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Page 1 of 2

ID # 121710

WHITE HOUSE
OFFICE OF RECORDS MANAGEMENT
WORKSHEET

FR

- X-MEDIA
- H-INTERNAL

Name of Document: BRIEFING PAPERS
FOR PRESIDENT'S
SCHEDULED
APPOINTMENTS FOR FEB 10 83

Subject Codes:

P	R	0	0	7	-	0	1
FG		0	1	0	-	0	2
LA		0	0	2	-		
LA		0	0	6	-		
LA		0	0	3	-		
					-		
BE		0	0	3	-		
BE		0	0	4	-		
FI		0	0	1	-	0	2
					-		
					-		
DP		0	0	5	-	0	1
FG		0	0	6	-	0	1
					-		
					-		
					-		
PR		0	0	3	-		
BE		0	0	3	-	0	5
					-		

1) Subject: Meeting with the Cabinet Council
on Economic Affairs to discuss
the Davis-Bacon Act

2) Meeting with the Chief Executive
Officers of various Companies
to discuss the economy and
reduction of government
spending.

3) Meeting with the First Lady's
(East Wing) staff.

4) Meeting with the staff of the Office of
Intergovernmental Affairs.

5) Meeting with the Executive
Committee of the Associated General
Contractors to thank them for

ROUTE TO: (continued)		ACTION		DISPOSITION		
Office/Agency	(Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
RMHENL		RSZ			C	

Referral Note:

**WHITE HOUSE
OFFICE OF RECORDS MANAGEMENT
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Subject: _____
 5) past support and to discuss
 ways to create more jobs in the
 construction industry.

ROUTE TO:		ACTION		DISPOSITION		
Office/Agency	(Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
RMHENL		RSZ			C	

Referral Note:

THE SCHEDULE OF
PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN

The President has seen _____



THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE
Thursday, February 10, 1983

9:00 am (30 min)	<u>Staff Time</u> (Baker, Meese, Deaver)		Oval Office
9:30 am (15 min)	<u>National Security Briefing</u> (Clark)		Oval Office
9:45 am (15 min)	<u>Senior Staff Time</u>		Oval Office
10:00 am (60 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>		Oval Office
11:00 am (60 min)	<u>Cabinet Time</u> (Fuller)	(TAB A)	Cabinet Room
12:00 m (3 hrs)	<u>Lunch and Personal Staff Time</u>		Oval Office
3:00 pm (15 min)	<u>Dropby briefing for Business Leaders</u> (Cavaney)	(TAB B)	Cabinet Room
3:30 pm (30 min)	<u>Administrative Time</u> 1) Rosebush Staff Photo (Rosebush) 2) Williamson Staff photo (Williamson) 3) Photo with Officers of Association of General Contractors (Dole)		Oval Office
4:00 pm (60 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>		Oval Office/ Residence

UNP 2/9/83
4:00 pm

THE SCHEDULE OF
PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN



THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE
Thursday, February 10, 1983

9:00 am (30 min)	<u>Staff Time</u> (Baker, Meese, Deaver)		Oval Office
9:30 am (15 min)	<u>National Security Briefing</u> (Clark) <i>Howard Tischer</i>		Oval Office
9:45 am (15 min)	<u>Senior Staff Time</u>		Oval Office
10:00 am (60 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>		Oval Office
11:00 am (60 min)	<u>Cabinet Time</u> (Fuller)	(TAB A)	Cabinet Room
12:00 m (3 hrs)	<u>Lunch and Personal Staff Time</u>		Oval Office
3:00 pm (15 min)	<u>Dropby briefing for Business Leaders</u> (Cavaney)	(TAB B)	Cabinet Room
3:30 pm (30 min)	<u>Administrative Time</u> <i>col</i> 1) Rosebush Staff Photo (Rosebush) <i>Williamson</i> 2) Williamson Staff photo (Williamson) 3) Photo with Officers of Association of General Contractors (Dole) <i>Small group</i>		Oval Office
			(TAB C)
4:00 pm (60 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>		Oval Office/ Residence

UNP 2/9/83
4:00 pm

THE SCHEDULE OF
PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN

SCF



THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE
Thursday, February 10, 1983

