applicable conditions for eligibility to receive payments under the Fund Act. These conditions are specified in 26 U.S.C. §9003. With respect to a candidate nominated by a major political party, one of the significant eligibility conditions in §9003 is the occurrence of that candidate's nomination. See 26 U.S.C. §9003(b) and §9002(2)(A). The term "qualified campaign expense" is also used in §9012(f)(1) thereby indicating that to be the equivalent of a "qualified campaign expense" incurred by the authorized committee of an eligible presidential candidate, a §9012(f)(1) expenditure must be incurred within the expenditure report period.^{1/} It may, however, be made before that period if incurred for property, services, or facilities to be used during such period. 26 U.S.C. §9002(11)(B); see generally 26 U.S.C. §9002(11) which sets forth other requirements of a qualified campaign expense. Accordingly,

^{1/} The expenditure report period for a major party candidate begins on the date of the candidate's nomination by a major party if that date is before September 1 of the presidential election year. The period ends 30 days after the November general election. See 26 U.S.C. ~~§9012~~(12)(A).

§9002

the question of whether NCPAC's proposed expenditures are subject to the §9012(f) limit would be determined with reference to the above cited provisions of the Fund Act.

By reference to the decision Federal Election Commission v. Americans for Change, 512 F.Supp. 489 (D.D.C. 1980), (three-judge court), aff'd by an equally divided Court, 455 U.S. 129 (1982), this advisory opinion request appears to suggest that the district court's decision vitiates the continuing "applicability and effect of 26 U.S.C. §9012(f) (1) to the factual situation" presented in the request. The cited district court decision found that §9012(f) prohibited certain expenditures made by various unauthorized political committees in 1980 on behalf of the election of then presidential candidate Ronald Reagan; the court then held, however, that §9012(f) was unconstitutional. On January 19, 1982, the Supreme Court affirmed the judgment of the district court by an equally divided Court, Justice O'Connor not participating.

While the Court's decision effectively concludes the civil litigation in FEC v. AFC, supra, the equally divided nature of the Court's affirmance leaves the issue of the constitutionality of §9012(f) still unresolved. Moreover, since the Court's affirmance of the decision below was by an equally divided Court, it has no precedential effect. The operative principle is that "nothing is settled" by such a 4-4 split, Ohio ex rel. Eaton v.

Price, 364 U.S. 263, 264 (1960).^{2/} Such an affirmance does not indicate any approval of the reasoning of the court below, nor does it even stand for the proposition that the result reached below was correct. See, Trans World Airlines v. Hardison, 432 U.S. 63, 73 n.8 (1977); Neil v. Biggers, 409U.S.188 (1972). The Court has long held that "the principle of law involved not having been agreed upon by a majority of the court sitting prevents the case from becoming an authority for the determination of other cases, either in this or in inferior courts." Hertz v. Woodman, 218 U.S. 20~~9~~, 213-14 (1910).

Given the law regarding the nature of equally divided Supreme Court affirmances and the foregoing statutory analysis, the Commission concludes that NCPAC's proposed expenditures would be subject to the \$1,000 limitation of 26 U.S.C. §9012(f)(1).

This response constitutes an advisory opinion concerning application of the Act, or regulations prescribed by the Commission, to the specific transaction or activity set forth in your request. See 2 U.S.C. §437f.

Sincerely yours,

Danny L. McDonald
Chairman for the
Federal Election Commission

^{2/} Id. at 263-64, where Justice Brennan wrote: "The judgment of the Ohio Supreme Court in this case is being affirmed ex necessitate, by an equally divided Court. Four of the Justices participating are of opinion that ~~the~~^{the} judgment should be affirmed, while we four think it should be reversed. Accordingly, the judgment is without force as precedent." See also United States v. Pink, 315 U.S. 203, 216 (1942).

NCPAC gets \$1,000 top on donation to Reagan

By Wesley Pruden
WASHINGTON TIMES STAFF

The Federal Election Commission yesterday told the National Conservative Political Action Committee (NCPAC), which raised \$9 million to spend in last year's congressional elections, that under federal law it could not spend more than \$1,000 in behalf of President Reagan's re-election next year.

The opinion turned on an interpretation of a technicality in appeals court procedures and is certain to be challenged in the courts. If it stands, the FEC ruling would severely restrict the rights of private groups and individuals to participate in the 1984 presidential campaign.

