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JG

WHITE HOUSE  
OFFICE OF RECORDS MANAGEMENT  
WORKSHEET



- X-MEDIA
- H-INTERNAL

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

JUN 13 83

Subject Codes:

1) Subject: List of invitees for meetings and luncheon with Prime Minister Robert Hawke of Australia

P R 0 0 7 - 0 1

C O 0 0 9 -

S O 0 0 3 -

EG 0 1 0 - 0 2

WE 0 1 0 -

EG 0 3 3 - 0 2

LE

FO 0 0 3 - 0 2

2) Sequence of Events for Hawke luncheon

3) Meeting with the Cabinet Council on Human Resources to discuss food stamp regulatory reform proposals (Copy of Presidentially initialed decision memo included)

4) Meeting with members of the House Foreign Operations Appropriations Subcommittee to discuss fiscal year '84 foreign assistance appropriations -

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:

Page 2 of 2

ID # 150713

WHITE HOUSE  
OFFICE OF RECORDS MANAGEMENT  
WORKSHEET

- X-MEDIA
- H-INTERNAL

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

JUN 13 83

Subject Codes:

5) Subject: Reception for Baltic-Americans  
and signing ceremony for Baltic Freedom  
proclamation Day

P	R	0	0	7	-	0	1
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F	E	0	0	9	-		
C	O	0	0	1	-	0	4
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ROUTE TO:		ACTION		DISPOSITION		
Office/Agency	(Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
RMHNL		RSZ			C	

Referral Note:

THE SCHEDULE OF  
PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN

Monday, June 13, 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 (30 min)	<u>Briefing for Hawke Meeting</u> (Clark)	Oval Office (distributed previously)
11:30 am (30 min)	<u>Meeting with Prime Minister Robert Hawke of Australia</u> (Clark)	Oval Office/ Cabinet Room
12:15 pm (75 min)	<u>Lunch with Prime Minister Hawke</u> (Clark/Rosebush)	Residence (Tab A)
1:30 pm (10 min)	<u>Departure Statements</u> (Clark)	Diplomatic Entrance
2:00 pm (60 min)	<u>Cabinet Meeting</u> (Fuller)	Cabinet Room (Tab B)
3:00 pm (75 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
4:15 pm (45 min)	<u>Congressional Meeting</u> (Duberstein)	Cabinet Room (Tab C)
5:00 pm (20 min)	<u>Reception for Baltic Americans</u> (Whittlesey/Rosebush)	Residence (Tab D) (draft remarks attached)
6:50 pm	<u>The President and Mrs. Reagan depart for Private Dinner</u> (Henkel)	South Grounds (available Monday)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 13, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR: DAVE FISCHER  
FROM: M. B. OGLESBY, JR. *ho*  
SUBJECT: Congressional Attendance for  
Baltic American Day Signing Ceremony

The following Members of the House of Representatives  
attended the bill signing ceremony for the Baltic American  
Freedom day:

- o Congressman Ben Gilman
- o Congressman John Kasich
- o Congressman Steny Hoyer
- o Congressman Bill Broomfield

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 13, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR DAVE FISCHER

FROM: M. B. OGLESBY, JR. *MB*

SUBJECT: Presidential Meeting Attendance

The following individuals were in attendance at the 4:15 p.m. meeting today with the President and members of the House Foreign Operations Appropriations Subcommittee:

The Vice President  
Secretary of State Shultz  
Secretary of Treasury Regan  
William Schneider, Jr., Under Secretary of State for Security Assistance, Science and Technology  
Peter McPherson, AID Administrator

Members of the House of Representatives

Clarence D. Long (D-Maryland)  
David R. Obey (D-Wisconsin)  
Matthew F. McHugh (D-New York)  
William Lehman (D-Florida)  
Charles Wilson (D-Texas)  
William H. Gray (D-Pennsylvania)  
Jack F. Kemp (R-New York)  
Mickey Edwards (R-Oklahoma)  
Bob Livingston (R-Louisiana)  
Jerry Lewis (R-California)

Staff

James Baker, Dick Darman, Kenneth Duberstein,  
M. B. Oglesby, Jr., Nancy Risque, John H. Dressendorfer,  
Randy Davis, David Wright, John Scruggs, Bob Lilac

Powell Moore, Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations  
Dennis Thomas, Assistant Secretary of Treasury for Legislative Affairs

REVISED LIST OF PARTICIPANTS - PRIME MINISTER HAWKE VISIT  
June 13, 1983

11:00 a. m. - Briefing of the President

cc: Dave Fischer  
Kathy Osborne  
Nell Yates  
Linda Faulkner  
West Lobby Guard

Vice President  
Secretary Shultz  
Robert C. McFarlane  
Assistant Secretary Wolfowitz  
Ambassador Nesen  
Richard T. Childress

Meese/Baker/Deaver will attend at their discretion.

11:30 - 11:45 a. m. (approximate) - Oval Office Meeting

US Side

Australian Side

The President  
Vice President  
Secretary Shultz  
Robert C. McFarlane  
Assistant Secretary Wolfowitz  
Ambassador Nesen  
Richard Childress (Notetaker)

Prime Minister Hawke  
Paul Keating, Treasurer  
Sir Robert Cotton  
Sir Geoffrey Yeend

11:45 a. m. - 12:15 p. m. - (approximate) - Cabinet Room Meeting

US Side

Australian Side

The President  
Vice President  
Secretary Shultz  
Secretary Regan  
Secretary Weinberger  
Robert C. McFarlane  
Under Secretary Wallis  
Assistant Secretary Wolfowitz  
Ambassador Nesen  
Deputy Assistant Brand  
Charles P. Tyson  
Richard Childress

Prime Minister Hawke  
Paul Keating, Treasurer  
Sir Robert Cotton  
Sir Geoffrey Yeend  
P. G. F. Henderson  
J. O. Stone  
W. B. Pritchett  
Graham Evans