9:05 OVAL

9:00 am (30 min)	<u>Staff Time</u> (Baker, Meese, Deaver)	Oval Office
9:30 am (15 min)	<u>National Security Briefing</u> 9:40 - 9:59 (Clark) <u>HOWARD TEISCHER</u>	Oval Office
9:45 am (15 min)	Senior Staff Time	Oval Office
10:00 am (60 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u> 9:59 -	Oval Office
11:00 am (60 min)	<u>Cabinet Time</u> 11:10 - 11:47 (Fuller) <i>Council on Econ. Affs</i>	Cabinet Room (TAB A)
12:00 m (3 hrs)	<u>Lunch and Personal Staff Time</u> 2:25 - 2:33 <u>BUSH</u>	Oval Office
3:00 pm (15 min)	<u>Droby briefing for Business Leaders</u> 3:02 - (Cavaney) (TAB B) 3:38	Cabinet Room
3:30 pm (30 min)	<u>Administrative Time</u> 3:39 - 1) Rosebush Staff Photo (Rosebush) 2) Williamson Staff photo (Williamson) 3) Photo with Officers of Association of General Contractors (Dole) 3:52 - 4:00	Oval Office (TAB C)
4:00 pm (60 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office/ Residence

4:04 - RESIDENCE

CABINET TIME

February 10, 1983

PARTICIPANTS

- ✓ The President
- ✓ Secretary Weinberger
- ✓ Secretary Block
- ✓ Acting Secretary Donnelly
- ✓ Secretary Dole
- ✓ Edwin Meese III
- ✓ ~~James Baker III~~
- ✓ Edwin Harper
- ✓ Deputy Secretary Dam
(Representing Secretary Shultz)
- ✓ Deputy Secretary McNamar
(Representing Secretary Regan)
- ✓ Deputy Secretary Fiske
(Representing Secretary Baldrige)
- ✓ Under Secretary Hovde
(Representing Secretary Pierce)

- ✓ Richard Darman, Assistant to the President and Deputy to
the Chief of Staff
- ✓ Kenneth Duberstein, Assistant to the President for
Legislative Affairs
- ✓ Craig L. Fuller, Assistant to the President for Cabinet Affairs
- ✓ ~~David Gergen~~, Assistant to the President for Communications
- ✓ Ed Rollins, Assistant to the President for Political Affairs
- ✓ Richard Williamson, Assistant to the President for Inter-
governmental Affairs

- ✓ Becky Norton Dunlop, Director, Office of Cabinet Affairs

- For Presentation:
- ✓ Secretary Donovan

- Additional Attendees:
- ✓ Red Cavaney, Deputy Assistant to the President for Public Liaison
- ✓ Kenneth Cribb, Assistant Counsellor to the President
- ✓ Larry Speakes, Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy
Press Secretary to the President
- ✓ Ken Clarkson, Associate Director, OMB
- ✓ William Niskanen, Member, CEA
- ✓ David Platt, Domestic Policy Adviser, Office of the Vice President

- ✓ Paul McGrath, Assistant Attorney General - Roger Porter
- ✓ Kathy Mendoya, White House Fellow, DOD - Les Denend
- ✓ Diane Vines, White House Fellow, DED - Jim Medas
- Jim Cicconi
- Patricia Small

CABINET TIME

February 10, 1983

PARTICIPANTS

- A*
at 11:00
not
all
affairs
- ✓ The President
 - ✓ Secretary Weinberger
 - ✓ Secretary Block
 - ✓ Acting Secretary Donnelly
 - ✓ Secretary Dole
 - ✓ Edwin Meese III
 - James Baker III
 - ✓ Edwin Harper
 - ✓ Deputy Secretary Dam
(Representing Secretary Shultz)
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- ✓ Kathy Mendoya, White House Fellow, DOD
- ✓ Diane Vines, White House Fellow, DED

Roger Porter
Karna Small
Jim Cicconi
Jim Medar
Les Benard

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 9, 1983

MEETING WITH ASSOCIATED GENERAL CONTRACTORS

DATE: February 10, 1983

LOCATION: Oval Office

TIME: 3:30 - 3:40 PM

FROM: RED CAVANEY

Handwritten notes:
2/10/83
AGC
Cavaney

I. PURPOSE:

To meet the Executive Committee of the Associated General Contractors. AGC officers, in a letter to Dave Stockman, have sent ideas on ways to create additional jobs by speeding up construction programs.

II. BACKGROUND:

The Associated General Contractors have been industry leaders in their support of the President's budget and tax issues, as well as on the highway user fee. The construction industry had been hard hit by past economic conditions, but falling interest rates and the construction anticipated in the user fee are beginning to bring renewed vitality.

