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WASHINGTON

August 18, 1982

FOR:

EDWIN L. HARPER

FROM:

STEPHEN H. GALEBACH 514

SUBJECT:

Government-Initiated Registration of

Persons Who Refuse to Register for Draft

Question: For persons who refuse to register for the draft, can the government simply register them on its own initiative when it possesses their name, social security number, and address?

Answer:

- 1. As a question of law, the answer is Yes. There is no legal or Constitutional impediment.
- 2. As a matter of policy, however, the Department of Justice has considered this course and rejected it, on grounds that:
 - a. DOJ wishes to keep the burden on the individual to comply with the law, rather than appearing to take the burden upon the government.
 - b. In cases such as the <u>Eller</u> case in Virginia, automatic registration would give an easy out to a judge who says "register in 90 days or go to jail" but who does not really want to imprison a defiant evader.
 - c. The government <u>did</u> register one person on its own initiative early on, but the person merely changed his address, thus placing himself once again in noncompliance with the law.

(This information obtained from the Chief, Section for General Litigation and Legal Advice in the Criminal Division, DOJ: Larry Lippe).

WASHINGTON

August 18, 1982

FOR:

JONATHAN C. ROSE

Assistant Attorney General

FROM:

WILLIAM P. BARR

Acting Executive Secretary

Cabinet Council on Legal Policy

SUBJECT: CCLP Meeting on Bankruptcy Court Jurisdiction

As we have discussed, it is imperative that we move ahead rapidly in proposing legislation to remedy the defects in the jurisdiction of the bankruptcy courts. The Supreme Court's stay expires on October 4, 1982. We must formulate our position and be ready to propose legislation in the first week of September when Congress returns from recess.

This is to confirm that Justice Department will complete the decision memorandum on this issue and transmit it to the Office of Cabinet Affairs by close-of-business on Wednesday, August 25.

After Cabinet Affairs has received the papers, it will schedule a CCLP meeting at the earliest possible time, unless it is determined that a Presidential decision memorandum will suffice.

WASHINGTON August 20, 1982

FOR:

EDWIN L. HARPER

FROM:

MICHAEL M. UHLMANN

SUBJECT:

Freeing Seized Boats to Join the Fight on Drugs

I. Question

When the government seizes boats and aircraft used to transport drugs, can we deploy such craft in the fight against drugs by U.S. or South American authorities?

Also, can we expedite the process of gaining clear title to the boats and aircraft?

II. Nature of the Problem

- A. The government does use some of the craft that are seized by drug enforcement authorities. However, the government can only use such craft after it gains clear legal title.
- B. In order to gain title, a forfeiture proceeding is necessary. Under long-established principles of property law, the government cannot use seized craft during the pendency of forfeiture proceedings.
- C. There are two types of forfeiture proceedings:
 - An administrative proceeding that involves publication of notice in newspapers and can be completed within several months.
 - A judicial proceeding involving a full-scale civil case instituted by a U.S. Attorney in federal district court, which may require years to conclude.
- D. Under current statutory law (19 U.S.C. Section 1607), a judicial proceeding is required whenever the seized property is worth over \$10,000. Even if the property is worth less than this figure, the owner can demand a full-scale judicial proceeding by posting \$250 bond.
- E. The current statutory scheme means a drawn-out federal court case for virtually all craft that could be usefully redeployed by the government.

III. What Can Be Done

A. Our Omnibus Crime Bill addresses this problem.

The Bill:

- o Allows the speedier administrative proceeding for craft worth up to \$100,000.
- o Requires that, for craft worth less than \$100,000, the owner must post bond worth 10% of the value of the craft in order to demand a judicial proceeding.

Senator Thurmond has reintroduced this Bill and had it placed on the Senate calendar. A floor vote is possible in September.

B. The problem of delays in forfeiture proceedings under current law has been generally addressed by the CCLP Drug Supply Reduction Working Group chaired by Giuliani of DOJ, and has also been addressed by an ad hoc working group within DOJ. Given the limitations imposed by current law, there does not appear to be a handy way to speed up the process. But I have asked Giuliani to give it another look.

OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT

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Remarks:

staffing neurorandom to Roger Porter and MIKE Uhlmann was sent out under with ID 090040PD

Please return this tracking sheet with your response.

Edwin L. Harper Assistant to the President for Policy Development (x8515)

WASHINGTON

August 10, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM BARR

FROM:

EDWIN L. HARPER

SUBJECT:

Freeing Seized Boats to Join the Fight on Drugs

The Vice President mentioned today to the President that the Federal Government has custody of many boats and aircraft seized while illegally being used to transport drugs. The question is couldn't we redeploy these boats and utilize them in the fight against drugs either by U.S. authorities or by South American authorities short on equipment?

The Vice President mentioned that there were problems in terms of getting clear title to the equipment and that this sometimes consumed a great deal of time.

Would you check into this matter and give me a reading on whether or not there is something we can do to expedite this.

WASHINGTON

August 23, 1982

FOR:

EDWIN L. HARPER

FROM:

MICHAEL M. UHIMANN

SUBJECT: CCLP Action on Bankruptcy

(Ref. 090666)

Cabinet Affairs has given DOJ an August 25 (Wednesday) deadline for the decision memo on bankruptcy.

Attached is a memo from Bill Barr to Jonathan Rose. As indicated there, our objective should be to have proposed legislation ready to transmit to Congress when it returns on September 8. (You may recall that the Supreme Court's stay expires on October 4, and we must have some visible sign of progress if we hope to have it extended.)

The Attorney General returns from his vacation on August 25, the same day the decision memo is due. At that time, we will have the option of promptly holding a CCLP meeting without the President or forwarding a decision memo to the President in California.

In the meantime, we have asked Rose to prepare alternative draft bills for the two basic options -- an Article I court and an Article III court.

If we are to meet our deadline, we are going to have to get more action out of Justice than we have been able to get over the past six weeks. In mid-July, Dick Hauser and I met with Rose and Paul McGrath to discuss this issue. It was agreed then that Rose was to take soundings on the Hill and that DOJ would complete its internal deliberations on the issue within about two weeks. Despite continuous prodding, it appears we have gotten little action on either of these fronts. When DOJ was pressed for a substantive CCLP meeting in early August on this matter, what we got was an "informational" meeting on August 5. Since that time, Bill Barr has pressed hard for a decision memo and a substantive CCLP meeting. The AG has been on vacation, and Rose appears to have spent a week at the ABA convention. Now that he is back, he says he needs at least until August 25 to take soundings on the Hill and to prepare the decision memo.

WASHINGTON

August 18, 1982

FOR:

JONATHAN C. ROSE

Assistant Attorney General

FROM:

WILLIAM P. BARR

Acting Executive Secretary

Cabinet Council on Legal Policy

SUBJECT: CCLP Meeting on Bankruptcy Court Jurisdiction

As we have discussed, it is imperative that we move ahead rapidly in proposing legislation to remedy the defects in the jurisdiction of the bankruptcy courts. The Supreme Court's stay expires on October 4, 1982. We must formulate our position and be ready to propose legislation in the first week of September when Congress returns from recess.

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OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT

TE: 8/17/82	ACTION/	CONCURR	ENCE/COMMENT DUE BY:	-	8/19/8
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ADMINISTRATION					

Remarks:

WHen will CCLP finish on Bankruptcy position? Need to have a position and strategy FAST!

THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

AUG 1 6 1982

CABINET AFFAIRS STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE:	8-16-82	NUMBER:		DUE BY:		
				LICY Minutes - August 5		
		ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
	Vice President State Treasury Defense Attorney General Interior Agriculture Commerce Labor HHS HUD Transportation Energy Education Counsellor OMB CIA	0 00000000000000000		Baker Deaver Clark Darman (For WH Staffing) Harper Jenkins F. Fielding C. Turner		000000000000000000000000000000000000000
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REMARKS: Attached for your information are the minutes of the August 5 meeting of the CCLP.