12:15 p.m. - President's Luncheon for Prime Minister Hawke

US Side

Australian Side

The President  
Vice President  
Secretary Shultz  
Secretary Regan  
Secretary Weinberger  
Robert C. McFarlane  
Edwin Meese, III  
James A. Baker, III  
Michael K. Deaver  
Under Secretary Wallis  
Assistant Secretary Wolfowitz  
Ambassador Nesen  
Charles P. Tyson  
Gaston Sigur

Prime Minister Hawke  
Paul Keating, Treasurer  
Sir Robert Cotton  
Sir Geoffrey Yeend  
P. G. F. Henderson  
J. O. Stone  
W. B. Pritchett  
Graham Evans

THE SCHEDULE OF  
PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN

Monday, June 13, 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>Bob Ladd Joe Wright</i> <i>Ken Dublerstein</i>	Oval Office
9:45 am (15 min)	<u>Senior Staff Time</u> JAB Em. E. Kaepfer	Oval Office
10:00 am (60 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
11:00 am (30 min)	<u>Briefing for Hawke Meeting</u> (Clark)	Oval Office (distributed previously)
11:30 am (30 min)	<u>Meeting with Prime Minister Robert Hawke of Australia</u> (Clark)	Oval Office/ Cabinet Room
12:15 pm (75 min)	<u>Lunch with Prime Minister Hawke</u> (Clark/Rosebush)	Residence (Tab A)
1:30 pm (10 min)	<u>Departure Statements</u> (Clark)	Diplomatic Entrance
2:00 pm (60 min)	<u>Cabinet Meeting</u> (Fuller)	Cabinet Room (Tab B)
3:00 pm (75 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u> ATTY GEN., EM	OVAL OFF. Oval Office
4:15 pm (45 min)	<u>Congressional Meeting</u> (Duberstein)	Cabinet Room (Tab C)
5:00 pm (20 min)	<u>Reception for Baltic Americans</u> (Whittlesey/Rosebush)	Residence (Tab D) (draft remarks attached)
6:50 pm	<u>The President and Mrs. Reagan depart for Private Dinner</u> (Henkel)	South Grounds (available Monday)

UNP 6/10/83  
4:00 pm



REVISED LIST OF PARTICIPANTS - PRIME MINISTER HAWKE VISIT

June 13, 1983

11:00 a. m. - Briefing of the President

cc: Dave Fischer  
Kathy Osborne  
Nell Yates  
Linda Faulkner  
West Lobby Guard

- Vice President JB
- Secretary Shultz
- Robert C. McFarlane
- Assistant Secretary Wolfowitz
- Ambassador Nesen
- Richard T. Childress

Meese/Baker/Deaver will attend at their discretion.

11:30 - 11:45 a. m. (approximate) - Oval Office Meeting

US Side

Australian Side

The President JB,  
Vice President EM  
Secretary Shultz  
Robert C. McFarlane  
Assistant Secretary Wolfowitz  
Ambassador Nesen  
Richard Childress (Notetaker)

Prime Minister Hawke  
Paul Keating, Treasurer  
Sir Robert Cotton  
Sir Geoffrey Yeend

11:45 a. m. - 12:15 p. m. - (approximate) - Cabinet Room Meeting

US Side

Australian Side

The President  
Vice President  
Secretary Shultz  
Secretary Regan  
Secretary Weinberger  
Robert C. McFarlane  
Under Secretary Wallis  
Assistant Secretary Wolfowitz  
Ambassador Nesen  
Deputy Assistant Brand  
Charles P. Tyson  
Richard Childress

Prime Minister Hawke  
Paul Keating, Treasurer  
Sir Robert Cotton  
Sir Geoffrey Yeend  
P. G. F. Henderson  
J. O. Stone  
W. B. Pritchett  
Graham Evans

12:15 p.m. - President's Luncheon for Prime Minister Hawke

US Side

Australian Side

The President  
Vice President  
Secretary Shultz  
Secretary Regan  
Secretary Weinberger  
Robert C. McFarlane  
Edwin Meese, III  
James A. Baker, III  
Michael K. Deaver  
Under Secretary Wallis  
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J. O. Stone  
W. B. Pritchett  
Graham Evans

*Def*

THE SCHEDULE OF  
PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN

Monday, June 13, 1983



*Leslie  
Carnell*

*9:04*

9:00 am (30 min)	<u>Staff Time</u> <i>9:05 -</i> (Baker, Meese, Deaver)	Oval Office
9:30 am (15 min)	<u>National Security Briefing</u> <i>9:18 - 9:41</i> (Clark), <i>JP, Gm, MKD, McFARLAND, BOB LILAC</i> <i>9:30 JOE WRIGHT</i> <i>9:33 Ken DUBBERSTEIN</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 (30 min)	<u>Briefing for Hawke Meeting</u> <i>11:00 - 11:25</i> (Clark) (distributed previously)	Oval Office
11:30 am (30 min)	<u>Meeting with Prime Minister</u> <i>11:30 -</i> <u>Robert Hawke of Australia</u> (Clark) <i>12:13 - PRIVATE - OVAL</i>	Oval Office/ Cabinet Room
12:15 pm (75 min)	<u>Lunch with Prime Minister Hawke</u> (Clark/Rosebush) (Tab A)	Residence
1:30 pm (10 min)	<u>Departure Statements</u> <i>1:20 -</i> (Clark) <i>1:31 - PERSONAL TIME</i>	Diplomatic Entrance
2:00 pm (60 min)	<u>Cabinet Meeting</u> <i>2:02 - 2:59</i> (Fuller) <i>3:00 - 3:24 A. GENL Wm. F. SMITH</i> (Tab B) <i>EM</i>	Cabinet Room
3:00 pm (75 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u> <del><i>3:00 -</i></del> <i>3:24 -</i> <i>3:00 - 3:24 Wm. F. SMITH</i> <i>EM</i>	Oval Office
4:15 pm (45 min)	<u>Congressional Meeting</u> <i>4:23 - 5:12</i> (Duberstein) (Tab C)	Cabinet Room
5:00 pm (20 min)	<u>Reception for Baltic Americans</u> <i>5:15 -</i> (Whittlesey/Rosebush) (Tab D) (draft remarks attached) <i>5:27 - RESIDENCE</i>	Residence
6:50 pm	<u>The President and Mrs. Reagan depart</u> <u>for Private Dinner</u> (Henkel) (available Monday)	South Grounds