III. PARTICIPANTS:

H.C. Heldenfels, President of AGC; Richard S. Pepper, Senior Vice President; Douglas Pitcock, Vice President; and Hubert Beatty, Executive Vice President

IV. PRESS PLAN:

White House Photographer

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS:

3:30 PM Participants enter the Oval Office where you will greet them and pose for photograph.
3:35 PM Brief discussion as per talking points
3:40 PM Participants depart the Oval Office.

Attachments: Talking Points

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

February 10, 1983

The President today announced his intention to nominate John P. Volz to be United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana for the term of four years. This is a reappointment.

Following his graduation from Tulane University School of Law in 1959, he was engaged in the private practice of law in New Orleans until 1961. In 1961-1962, he was an attorney with the Veterans Administration. He served as Assistant District Attorney for New Orleans Parish in 1963-1968; criminal investigator with the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs in 1968-1969; Assistant District Attorney for New Orleans in 1969-1974; and United States Public Defender for New Orleans Parish in 1974-1978. Mr. Volz has served as United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana from 1978 until the present time.

He is married, has three children and resides in New Orleans, Louisiana. He was born April 22, 1935, in New Orleans.

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B

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 9, 1983

CABINET TIME

DATE: FEBRUARY 9, 1983
LOCATION: CABINET ROOM
TIME: 11:00 A.M.

FROM: CRAIG L. FULLER



I. PURPOSE

To discuss the Administration position with respect to reform of the Davis-Bacon Act. In light of the court decision which prohibited DOL from implementing proposed changes by regulation, a determination must be made as to what our position in the near term future should be.

II. BACKGROUND

DOL promulgated regulations last year which would reform the Davis-Bacon Act. A Federal District Court issued a preliminary injunction restraining implementation of the new regulations. A final order issued by Judge Green upheld one reform but ruled against the other three major reforms. The issue to be discussed is: how do we respond to this final order?

III. PARTICIPANTS

Full Cabinet

IV. PRESS PLAN

None

V. SEQUENCE ON EVENTS

Secretary Donovan will be prepared to discuss the issues and the options.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 31, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: CABINET COUNCIL ON ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

SUBJECT: Davis-Bacon Act

The Cabinet Council on Economic Affairs has reviewed the status of the Labor Department's Davis-Bacon regulatory reform package to assess the Administration's position on legislative reform of the Davis-Bacon Act. In view of the important budgetary and employment impacts of the Davis-Bacon law and the political ramifications of any decision to support legislation, Council members agree that the issue merits your attention.

Background

The Davis-Bacon Act, enacted in 1931, requires payment of "prevailing" wages to workers employed on federally financed construction or public works jobs involving contracts in excess of \$2,000. The Secretary of Labor is authorized to determine separate prevailing wage levels for various classes of workers in each city, town, or village in which a federally financed construction or public works activity takes place. Since its enactment, approximately 60 other statutes have incorporated the wage requirements under the Davis-Bacon law. In fiscal year 1982, construction activity covered by the Davis-Bacon Act totalled \$30.3 billion.

During the 1980 election campaign you pledged not to seek repeal of the Davis-Bacon Act. This commitment has been reaffirmed by the Administration on numerous occasions during the last two years. You also indicated that you would support administrative reform of the Act.

The Labor Department's Regulatory Changes

During June 1981 the Cabinet Council recommended and you approved seeking a series of administrative changes in the Davis-Bacon Act regulations. After much public review and comment Secretary Donovan issued final regulations on May 28, 1982. The package of regulatory reforms was estimated to save \$585 million in federal outlays per year. The four most significant changes involved:

- o Increasing from 30 to 50 percent, the minimum percentage of workers in a trade group needed to establish a particular wage as the prevailing wage.

- o Prohibiting the use of urban wage rates to determine prevailing wages in rural communities.
- o Prohibiting the inclusion of previously established prevailing wage rates in the determination of a new prevailing wage.
- o Allowing up to 40 percent of the workers in a classification to be designated as a "helper" on federally financed construction projects.

Legal Challenge

In June 1982 the Building and Construction Trades Department of the AFL-CIO, and several other labor unions, sued the Department to restrain implementation of the final regulations. In July 1982 the Federal District Court for the District of Columbia issued a preliminary injunction restraining implementation of the new regulations.