RETURN TO: Craig L. Fuller Assistant to the President for Cabinet Affairs

Becky Norton Dunlop

Director, Office of

Cabinet Affairs 456-2800

WASHINGTON

CABINET COUNCIL ON LEGAL POLICY

10:00 a.m.

August 5, 1982

Room 330 OEOB

AGENDA

- Immigration Legislation (CM#210)
- Bankruptcy Court Jurisdiction after Northern Pipeline Construction Co. v. Marathon Pipeline Co. (CM#283)
- 3. CCLP Working Group on Drug Supply Reduction (CM#224)

MINUTES CABINET COUNCIL ON LEGAL POLICY

August 5, 1982 10:00 a.m., Room 330 OEOB

Attendees: See attached list.

Immigration Reform Legislation (CM #210)

As an informational item, David Hiller, Associate Deputy Attorney General, briefed the Council on the status of the pending immigration reform legislation (S.2222).

Mr. Hiller reported that the bill is on the Senate calendar and is among those items that the Senate leadership is trying to act on before the August recess. He indicated that the House's counterpart bill was out of subcommittee but that Chairman Rodino will await Senate action before taking the bill up in full committee.

Mr. Hiller reported on ongoing efforts to obtain the Administration's three amendments which the CCLP decided to pursue at its June 28, 1982, meeting.

- a. Mr. Hiller was optimistic about our chances for achieving an amendment that would tighten the terms of legalization. He reported that, so far, 45 Senators would support this measure.
- b. We are making less headway with an amendment that modifies language seeming to require a national ID system and provides for legislative veto. Mr. Hiller reported that Senator Simpson is actively resisting this change and that, to date, only 16 Senators have expressed support for such an amendment.
- c. Senator Kennedy has introduced the Administration's amendment on the confidentiality of asylum hearings. Mr. Hiller thought adoption likely.

The Council questioned Mr. Hiller about the details of our legislative strategy and the outlook. Various ways of obtaining favorable consideration of our amendments and of moving the legislation along were also suggested and discussed.

2. Bankruptcy Court Jurisdiction

As an informational item, Assistant Attorney General Jonathan Rose briefed the Council on the Supreme Court's recent decision in Northern Pipeline Construction Co. v. Marathon Pipe Line Co., a case in which the Court invalidated the broad grant of jurisdiction made to bankruptcy courts by the Bankruptcy Act of 1978.

Mr. Rose advised the Council that the court had stayed its order until October 4, 1982, but that, unless Congress has reconstituted the bankruptcy courts by that time, those courts will cease to function. The Attorney General expressed the hope that the Supreme Court would extend its stay if there was some visible sign of progress in the Congress.

Mr. Rose outlined the three main options being considered by the Department of Justice: (1) returning to the pre-1978 system with referees serving as adjuncts to the district court; (2) keeping the existing system but narrowing the courts' jurisdiction; and (3) elevating bankruptcy courts to Article III courts with over 200 new Article III judges.

Mr. Rose suggested that the situation may provide an opportunity to get Congress to address the needs of the judiciary generally and to consider pending proposals to increase district and circuit court judgeships.

Secretary Schweiker stated that he did not like the third option -- creating over 200 new Article III bankruptcy judges. Mr. Fielding pointed out that the newly-created Claims Court might run into the same problem as the bankruptcy court. Secretary Watt stressed the importance of a bill that would restrict venue in the District of Columbia in suits against the U.S.

Working Group on Drug Supply Reduction (CM #224)

Associate Attorney General Rudy Guiliani gave an update briefing on the CCLP Working Group on Drug Supply Reduction. He indicated that the Group's five task forces had prepared draft papers that will be ready for consideration by the Council shortly.

Mr. Guiliani reported on: (1) the progress of the South Florida Task Force; (2) the creation of Law Enforcement Coordination Committees; and (3) the involvement of the FBI in handling drug offenses.

