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88

WHITE HOUSE  
OFFICE OF RECORDS MANAGEMENT  
WORKSHEET

- X-MEDIA
- H-INTERNAL

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

JUN 01 83

Subject Codes:

P	R	0	0	7	-	0	1
FG	0	7	5	-			
PP	0	0	3	-			
WE	0	0	4	-			
				-			
EO	0	0	3	-			
OS				-			
				-			
FG	0	1	0	-	0	1	
PE	0	0	8	-			
FG	0	3	1	-			
IS				-			
HU	0	1	6	-			
PE	0	0	2	-			
PE	0	0	5	-			
WE	0	0	7	-			
IS	0	0	1	-			
				-			
				-			

1) Subject: Meeting with American Red Cross officers to give them a personal check in support of their fundraising efforts

2) Luncheon with crew of seventh <sup>the</sup> space shuttle <sup>flight of the</sup> Challenger.

- 3) Cabinet meeting to discuss:
- A) Pension Equity
  - B) IRA Spousal Contributions
  - C) Unisex or Gender-based Insurance Rates
  - D) Appointments of Women in the Reagan Administration
  - E) Concerns of Women in Congress
  - F) Social Security Disability Reform Plan
  - G) Medicare Hospice Reimbursement

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

Referral Note:

WHITE HOUSE  
OFFICE OF RECORDS MANAGEMENT  
WORKSHEET

- X-MEDIA
- H-INTERNAL

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

JUN0783

Subject Codes:

P	R	0	0	7	-	0	1
N	D	0	1	8	-		
F	O	0	0	2	-		
F	G	2	6	4	-		
<del>RM</del>					-		
R	M	0	3	2	-		
N	D	0	0	7	-		
W	H	0	0	6	-	0	1
S	O				-		
					-		
					-		
					-		
C	O	0	9	5	-		
C	O	1	7	9	-		
C	O	0	6	1	-		
C	O	1	1	1	-		
					-		
					-		
					-		

4) Subject: ~~Meeting~~ List of attendees for meeting with arms negotiators.

5) Meeting with Stanley ZWAIK, National Commander of the Jewish War Veterans

6) Meeting with Colonel Frank Milner, departing Deputy Director of the White House Military Office.

7) Meeting with U.S. Ambassadors:

- A) Robert Keating - Madagascar
- B) Alvin Adams - DJIBOUTI
- C) James Rosenthal - GUINEA
- E) L. PAUL Bremer - Netherlands

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:

WHITE HOUSE  
OFFICE OF RECORDS MANAGEMENT  
WORKSHEET

- X-MEDIA
- H-INTERNAL

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

F U N O I 8 3

Subject Codes:

P	R	0	0	7	-	0	1
P	R	0	1	6	-	0	1
W	E				-		
P	L	0	0	5	-	0	4
					-		
B	F	0	0	3	-	0	4
					-		
E	D				-		
W	E	0	0	9	-		
					-		
					-		
S	O	0	0	4	-		
C	O	0	0	1	-	0	9
					-		
					-		
					-		
					-		
					-		
					-		

8) Subject: Taping Session for:

A) Justin Dart Tribute by Boy Scouts

B) GOP (Republican) Women's Leadership Forum

C) message for corporations in support of Public Broadcasting

D) Teach the Children program telethon

E) American Red Cross

9) Reception for the Council of the Americas

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

Wednesday, June 1, 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 (90 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
11:15 am (10 min)	<u>Meeting with Leaders of American Red Cross</u> (Fuller)	Oval Office (TAB A)
11:30 am (30 min)	<u>Meeting with Arms Negotiators</u> (Clark)	Oval Office (distributed separately)
12:00 m (60 min)	<u>Lunch with Crew of Space Shuttle VII</u> (Fuller)	Residence (TAB B) (draft remarks attached)
1:00 pm (60 min)	<u>Cabinet Meeting</u> (Fuller)	Cabinet Room (TAB C)
2:00 pm (30 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
2:30 pm (30 min)	<u>Clark Briefing</u> (Clark)	Cabinet Room
3:00 pm (60 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
4:00 pm (20 min)	<u>Administrative Time</u> (Photos) 1) Commander, Jewish War Vets (Whittlesey) 2) Col. Frank Millner (Hickey) 3) Four U.S. Ambassadors (Clark)	Oval Office (TAB D)
4:30 pm (25 min)	<u>Taping Session</u> (Gergen/Speakes) 1) Justin Dart Tribute 2) GOP Women's Leadership Forum 3) Corporations in Support of Public Broadcasting 4) "Teach The Children" Program 5) Public Service Announcement for American Red Cross	Diplomatic Reception Room (TAB E)
5:00 pm (20 min)	<u>Dropby Reception for Council of the Americas</u> (Clark/Rosebush/Sittmann)	Residence (TAB F) (draft remarks attached)

UNP 5/31/83  
4:00 pm



Wednesday, June 1, 1983

Def

9:00 am (30 min)	<u>Staff Time</u> (Baker, Meese, Deaver)	Oval Office
9:30 am (15 min)	<u>National Security Briefing</u> 9:33 - 9:58 (Clark) GASTON SIGUR, Amb. RICHARD STONE 9:33-9:35	Oval Office
9:45 am (90 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u> 9:58-	Oval Office
11:15 am (10 min)	<u>Meeting with Leaders of American Red Cross</u> 11:17-11:23 (Fuller) PHOTO (TAB A)	Oval Office
11:30 am (30 min)	<u>Meeting with Arms Negotiators</u> (Clark) PHOTO 11:33-12:00	Oval Office (distributed separately)
12:00 m (60 min)	R <u>Lunch with Crew of Space Shuttle VII</u> 12:04-12:07 (Fuller) PHOTO (TAB B) c-9 STATEMENT	Residence
1:00 pm (60 min)	<u>Cabinet Meeting</u> 1:10 - 2:33 (Fuller) (TAB C)	Cabinet Room
<del>2:00 pm (30 min)</del>	<del><u>Personal Staff Time</u></del>	<del>Oval Office</del>
2:30 pm (30 min)	<u>Clark Briefing</u> 2:35 - 3:05 (Clark), BUSH JB em, RON LEHMAN, SUEW KRAMER BOB LINHARD	Cabinet Room
3:00 pm (60 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u> 3:06 -	Oval Office
4:00 pm (20 min)	<u>Administrative Time</u> (Photos) 4:00 - 4:28 1) Commander, Jewish War Vets (Whittlesey) 2) Col. Frank Millner (Hickey) 3) Four U.S. Ambassadors (Clark) 4) DENNIS BLAIR & FAMILY (Clark) 5) MILDREN THOMPSON	Oval Office (TAB D)
4:30 pm (25 min)	<u>Taping Session</u> (Gergen/Speakes) 1) Justin Dart Tribute 2) GOP Women's Leadership Forum 3) Corporations in Support of Public Broadcasting 4) "Teach The Children" Program 5) Public Service Announcement for American Red Cross 4:30-5:00	Diplomatic Reception Room (TAB E)
5:00 pm (20 min)	R <u>Dropby Reception for Council of the Americas</u> (Clark/Rosebush/Sittmann) 5:02 - 5:22	Residence (TAB F)