Kathy Osborne  
cc: Dave Fischer  
Nell Yates  
Linda Faulkner  
West Wing Guard

OFFICIAL WORKING VISIT OF PRIME MINISTER HAWKE OF AUSTRALIA  
Monday, June 13, 1983

11:00 a. m. - Briefing of the President

Vice President  
Robert C. McFarlane  
Acting Secretary Eagleburger  
Assistant Secretary Wolfowitz  
Ambassador Nesen  
Richard T. Childress

Meese/Baker/Deaver will attend at their discretion.

11:30 - 11:45 a. m. (approximate) - Oval Office Meeting

US Side

The President  
Vice President  
Robert C. McFarlane  
Acting Secretary Eagleburger  
Assistant Secretary Wolfowitz  
Ambassador Nesen  
Richard Childress (Notetaker)

Australian Side

Prime Minister Hawke  
Paul Keating, Treasurer  
Sir Robert Cotton  
Sir Geoffrey Yeend

11:45 a. m. - 12:15 p. m. - (approximate) - Cabinet Room Meeting

US Side

The President  
Vice President  
Secretary Regan  
Secretary Weinberger  
Robert C. McFarlane  
Acting Secretary Eagleburger  
Under Secretary Wallis  
Assistant Secretary Wolfowitz  
Deputy Assistant Brand  
Charles P. Tyson  
Richard Childress

Australian Side

Prime Minister Hawke  
Paul Keating, Treasurer  
Sir Robert Cotton  
Sir Geoffrey Yeend  
P. G. F. Henderson  
J. O. Stone  
W. B. Pritchett  
Graham Evans

12:15 p.m. - President's Luncheon for Prime Minister Hawke

US Side

The President  
Vice President

Australian Side

Prime Minister Hawke  
Paul Keating, Treasurer

Meese/Baker/Deaver will attend at their discretion.

Vice President  
Robert C. McFarlane  
Acting Secretary Eagleburger  
Assistant Secretary Wolfowitz  
Ambassador Nesen  
Richard T. Childress

11:30 - 11:45 a. m. (approximate) - Oval Office Meeting

US Side

Australian Side

Prime Minister Hawke  
Paul Keating, Treasurer  
Sir Robert Cotton  
Sir Geoffrey Yeend

The President  
Vice President  
Robert C. McFarlane  
Acting Secretary Eagleburger  
Assistant Secretary Wolfowitz  
Ambassador Nesen  
Richard Childress (Notetaker)

11:45 a. m. - 12:15 p. m. - (approximate) - Cabinet Room Meeting

US Side

Australian Side

Prime Minister Hawke  
Paul Keating, Treasurer  
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Richard Childress

12:15 p. m. - President's Luncheon for Prime Minister Hawke


US Side

Australian Side

Prime Minister Hawke  
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Sir Geoffrey Yeend  
P. G. F. Henderson  
J. O. Stone  
W. B. Pritchett  
Graham Evans

The President  
Vice President  
Secretary Regan  
Secretary Weindberger  
Robert C. McFarlane  
Edwin Meese, III  
James A. Baker, III  
Michael K. Deaver  
Assistant Secretary Wolfowitz  
Charles P. Tyson  
Gaston Sigur  
Under Secretary Wallis

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS  
Luncheon Honoring Prime Minister Hawke of  
Australia  
June 13, 1983

TIME: 12:15 p.m.  
LOCATION: State Dining Room  
FROM: Gahl Hodges 

12:15 p.m. THE PRESIDENT and Prime Minister Hawke arrive the State Floor via the elevator and are followed by the luncheon guests up the back staircase. THE PRESIDENT and Prime Minister Hawke, followed by the remaining guests, enter the Red Room and refreshments are served.

12:20 p.m. THE PRESIDENT and Prime Minister Hawke depart the Red Room and proceed to the State Dining Room for luncheon.

1:25 p.m. At the conclusion of luncheon, THE PRESIDENT and Prime Minister Hawke proceed from the State Dining Room to the Diplomatic Reception Room, via the Grand Staircase.

THE PRESIDENT and Prime Minister Hawke hold in the Diplomatic Reception Room while the guests take their places out the South Portico.

THE PRESIDENT and Prime Minister Hawke proceed out the South Portico for Departure Statements.

1:30 p.m. Departure statements.

1:40 p.m. Following the departure statements, all guests depart.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 10, 1983

CABINET COUNCIL ON HUMAN RESOURCES

DATE: June 13, 1983  
LOCATION: Cabinet Room  
TIME: 2:00 P.M.  
FROM: Craig L. Fuller



I. PURPOSE

To discuss food stamp regulatory reform proposals

II. BACKGROUND

Food Stamp Regulatory Reform: A Task Force has reviewed, revised, and tightened major portions of existing regulations. These draft regulations reflect significant policy changes designed to improve verification of facts supporting eligibility; require basic verification in all emergency applications; minimize eligibility worker discretion; eliminate ambiguous terms and definitions; standardize processing timeframes and reduce the volume of regulations by over 50%.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Members of the Cabinet Council on Human Resources  
(list attached to agenda)

IV. PRESS PLAN

None

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

° Secretary Block will lead the discussion on food stamp regulatory reform.