On December 23, 1982, Judge Harold Greene issued a final order ruling in favor of the Labor Department's regulation changing the 30 percent threshold to a 50 percent threshold. He ruled against the Department's three other major Davis-Bacon regulatory reforms. The unions are almost certain to appeal Judge Greene's decision on the 50 percent threshold.

Issue

How should the Administration respond to the December 23, 1982 final order?

Option 1: Seek an expedited appeal of the Federal District Court's decision.

Recent experience with the Court of Appeals suggests that the chances of the Court granting an expedited appeal are good. If granted, we should have a decision before the end of the year. While no decision on an appeal to the Supreme Court can be made until the appeals court renders its opinion, the Department of Justice believes it is not certain this is the kind of case the Supreme Court would agree to review. If they did not agree to review the case, the decision of the Court of Appeals would be final. If the Supreme Court did take the case on certiorari by January 1984 or earlier then we might have a decision by June 1984. If the case were not granted until February 1984 or after, then we probably would not have a decision until sometime in 1985.

Advantages

- o An appeal would permit removal of a judicial road block to the Administration's regulatory reform program. A favorable appellate court decision could establish an important precedent by upholding the Administration's authority to change long-standing regulations and by ruling that cost-saving is a legitimate reason for changing a regulation.
- o The Departments of Labor and Justice feel that our legal position is a good one and that we should prevail. However, there is a substantial possibility that we could lose the appeal, just as we lost in the Federal District Court.

Disadvantages

- o If the District Court's decision is upheld, the precedent set by the appellate court's decision would seriously damage the Administration's regulatory reform program.
- o A final court decision might not be issued until the months immediately preceding the 1984 election. Davis-Bacon could then become a volatile campaign issue.

Option 2: Seek an expedited appeal of the Federal District Court's decision and support legislative reform of the Davis-Bacon Act consistent with the objectives of our proposed administrative changes.

Several bills to reform Davis-Bacon are likely to be introduced during the current congressional session. The legislative proposals include codification of a major portion of the Labor Department's regulatory reform package and one other significant reform measure: raising the coverage threshold substantially above the current \$2,000 level.

Advantages

- o Raising the threshold to \$100,000, as is currently being considered by Senator Nickles, would save between \$200 and \$600 million over the next five years.
- o Supporting such legislation would be enthusiastically received by most members of the business community.
- o Having proceeded in good faith through a lengthy comment process to arrive at final regulations which have now been blocked, the Administration should feel free to seek Davis-Bacon reform through legislation.

Disadvantages

- o Organized labor would regard legislative reforms as tantamount to repeal and would likely claim that the President is breaking his campaign commitment not to seek repeal.
- o Supporting legislative reform would have an adverse impact on our appeal effort. If legislation passed, it would moot the appeal and we would lose the opportunity for a precedent setting decision in our favor. If the legislation does not pass, it undermines our arguments about congressional intent.
- o It is highly unlikely that the 98th Congress will pass such legislation.

This issue is obviously related to what position the Administration should take on Davis-Bacon provisions in legislation we will submit to the 98th Congress.

Currently several bills are circulating within the Administration which would eliminate Davis-Bacon coverage on certain types of construction projects. Three particularly important bills are:

- o The Military Construction Authorization Act which would exempt military construction projects from Davis-Bacon requirements.
- o The New Federalism Bill which would exempt from Davis-Bacon requirements some construction projects under programs proposed for turnback to the states.
- o The Social and Economic Program Adjustment Act which would raise the Davis-Bacon coverage threshold.

A decision on the Davis-Bacon provisions of these bills must be made before they are submitted. The decision on these bills is linked to the question of whether merely to seek an expedited appeal of the Federal District Court's decision or also to support legislative reform.

If you decide simply to seek an expedited appeal, then the Administration would not include provisions in specific new legislative proposals which would exempt construction projects from Davis-Bacon requirements.

If you determine to support legislative reform of Davis-Bacon in addition to seeking an expedited appeal, the Administration would include provisions in specific new legislative proposals

which would exempt or substantially reduce coverage on construction projects from Davis-Bacon requirements.

Decision

Option 1 _____ Seek an expedited appeal of the Federal District Court's decision.

Option 2 _____ Seek an expedited appeal of the Federal District Court's decision and support legislative reform of the Davis-Bacon Act consistent with the objectives of our proposed administrative changes.



Donald T. Regan
Chairman Pro Tempore

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 9, 1983

MEETING WITH BUSINESS CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

DATE: February 10, 1983

LOCATION: Cabinet Room

TIME: 3:00 - 3:20 p.m.

FROM: RED CAVANEY 

I. PURPOSE:

To consult with Chief Executive Officers who have requested a meeting with you to discuss the economic outlook and to ask for their support on spending control. This will be the largest group of CEOs with which you will have held a "discussion".

II. BACKGROUND:

The approximately 30 invited CEOs represent 3 organizations which are meeting this week in Washington: The Emergency Committee for American Trade (a pro-free trade group), the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and The Business Council. The primary issues of concern to all 3 groups are (1) continuing economic recovery (with special concern on spending cuts, taxes and deficits) and (2) international trade. Although some of these CEOs signed the Pete Peterson ad calling for greater defense reductions and tax increases, most CEOs are now very wary of any tax increases. The major business groups are now forming a Budget Steering Committee in order to support your spending reductions. Prior to your arrival the CEOs will have been briefed by senior level staff.

III. PARTICIPANTS:

Executive Committees of the U.S Chamber of Commerce, The Business Council and the Emergency Committee for American Trade.

IV. PRESS PLAN:

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS:

3:00 pm You enter the Cabinet Room and proceed directly to your chair. You make brief remarks and then have discussion. Upon conclusion you call for questions as time permits.

3:20 pm You ask for support from the business leaders, per the talking points, and depart after conclusion.

Attachments: Talking Points
Participants List

TALKING POINTS FOR MEETING WITH CEOs
FEBRUARY 10, 1983, CABINET ROOM

- Thanks to all of you for coming here this afternoon for these discussions. I wanted to meet with you to talk a little about economic recovery and possible obstacles to it.
- As you have heard from Marty, Dave and Ed, we are reasonably optimistic that we are in the early stages of an economic recovery. You have all seen the positive signs--the up-turn in the leading economic indicators, the drop in unemployment, improvement in housing and autos, and the continuing progress on the inflation front. We think that the signs are good and the program is in place.
- I am very concerned now that we don't throw up obstacles to the economic recovery. By this I mean we must try to keep spending and deficits reduced so that interest rates do not rise and choke off the recovery. This is precisely the reason why we have developed our spending freeze proposal. It is a concept that the average American can understand and support, and that I believe has a realistic chance to succeed with the Congress. You have supported me on my economic recovery plan in the past and I will need your help again.
- I understand that Red Cavaney and Wayne Valis are coordinating with many of your organizations to help organize a Budget Steering Committee to support this spending freeze. I hope that all of you support it. We believe this is the best guarantee to insure economic recovery.
- And now I would like to hear your own thoughts.

THE BUSINESS COUNCIL

Chairman:	Mr. Clifton C. Garvin	Chairman Exxon Corporation
Vice Chairmen:	Mr. Robert A. Beck	Chairman Prudential Insurance Company of America
	Mr. Harry J. Gray	Chairman and President United Technologies Corp.
	Mr. Philip M. Hawley	President Carter, Hawley, Hale Stores, Inc.
	Mr. John R. Opel	President International Business Machines Corp.
Executive Committee:	Mr. S.D. Bechtel, Jr.	Chairman Bechtel Group
	Mr. Theodore F. Brophy	Chairman General Telephone and Electric Corp.
	Mr. Charles L. Brown	Chairman American Telephone and Telegraph Co.
	Mr. John D. deButts	Former Chairman American Telephone and Telegraph Co.
	Mr. James H. Evans	Chairman Union Pacific Corp.
	Mr. Edmund W. Littlefield	Chairman of Executive Committee Utah International, Inc.
	Mr. Donald V. Siebert	Chairman J.C. Penney Co.
	Mr. T.A. Wilson	Chairman Boeing Co.
	Mr. Walter B. Wriston	Chairman Citicorp
Executive Secretary:	Mr. John W. Burke, Jr.	

EMERGENCY COMMITTEE FOR AMERICAN TRADE

Executive
Committee:

Mr. John J. Rhodes	Chairman Booze, Allen, Hamilton International
Mr. William R. Miller	President Bristol-Myers Co.
Mr. Robert A. Hanson	Chairman Deere and Company
Mr. John V. James	Chairman Dresser Industries
Mr. Edmund T. Pratt	Chairman Pfizer, Inc.
Mr. Ralph T. Davidson	Chairman Time, Inc.
Mr. James E. Burke	Chairman Johnson and Johnson
Mr. B. John Mackin	Chairman and President Zapata Corp.
Mr. Edson W. Spencer	Chairman Honeywell, Inc.
Mr. Frederick O'Green	Chairman Litton Industries
Mr. Donald Kendall	Chairman Pepsico
Mr. Joseph F. Abely, Jr.	Chairman R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.
Mr. Paul Lyet	Former Chairman Sperry Corporation

UNITED STATES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Chairman:	Mr. Robert T. Thompson	Senior Partner Thompson, Mann & Hutson
Board of Directors:	Mr. Van P. Smith	Chairman and President Ontario Corporation
	Mr. Frank L Morsani	Chairman Automotive Managements Services Corp.
	Dr. Richard Leshner	President U.S. Chamber of Commerce
<u>Other Organizations:</u>	Mr. Robert Malott	Chairman FMC Corporation
	Mr. Robert Kilpatrick	President CIGNA Corporation

C

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 9, 1983

MEETING WITH EAST WING STAFF

DATE : February 10, 1983
LOCATION : Oval Office
TIME : 3:30 pm
FROM : James S. Rosebush

I. PURPOSE

Photo Session with The President and members of the East Wing Staff

II. PARTICIPANTS

ROSEBUSH, James S.	SMITH, Ramona
CRISPEN, Elaine	CAMPOLEITO, Shirley
ERKENBECK, Jane	WATKINS, Shirley
KARALEKAS, Tina	TATE, Sheila
GUBITOSI, Robert K.	COOK, Barbara
HARRINGTON, Donnah	KAZANJIAN, Dodie
WROBLESKI, Ann	KOONS, Betsy
EBERLY, Sheryl	MICHAUX, Rusty
BREAUX, Harleen	
BRANDON, Mabel	
FAULKNER, Linda	

III. PRESS PLAN

White House Photographer

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 9, 1983

MEETING WITH OFFICE OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Date: February 10, 1983

Location: Oval Office

Time: 3:30 p.m.

From: Richard S. Williamson



PURPOSE

Staff photo with the President.

PARTICIPANTS

Richard S. Williamson
Penny Eastman
Ra Nae Allen
Jill A. Casey
James M. Medas
Judy Van Rest
Alan F. Holmer
Elaine Pollack
Hope Keating
Rick Neal
Linda Miller
Diane LaSalle
Sarah Taggart
Sharon I. Richie
Jocelyn White
Robert Gleason
Eve Baskowitz

PRESS PLAN

White House Photographer

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

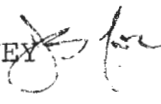
February 9, 1983

MEETING WITH ASSOCIATED GENERAL CONTRACTORS

DATE: February 10, 1983

LOCATION: Oval Office

TIME: 3:30 - 3:40 PM

FROM: RED CAVANEY 

I. PURPOSE:

To meet the Executive Committee of the Associated General Contractors. AGC officers, in a letter to Dave Stockman, have sent ideas on ways to create additional jobs by speeding up construction programs.

II. BACKGROUND:

The Associated General Contractors have been industry leaders in their support of the President's budget and tax issues, as well as on the highway user fee. The construction industry had been hard hit by past economic conditions, but falling interest rates and the construction anticipated in the user fee are beginning to bring renewed vitality.

III. PARTICIPANTS:

H.C. Heldenfels, President of AGC; Richard S. Pepper, Senior Vice President; Douglas Pitcock, Vice President; and Hubert Beatty, Executive Vice President

IV. PRESS PLAN:

White House Photographer

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS:

3:30 PM Participants enter the Oval Office where you will greet them and pose for photograph.
3:35 PM Brief discussion as per talking points
3:40 PM Participants depart the Oval Office.

Attachments: Talking Points

TALKING POINTS FOR MEETING WITH ASSOCIATED
GENERAL CONTRACTORS, FEBRUARY 10, OVAL OFFICE

- Thanks for your past support on the budget and tax issues. And I understand that you're with us again on the budget freeze.

- And thanks so much for leading Drew Lewis' coalition on the highway user fee. Your support was crucial to its success. Elizabeth Dole has told me how well you worked with her in the past and I hope you will continue to support her as the Secretary of Transportation.

- I understand you are providing Dave Stockman with ideas about speeding up construction programs, as a way to increase job creation. I look forward to seeing your plans.