The FEC said such outside contributions, forbidden by a federal law that was unanimously declared unconstitutional by a three-judge lower federal court in 1980, still are forbidden

because the U.S. Supreme Court upheld this lower-court finding by only a split 4-4 vote. Justice Sandra Day O'Connor did not participate.

This decision effectively "concludes the civil litigation," the FEC agreed, because under the law a tie vote in the Supreme Court leaves the lower-court decision standing. But since the court was equally divided, the FEC said, the issue of constitutionality remains unresolved and the decision "has no precedential effect."

Lawyers for NCPAC said they would "proceed immediately against the Federal Election Commission, seeking an injunction forbidding the commission from enforcing its advisory opinion and would ask for a declaratory judgment that the opinion is unconstitutional."

John Terry Dolan, director of NCPAC, called the ruling "an attack on Ronald Reagan and on the First Amendment" and said conservatives who worked to

elect Reagan in 1980 would do so again in 1984.

"We find it appalling that the Federal Election Commission is apparently going to allow labor bosses to spend tens of millions of dollars to defeat Ronald Reagan while they say our efforts to help re-elect Ronald Reagan are illegal."

He was not surprised, Dolan said, because the FEC has "a well-deserved reputation of ignoring federal courts, wasting taxpayers' money and trying to destroy the First Amendment."

Though the FEC opinion would apply to similar liberal and Democratic committees, restricting their rights to contribute to candidates they liked, labor-affiliated committees might be hurt less because the work of union volunteers would not appear to fall under the FEC prohibition. However, four of the 10 biggest-spending political action committees in the 1982 congressional elections were affiliated with unions, and Democrats got most of the PAC money in 1982.

The only dissenting vote to yesterday's 5-1 FEC decision was cast by Joan D. Aikens of Pennsylvania, who was appointed in 1981 by President Reagan. The commission is made up of three Republicans and three Democrats.

THE SUN, Friday, May 13, 1983

FEC votes to limit PACs in presidential races

By Robert Timberg
Washington Bureau of The Sun

Washington — The Federal Election Commission, in a ruling that could have wide-ranging implications, declared yesterday that political action committees may not spend millions of dollars next year to promote presidential candidates as they did for President Reagan in 1980.

Instead, on a 5-1 vote, the commission said that independent PACs may spend no more than \$1,000 on behalf of presidential candidates in the general election if those candidates accept public campaign financing — as Mr. Reagan and then-President Jimmy Carter did three years ago.

The commission action does not affect independent spending in House

and Senate campaigns, where public financing is not available, said Fred S. Eiland, an FEC spokesman.

"There's absolutely no question on our part that that's OK as long as it's reported properly," Mr. Eiland said.

Yesterday's ruling came in response to a request for an advisory opinion from the National Conservative Political Action Committee (NCPAC) and the Fund for a Conservative Majority (FCM), both right-wing PACs that have said they intend to make substantial "independent expenditures" for President Reagan next year.

Conservative PACs, including NCPAC and FCM, spent in excess of \$12 million in 1980 to advance Mr. Reagan's candidacy. The biggest in-

See FEC, A10, Col. 6

FEC votes to restrict PAC funds

FEC, from A1

dependent spender for Mr. Reagan that year (about \$4 million, according to Mr. Eiland) was the National Congressional Club, headed by Senator Jesse A. Helms (R, N.C.) and based in Raleigh, N.C.

The money spent independently was in addition to the \$29.5 million that Mr. Reagan, like Mr. Carter, received in public funds to finance his campaign. Mr. Carter had no such independent support, largely because Democrats either did not recognize the implications of a loophole in the law that seemed to permit independent expenditures or chose not to take advantage of it.

Yesterday's ruling is likely to face a court challenge. The commission ruled in much the same manner in 1980, basing its opinion on its interpretation of federal election law.

That opinion was challenged in court, but the spending continued during lengthy litigation. A federal court here finally ruled that the law did ban the large expenditures, but declared that portion of the law itself unconstitutional. The Supreme Court upheld the lower court 4-4, but the tie vote (Justice Sandra Day O'Connor did not participate) did little to clarify the legal confusion.