HANDWRITING FILE

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 9, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Robert B. Carleson, Executive Secretary  
Cabinet Council on Human Resources



SUBJECT: Food Stamp Regulatory Reform

I. ACTION FORCING EVENT:

In response to the President's State of the Union call to reduce the over \$1 billion in food stamp program fraud, waste and abuse, the White House Office of Policy Development and the Secretary of Agriculture initiated an effort to review, revise, and tighten major portions of existing regulations.

II. ANALYSIS:

A task force was created in the Department of Agriculture to critically review, rewrite and reduce those sections of the food stamp regulations dealing with Definitions, State Requirements, Eligibility and Issuance. The piecemeal approach to rulemaking over the past seven years led to redundant and ambiguous regulations. In order to strengthen program accountability, a comprehensive approach designed to produce a clear, concise, and unambiguous set of regulations was developed.

The seven person task force began work in February 1983 and completed a draft in April 1983.

In addition to numerous organizational and editorial changes, the draft regulations reflect significant policy changes designed, among other things to, improve verification of facts supporting eligibility, require basic verification in all emergency applications (expedited service), minimize eligibility worker discretion; eliminate ambiguous terms and definitions, standardize processing timeframes and reduce the volume of regulations by over 50 percent.

III. ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

Attached are background memos for each of the major issues and recommendations identified.

FOOD STAMP REGULATORY REFORM

- REFERRAL OF MINORS
- STATE ABUSE OF ENERGY ASSISTANCE
- VERIFICATION OF ELIGIBILITY
- APPLICATION PROCESSING TIMEFRAMES
- EMERGENCY APPLICATION PROCESSING TIMEFRAMES
- THIRD PARTY PAYMENTS AS INCOME
- JOB SEARCH/WORK REQUIREMENTS
- PHOTO IDENTIFICATION CARDS



FOOD STAMP REGULATORY REFORM

REFERRAL OF MINORS

ISSUE: Should food stamp rules require that minors who live without an adult and who apply for benefits be referred to an agency responsible for child welfare?

RECOMMENDATION: Yes. Require State agencies to refer to the appropriate agency, at the time of application, any household comprised entirely of unemancipated minors. These households would receive benefits if otherwise eligible.

BACKGROUND: Current rules do not require State agencies to refer applicant minors to child welfare agencies.

Proponents of this recommendation would argue that:

- runaways and other children not under adult supervision could receive protective services.
- some children may be reunited with their families.
- the change would be consistent with policies directed at strengthening families.

Opponents of this recommendation would argue that:

- some children will be discouraged from applying for benefits.
- mandatory referral infringes on the applicants' right to privacy.
- the change is not permitted under current law.
- referral in and of itself would not ensure that these children will receive services.
- many States now do this.

---

DECISION:

RR

APPROVED

APPROVED  
AS AMEMDED

DISAPPROVED

May 12, 1983

FOOD STAMP REGULATORY REFORM

STATE ABUSE OF ENERGY ASSISTANCE

ISSUE: Should rules be adopted to prevent States from manipulating energy assistance payments to increase the federal share of welfare?

RECOMMENDATION: Yes. Exclude from income only those payments labelled as energy assistance which do not exceed the household's actual energy expenses. Any payments exceeding these amounts would be included as income.

BACKGROUND: Under current rules, all payments labelled as energy assistance in State or local law are excluded as income. A few States have manipulated this provision by labelling large portions of existing welfare assistance as energy assistance, thus reducing income that is counted for food stamp purposes. Recently, USDA issued new rules attempting to solve this problem by establishing criteria for approving the exclusion of State or local energy assistance. The proposed change would strengthen USDA's ability to limit this abuse.

Proponents of this recommendation would argue that:

- the provision would limit the amount of income that could be excluded as "energy assistance" to an amount directly related to actual energy costs.
- cash assistance in excess of actual or standard utility allowances would be appropriately recognized as disposable income.
- the change is consistent with Congressional intent.

Opponents of this recommendation would argue that:

- the provision is merely a bureaucratic device to reduce benefits.
- the provision would complicate the eligibility process and result in additional calculations.
- the change is inconsistent with the intent of Congress.
- this problem has already been adequately addressed in USDA's recent regulation designed to limit "energy income."

---

DECISION:

RR APPROVED

\_\_\_\_ APPROVED  
AS AMENDED

\_\_\_\_ DISAPPROVED

May 12, 1983

FOOD STAMP REGULATORY REFORM

VERIFICATION OF ELIGIBILITY

ISSUE: Should verification requirements be expanded to require specific verification of each factor affecting eligibility and allotment amount?

RECOMMENDATION: Yes. Mandate uniform verification standards nationwide for all applicants and specify the minimum acceptable forms of verification.

BACKGROUND: Currently, regulations require verification of certain factors affecting eligibility and level of benefits. States have latitude to verify additional factors and to target verification through the use of error prone profiles. Quality control reports indicate high error rates persist with respect to eligibility and benefit amounts.

Proponents of this recommendation would argue that:

- all applicants would be treated equitably regardless of the State in which the applicant applies.
- the standards for evidence supporting eligibility would be the same for all households.
- eligibility workers would be relieved of the responsibility to decide which factors are "questionable" and which are not.
- error rates will be reduced as fewer non-eligibles will enter the rolls.
- the public perception of the program will be improved.
- the requirements are within the Secretary's authority to manage the program.

Opponents of this recommendation would argue that:

- the provision places added administrative burdens on State agencies.
- non-public assistance applicants and recipients will have to provide birth certificates and other documents previously not required.
- the requirements are beyond the Secretary's statutory authority.