UNP 5/31/83  
4:00 pm



Wednesday, June 1, 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>SECUR, AMB.A. STANA PHOIC</i>	Oval Office
9:45 am (90 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u> <i>staff</i>	Oval Office
11:15 am (10 min)	<u>Meeting with Leaders of American Red Cross</u> (Fuller)	Oval Office (TAB A)
11:30 am (30 min)	<u>Meeting with Arms Negotiators</u> (Clark)	Oval Office (distributed separately)
12:00 m (60 min)	✓ <u>Lunch with Crew of Space Shuttle VII</u> (Fuller) <i>Departure arrangements - C-7</i>	Residence (TAB B)
1:00 pm (60 min)	<u>Cabinet Meeting</u> (Fuller)	Cabinet Room (TAB C)
2:00 pm (30 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
2:30 pm (30 min)	<u>Clark Briefing</u> (Clark)	Cabinet Room
3:00 pm (60 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
4:00 pm (20 min)	✓ <u>Administrative Time</u> (Photos) 1) Commander, Jewish War Vets (Whittlesey) 2) Col. Frank Millner (Hickey) 3) Four U.S. Ambassadors (Clark)	Oval Office (TAB D)
4:30 pm (25 min)	<i>4-30</i> ✓ <u>Taping Session</u> (Gergen/Speakes) 1) Justin Dart Tribute 2) GOP Women's Leadership Forum 3) Corporations in Support of Public Broadcasting 4) "Teach The Children" Program 5) Public Service Announcement for American Red Cross	Diplomatic Reception Room (TAB E)
5:00 pm (20 min)	✓ <u>Dropby Reception for Council of the Americas</u> (Clark/Rosebush/Sittmann)	Residence (TAB F)

UNP 5/31/83  
4:00 pm

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Attendees for 1130 meeting on  
Arms Negotiators

Amb. Rowny  
Amb. Adelman  
Secretary Shultz  
Judge Clark  
Mr. Ron Lehman  
Mr. Sven Kraemer  
Mr. Robert McFarlane

*BUSH*

*JB*





THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 31, 1983

MEETING WITH AMERICAN RED CROSS OFFICERS

DATE: June 1, 1983  
LOCATION: Oval Office  
TIME: 11:15 A.M.  
FROM: Craig L. Fuller



I. PURPOSE

To provide you with the opportunity to give Dr. Holland and Dr. Schubert your personal check in support of their special fund raising effort.

II. BACKGROUND

The American Red Cross, a branch of the Red Cross, is a philanthropic organization which was formed as a result of the Geneva Convention of 1864, to care for the sick and wounded in war, to secure neutrality of nurses, hospitals, etc., and to help relieve the suffering caused by natural disasters. From July of 1982 until July of 1983, the Red Cross budgeted more than \$33 million for disaster relief. It is currently in deep financial straits and is mounting a \$12 million fund-raising drive.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Dr. Jerome H. Holland, Chairman of the American Red Cross and Dr. Richard Schubert, President of the American Red Cross.

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House Press Corps

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

You will give your check to Dr. Holland and Dr. Schubert to support their special fund-raising effort and make brief remarks in support of the American Red Cross.


*B*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 31, 1983

LUNCH WITH CREW OF SEVENTH SPACE SHUTTLE

DATE: June 1, 1983  
LOCATION: Residence  
TIME: 12:00 (60 Minutes)  
FROM: Craig L. Fuller 

I. PURPOSE

To lunch with the crew of the Seventh Space Shuttle, including Sally Ride, the first woman selected for a space mission.

II. BACKGROUND

The Seventh Shuttle Mission, the second flight of the Challenger, will be launched on June 18, 1983 at 7:32 am EDT. The flight, which will last six days, will include the following major firsts:

- o First space flight of an American woman--Dr. Sally Ride.
- o First shuttle landing at the Kennedy Space Center.
- o First launch of a five-member crew.
- o First deployment and retrieval of a satellite using the Canadian-built remote manipulator arm.

III. PARTICIPANTS

William Clark, Edwin Meese, Craig Fuller, Jerry Griffin, Director, Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center and the five crew members (list attached). You met Mr. Griffin and Captain Crippen at the White House following STS-1. You also met Mr. Griffin on July 4th in California.

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House Press on South Lawn for departure of crew.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENT

- You will greet Jerry Griffin and the astronauts in the Red Room. Captain Crippen will present a gift to you from the crew.
- You will then proceed to the Blue Room to be seated for lunch.
- After lunch you will walk with Mr. Griffin and the crew through the Diplomatic Room to the South Drive.
- You will make brief remarks prior to their departure.

# Biographical Data



Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center  
Houston, Texas 77058

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NAME: Norman E. Thagard (MD)  
NASA Astronaut

BIRTHPLACE AND DATE: Born July 3, 1943, in Marianna, Florida, but considers Jacksonville, Florida, to be his hometown. His father, Mr. James E. Thagard, resides in Palm Desert, California; his mother, Mrs. Mary F. Nicholson, is a resident of St Petersburg, Florida.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Brown hair; blue eyes; height: 5 feet 9 inches; weight: 164 pounds.

EDUCATION: Graduated from Paxon Senior High School, Jacksonville, Florida, in 1961; attended Florida State University where he received bachelor and master of science degrees in Engineering Science in 1965 and 1966, respectively, and subsequently performed pre-med coursework; received a doctor of Medicine from the University of Texas Southwestern Medical School in 1977.

MARITAL STATUS: Married to the former Rex Kirby Johnson of Atlanta, Georgia. Her mother, Mrs. Rex Johnson, resides in Dallas, Texas.

CHILDREN: Norman Gordon, May 15, 1968; James Robert, November 29, 1970; Daniel Cary, 22 November 1979.

RECREATIONAL INTERESTS: During his free time, he enjoys classical music and high-fidelity sound reproduction, and digital electronic design/computers.

ORGANIZATIONS: Member of American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, and Phi Kappa Phi.

SPECIAL HONORS: Awarded 11 Air Medals, the Navy Commendation Medal with Combat V, the Marine Corps "E" Award, the Vietnam Service Medal, and the Vietnamese Cross of Gallantry with Palm.

EXPERIENCE: Dr. Thagard held a number of research and teaching posts while completing the academic requirements for various earned degrees.

In September 1966, he entered on active duty with the United States Marine Corps Reserve. He achieved the rank of Captain in 1967, was designated a naval aviator in 1968, and was subsequently assigned to duty flying F-4s with VMFA-333 at Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, South Carolina. He flew 163 combat missions in Vietnam while assigned to VMFA-115 from January 1969 to 1970. He returned to the United States and an assignment as aviation weapons division officer with VMFA-251 at the Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, South Carolina.

Thagard resumed his academic studies in 1971, pursuing a degree in medicine; and prior to coming to NASA, was interning in the Department of Internal Medicine at the Medical University of South Carolina.

He has logged 1,100 hours flying time, which includes 1,000 hours in jet aircraft.

CURRENT ASSIGNMENT: Dr. Thagard was selected as an astronaut candidate by NASA in January 1978. In August 1979, he completed a 1-year training and evaluation period making him eligible for assignment as a mission specialist on future space shuttle flight crews.

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JANUARY 1980

# Biographical Data



Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center  
Houston, Texas 77058

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NAME: Robert L. Crippen (Captain, USN)  
NASA Astronaut

BIRTHPLACE AND DATE: Born in Beaumont, Texas, on September 11, 1937

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Brown hair; brown eyes; height: 5 feet 10 inches; weight: 150 pounds.

EDUCATION: Graduated from New Caney High School in New Caney, Texas; received a bachelor of science degree in Aerospace Engineering from the University of Texas in 1960.