The FEC, in its ruling yesterday, dealt only with the question of independent expenditures on behalf of a presidential candidate in a general election who accepts public funding.

The commission was silent, however, on several other key issues since, an FEC spokesman explained, they were not asked about them by NCPAC and FCM, the groups soliciting the so-called "advisory opinion."

Thus, it is not known if the \$1,000 limit applies to independent spending in opposition to, rather than on behalf of, a presidential candidate. NCPAC, for example, achieved notoriety by the hard-hitting negative campaigns it has waged since 1980 against liberals, including Senator Paul S. Sarbanes (D, Md.) in 1982.

The commission also said nothing about independent expenditure campaigns either for or against candidates in presidential primaries.

Yesterday's FEC action was foreshadowed earlier this year when the commission voted 5-0 to enforce the disputed \$1,000 limit on a case-by-case basis, Mr. Eiland said.

RONALD W. REAGAN LIBRARY

THIS FORM MARKS THE FILE LOCATION OF ITEM NUMBER _____ LISTED ON THE
WITHDRAWAL SHEET AT THE FRONT OF THIS FOLDER.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 11, 1983



MEMORANDUM FOR JAMES A. BAKER, III

FROM: ALAN F. HOLMER *Alan*

SUBJECT: IMPLEMENTATION OF JOBS BILL

With respect to implementation of the jobs bill (which I raised this morning), it will not be possible to delay the NGA meeting until next week.

However, I've been working with Craig Fuller and Joe Wright to ensure that the presentations which the Governors' staffs receive this Thursday will be impressive and will show our commitment to implementing the jobs bill as quickly as possible. Craig and Joe will also make sure that the Departments and Agencies move quickly to implement the bill.

NGA is satisfied with receiving this "status report" on Thursday, with more detailed and concrete information to follow shortly thereafter. We do not anticipate any negative press fallout.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 2, 1983

MEMORANDUM TO JAMES A. BAKER III

FROM: RICHARD S. WILLIAMSON

Rich

Per our conversation last week, when you return from California I will be gone for a week out of the country on a USIA trip. I will be back in the office on Monday, March 14. Before you make a final decision on the IGA position, I would very much like to sit down and visit with you about the options I put on paper per your request.

Thanks very much. I hope you have had a good time with the Queen.

cc: Margaret Tutwiller

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 8, 1983

JAB
reading file pls.
2/9
MOT

MEMORANDUM FOR MICHAEL K. DEEVER

FROM: RICHARD S. WILLIAMSON

SUBJECT: ATTACHED SCHEDULING REQUEST

Rich

Attached is a copy of a scheduling request which has been submitted by William G. Bowen, President of Princeton University. Bowen requests that the President come to dedicate the Fusion Test Reactor at Princeton on May 5, 1983. This is the first fusion experiment which has the potential of producing more energy than it consumes.

I would like to strongly support Secretary Hodel's recommendation that the President attend this event. We can expect Governor Kean to say nice things about the President. In light of the fact that New Jersey is economically hard-hit and this is an example of a new technological breakthrough, I think it would be a natural for the President's participation.

cc: James A. Baker ✓
William K. Sadleir

January 19, 1983

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

As I believe you have heard from Secretary Hodel, the Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory will dedicate its Tokamak Fusion Test Reactor (TFTR) on Thursday, May 5, 1983. I am writing on behalf of the Trustees of the University and the Laboratory to invite your participation in the ceremonies marking this significant milestone for the American fusion program.

As of Christmas Eve, TFTR became the world's first fusion experiment believed to have the potential of producing more energy than it consumes. With continuing support from the Department of Energy, the Laboratory hopes to exceed "breakeven" by 1986, following a sophisticated series of tests and experiments designed to increase our understanding of fusion and to move toward commercial application. The dedication ceremonies would provide a fitting opportunity to underscore our nation's leadership in the areas of science and technology, and its central role in the development of this safe and essentially limitless energy source.

The dedication ceremonies are expected to involve an international audience of scientific, political, corporate, and academic leaders. Since detailed arrangements for the day have not yet been completed, our planning remains flexible and we would want to do all we could to accommodate the constraints of your schedule. We hope very much that you will be able to participate.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

William G. Bowen

WGB/mst

bcc: H. Furth/J. Clark/M. Shoaf