DECISION:

RB APPROVED

\_\_\_\_ APPROVED  
AS AMENDED

\_\_\_\_ DISAPPROVED

May 12, 1983

FOOD STAMP REGULATORY REFORM  
APPLICATION PROCESSING TIMEFRAMES

ISSUE: Should applicants be required to provide verification of eligibility within 45 days of application, and should eligibility for benefits start on the day verification is provided if beyond 30 days?

RECOMMENDATION: Yes. Establish uniform national timeframes for accepting verification and taking final action on each nonemergency application as follows:

- Normal processing ▪ applicants providing verification by the 20th day after application would receive benefits by the 30th day retroactive to the date of application.
- Delayed processing ▪ applicants providing verification after the 20th day but by the 30th day would receive benefits within 10 days, retroactive to the date of application.
- Late processing ▪ applicants providing verification after the 30th day but by the 45th day would receive benefits within 10 days, benefits start the day verification is provided.

BACKGROUND: Currently, households have 30 days to provide verification of eligibility and if verification is received on the 30th day, benefits must be issued that day. Households are also provided an additional 30 days to establish eligibility. At State option applications may be denied if the verification is not received within 30 days. However, such denials must be reopened, approved, and benefits paid retroactively if verification is submitted by the 60th day. Some States provide applicants with additional time beyond the 60 day period.

Proponents of the recommendation would argue that:

- the provisions simplify processing timeframes nationally.
- the change recognizes that both the State agency and the applicant have interdependent statutory responsibilities.
- three weeks is sufficient time for verification to be obtained except in extreme cases.
- the 45 day limit provides even those applicants having problems in obtaining necessary verification with adequate time.
- the provision creates a time standard similar to that used in AFDC.
- the three week standard is consistent with the timeframe used in emergency applications (as recommended elsewhere).
- the proposed rule avoids the current practice of keeping cases pending and open for 60, 90 days (or longer) and paying retroactive benefits in many instances.
- the current rule interprets the statute as authorizing the Secretary to require applicants to submit verification on a timely basis.

Opponents of the recommendation would argue that:

- 20 days is not enough time to obtain verification.
- applicants will have 15 fewer days to provide eligibility verification without adversely affecting benefit levels.
- applicants will have 10 fewer days in which to obtain verification without delaying benefit issuance.
- applicants who provide verification after the 21st day may not receive benefits within the statutory 30 day period.

---

DECISION:

RR

APPROVED

APPROVED

AS AMENDED

DISAPPROVED

MAY 12, 1983

FOOD STAMP REGULATORY REFORM

EMERGENCY APPLICATION PROCESSING TIMEFRAMES

ISSUE: Should the initial allotment of food stamps to emergency households cover a uniform time period for all applicants and should applicants be required to submit basic eligibility verification?

RECOMMENDATION: Yes. Provide a uniform three week allotment for all households regardless of the date of application and require proof of residency, age, citizenship and alien status, exemption for work registration, and social security numbers within four days of application. w.i. 3  
w/h  
RC

BACKGROUND: Households qualifying for emergency (expedited) service receive as few as two weeks benefits if they apply on or prior to the 15th of the month and as much as six weeks benefits if they apply after the 15th. Some recipients must provide verifications within as few as two weeks while those applying after the 15th of the month have up to six weeks in which to obtain verifications.

Proponents of this recommendation would argue that:

- the provisions will increase program accountability.
- uniform allotment periods reduce incentives to abuse the system.
- the proposal will reduce the excessive use of the emergency system.
- emergency benefits will never exceed a three week allotment during which time necessary verification can be obtained.
- all emergency cases will receive equitable treatment regardless of the day on which application is made.
- emergency cases will be processed under the same 21 day verification timeframe recommended for all households.
- local office directors can accept third party statements verifying eligibility factors in hardship cases.
- the Secretary has authority to require verification of basic eligibility factors in all cases.

Opponents of this recommendation would argue that:

- the four day time period is unreasonable to obtain proof of residency, citizenship and alien status, establish exemption from work registration, and apply for or provide a SSN and would likely be the subject of a legal challenge.
- limiting emergency allotments discriminates against needy households particularly in State where the majority of cases are processed on an emergency basis. (i.e. 1/4 of all cases in over half the States, 1/2 of all cases in some States and 2/3 of all cases in several States.)
- legitimate emergency cases may be discouraged from applying.
- the 21 day benefit allotment will cause administrative problems when the period extends into a subsequent month.

DECISION:

\_\_\_\_\_ APPROVED

*R/R*  
\_\_\_\_\_ APPROVED  
AS AMENDED

\_\_\_\_\_ DISAPPROVED

FOOD STAMP REGULATORY REFORM

THIRD PARTY PAYMENTS AS INCOME

ISSUE: Should a broader range of payments to third parties on behalf of a recipient ("third party payments") be counted as income in computing benefit levels?

RECOMMENDATION: Yes. Count as income those third party payments over which the household has discretion. A conclusive presumption of recipient discretion would apply to payments made by relatives and employers (except for health insurance premiums). The rule would continue to consider public assistance (except for energy assistance) as income even if paid to a third party.

BACKGROUND: The statute provides an income exclusion for "any gain or benefit which is not in the form of money payable directly to a household..." Current rules interpret the term "payable" as "paid to the household" and the rules exclude most third party payments as income.

Proponents of this recommendation would argue that:

- the provision is more equitable in that households that merely accept payments and pay their own bills will be treated the same as those who arrange to have income diverted to a third party.
- the Secretary's authority to make this change is supported by the statute and the legislative history.

Opponents of the recommendation would argue that

- the rule is unfair to elderly and disabled households in particular in that they are most likely to receive assistance from relatives.
- the provision is not clearly authorized by the Food Stamp Act.
- the rule will be difficult to administer because household discretion would be difficult to establish.