There was discussion about the large drug harvest in California and the possibility of urging an aggressive eradication program in that State prior to November.

The Attorney General concluded the meeting by stressing the importance of getting the Administration's Crime Package to the Senate floor.

The meeting adjourned at 11:10 a.m.

CABINET COUNCIL ON LEGAL POLICY

August 5, 1982

PARTICIPANTS

The Attorney General, Chairman Pro Tempore

Secretary Watt Secretary Donovan Secretary Schweiker Fred Fielding, Counsel to the President Edwin Harper, Assistant to the President for Policy Development Loren Smith, Chairman, Administrative Conference of the U.S. Under Secretary Hovde (Representing Secretary Pierce) Admiral James Gracey, Commandant of the U.S. Coast Guard (Representing Secretary Lewis) Peter Wallison, General Counsel (Representing Secretary Regan) Sherman Unger, General Counsel (Representing Secretary Baldrige). R. Tenney Johnson, General Counsel (Representing Secretary Edwards)

Diego Assencio, Assistant Secretary for Consular Affairs (Representing Secretary Shultz)

William Barr, Acting Executive Secretary
Becky Norton Dunlop, Director, Office of Cabinet Affairs

For Presentation:

Jonathon Rose, Assistant Attorney General
Office of Legal Policy
Rudolph Giuliani, Associate Attorney General
David Hiller, Associate Deputy Attorney General

Additional Attendees:

Kenneth Cribb, Jr., Assistant Counsellor to the President

James Cicconi, Special Assistant to the President and Special

Assistant to the Chief of Staff

Approlise Anderson, Associate Director, Office of Management as

Annelise Anderson, Associate Director, Office of Management and Budget

David Platt, Office of the Vice President
Richard Williams, White House Drug Office
Dan Leonard, White House Drug Office
Charlie Smith, Office of Planning and Evaluation
Michael Guhin, National Security Council
Alan Nelson, Immigration and Naturalization Service
Jim Medas, Office of Intergovernmental Affairs

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 23, 1982

FOR:

EDWIN L. HARPER

FROM:

MICHAEL M. UHLMANN ω

SUBJECT:

Letter from Symington to Deaver re

Youth Service Opportunity Bill

(Ref. 090734)

Jim Symington's note is a short cover letter, apparently transmitting a legislative proposal for some type of youth corps. Having received only the cryptic cover note without the enclosure, I cannot comment intelligently on the proposal itself.

I gather that Symington's idea is to create something akin to a domestic Peace Corps, or perhaps a latter-day CCC. Such ideas are not new, of course, and may even have a certain merit under particular social conditions. But no matter how it's done, it's likely to be a very big-ticket item.

In any event, if you think the Symington memo has provisional merit, CCHR would probably be the best body to consider it.

OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT

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Remarks:

Please comment on the attached.

August 18, 1982

Dear Jim:

Thanks for the clipping from the Congressional Record. I found your idea very interesting, and have taken the liberty of passing it on to Ed Harper.

I appreciate your thoughtfulness.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL K. DEAVER Assistant to the President Deputy Chief of Staff

The Honorable James W. Symington Suite 400 1700 K Street, N.W. Washington, D. C. 20006 JAMES W. SYMINGTON
SUITE 400
1700 K STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

July 27, 1982

Dear Mike,

This is an idea whose time seems to come and go. Perhaps a Commission of citizens of mixed but relevant backgrounds could at least examine its contours and possibilities. A Presidential Commission, that is.

My idea was to develop a Youth Service Opportunity Bill - non-compulsive, but attractive enough to create peer-pressure to join rather than avoid. Military service would be a shorter commitment than non-military.

Whether it is appropriate, per se, or timely, I know not, but thought I'd subject it to your cyclopic eye.