MARITAL STATUS: Married to the former Virginia E. Hill. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James D. Hill, reside in Corpus Christi, Texas.

CHILDREN: Ellen Marie, June 14, 1962; Susan Lynn, December 24, 1964; Linda Ruth, May 10, 1967.

ORGANIZATIONS: Member, Society of Experimental Test Pilots; member, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics; and fellow, American Astronautical Society.

SPECIAL HONORS: Awarded the NASA Distinguished Service Medal (1981) and the NASA Exceptional Service Medal and the JSC Group Achievement Award (1972); and the Department of Defense Distinguished Service Medal (1981). Also received the American Astronautical Society Flight Achievement Award (1981), the National Geographic Society's Gardiner Greene Hubbard Medal (1981), the Aviation Hall of Fame 1981 Al J. Engel Award, the American Legion's Distinguished Service Medal (1981) the SETP Iven C. Kincheloe Award (1981), the Federal Aviation Administration's Award for Distinguished Service (1982), and the Goddard Memorial Trophy (1982).

EXPERIENCE: Crippen received his commission through the Navy's Aviation Officer Program at Pensacola, Florida, which he entered after graduation from the University of Texas. He continued his flight training at Whiting Field, Florida, and went from there to Chase Field in Beeville, Texas, where he received his wings.

From June 1962 to November 1964, he was assigned to Fleet Squadron VA-72 -- completing two-and-one-half years of duty as an attack pilot aboard the aircraft carrier USS INDEPENDENCE. He later attended the USAF Aerospace Research Pilot School at Edwards Air Force Base, California, and upon graduation, remained there as an instructor until his selection in October 1966 to the USAF Manned Orbiting Laboratory Program. Crippen was among the second group of aerospace research pilots to be assigned to the MOL program.

He has logged more than 5,099 hour flying time, which includes more than 4,864 hours in jet aircraft.

NASA EXPERIENCE: Captain Crippen became a NASA astronaut in September 1969. He was a crew member on the highly successful Skylab Medical Experiments Altitude Test (SMEAT) -- a

56-day simulation of the Skylab mission, enabling crewmen to collect medical experiments baseline data and evaluate equipment, operations, and procedures.

Crippen was a member of the astronaut support crew for the Skylab 2, 3, and 4 missions, and he served in this same capacity for the Apollo-Soyuz Test Project (ASTP) mission which was completed successfully in July 1975.

Crippen completed his first space flight as pilot of STS-1, the first orbital test flight of the shuttle Columbia, April 12-14, 1981. He was accompanied by John W. Young (spacecraft commander) on this 54-1/2 hour, 36-orbit engineering test flight to evaluate and verify shuttle systems performance during launch, on-orbit, and landing operations. STS-1 achieved a nominal 146 nautical mile circular orbit. Tests included evaluation of orbiter hardware and software systems, investigation of the orbiter thermal response while in orbit, evaluation of orbiter attitude and maneuvering thruster systems and guidance navigation system performance, and evaluation of orbiter crew compatibility. Columbia is the first true manned spaceship. It is the first manned vehicle to be flown into orbit without benefit of previous unmanned "orbital" testing; the first to launch with wings using solid rocket boosters. It is also the first winged reentry vehicle to return to a conventional runway landing, weighing more than 99 tons as it was braked to a stop on the dry lakebed at Edwards Air Force Base, California.

CURRENT ASSIGNMENT: Captain Crippen is in training as spacecraft commander for STS-7 -- a planned 6-day mission of the orbiter Challenger.

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APRIL 1982



# Biographical Data



Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center  
Houston, Texas 77058

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**NAME:** Frederick (Rick) H. Hauck (Captain, USN)  
NASA Astronaut

**BIRTHPLACE AND DATE:** Born April 11, 1941, in Long Beach, California, but considers Winchester, Massachusetts, and Washington, D.C., to be his hometowns. His mother, Mrs. Virginia Hauck, resides in Winchester, Massachusetts. His father was the late Captain Philip F. Hauck, USN.

**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:** Blond hair; blue eyes; height: 5 feet 9 inches; weight: 175 pounds.

**EDUCATION:** Graduated from St Albans School in Washington, D.C., in 1958; received a bachelor of science degree in Physics from Tufts University in 1962 and a master of science degree in Nuclear Engineering from MIT in 1966.

**MARITAL STATUS:** Married to the former Dolly Bowman of Washington, D.C. Her father, Mr. Joseph E. Bowman, resides in Silver Springs, Maryland.

**CHILDREN:** Whitney Irene, March 6, 1963; Stephen Christopher, December 17, 1964.

**RECREATIONAL INTERESTS:** During his spare time, he enjoys skiing, sailing, racquetball, squash, and working on his 1951 pickup truck.

**ORGANIZATIONS:** Associate fellow, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics; and member, Society of Experimental Test Pilots.

**SPECIAL HONORS:** Awarded 9 Air Medals and the Navy Commendation Medal with Gold Star and Combat V. He was named the Navy's Outstanding Test Pilot for 1972.

**EXPERIENCE:** Hauck, a Navy ROTC student at Tufts University, was commissioned upon graduation in 1962 and reported to the USS WARRINGTON (DD-843) where he served 20 months as communications officer and CIC officer. In 1964, he attended the U. S. Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California, for studies in math and physics and, for a brief time in 1965, studied Russian at the Defense Language Institute in Monterey. Selected for the Navy's Advanced Science Program, he received his master's degree in Nuclear Engineering from MIT the next year.

He commenced flight training at the Naval Air Station Pensacola, Florida, in 1966, and upon receiving his wings in 1968, he reported to the Naval Air Station Oceana, Virginia, for replacement pilot training in the A-6. Hauck then reported to VA-35 where he served successively as line division officer, training officer, and safety officer. It was during this tour that he deployed to the Western Pacific with Air Wing 15 aboard USS CORAL SEA (CVA-43), flying 114 combat and combat support missions.

In August 1970, Captain Hauck returned to the east coast A-6 replacement training squadron, VA-42, as a visual weapons delivery instructor. Selected for test pilot training, he reported to the U. S. Naval Test Pilot School at Patuxent River, Maryland, in 1971. A 3-year tour in the Naval Air Test Center's Carrier Suitability Branch of the Flight Test Division followed. During this

tour, Hauck served as a project test pilot for automatic carrier landing systems in the A-6, A-7, F-4, and F-14 aircraft and was team leader for the Navy Board of Inspection and Survey aircraft carrier trials of the F-14. In 1974, he reported as operations officer to Commander Carrier Air Wing 14 aboard USS ENTERPRISE (CV(N)-65). During this tour, he flew the A-6, A-7, and F-14 during both day and night carrier operations. He reported to Attack Squadron 145 as executive officer in February 1977, following a brief tour in VA-128.

Hauck has logged over 3,500 hours flying time--the majority in jet aircraft.

NASA EXPERIENCE: Captain Hauck was selected as an astronaut candidate by NASA in January 1978. In August 1979, he completed a 1-year training and evaluation period making him eligible for assignment as a pilot on future space shuttle flight crews. He was a member of the support crew for STS-1, the first shuttle orbiter mission, and was the reentry capsule communicator (CAPCOM) on the support crew for STS-2.

CURRENT ASSIGNMENT: Hauck has been selected to serve as pilot for STS-7 -- a planned 6-day flight in the orbiter Challenger.

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APRIL 1982

# Biographical Data

**NASA**  
National Aeronautics and  
Space Administration

**Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center**  
Houston, Texas 77058

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**NAME:** Sally K. Ride (PhD)  
NASA Astronaut

**BIRTHPLACE AND DATE:** Born May 26, 1951, in Los Angeles, California, and considers Encino, California, to be her hometown. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Dale B. Ride, reside in Encino, California.

**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:** Brown hair; blue eyes; height: 5 feet 5 inches; weight: 115 pounds

**EDUCATION:** Graduated from Westlake High School, Los Angeles, California, in 1968; received from Stanford University a bachelor of science in Physics and a bachelor of arts in English in 1973, and master of science and doctorate degrees in Physics in 1975 and 1978, respectively.

**MARITAL STATUS:** Married to Dr. Steven A. Hawley of Ottawa, Kansas. His parents, Dr. and Mrs. Bernard Hawley, reside in Salina, Kansas.

**RECREATIONAL INTERESTS:** She enjoys tennis (having been an instructor and having achieved national ranking as a junior), running, rugby, volleyball, softball & stamp collecting.

**EXPERIENCE:** Dr. Ride has held teaching assistant and research assignments while a graduate student in the Physics Department at Stanford University. Her research includes one summer with the low-temperature group working in experimental general relativity and 3 years in x-ray astrophysics.

**NASA EXPERIENCE:** Dr. Ride was selected as an astronaut candidate by NASA in January 1978. In August 1979, she completed a 1-year training and evaluation period making her eligible for assignment as a mission specialist on future space shuttle flight crews. She subsequently performed as an on-orbit capsule communicator (CAPCOM) for the STS-2 and STS-3 missions.

**CURRENT ASSIGNMENT:** Dr. Ride has been selected to serve as a mission specialist for STS-7 a planned 6-day flight of the orbiter Challenger.

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OCTOBER 1982

# Biographical Data



Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center  
Houston, Texas 77058

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NAME: John M. Fabian (Colonel, USAF)  
NASA Astronaut

BIRTHPLACE AND DATE: Born January 28, 1939, in Goosecreek, Texas, but considers Pullman, Washington, to be his hometown. His parents, Dr. and Mrs. Felix M. Fabian, Sr., reside in Longview, Texas.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Brown hair; green eyes; height: 6 feet 1 inch; weight: 175 pounds.

EDUCATION: Graduated from Pullman High School, Pullman, Washington, in 1957; received a bachelor of science degree in Mechanical Engineering from Washington State University in 1962; a master of science in Aerospace Engineering from the Air Force Institute of Technology in 1964; and a doctorate in Aeronautics and Astronautics from the University of Washington in 1974.

MARITAL STATUS: Married to the former Donna Kay Buboltz of Spokane, Washington; her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ted Buboltz, are residents of Seattle, Washington.

CHILDREN: Micheal K., August 6, 1962; Amy L., November 15, 1965.

RECREATIONAL INTERESTS: He enjoys skiing, stamp collecting, and jogging.

ORGANIZATIONS: Member, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, the Tau Beta Pi, the Sigma Tau, the Phi Sigma Kappa, the Order of Daedalians, and the Boy Scouts of America.

SPECIAL HONORS: Awarded an Air Force Meritorious Service Medal, and Air Medal with 2 Oak Leaf Clusters, an Air Force Commendation Medal, the Combat Readiness Medal, the National Defense Service Medal, Vietnam Campaign Medal, Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Vietnam Service Medal, the Washington State University Sloan Engineering Award (1961), the Air Training Command Academic Training Award (1966), the Squadron Officer School Commandant's Trophy (1968), the Squadron Officer School Chief of Staff Award (1968).

EXPERIENCE: Fabian, an Air Force ROTC student at Washington State University, was commissioned upon graduation in 1962. After an assignment at the Air Force Institute of Technology at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, he was assigned as an aeronautics engineer in the service engineering division, San Antonio Air Materiel Area, Kelly Air Force Base, Texas. He then attended flight training at Williams Air Force Base, Arizona, and subsequently spent 5 years as a KC-135 pilot at Wurtsmith Air Force Base, Michigan. He saw action in Southeast Asia, flying 90 combat missions. Following additional graduate work at the University of Washington, he served 4 years on the faculty of the Aeronautics Department at the USAF Academy in Colorado.

He has logged 3,400 hours flying time, including 2,900 hours in jet aircraft.

-more-

## Biographical Data

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GERALD D. GRIFFIN  
Director  
Johnson Space Center

Gerald D. Griffin assumed the post of Director of NASA's Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, in Houston, Texas, on Aug. 8, 1982.

He was an aerospace engineer with Douglas Aircraft Co., the Lockheed Missile and Space Co., and General Dynamics before joining NASA.

Prior to returning to NASA in June 1982, Griffin was vice president for systems engineering and management, Scott Science and Technology, Inc., Lancaster, Calif. He previously served with NASA from 1964 to 1981.

From 1977 to 1981, Griffin was the deputy director of the Kennedy Space Center, Fla. From July 1980 to June 1981 he concurrently served as associate administrator for external relations at NASA Headquarters in Washington.

Griffin was Deputy Director of the Dryden Flight Research Center, Edwards, Calif., from 1976 to 1977.

At NASA Headquarters he was Deputy Associate Administrator for Manned Spaceflight (Operations) from 1975 to 1976, and from 1973 to 1975 served as Assistant Administrator for Legislative Affairs.

Prior to his first Headquarters assignment, he was a flight director in Mission Control on all 11 Apollo missions. He was lead flight director on Apollos 12, 15, and 17. He was also involved in all of the Gemini flights as a flight controller. He joined the NASA Johnson Space Center (then the Manned Spacecraft Center) in 1964.

Griffin is an Associate Fellow of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, a member of Tau Beta Epsilon, Eminent Engineer.

His honors and awards include the NASA Exceptional Service Medal, Apollo 12, 1970; the Presidential Medal of Freedom Group Achievement Award, Apollo 13, 1970; the NASA Exceptional Service Medal, Apollo 15, 1971; the NASA Creative Management Award, 1974; the Purdue University, Old Master Award, 1978; Presidential Rank of Meritorious Senior Executive, 1980; and NASA Outstanding Leadership Medal, 1981.

Griffin was born in Athens, Texas, Dec. 25, 1934. He received a bachelor's degree in aeronautical engineering from Texas A & M University in 1956, and served four years as an officer in the U.S. Air Force.

Griffin is married to the former Sandra "Sandy" Jo Huber. They have a son and a daughter.

# # #

NASA EXPERIENCE: Colonel Fabian was selected as an astronaut candidate by NASA in January 1978. In August 1979, he completed a 1-year training and evaluation period making him eligible for assignment as a mission specialist on future space shuttle flight crews.

CURRENT ASSIGNMENT: Colonel Fabian has been selected to serve as a mission specialist for STS-7 -- a planned 6-day flight of the orbiter Challenger.

#####

JULY 1982

(Parvin/AB)  
May 31, 1983  
5:00 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: AFTER LUNCH DEPARTURE  
OF SPACE SHUTTLE CREW  
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1983

I've just had lunch with the crew of the space shuttle. It was quite a lunch . . . we squeezed it from a plastic bag.

But I wanted to meet with Captain Crippen, Captain Hauck, Colonel Fabian, Dr. Ride and Dr. Thagard to let them know how much we look forward to the flight of the seventh space shuttle. This mission is a mission of firsts:

- first space flight of an American woman -- Sally Ride
- first shuttle landing at Kennedy Space Center
- first launch of a five member crew.

And I know come June 18th about 7:32 a.m., you're also going to be first in the hearts of your countrymen. A little bit of every American will be up there with you. And needless to say, you will carry our pride and our prayers as you head into space.

This will be the second flight of the Challenger. As I said to the crew of the first flight, you genuinely are challengers. You are daring the future and the old ways of thinking that kept us looking to the heavens rather than travelling to them. You and that white spacecraft you fly represent the hope of the future.

Now I don't want to delay your flight, so I won't give a full-fledged speech. But I did want to say, publicly and personally, how very honored America is to have public servants of your dedication, courage and intelligence. And on behalf of all your fellow citizens, let me wish you a successful flight and Godspeed.

## STS-7 CREW AND RESPONSIBILITIES

### Captain Robert L. Crippen (Bob), USN -

Mission Commander with overall responsibility for crew operations in flight. Will pilot the vehicle during its first landing on the three-mile long runway at the Kennedy Space Center, Florida.

### Captain Frederick H. Hauck (Rick), USN -

Pilot with responsibility for backing-up Crippen in flying the vehicle, particularly if equipment problems disable the Commander's control system. Also responsible for managing all orbiter systems (electrical power, communications, computers, etc.).

### Colonel John M. Fabian (John), USAF -

Lead mission specialist for on-orbit activities including satellite deployment and experiment operations.

### Dr. Sally Ride -

During launch and landing serves as a flight engineer, assisting Crippen and Hauck in following checklist procedures especially in the event of equipment problems or other flight anomalies. On orbit responsibilities for satellite deploy and experiment operations.

### Dr. Norman Thagard (Norm) -

A medical doctor added to the crew to conduct inflight experiments and observations into the cause of space sickness experienced by some astronauts.




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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 31, 1983

CABINET TIME

DATE: June 1, 1983  
LOCATION: Cabinet Room  
TIME: 1:00 P.M. (60 minutes)  
FROM: Craig L. Fuller 

I. PURPOSE

To discuss several issues which deal with concerns of women and remain from our meeting of last week. To review the Social Security Disability Reform Plan and to receive a briefing on the Medicare Hospice Reimbursement situation.

II. BACKGROUND

Pension Equity: This issue is a difficult one and requires careful consideration since it is one issue you dealt with in the State of the Union. Must or should pension plans which require equal contributions pay out the same incremental payments or total benefits to men and women? Secretary Donovan made a presentation on this issue at last week's meeting but discussion was curtailed due to time constraints.

IRA Spousal Contributions: CCEA has discussed the concept of fair and equitable use of IRAs. Today's discussion will center on use of IRA accounts by women in the work force versus women who are homemakers.

Unisex or Gender-based Insurance Rates: Legislation which deals with this concept is in Committee in the House and Senate. The Administration must determine its position on the general issue and then whether to take a position on this legislation. At present, the Administration has remained neutral with DOL in the lead. It is a very difficult issue with little statistical knowledge on which to base decisions.

Appointments for Women in the Reagan Administration: John Herrington, Assistant to the President for Presidential Personnel will discuss our record on appointments of women.

Concerns of Women in Congress: Nancy Risque of the Legislative Affairs staff will discuss the concerns of the women Members with whom the President and senior members of the staff have met.

Social Security Disability Reform Plan: In 1980 the Congress mandated an eligibility review of all Social Security disability beneficiaries to be conducted every three years. This action was in response to the large growth in the program in the 1970's. The Social Security Administration has begun this review and the result has been a large number of terminations from the program. Appeals of terminations to Administrative Law Judges have resulted in 60% having their benefits restored. This record and the "horror stories" involving people taken off the rolls who were obviously disabled have generated substantial media attention and Congressional interest. This plan has been developed to enable the Administration to head off the radical legislation under consideration in the Congress.

Medicare Hospice Reimbursement: This is an information briefing to acquaint the Cabinet with the facts surrounding this issue which is receiving very heavy media and Congressional attention. No decision will be requested today.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Members of the Cabinet (list attached to the agenda)

IV. PRESS PLAN

None

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- ° Secretary Donovan will reopen the discussion on the pension equity issue.
- ° Secretary Regan will make a presentation on the issue of spousal contributions to IRA accounts.
- ° Ed Harper will present the gender based insurance rates issue.
- ° John Herrington will update the record of women appointments.
- ° Nancy Risque will discuss the concerns of the Women Members of Congress.
- ° Secretary Heckler will lead the discussion on the Social Security Disability Reform Plan and the Medicare Hospice Reimbursement situation.

## WOMEN'S ISSUES

PENSION EQUITY

ISSUE: Should the Administration submit legislation requiring equal annuity benefits for men and women, even though most women live longer than most men?

RECOMMENDATION: CCHR recommends that no decisions be made until after the Supreme Court rules in June. Preliminary steps should be taken so that a Commission can be created quickly in late June with its mission to be decided after Supreme Court action. The most likely recommendation to deal with pension inequity is a "prospective only proposal" plus changes, such as those in Senator Dole's S.19.

BACKGROUND: The overwhelming majority of working women now receive pension benefits equivalent to those received by men. In certain kinds of pension plans, however, the monthly payment to women is less than that for men. Conversely, under some benefit forms, women get larger payments than men. The Supreme Court has ruled that equal employee contributions are required by Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. It is expected to rule on the question of equal benefits by June of this year.

Legislation pending on the Hill would mandate the abolition of gender-based actuarial tables in all forms of insurance, including pensions. The Administration has so far remained neutral on the legislation, but did file a brief in the Supreme Court supporting the idea of equal pension benefits in employer-based plans. The President's State of the Union Address in January made clear the Administration planned to introduce legislation to remedy sex discrimination in pension systems.

A prospective-only proposal:

- o Would be attacked by feminist groups as providing less than what they believe they are now entitled to under Title VII.
- o Would cost approximately \$90 million per year. By contrast, retroactive application of an equal-benefits rule would cost \$1.2-1.7 billion per year.
- o Would not jeopardize the financial solvency of pension plans. Retroactive application could have such an effect, especially on smaller plans and those covering state and local employees.

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DECISION:

\_\_\_\_\_ APPROVED

\_\_\_\_\_ APPROVED  
AS AMENDED

\_\_\_\_\_ DISAPPROVED

WOMEN'S ISSUES

INDEPENDENT RETIREMENT ACCOUNTS: LIMIT ON SPOUSAL CONTRIBUTIONS

ISSUE: Should the Administration support a provision of the Economic Equity Act of 1983 to increase the limit on Individual Retirement Account (IRA) investment from \$2250 to \$4000 for taxpayers filing a joint return even if only one had earnings?

RECOMMENDATION: No. The Administration should stress its positive record in this policy area.

BACKGROUND: Currently, taxpayers filing a joint return may invest a maximum of \$2250 of their earnings in an IRA, even if only one taxpayer had earnings, reflecting a liberalization of IRA regulations implemented by this Administration to stimulate private saving. Section 101 of the Economic Equity Act would raise this limit to \$4000 in an effort to recognize the productive contribution of a joint return taxpayer who may not have market earnings by making the joint IRA limit double that of the individual limit. The Treasury Department estimates that the provision would cost approximately \$500 million in foregone revenue each year.

In reviewing this issue the Cabinet Council on Economic Affairs noted that the Administration has already adopted policies in this area to improve program coverage and availability, although the Administration's record on the issue is not very well known either in the Congress or by the public. Second, this proposal is expensive, increasing the deficit by \$.5 billion each year.

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DECISION:

\_\_\_\_\_ APPROVED

\_\_\_\_\_ APPROVED  
AS AMENDED

\_\_\_\_\_ DISAPPROVED

Office of Policy Development  
May 18, 1983

## Proposed Expansion of Spousal IRAs

Single individuals currently can invest in an IRA up to the maximum of the lesser of \$2,000 or their annual compensation. A taxpayer filing a joint return and whose spouse has no compensation may invest in a "Spousal IRA" up to the maximum of the lesser of \$2,250 or annual compensation. The two spouses can divide this amount between them as desired (though not more than \$2,000 can go to either spouse). Where each spouse earns at least \$2,000, a married couple can invest annually in two IRA accounts which total \$4,000.

The proposal would keep the filing status requirement, but would raise the \$2,250 limit to \$4,000. Thus, for any family in which the breadwinner earns \$4,000 or more, the amount which could be invested in an IRA would not be affected by whether or not the other spouse worked. The main beneficiaries of this new provision would be spouses not employed outside the home and other spouses with (part time) earnings of between \$250 and \$2,000.

This change would cost half a billion dollars per year in revenue. In addition, as the attached table shows, the income distribution concentrates roughly 76 percent of the benefits in AGI classes over \$30,000.

From an economic standpoint, the proposal would be another step toward relieving the taxation of savings. As with any increase in IRA limits, it would, however, add to the potential for tax arbitrage whereby taxpayers can increase their borrowing and, thus, increase the amount of deductible interest while earning a tax-exempt yield on the proceeds. To the extent that this occurs, additional net savings is not encouraged.

Attachment

Revenue Effect of the Spousal IRA Provision of S. 888

	(\$ billions)					
	Fiscal Years					
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Increase spousal IRA limit to that applicable to higher paid spouse .....	--	-0.1	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5

Office of the Secretary of the Treasury  
Office of Tax Analysis

May 11, 1983

Income Distribution of the Effects of a \$4,000 Spousal IRA

Adjusted gross income (000)	(percent)	Percentage distribution	
	Returns affected	:	Tax change
Less than 5	*		*
5 - 10	*		*
10 - 15	4.4%		1.4%
15 - 20	5.0		2.8
20 - 30	28.9		20.8
30 - 50	35.8		38.0
50 - 100	21.2		31.2
100 - 200	2.7		5.3
200 and over	*		1.1
Total	100.0%		100.0%

Office of the Secretary of the Treasury  
Office of Tax Analysis

April 25, 1983

\*Less than .05

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.



## WOMEN'S ISSUES

### GENDER-BASED ACTUARIAL TABLES IN ALL FORMS OF INSURANCE

ISSUE: What should the Administration's posture be regarding legislation to ban gender-based actuarial tables in all forms of insurance?

RECOMMENDATION: CCHR believes such legislation is at best of mixed benefit to women as a whole and, at worst, positively harmful to some classes of women.

BACKGROUND: Feminists have long argued that sex should be eliminated as a criterion in all laws and regulations, and that private practices which rely on distinctions between the sexes should be forbidden as unlawful "discrimination". The elimination of gender-based actuarial tables in insurance has long been a major goal.

Legislation is now moving on the Hill to do just that. It is advanced by its supporters as a "civil rights" measure and attacked by its opponents as uninformed and, in fact, harmful to many women.

The legislation is supported by feminist groups and their traditional congressional allies. It is opposed strongly by conservatives, and has even been criticized in major part by the Washington Post and N.Y. Times. Insurance industry reactions run the gamut from outright opposition to conditional acceptance under terms unlikely to be agreed to by the legislation's sponsors.

#### Arguments for:

- o Strong feminist support.
- o Modest gains for some women in some forms of insurance.

#### Arguments against:

- o Would increase automobile and life insurance rates for women, in some cases substantially so.
- o As written, the bill would mandate abortion coverage in health insurance.
- o Would require extensive federal regulation of insurance, a field now left to the states.

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DECISION:

- \_\_\_\_\_ o Support legislation to prohibit gender-based actuarial tables.
- \_\_\_\_\_ o Oppose legislation.
- \_\_\_\_\_ o Create a commission to study the use of sex as an actuarial criterion in insurance.


Office of Policy Development  
May 24, 1983

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 1, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROBERT B. CARLESON   
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY,  
CABINET COUNCIL ON HUMAN RESOURCES

SUBJECT: Proposed Disability Reform Plan -  
DECISION MEMORANDUM

Attached is a disability reform plan proposed by the Department of Health and Human Services. The Office of Policy Development recommends approval from a policy standpoint.

The Office of Management and Budget feels that although the potential lost savings are from \$200-\$300 Million over a three year period, the potential in lost savings is much greater if any of the current bills in Congress are enacted. On this basis it recommends approval.

-----  
DECISION

-----APPROVED

-----APPROVED  
AS AMENDED

-----DISAPPROVED

## DISABILITY REFORM PLAN

### Background

In 1980 the Congress mandated an eligibility review of all Social Security disability beneficiaries to be conducted at least every three years, except for individuals considered to be permanently disabled, beginning in 1982. Permanently disabled individuals are also required to be reviewed, but at intervals to be determined by the Secretary. The Congress acted in response to the large growth of the disability program in the 1970's, and information that large numbers of ineligible individuals were on the rolls. The General Accounting Office had found that approximately 20 percent of the disability recipients at that time were actually ineligible.

The Social Security Administration (SSA) began the review, frequently referred to as the "CDI" process as shorthand for "continuing disability investigation," in March of 1981. (SSA has been criticized for "accelerating" the review process as a budget saving device, although in fact this has allowed for a greater period of time in which to review the required number of cases.) Approximately 45 percent of the cases reviewed have been terminated (340,000 out of 750,000 cases). Approximately 60 percent of the individuals who have appealed to administrative law judges (ALJs) have had their benefits restored.

The very high termination rate and ALJ reversal rate, coupled with "horror stories" involving people taken off the rolls who were obviously still disabled, have generated substantial media and Congressional interest in the disability program. There have been countless newspaper and television stories and over a dozen Congressional hearings on the subject, all very unfavorable to SSA and the Administration. There has also been substantial litigation prompted by the reviews.

As a consequence of media attention and intensive lobbying from advocacy groups, there is a growing effort in the Congress to pass radical legislation that would either halt the review process outright or impose so many limitations as to make the removal of an unquestionably ineligible recipient from the rolls virtually impossible. For example, Senator Heinz has introduced a bill establishing a "moratorium" on reviewing mental disability cases, a category which has been particularly difficult to adjudicate and that has produced a number of "horror stories." Every day brings yet another bill that could have very unfortunate effects.

Although the Social Security Administration administers the disability program, the States carry out major portions of the program by determining medical and vocational eligibility of applicants and recipients. The Federal Government provides 100 percent funding for the cost of State activities.

Applicants and recipients who are dissatisfied with decisions made in their cases have an extensive appeals process available to them. Currently the first step is called "reconsideration", which is a paper review of the initial decision and is conducted within the same State agency that made the initial decision. The second step is for a hearing before an SSA administrative law judge. This is a time-consuming process which takes, on the average, about 6 months to complete. If still dissatisfied, the individual may ask for review by the SSA Appeals Council, which is a paper review of the ALJ decision and the final administrative level. Finally, the individual may file an action in Federal court, and, in theory, go all the way to the U. S. Supreme Court.

#### Nature of the Problem

Cutting through the political rhetoric and media blitz, many of the "problems" are beyond our control. For example:

- o The law is very strict and most people, including Congressmen, do not understand it. People who look disabled are frequently precluded from eligibility by the express terms of the law, not by regulations or other policy or interpretation.
- o Many people on the rolls never expected to be reviewed, let alone terminated. Their shock in learning that their benefits could and would be cut off has generated much of the problem, regardless of their genuine ineligibility.

Nonetheless, certain real problems do exist. Generally, they fall into one of these two categories:

- o The strong reaction from the GAO and the Congress in 1980 to the excessive looseness in the disability program during the 1970's produced a natural reaction in the bureaucracy to tighten up the program. The pendulum swung completely to the other direction, creating an "adjudicative climate" interpreted by frontline eligibility workers as encouraging denial and termination of disability benefits.

- o Certain problems may have existed with disability policies and procedures for many years. These problems went largely unnoticed until the large review program began. Generally, the problems involve an overly bureaucratic, insensitive and paper oriented eligibility determination process.

#### Reforms Already Implemented

In the past several months, SSA has instituted several steps to respond to the problems in the disability program. These are:

- o Since October, each disability review has begun with a personal interview in a local Social Security office. In addition to explaining the review process to the beneficiary and his or her rights and responsibilities, the interview can result in a decision not to proceed with the review if the person is clearly disabled. This has significantly reduced the worst of the "horror stories."
- o SSA reduced the number of cases to be reviewed this year by approximately 20 percent. This was accomplished by expanding the definition of permanent disability which had the effect of reducing the number of cases required to be reviewed every three years. This reduction allows more time to be spent reviewing each case and lowers the risk of error.
- o In January SSA began offering continued benefits to people who appealed their termination benefits, as required by P.L. 97-455. This legislation was supported by SSA. This assured that people could keep their benefits at least until they are first seen by a decisionmaker, which under the current process is the administrative law judge. Consequently, even if benefits are incorrectly terminated at the initial level, no harm would result to the individual.
- o SSA is pilot-testing the new evidentiary hearing process that P.L. 97-455 requires to be implemented nationwide by January 1, 1984. This will replace the current first step of the appeals process in termination cases and will give people the opportunity to see and present evidence to a decisionmaker much sooner than currently happens at the administrative law judge level. Preliminary results from the pilots indicate that the new process will be much better than the existing process.

- o SSA has established a single set of standards for adjudicating eligibility for disability benefits. These standards have been published as Social Security Rulings, which are binding on all adjudicators, including ALJs.

In addition to these concrete changes, SSA has also intensively reviewed the other policies, procedures, and management practices of the disability program. Further changes have now been identified which should be made. Carrying out these other measures will complete the task of reforming disability. They should respond to much of the criticism that has been generated about disability, but more importantly, will produce a balanced, sound program that will be fair and have integrity.

#### Initiatives to Complete the Reform of Disability

##### 1. Nationwide Implementation of Evidentiary Hearings

- o We will implement between October 1 and December 31 the new evidentiary hearing process for all people appealing their termination of benefits. Coupled with the personal interview prior to the review process, this should eliminate the "horror stories."
- o We project a secondary benefit to be a reduction in the growth of cases and the backlog at the ALJ level. The ALJ reversal rate should drop because more cases will be corrected at the first step of the appeals process.

##### 2. Continued Benefits Through the Evidentiary Hearing

- o We will propose legislation to make benefits available to terminated beneficiaries until the decision of the new evidentiary hearing process. This will fully protect everyone from the possibility of an erroneous termination decision.
- o Current law, on a temporary basis, provides benefits through the ALJ decision. There will be a tendency for the Congress to make the law permanent, which would seriously undercut the effectiveness of the new evidentiary hearing process. People would not take the evidentiary hearing as seriously if benefits did not stop at that point, and people would file for an ALJ hearing merely to receive continued benefits. It is critical that we get this change in the law to provide benefits only through the evidentiary hearing process.

3. Change the "Cessation" Policy

- o Under current policy, a disability beneficiary can be terminated even though his or her medical condition might be the same as, or worse than, when he or she went on the rolls. The only question looked at is whether the person meets the current definition of disability.
- o This policy has generated considerable controversy, both in the Congress and the courts. SSA is losing court cases on this issue, and legislation is pending which would mandate the use of a medical improvement standard.
- o We are studying the possibility of adopting a standard that would consider such factors as whether the beneficiary has improved medically or in ability to work, or whether the initial decision to grant benefits was erroneous. If the person has been on the rolls for a long period and consequently out of the work-force, this would be taken into account in determining the ability to work.

4. Change the Policy for Mental Disability

- o Mental disability has caused perhaps the greatest number of "horror stories" and is the most difficult type of disability to adjudicate. Fundamental changes are necessary.

Immediate Changes:

- We have identified characteristics of those mental cases that are most likely to be terminated incorrectly. These are "functional psychotic disorder" cases that have been on the rolls for several years, have been institutionalized, and exhibit other signs of inability to function independently. These cases will be screened out and exempted from review.
- We will apply screening criteria comparable to those described above to new applications for disability. We will apply special caution in adjudicating their eligibility.



- We will conduct a national re-review of all mental cases that have been terminated over the past two years and reinstate any cases that were incorrectly ceased. This should also have the effect of avoiding further litigation in this area.

Longer Range Changes:

- The eligibility criteria for cases involving psychiatric impairments are being completely reviewed and evaluated with assistance from the Public Health Service (PHS) in light of current medical knowledge and practice.
- We will work closely with the medical community and appropriate specialty physician groups to change and update our regulations; and
- We will develop new requirements that States will use to evaluate mental cases. These standards will contain up-to-date medical evaluation guidelines.

5. Revise the "Medical Listings"

- o SSA regulations contain detailed descriptions of the medical criteria that must be met in order to be eligible for disability. They have not been examined and revised for a long period of time.
- o We will work with appropriate professionals to insure that our medical standards are reasonable, comprehensive, and up-to-date. We will seek to eliminate ambiguity and add precision to the evaluation of medical conditions.

6. Re-Examine the Concept of Non-Severe Impairments

- o Current policy allows many cases to be denied or terminated on the basis of a "non-severe impairment." This means that the normal disability evaluation process which considers the effect of age, education, and work experience on eligibility is not followed. These cases are more prone to being incorrectly decided and later reversed at the ALJ level.

- o We will issue instructions prohibiting the use of this device to determine eligibility. Decisions should be made on the basis of evaluating the total person, including age, education, work experience, and emotional stability in addition to clinical medical evidence.

7. Improve Medical Assessments and "RFCs"

- o The heart of disability adjudication involves obtaining medical assessments from physicians and using them to determine the "Residual Functional Capacity" of individuals to work. There are shortcomings with the forms, procedures, and policy governing the obtaining and evaluation of medical assessments and RFCs that must be corrected.

8. Prepare a Development Guide for Adjudicators

- o Disability adjudicators must "develop" a case before deciding on eligibility. This refers to obtaining sufficient medical and vocational evidence on which to base a decision.
- o There is great disparity as to how disability cases are developed. State agencies may do too little development before deciding a case, ALJs may do too much.
- o We will prepare a guide that will set standards for developing cases to be used by all disability adjudicators. The guide will promote consistency, accuracy, and quality of decisionmaking.

9. Prepare and Conduct Refresher Training

- o Recent policy changes, and the changes reflected in this plan, must be clearly communicated to and understood by disability adjudicators to be effective.
- o We will prepare and conduct a comprehensive refresher training program for all personnel making or reviewing disability decisions. This will promote more uniform and accurate decisionmaking nationwide. (A comparable program has already been presented to all ALJs, but a further update will be required by this plan.)

10. Insure the Proper Adjudicative Climate

- o As mentioned previously, eligibility workers have interpreted the adjudicative climate as encouraging denial and termination of benefits.
- o We believe the proper climate is one of objectivity, accuracy, and quality. The elements of this plan are all designed to promote this concept.

11. Further Refine the Definition of Permanent Disability

- o SSA has previously identified a list of medical impairments which it defined as constituting permanent disability, plus all beneficiaries age 62 or older. This has exempted approximately 27 percent of the disability caseload from the three year review requirement.
- o We have now identified additional impairments based on experience gained to date with the review. The expansion of cases defined as permanently disabled will increase the percentage of the caseload exempted from the three year review to approximately 37 percent. Having fewer cases to review will permit us to do a better job of reviewing the remaining cases and consequently make fewer mistakes. This will have a secondary effect of reducing the number of cases subject to the mandatory 65 percent Federal pre-effectuation review, thereby saving some resources.

12. Select Cases for Review on a Random Basis

- o SSA has used a profile to select cases for the three year review that was designed to select first those cases that had a higher than average probability of being ineligible. In theory, as the three year review period progressed, the cases selected for review would become less likely to be ineligible.
- o We will now select all further cases on a random basis. This will accomplish two results. We will no longer have to defend and explain our profile, which has repeatedly been attacked in the Congress and by advocacy groups as unfairly targetting certain types of cases for review. Furthermore, the termination rate will drop somewhat upon instituting a random selection process.

### 13. Improve the "Curtailement" of Disability Reviews

- o As previously explained, the review process begins in an SSA field office with an interview with the beneficiary. Under certain limited circumstances the field office may "curtail" the review process by returning the case to headquarters rather than sending it on to the State agency for the full review of eligibility. Under the current curtailment criteria only the most obvious cases of disability may be returned, such as when the beneficiary is institutionalized. We are developing additional curtailment criteria that will allow more cases to be screened out at the field office level.
- o We will also seriously consider giving State agencies the authority to curtail cases. They currently must perform a full eligibility review even when it is clear that the person is still disabled.

#### Summary

Taken together, these actions promise a revolutionary impact on the CDI program and should lead to a marked reduction in the "horror stories" flowing from it.

From the viewpoint of individual cases, the principal impact would be as follows:

- o About 37 percent of all ongoing cases would be exempt from the three year review cycle, up from the 27 percent exempt under current rules.
- o About two-thirds of all mental impairment cases, the most difficult to review, would be exempted.
- o All cases would get faster access to a face-to-face appearance before a decisionmaker and, accordingly, get a better chance at winning their appeals.

The sole negative side-effect would be the potential budget impact. Depending on how quickly and completely these reforms are implemented, the reduction in projected savings to the Disability Insurance Trust Fund could range from one-third to one-half of those projected, or from \$200 million to \$300 million cumulatively over Fiscal Years 84-86.

It should be noted, however, that enactment of virtually any combination of the many "reform" bills now pending on the Hill and/or loss of several major class action suits now wending their way through the courts could cost far more in foregone savings, not to mention Administration credit for initiating its own reforms.

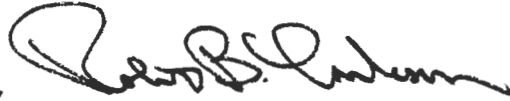
THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 1, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROBERT B. CARLESON  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY,  
CABINET COUNCIL ON HUMAN RESOURCES



SUBJECT: Medicare Hospice Reimbursement - INFORMATION

Attached is an information memorandum prepared by the Office of Management and Budget on the subject of medicare hospice reimbursement. This issue currently is receiving heavy attention in the media and in the Congress.

The issue is much more complicated than the public debate would lead people to believe.

Later decisions will involve questions of whether or not to submit or support legislation on this issue, and the content of the implementing regulation being considered at present by the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

## MEDICARE HOSPICE REIMBURSEMENT

### BACKGROUND

Section 122 of the "Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act" (TEFRA) mandated Medicare coverage of hospice care. Draft regulations that are being developed in HHS have become public and subject to considerable criticism in the press and by the hospice movement.

- o Hospice Care. Hospices provide services to those suffering from terminal illnesses. Under TEFRA, services would normally be provided in the individual's own home, but would also be available on a "short-term inpatient" basis, for respite of the patient's family, and for pain control and acute and chronic symptom management. Continuous inpatient care is limited to five days.
- o Bill Origin. There has been considerable interest in Medicare coverage of hospice services for a number of years. The provision included in TEFRA was sponsored by Senator Dole and Representatives Panetta and Gradison. The Administration did not support the provision, arguing that the results of demonstrations then under way should be reviewed and evaluated before any legislative action has taken place.

### THE CONTROVERSY

The HHS draft regulations establish Medicare payment limitations on

- o a per diem basis for various types of services, and
- o an average per patient basis for the duration of care provided by the hospice regardless of the services the patient receives.

The public controversy has, thus far, centered around the per patient limitation. The HHS draft regulations set the 1983 limitation at \$4,332 per patient. The hospice operators claim that the per patient cost is in the neighborhood of \$7,000. The operators have taken their case to the press, accusing the Administration of undercutting the law.

THE LAW AND THE REGULATION

The enabling legislation, TEFRA, specifies precisely how HHS is to calculate the per patient limitation. The law specifies that the average per capita amount paid to a hospice for the care rendered shall not exceed 40% of the average Medicare cost of care for patients dying of cancer in the last six months of life. It requires HHS to:

- o use the most recently available cost data, and
- o use the Medicare component of the CPI to adjust the cost data for inflation.

The draft HHS hospice regulations follow the letter of the law.

IMPACT ON MEDICARE OUTLAYS

HCFA estimates that, with the \$4,332 limitation, net costs for the program in the first year will be \$70 million, rising to \$280 million by 1988. Hospice reimbursements will raise Medicare spending because Medicare does not now pay for hospice care. If the \$7,000 cap sought by the hospice operators is used, costs could increase 1 1/2 times above the current estimates.

	<u>Net Medicare Outlays</u> (\$ in millions)				
	<u>FY 84</u>	<u>FY 85</u>	<u>FY 86</u>	<u>FY 87*</u>	<u>FY 88*</u>
<u>Cap Level</u>					
\$4,232 (HHS)....	70	110	140	210	280

\* Assumes extension beyond current FY 86 expiration date.



## CURRENT STATUS

- o Regulations for hospice care are currently being reviewed by Secretary Heckler's office. OMB will review the regulation before it is published.
- o The House and Senate are both searching for a legislative and/or administrative mechanism to raise average hospice payments over the level in the draft regulation being prepared by HHS. House staff have considered writing in a specific dollar amount into a legislative amendment instead of using a formula.
- o Senators Dole and Heinz and Representative Panetta are interested in sponsoring amendments to the hospice legislation to raise the level of the cap.