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DECISION:

\_\_\_\_\_ APPROVED

RR APPROVED  
AS AMENDED

\_\_\_\_\_ DISSAPROVED

May 12, 1983

FOOD STAMP REGULATORY REFORM

JOB SEARCH/WORK REQUIREMENTS

ISSUE: Should the Secretary administratively establish job search and related work requirements for able-bodied food stamp applicants and recipients for Fiscal Year 1984?

RECOMMENDATION: No. Legislation should be sought to require job search and related work requirements for food stamp applicants/recipients and to provide performance incentives to States.

ALTERNATIVE: Mandate the work requirements administratively and fund at a 50 percent level.

BACKGROUND: Current statutory authority appears to permit the Secretary to require job search and other work requirements which could be funded at a 50 percent level. In the past, however, almost all work related services have been funded entirely with Federal funds. As a result, USDA is required to contract with State agencies or others to perform the function. Thus, the work program is optional and is of questionable effectiveness. States would be reluctant to pay 50 percent of the costs of administering mandatory work requirements because all program savings would be Federal. Also, in litigation States would contend these are Federal responsibilities.

Proponents of this recommendation would argue that:

- the proposed legislation would create long needed work requirements which would offer food stamp applicants and recipients the opportunity to gain independence.
- those already employed who conceal their income and those unwilling to work would be denied food stamps.
- considerable savings would result from diverting applicants to jobs and away from benefits.

Opponents of this recommendation would argue that:

- a work requirement would be costly to administer.
- it would discourage needy people from applying.
- current work requirements in food stamps and past experience with WIN in the AFDC program demonstrate the ineffectiveness of work requirements.

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DECISION:

RR APPROVED

APPROVED  
AS AMENDED

DISAPPROVED

May 12, 1983



FOOD STAMP REGULATORY REFORM

PHOTO ID CARDS

ISSUE: Should the photo ID card requirements be expanded in an effort to prevent Program abuse?

RECOMMENDATION: No. The current regulatory requirement for photo ID cards in project areas reporting excessive duplicate issuances is sufficient.

ALTERNATIVE: Mandate the current photo ID card requirements for all project areas serving more than 1,000 households (40% of all areas and 90% of all households).

BACKGROUND: Current regulations mandate photo ID cards, or an alternative ID system, in all project areas with over 100,000 recipients. Further, current regulations allow the Secretary to mandate the use of photo ID's or alternative issuance systems for smaller project areas with unacceptable duplicate issuance rates. USDA reimburses States for ID cards and equipment at 50%. Each year approximately \$13.25 million in duplicate ATPs are redeemed of which \$13 million is known to be improperly transacted ATPs.

Proponents of this recommendation would argue that:

- an efficient system is already implemented which allows the Secretary to target the use of photo ID to areas where they are most needed.
- targeting the use of ID cards is a highly effective approach to controlling duplicate ATP transactions, but serves no other general program use.
- a broader use of photo ID cards than is needed is not a cost efficient use of State and Federal monies since about 60% of food stamps are issued without use of an ATP card.
- the States will not support an expansion of photo ID cards to smaller jurisdictions where they are not cost effective.

Opponents of this recommendation would argue that:

- the alternative would deter fraudulent applications because cheaters are reluctant to be photographed.
- the alternative could yield savings if the same photo ID card were used for other programs such as AFDC.
- in the one State that has gone to Statewide use of a photo ID card (Massachusetts) there has been no major public criticism.

*Hold for more information.*

DECISION:

\_\_\_\_\_ APPROVED

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

\_\_\_\_\_ DISAPPROVED

# THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

## MEETING WITH MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE FOREIGN OPERATIONS APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE

DATE: Monday, June 13, 1983  
PLACE: The Cabinet Room  
TIME: 4:15 p.m. (45 Minutes)

FROM: Kenneth M. Duberstein *K.M.D.*

### I. PURPOSE

To emphasize the need for approval of the Administration's request for FY '84 foreign assistance appropriations and to urge appropriate Committee action.

### II. BACKGROUND

Notwithstanding the Congress has yet to adopt a Concurrent Budget Resolution for FY '84, the House of Representatives is proceeding to bring appropriation bills to the Floor. It is the intention of the Speaker to have the House pass all appropriation bills, save foreign operations and defense, prior to the July Fourth Congressional recess. To date, five of the thirteen bills have passed the House.

In 1981 the Congress passed a foreign operations appropriation having failed to do so the previous three years. Since 1981 the foreign operations appropriation has been a part of the Continuing Resolution on Appropriations. It is at best conjectural at this time as to whether the Congress will pass a foreign operations appropriation bill for the current fiscal year. It is clear considerable Administration prodding of Congress will be required if it is to pass an appropriation in addition to an authorization. The House Foreign Affairs Committee has reported out an authorization bill for FY '84 and '85 whose aggregate levels come close to or exceed Administration requests.

If the Congress does not pass foreign aid authorization and appropriation bills this year, it is unlikely that it will do so until after the 1984 election.

At a minimum, however, the Subcommittee must act to report a bill to the full Appropriations Committee in order to enhance the possibility for Administration requests to be included in the Continuing Resolution if not in a FY '84 appropriation bill.

BACKGROUND (CONT'D)

The Subcommittee has postponed several previously scheduled mark-up sessions. The current inclination of the Subcommittee is to defer any action on a FY '84 bill, at least until the conclusion of the conference on the FY '83 Supplemental Appropriation, inasmuch as there are some FY '84 appropriation requests of the Administration, such as for the International Monetary Fund and the International Development Association (IDA) in the House or Senate versions.