With best,

ames W. Symington

The Honorable Michael Deaver Assistant to the President and Deputy Chief of Staff The White House Washington, D.C. 20500

Enclosure

Haristinia Charles

THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

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MICHAEL K. DEAVER Assistant to the President Deputy Chief of Staff

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WASHINGTON

August 23, 1982

FOR:

EDWIN L. HARPER

FROM:

MICHAEL M JUMEMANN

SUBJECT:

Complaint Processing Resources

(Ref. 085424)

We have discussed Horowitz's proposal with Mel Bradley. Mel's comments are set forth in his August 11 memo to you, a copy of which is attached.

Also attached is a proposed memo from you to Horowitz on this topic.

THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

August 23, 1982

FOR:

MICHAEL HOROWITZ

FROM:

EDWIN L. HARPER

SUBJECT: Complaint Processing Resources

I have reviewed your July 23rd memo on Complaint Processing Resources and agree that your proposal for consolidating resources in EEOC makes sense.

We should be careful not to let word of this proposal get out prematurely.

Attached is a memo from Mel Bradley commenting on the proposal. I think the points he raises are good ones, and you should bear them in mind as you proceed.

THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

August 11, 1982

FOR: ED HARPER

FROM: MEL BRADLEY W

SUBJ: Complaint Processing Resources

The current complaint process appears to be inefficient and affords less real chance of successful mediation of Federal employee legitimate claims of discrimination. However, since this issue will be viewed as a civil rights issue by the public, regardless of our intention or obvious need to improve the current system, this may be viewed as another attempt by the Administration to diminish the enforcement and protections guaranteed by law and executive order. It is my opinion that this proposal should be framed in terms of one which strengthens the enforcement of the law for Federal employees. The resource savings should be identified as a positive by-product of the proposal.

I support the proposal principle, however, I think we should be careful not to give EEOC more responsibilities without adequate, additional funding at a time when it is experiencing difficulty doing its job now. I think it's essential that the Chairman of EEOC is "on board" and participates as this initiative is being developed.

OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT

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Remarks:

ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

Please discuss this with Mel Bradley. Let's be careful that copies of this memo not be spread around prematurely.

. Please return this tracking sheet with your response.

Edwin C. Harper
Assistant to the President
for Policy Development
(x6515)

WASHINGTON

August 4, 1982

FOR:

HARPER

FROM:

SUBJECT:

Domplaint Processing Resources

(Ref. 085424)

KUE 0 8 1982

Het a Bradley answer.

Mike Uhlmann and I think that Horowitz's proposal for consolidating complaint-processing resources in EEOC is on the right track. If Mel Bradley does not see a significant political downside, we recommend continuing along the lines suggested.

base discuss This with pre maturel

OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: Complaint Processing Resources B/3/82 B/3/								
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Remarks:

ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

Please comment on the attached.

Please return this tracking sheet with your response.

Edwin L. Harper
Assistant to the President
for Policy Development
(x6515)



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

July 23, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR: Dave Stockman

FROM: Mike Horowitz

SUBJECT: Complaint Processing Resources

In the Civil Rights Weekly Activity Report for July 2, it was noted that, by using the resources saved through reforms in Federal complaint process, "it may be possible to strengthen EEOC and make a substantial dent in its notorious private sector backlog within existing resources". This responds to your request for a summary of the possibilities.

Background and issues.

--The attached resource summary details agencies' estimates of resources they will devote to processing complaints against themselves in FY 1983. Expenditure estimates are conservative, as, for the most, they include only direct salary expenses (and not space and other support costs).

--EEO counseling at most agencies (as at OMB) is performed on a part time basis. Therefore, any resource transfer would concentrate on resources devoted to processing formal complaints. This is largely performed by full time EEO staff, or by personnel with other skills readily usable by EEOC (e.g., investigators and attorneys).

--Agencies estimate that they will devote 1001 professional work years to complaint processing in FY 1983 (and, based on a ratio of 1 clerical to every 5 professional workyears, we estimate 200 clerical workyears). The EEOC estimates that it could perform this function with 639 professional FTE's (including supervisors) and 130 clerical FTE's.

--At the close of FY 1981, the EEOC had 3,412 permanent full time positions and an inventory of 37,700 private sector charges to be processed; at the President's requested level of 3,278 permanent full time positions in FY 1983, this inventory is projected to increase to 49,600 charges. In addition, Clarence Thomas's emphasis on "quality processing" will mean that charges that may in the past have been closed through quick "split the difference" settlements will proceed to decisions on their merits. This will reduce the number of complaints that can be closed with existing

resources, increasing the inventory. The predictable result will be charges that, under the President's budget and Thomas' stewardship, previous progress toward eliminating the notorious EEOC backlog has been reversed.

--Alternatives for transferring resources to EEOC pose potential difficulties. Transferring personnel would be most difficult logistically, and would be resisted by many involved. EEOC would be required to deal with personnel problems now dispersed among the agencies, and administrative problems such as grade structure. However, simply subtracting the necessary funding from agency budgets and transferring it to EEOC's would necessitate RIFs (affecting mostly minorities, women, or handicapped personnel) which could prove politically difficult. Both alternatives would require strong Administration support for OMB in all phases of the resource transfer process. Agencies would seek to hide or reprogram the resources involved. However, if insufficient resources were transferred, EEOC would be required to divert personnel from private sector complaints, increasing the backlog and other existing problems.

Conclusion. I recommend that all on-budget* agency processing resources (including personnel) be transferred to the EEOC, and that any resource "profit" achieved through more efficient processing be devoted to private sector workload (NOTE: given the personnel "headaches" EEOC is likely to inherit, any such "profit" would have to be earned). This would give the EEOC an opportunity to eliminate its private sector shortfall within existing resources; be a high-visibility but low cost Administration civil rights initiative; and provide a practical demonstration of the Administration's contention that increasing workloads can frequently be accommodated by using existing Federal resources more efficiently.

The consolidation and transfer option has been discussed at length in meetings that I have coordinated between representatives of EEOC, OIRA and our Civil Rights office. There is a clear consensus in favor of the option. Implementing the option will require EEOC to issue a new regulation, the issuance of an Executive Order and action by OMB to implement transfers of resources. Clarence Thomas is with us and should be able to move this matter through the full Commission, although some bargaining may be required regarding the number of FTE's to be assigned to EEOC (and the timetable for phasing the function in) as a condition of their acceptance of government-wide internal EEO processing. I am working on a draft Executive Order.

* Due to USPS's legal status, a different strategy (such as investigation of USPS's complaints by EEOC on a reimbursable basis) would be required.

If you agree with the general direction of things, I will begin an informal bargaining process with Thomas.

In the civil rights area nothing is ever certain, but the politics of this matter should not be overwhelming and publication of an NPRM by EEOC should be possible within a month.

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1.	Continue	along	the	lines	discussed	in	the	memo.
		_						

2. See me.

cc: Joe Wright Chris DeMuth Resources currently devoted to Federal complaint processing and counseling. The following resource figures are derived from data submitted by agencies to OMB under circular A-11. They are believed to be conservative, as some components of DOD and the Legislative Branch with known heavy workloads in this area did not report.

Counseling:	1981	1982	1983
Outlays (thousands):	1301	1902	1903
On-budget entities USPS Total	18603.66 6030 24633.66	19013.85 6453 25466.85	19790.3 6905 26695.3
Workyears (Professionals only):			
On-budget entities USPS Total	684 202 971	682 202 884	693 212 905
Processing of Formal Complaints			
Outlays (thousands):			
On-budget entities USPS Total	34033.86 4384 38417.86	36236.8 4777 41013.8	36764 5039 41292
Workyears (Professionals only)	·	,	
On-budget entities USPS	850.9 103 953.9	898.24 103 1001.24	898.91 103 1001.91

WASHINGTON

August 23, 1982

FOR:

EDWIN L. HARPER

FROM:

MICHAEL M. DHLMANN

SUBJECT:

Permitting Federal Contractors to Adopt Flexitime

(Ref. 090680)

Attached is a draft letter from the President to Senator Baker regarding legislation that would permit federal contractors to adopt flexitime.

The issue has been added to the Women's Issue Matrix, as you requested.

The Honorable Howard H. Baker, Jr. Majority Leader United States Senate Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Howard:

I recently signed into law Federal "flexitime" legislation, as set forth in S.2240, that will permit Federal agencies and their employees to enjoy the many demonstrated benefits offered by flexible and compressed work schedules. Not only does this measure represent a significant step forward from the standpoint of the enhanced productivity and employee morale associated with such schedules, but also it provides the necessary flexibility for increasing numbers of women and single heads of households who are entering the workforce.

Currently, there is a serious imbalance in the law which effectively denies these benefits to Federal contractors. While other private sector employers and Federal agencies are required to pay overtime only for hours in excess of 40 per week, Federal contractors must also pay a premium for all hours beyond eight per day. Senator Armstrong has introduced a bill, S.398, which would partially remedy this situation by permitting Federal contractors to implement four 10-hour day workweeks without daily overtime requirements. However, S.398 has been pending before the Labor and Human Resources Committee for more than a year. I believe it important that this inequitable anomoly be remedied fully and promptly.

During the debate on S.2240, Senator Armstrong offered an amendment which would have conformed certain Federal wage-hour rules affecting government contractors with those governing employers in general. The amendment was designed to provide Federal contractors and their employees with the same option of implementing compressed workweeks that is presently enjoyed by others in the private sector and Federal government. For the same reasons that I signed S.2240, I stand firmly in support of Senator Armstrong's efforts to end the disparate treatment of contractors and their employees.

As a Nation, we face challenges on many fronts. Following the concept embodied in Senator Armstrong's amendment, we have an opportunity to save Federal procurement monies, enhance our productivity and affirmatively respond to the changing needs of our workforce. I urge you to take whatever steps you can to bring this matter before the full Senate at the earliest possible date.

Sincerely,

cc: Hon. Orin Hatch

Hon. William Armstrong

Hon. Donald Nickles

OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT

8/17/82	ACTION/	ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 8/24/82					
ECT: Permitting	Federal	Federal Contractors to Adopt Flexitime					
	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI		
HARPER			DRUG POLICY		: 0		
PORTER		X	TURNER				
BARR			D. LEONARD				
BAUER			OFFICE OF POLICY	INFORMA	TION		
BOGGS			GRAY				
BRADLEY			HOPKINS				
CARLESON			PROPERTY REVIEW BOA	RD 🗆			
DENEND			OTHER				
FAIRBANKS							
FERRARA							
GUNN							
B. LEONARD							
MALOLEY							
MONTOYA							
SMITH							
UHLMANN		X					
ADMINISTRATION							

Remarks:

Please draft the letter and return with this memo.

Please add this issue to women's issue matrix.

Edwin L. Harper
Assistant to the President
for Policy Development
(x6515)

WASHINGTON

August 16, 1982

MAR 1 8 1885

FOR:

EDWIN L. HARPER

FROM:

WILLIAM P. BARR WPB

SUBJECT: Permitting Federal Contractors to Adopt Flexitime -An Issue of Potential Interest to Women That Is Also
Economically Sound

1. Pls droft The letter & return with This nums 2. Pls add This issue to women's issue moderix.

Background

Under current law, federal agencies and private sector employers who are <u>not</u> engaged in government contracts are free to adopt flexible workweek schedules for their employees. Such flexible scheduling is consistent with the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) — the statute that governs minimum wages and overtime for federal and private sector employees and that requires overtime pay for only those hours in excess of forty hours per week.

In addition to FLSA requirements, however, government contractors are subject to the Walsh-Healey Act and the Service Contracts Act which, among other things, provide that federal contractors must also pay time-and-one-half overtime for all hours in excess of eight hours per day. The former act applies to contracts in excess of \$10,000 while the latter addresses construction contracts involving more than \$2,000, service contracts in excess of \$2,500, and supply contracts between \$2,500 and \$10,000.

By requiring premium rates to be paid for all hours worked in excess of eight hours per day, these statutes make it prohibitively expensive for government contractors to use compressed, flexible and other alternative workweek schedules.

Issue

Should the Walsh-Healey and Service Contracts Acts be amended to permit federal contractors to adopt flexitime schedules, thus bringing these firms into line with the public sector and the rest of the private sector?

Benefits

The Bureau of the Census reports that, in 1980, 12% of all

full-time, non-farm wage and salary workers were on flexitime or other schedules that permitted them to vary the time their workdays began and ended. It has been estimated that, by the end of the decade, over one-third of the non-farm workforce will be involved in compressed, flexible and other alternative work schedules.

The increasing use of flexitime may provide a number of benefits to empoloyees generally:

- o Increased time at home with family; especially helpful to working mothers.
- o Reduced commuting time and expenses, as well as reduced child-care expenses.
- o In many cases, employee satisfaction has manifested itself in lower absenteeism, reduced turnover, and increased productivity.
- o More effective utilization of capital equipment; reduced start-up/shut-down time; reduced energy requirements.

If federal contractors are permitted to use flexitime schedules, cost savings could result in reductions in the costs of federal procurements.

Legislative Status

During consideration of S.2240, the Federal Flexitime Bill, Senator Armstrong offered a floor amendment that would have amended the Walsh-Healey and Service Contracts Act to permit government contractors to adopt flexible workweek schedules. The floor amendment was tabled 49-46 in what was essentially a procedural vote.

Senator Armstrong's measure (S.398) is now pending in the Labor Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources. Senator Nickles, the subcommittee chairman, supports the bill. It is ready to be reported to the full committee where it is expected that Senator Weicker will try to keep it bottled up.

The chief supporters of this legislation are:

- -- Business Roundtable
- -- National Association of Manufacturers
- -- U.S. Chamber of Commerce
- -- American Electronics Association
- -- numerous other groups; see attached list.

Women's groups appear not to have focused on the issue yet.

Opposition comes from national labor organizations, although numerous local labor groups support the bill. While it is a "test" vote for labor, it is not a high priority item.

Administration Position

On June 16, 1982, Secretary Donovan wrote the Labor Subcommittee supporting Senator Armstrong's bill. (See attached letter.)

Further Action Required

Senator Stevens has promised bill supporters that, if they can get the bill out of full committee, they will get a vote this session. Supporters feel they will win the vote.

Supporters would like the President to write a letter or make a statement in favor of the Armstrong bill, urging quick action on it.

The following companies and organizations are representative of those supporting Senator Armstrong's amendment to the Walsh-Healey Act and Service Contracts Act:

American Apparel Manufacturing Association American Electronics Association American Textile Manufacturers Institute, Inc. Associated Builders and Contractors Associated General Contractors of America Burlington Industries Business Roundtable C.A. Norgren and Company Dow Chemical USA E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Company Electronics Industries Association Motorola, inc. National Association of Manufacturers National Meat Association National Utilities Contractors Association Printing Industries of America Springs Industries TRW, Inc. U.S. Chamber of Commerce United Technologies Corporation Upjohn Company

WASHINGTON

August 23, 1982

FOR:

EDWIN L. HARPER

FROM:

MICHAEL M., UHLMANN

SUBJECT:

Maryland Right to Life Convention -- Request for Steve Galebach to Speak

Maryland Right to Life (MRL) is holding its convention from October 16-18. The convention will include 12 different workshops on a variety of issues. Morton Blackwell has already accepted an invitation to speak at one of the workshops, and his participation has been approved.

One workshop will be on "The Individual, the Family, and the Constitution." Reba Ferris, MRL president, has requested that Steve Galebach speak at this workshop.

Steve is willing to do it and presented a paper on the same topic at the Yale Law School Federalist Society a few months ago.

I recommend you approve Steve's participation.