The Subcommittee is composed of Members with strongly divergent political philosophies. The Republicans are adamant in support of security and military assistance and opposed to economic aid. A majority of the Democrats are the exact opposite. The consequence of the differences are manifested in the Subcommittee's reaction to Administration requests relating to Central America -- particularly El Salvador and Guatemala -- and Pakistan and IDA. The Members are nearly unanimous in support of increased aid to Israel. Only the amount is in question.

It is the Administration's position that a link exists between military and economic assistance which is mutually reinforcing and which serves to further our interests while enhancing the stability of our friends and allies.

Last year the President met with members of the Subcommittee to urge action on the FY '83 Administration request. The result of the meeting was an increase in funding levels in some categories.

III. PARTICIPANTS

See attached list.

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House Photographer only.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

1. Opening Presidential remarks (5 minutes).
2. Remarks by Secretary of State Shultz on foreign policy aspects of Administration's request (5 minutes).
3. Remarks by Secretary of Treasury Regan on developmental assistance aspects of Administration's request (5 minutes).
4. Open discussion with Members (30 minutes).

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Attachments: Participants List  
Talking Points (Provided by NSC)

## PARTICIPANTS

The President  
The Vice President  
Secretary of State Shultz  
Secretary of Treasury Regan  
William Schneider, Jr., Under Secretary of State for Security  
Assistance, Science and Technology  
Peter McPherson, AID Administrator

### Members of the House of Representatives

Clarence D. Long (D-Maryland)  
David R. Obey (D-Wisconsin)  
Sidney R. Yates (D-Illinois)  
Matthew F. McHugh (D-New York)  
William Lehman (D-Florida)  
Charles Wilson (D-Texas)  
Julian C. Dixon (D-California)  
William H. Gray (D-Pennsylvania)  
Jack F. Kemp (R-New York)  
Mickey Edwards (R-Oklahoma)  
Bob Livingston (R-Louisiana)  
Jerry Lewis (R-California)  
Sil Conte (R-Massachusetts)  
Jamie Whitten (D-Mississippi)

### Staff

Edwin Meese, James Baker, Michael Deaver, William Clark,  
Dick Darman, Kenneth Duberstein, Bud McFarlane, Dave Gergen,  
Larry Speakes, M. B. Oglesby, Jr., Nancy Risque, John H.  
Dressendorfer, Randy Davis, David Wright, John Scruggs,

Powell Moore, Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations  
Dennis Thomas, Assistant Secretary of Treasury for Legislative Affairs

- We and our Summit partners have just been wrestling with third world economic problems. We agreed economic growth in the developing world is vital to the health of the international economic system and, I might add, to the U.S. economy. Our IMF replenishment is one part of our response to these complex problems. I need your support for the quota increase; it is critical.
- Each of you, I know, has problems with some part of the foreign aid program. I won't get every dollar I requested, but cuts in the aggregates affect specific objectives and interests. We will work with you to ensure that every dollar is spent effectively and wisely. But we cannot deal with next year's problems with last year's funding levels. The budgetary costs are not insignificant. They pale, however, beside the future costs of a failure to meet our responsibilities now.
- Now I'd like you to ask George and Don to say a few words.

### Talking Points

- Thank you for coming down to discuss the FY 1984 foreign aid bill prior to markup. Your bipartisan support has been essential in enacting the FY 1982 legislation and in moving forward with the critically needed FY 1983 supplemental.
- Foreign assistance is not just a set of budget aggregates. It directly supports our national defense and fosters economic growth and stability so essential to our own well-being. Our bilateral programs are keyed to specific objectives in individual countries and regions. When aggregates are cut, we lose our ability to achieve these objectives.
- Chief among these objectives is the Middle East. Thirty-four percent of our total program goes to securing peace in this volatile area. The recent Israeli-Lebanon accord, in which George played a key role, is a major milestone. But serious problems remain.
- Eighteen percent of our assistance goes directly to countries where bases for U.S. forces and our access or transit in times of emergency are critical. Our security assistance helps these countries meet their own defense needs and our economic assistance promotes economic growth and development.
- Only six percent now goes to the Caribbean Basin including Central America, but this money is of extraordinary importance to us. Historic economic and social problems cannot be erased overnight, but they can and must be overcome. The extreme left is waging an all-out campaign to exploit these problems for its own gains. We urgently need both economic and military funds to enable our friends to cope with threats to their security, while carrying out long overdue democratic and economic reforms. This is a problem only they can solve, but -- with Congressional support -- we must help them.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

RECEPTION FOR BALTIC-AMERICANS

DATE: June 13, 1983  
LOCATION: East Room  
TIME: 5:00 5:30 p.m.

FROM: Faith Ryan Whittlesey  
FRW

I. PURPOSE:

This reception is to give recognition to Baltic-American leaders (Lithuanian, Latvian, and Estonian-Americans), and to sign a proclamation designating June 14, 1983, as Baltic Freedom Day. Baltic-Americans also see this as an opportunity to thank you for your strong stand toward the Soviet Union.

II. BACKGROUND:

On June 9 - 10, Congress passed a bill requesting you to designate June 14, 1983, Baltic Freedom Day. On June 14, 1941, the Soviet Union began the mass deportation of Lithuanians, Latvians, and Estonians to Siberia. Baltic-Americans see the designation of this special day as serving two purposes: 1. To memorialize the tragedy of 1941, and 2. to express their determination in seeing the Baltic States free again.

There are about 2.5 million Baltic-Americans living in the Northeast, Midwest, and California. They overwhelmingly support your domestic and foreign policies.

III. PARTICIPANTS:

Senators Pete Domenici, Charles Percy, and Donald Reigle. Congressmen Brian Donnelly, Don Ritter, Henry Hyde, Clement Zablocki, and Henry Waxman.

Valdis Pavlovskis, President, Baltic-American Freedom League.

Approximately 200 guests from national Baltic organizations.

IV. PRESS PLAN:

White House Photo and Writing Pools.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS:

Prepared by Social Office.

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Attachments: Remarks provided by Speechwriters.

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Reception and Proclamation Signing  
for Baltic Freedom Day  
June 13, 1983

LOCATION: State Dining Room, East Room

FROM: Gahl Hodges 

4:30 p.m. Guests are escorted from the Executive Office Building to the North Portico. They are led to the State Dining Room for refreshments and Color Rooms.

4:50 p.m. Guests are led into the East Room. The following individuals are led into the Red Room to hold:

Mr. Valdis Pavlovskis, president of the  
Baltic American Freedom League  
Senator Pete Domenici  
Senator Charles Percy  
Senator Donald Riegle  
Senator Strom Thurmond  
Representative Brian Donnelly  
Representative Don Ritter  
Representative Henry Hyde  
Miss Ingrid Roosild

4:58 p.m. Guests holding in the Red Room proceed into the East Room and take their places onstage. Miss Roosild will stand just in front of the platform.

5:00 p.m. THE PRESIDENT arrives the State Floor via the elevator and proceeds via the Cross Hall to the East Room where he is announced. THE PRESIDENT proceeds to the platform and shakes hands with the platform participants.

Brief remarks by THE PRESIDENT.

Proclamation signing by THE PRESIDENT.

Following the signing, Mr. Valdis Pavlovskis, president of the Baltic American Freedom League, proceeds to the podium and introduces Miss Ingrid Roosild, nine years old.

Miss Ingrid Roosild, representing the Baltic countries Estonia, Lithuania, and Latvia, steps up to the platform from the audience and presents THE PRESIDENT with flowers.



5:10 p.m.

THE PRESIDENT, following the gift presentation, departs the East Room via the Cross Hall and proceeds to the Blue Room. THE PRESIDENT will take his place in front of the fireplace for the receiving line.

Mrs. Faith Whittlesey leads the platform participants from the platform into the Cross Hall and directly into the Green Room. They proceed through the south door of the Green Room into the Blue Room and meet THE PRESIDENT in front of the fireplace, and continue out to the Cross Hall and into the State Dining Room.

Mrs. Whittlesey remains in the Green Room in front of the west window to greet the rest of the receiving line, which proceeds from the south door of the East Room into the Green Room and continue into the Blue Room to follow the platform participants.

5:30 p.m.

At the conclusion of the receiving line, THE PRESIDENT departs the State Floor via the Cross Hall and elevator.

Guests may begin to depart via the North Portico.

(Rohrabacher/AB)  
June 10, 1983  
4:30 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: RECEPTION FOR BALTIC AMERICANS  
MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1983

Welcome to the White House. Today we are gathered to draw attention to the plight of the long suffering Baltic people and to affirm to the world that we do not recognize their subjugation as a permanent condition.

The Soviet occupation of Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania is a living reminder of the cynical agreement between Soviet Russia and Nazi Germany that precipitated the Second World War. The Soviets would like the world to forget this dark chapter of history, but it is something the Baltic people, and freedom-loving people everywhere, can never forget.

The Soviet Union invaded these small but proud countries in 1940. Then in June of 1941, only days before Hitler turned on his partners in the Kremlin, the Soviets arrested tens of thousands, executed many, and began a mass deportation to Siberia. At the end of the war, the horror continued as hundreds of thousands were sent to the gulag.

Today it is no coincidence that a large percentage of people living in these occupied countries are not of Baltic descent. The Soviets have tried their best to Russify the Baltic peoples, as they have with so many of the other oppressed nationalities within the Soviet Empire. The worship of God, once at the heart of Baltic culture, have been brutally suppressed. Any legitimate attempt at independence from Moscow has been suppressed -- any tangible effort to preserve their national identity has been

denied, but the Soviets have never broken their spirit: Underground publications flourish and ad-hoc groups defend religious and national rights as guaranteed by the Helsinki accords.

It seems ironic that those responsible for the repression I've been describing are now proposing what they call an Atom-Free Baltic, a Nordic nuclear-free zone -- especially since unidentified submarines have repeatedly violated the territorial waters of Norway and neutral Sweden. This kind of conduct doesn't lend itself to a spirit of trust. I urge the Soviets to concentrate on the serious negotiations in Geneva, instead of making meaningless gestures.

Last week, as you are aware, I unveiled a new arms control proposal. We hope that the Soviets will take this offer seriously. We've demonstrated flexibility. The ball is now in their court. We are seeking verifiable and equitable agreements because we are firmly convinced that such agreements are in the interest of both our countries, and all the people of the world.

However, we should never delude ourselves as to just who and what we are dealing with. I can promise you: We will not in the process of seeking peace be lured from our moral commitment to those captive peoples who are now held in bondage.

There are those, of course, who believe we should muffle our criticism of totalitarianism in the mistaken notion that this will further the cause of peace. We Americans want nothing more than to remain free and at peace. Nevertheless, ignoring reality, giving up the moral high-ground, refusing to speak the

truth, will not engender the respect needed for the preservation of peace and human liberty. Totalitarian regimes must know that free men will not cower; only then can conflict be avoided.

I'm happy to report that after the Williamsburg Summit I've never been so confident that freedom and peace can be preserved. The leaders of the Western democracies, gathering there in the cradle of liberty, met as friends and allies. A new spirit is emerging in the West -- a fellowship of decent and free people. We have the strength of our convictions and we are not afraid.

June 14th, the day in 1941 when the massive deportation of Baltic people began, is a day which reaffirms our commitment to our ideals. The people of Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania -- and all the other captive nations -- look to the United States. We must keep the peace, and we will. We must also keep the beacon of freedom shining, and from that sacred responsibility we will never shrink.

Last week, the Congress expeditiously adopted legislation proclaiming June 14th Baltic Freedom Day. I will now read and sign the proclamation making this designation: