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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

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Date: 06/16/2005

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DOCUMENT NO. & TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. form	Request for Appointments (SSF 2037), 1p [includes Social Security numbers]	n.d.	B6

RESTRICTIONS

- B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA].
- B-2 Release could disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA].
- B-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA].
- B-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA].
- B-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA].
- B-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA].
- B-7a Release could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings [(b)(7)(A) of the FOIA].
- B-7b Release would deprive an individual of the right to a fair trial or impartial adjudication [(b)(7)(B) of the FOIA].
- B-7c Release could reasonably be expected to cause unwarranted invasion or privacy [(b)(7)(C) of the FOIA].
- B-7d Release could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of a confidential source [(b)(7)(D) of the FOIA].
- B-7e Release would disclose techniques or procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions or would disclose guidelines which could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law [(b)(7)(E) of the FOIA].
- B-7f Release could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual [(b)(7)(F) of the FOIA].
- B-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA].
- B-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA].

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

*file
Veterans*

June 16, 1981

TO: FRANK URSOMARSO Room 160
FROM: MORTON BLACKWELL
RE: VA HOSPITAL BILL SIGNING CEREMONY

For your request, I suggest we invite one representative from each of the five Veterans organizations which contributed most to the support of the President's economic package.

Specifically, I suggest we invite:

1. American Legion National Commander Michael Kogutek or his designated representative (probably Mylio Kraja, the new Executive Director of the American Legion Washington office).
2. Veterans of Foreign Wars Commander-in-Chief Arthur Fellwock or his designated representative (probably Cooper Holt, the Executive Director).
3. Reserve Officers Association National President Maj. Gen. John E. Lacy or his designated representative (probably Maj. Gen. J. Milnor Roberts, Jr., the Executive Director).
4. AMVETS National Commander Ernest F. Pitochelli, Sr. or his designated representative (probably Leon Sanchez, the National Executive Director).
5. Blinded Veterans Association National President Dr. George E. Stocking or his designated representative (probably John Fales, Jr., the Employment Director).

If you like, I would be happy to issue the invitations.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

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Sonny Montgomery

John Paul Hammerschmidt

Jim Dunn

Sam Hall

Floyd Spence

Jim Quillen

Jennings Randolph

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

~~Handwritten notes~~
VA
hospital
bill
Signmy

JUN 9 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Enrolled Bill H.R. 2156 - Veterans Administration
State Medical School Grants
Sponsor - Mottl (D) Ohio and two others

Last Day for Action

June 17, 1981 - Wednesday

Purpose

Extends for one year the period during which State medical schools established with Veterans Administration (VA) grants can use available funds to help meet the cost of faculty salaries.

Agency Recommendations

Office of Management and Budget	Approval
Veterans Administration	Approval

Discussion

The Veterans Administration Medical School Assistance and Health Manpower Training Act of 1972 (P.L. 92-541) authorized a VA grant program for the establishment and support of new State medical schools. The law provided that funds under this program were to remain available for expenditure for six fiscal years following the fiscal year for which they were appropriated. H.R. 2156 would amend the law to permit grant funds to the medical schools established under P.L. 92-541 to remain available for an additional (i.e., eighth) year to pay up to a maximum of 50% of the salaries of the schools' faculties.

In a report to the House Veterans' Affairs Committee on this legislation, VA noted that five State medical schools have been established under P.L. 92-541, all affiliated with VA medical centers. The schools experienced many delays in their program plans, and faculty recruitment was not completed until well into the seven-year period of assistance authorized under present law. As a result, most of these schools will have unexpended funds remaining in their accounts when the current authorization to expend such funds expires.

H.R. 2156 will give the schools another year to use the funds already appropriated and committed to each of them for faculty support. The bill does not authorize appropriations of any additional funds, and its effect on outlays will be minimal. During its consideration by the Congress, the Administration favored its enactment.

H.R. 2156 was passed in both Houses by voice vote.

(Signed) James M. Frey
Assistant Director for
Legislative Reference

Enclosures

EXTENSION OF FUNDS FOR VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION SUPPORT OF STATE MEDICAL SCHOOLS

MAY 19, 1981.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. MONTGOMERY, from the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 2156]

[Including cost estimate of the Congressional Budget Office]

The Committee on Veterans' Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 2156) to amend title 38, United States Code, to extend by 12 months the period during which funds appropriated for grants by the Veterans' Administration for the establishment and support of new State medical schools may be expended, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon by unanimous voice vote with amendments and recommends that the bill, as amended, do pass.

The amendments (stated in terms of the page and line numbers of the introduced bill) are as follows:

Page 1, line 4, strike out "six" and insert in lieu thereof "sixth".

Page 1, line 5, strike out "seven" and insert in lieu thereof "seventh".

INTRODUCTION

On April 1, 1981, the Subcommittee on Hospitals and Health Care held hearings on pending legislation which would amend certain provisions of title 38, United States Code, including H.R. 2156, introduced by the Honorable Ronald M. Mottl (for himself, Hon. John Paul Hammerschmidt and Hon. Clarence J. Brown). The Subcommittee heard testimony from Dr. John R. Beljan, vice-president for health affairs, Wright State University, Dayton, Ohio, veterans' service organizations and the Veterans' Administration. All were in favor of the proposed legislation. The Subcommittee recommended the bill to the full Committee on April 1, 1981.

On May 12, 1981, the full Committee, by unanimous voice vote, ordered the bill reported as amended.

DISCUSSION OF THE BILL

The reported bill would extend the availability of the appropriations authorized for purposes of this grant program from a period of 6 years to a period of 7 years following the year in which such appropriations are made.

The bill would extend by 1 year the period during which the five new State medical schools receiving assistance under this authority might utilize the grant funds which are already appropriated and committed to each of them for payment of the costs of faculty salaries, in an amount not to exceed 50 per centum of the total funds expended for such salaries. This provision would amend section 5073(a)(2)(G) of title 38, United States Code.

After the five new State medical schools received their grants, many delays were experienced in program plans, and faculty recruitment was not completed until well into the 7-year program. As a result, one or two of these schools will have unexpended funds remaining in their accounts when the authorization to expend such funds expires. The full use of these funds is consistent with the intent of the Congress in establishing the program authorized by Public Law 92-541 and of value not only to the new State medical schools, but to their affiliated VA medical centers as well. These grants have been the primary means of support for the establishment of these new State medical schools, and it is in the interest of the Veterans' Administration and the general public that these schools continue to develop as sources of physicians and other health professionals to serve the medical needs of the Nation.

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

Section 1 amends both section 5072(b) pertaining to VA assistance in establishing new medical schools, and section 5082(b) of title 38, United States Code, pertaining to VA grant assistance to VA-affiliated medical schools, by adding an additional year in which funds already appropriated under the respective sections would remain available for expenditure. The effect of these changes would be to permit the funds already appropriated for VA grants to new State medical schools and to VA-affiliated medical schools to remain available for expenditure by the grantee until the end of the seventh (instead of the sixth) fiscal year following the fiscal year in which they were appropriated, that is, over an 8-year period.

Section 2 amends section 5073(a)(2)(G) of title 38, United States Code, to extend the authority of the Administrator to make grants to State medical schools established under this section for a maximum of 50 percent of the cost of faculty salaries for an additional one year (making a total of eight years) in addition to the authority to expend such grants on needed construction activities relating to the medical school.

OVERSIGHT FINDINGS

The Subcommittee on Hospitals and Health Care held a hearing on April 1, 1981, and received testimony from the Veterans' Administration, national veterans service organizations, and Wright State University School of Medicine.

No oversight findings have been submitted to the Committee by the Committee on Government Operations.

COST

The enactment of the reported bill would incur no additional costs in fiscal year 1982.

INFLATIONARY IMPACT STATEMENT

Enactment of the reported bill will have no inflationary impact.

BUDGET STATEMENT

The following cost estimate has been received from the Congressional Budget Office on the reported bill:

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, D.C., May 13, 1981.

HON. G. V. MONTGOMERY,
Chairman, Committee on Veterans' Affairs,
U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to Section 403 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Congressional Budget Office has prepared the attached cost estimate for H.R. 2156, a bill to extend by twelve months the period during which funds appropriated for grants by the Veterans' Administration for the establishment and support of new state medical schools may be expected.

Should the Committee so desire, we would be pleased to provide further details on the attached cost estimate.

Sincerely,

ALICE M. RIVLIN, Director.

1. Bill number: H.R. 2156.
2. Bill title: None.
3. Bill status: As ordered by the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs, May 12, 1981.
4. Bill purpose: To extend by twelve months the period during which funds appropriated for grants by the Veterans' Administration for the establishment and support of new state medical schools may be expended.
5. Cost estimate:

Estimated authorization level:

Fiscal year:	<i>Millions</i>
1982 -----	\$0.0
1983 -----	0
1984 -----	0
1985 -----	0
1986 -----	0

Estimated outlays:

Fiscal year:	<i>Millions</i>
1982 -----	0
1983 -----	3.9
1984 -----	0
1985 -----	0
1986 -----	0

The cost of this bill would fall within budget function 700.

6. Basis for estimate: This estimate represents the anticipated unobligated balance remaining in the Assistance for Health Manpower Training Institutions account at the end of fiscal year 1982, as shown in the President's 1982 budget.

7. Estimate comparison: None.

8. Previous CBO estimate: None.

9. Estimate prepared by: K. W. Shepherd.

10. Estimate approved by:

JAMES L. BLUM,
Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

AGENCY REPORT

The Veterans' Administration submitted the following transmittal on H.R. 2156.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION,
OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS,
Washington, D.C., April 8, 1981.

Hon. G. V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY
*Chairman, Committee on Veterans' Affairs,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: We are pleased to respond to your recent request for our comments on H.R. 2156, 97th Congress, a bill "To amend title 38, United States Code, to extend by twelve months the period during which funds appropriated for grants by the Veterans' Administration for the establishment and support of new State medical schools may be expended."

The purpose of H.R. 2156 is to permit funds already appropriated for VA grants to new State medical schools for their establishment and support to remain available for expenditure by such schools until the end of the seventh (instead of the present sixth) fiscal year following the fiscal year in which they are appropriated. Public Law 92-541 in 1972 established a VA grant program for the establishment of new State medical schools. Under this time-limited authority five State medical schools were established in Texas, Tennessee, South Carolina, Ohio, and West Virginia, affiliated in each case with VA medical centers. Under existing laws, sums appropriated for these grants remain available for expenditure only for a seven-year period. If enacted, H.R. 2156 would enable five schools assisted under this authority to utilize the funds already appropriated and committed to each of them over an eight-year period instead of a seven-year period. H.R. 2156 would not provide for authorization of any additional appropriations for these medical schools.

After the five new State medical schools received their grants, many delays were experienced in their program plans, and faculty recruitment was not completed until well into the seven-year program. As a result, most of these schools will have unexpended funds remaining in their accounts when the authorization to expend such funds expires. We believe the full use of these unexpended funds is both consistent

with the intent of Public Law 92-541 and of value not only to the new medical schools, but to their affiliated VA medical centers as well. The VA has been the primary means of support for the establishment of these medical schools, and we therefore have a deep interest in their continued development.

In view of the above-mentioned benefits to this agency and its mission which would accrue from enacting H.R. 2156, the Veterans' Administration favors the enactment of this legislation.

We are advised by the Office of Management and Budget that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely,

RUFUS H. WILSON,
Acting Administrator.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW MADE BY THE BILL, AS REPORTED

In compliance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman) :

TITLE 38, UNITED STATES CODE

* * * * *

PART VI—ACQUISITION AND DISPOSITION OF PROPERTY

* * * * *

CHAPTER 82—ASSISTANCE IN ESTABLISHING NEW STATE MEDICAL SCHOOLS; GRANTS TO AFFILIATED MEDICAL SCHOOLS; ASSISTANCE TO HEALTH MAN-POWER TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

* * * * *

Subchapter I—Pilot Program for Assistance in the Establishment of New State Medical Schools

* * * * *

§ 5072. Authorization of appropriations

(a) There is authorized to be appropriated \$25,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973, and a like sum for each of the six succeeding fiscal years. Sums appropriated pursuant to this section shall be used for making grants pursuant to section 5073 of this title.

(b) Sums appropriated pursuant to subsection (a) of this section shall remain available until the end of the [sixth] *seventh* fiscal year following the fiscal year for which they are appropriated.

§ 5073. Pilot program assistance

(a) Subject to subsection (b) of this section, the Administrator may enter into an agreement to provide to any college or university which

is primarily supported by the State in which it is located (hereinafter in this subchapter referred to as "institution") the following assistance to enable such institution to establish a new medical school:

(1) The extension, alteration, remodeling, improvement, or repair of buildings and structures (including, as part of a lease made under paragraph (1), the provision of equipment) provided under paragraph (1) to the extent necessary to make them suitable for use as medical school facilities.

(2) The making of grants to assist the institution to pay the cost of the salaries of the faculty of such school during the initial twelve-month period of operation of the school and the next six such twelve-month periods, but payment under this paragraph may not exceed an amount equal to—

(A) 90 per centum of the cost of faculty salaries during the first twelve-month period of operation,

(B) 90 per centum of such cost during the second such period,

(C) 90 per centum of such cost during the third such period,

(D) 80 per centum of such cost during the fourth such period,

(E) 70 per centum of such cost during the fifth such period,

(F) 60 per centum of such cost during the sixth such period, and

(G) 50 per centum of such cost during the [seventh such period] *seventh and eighth such periods.*

* * * * *

Subchapter II—Grants to Affiliated Medical Schools

* * * * *

§ 5082. Authorization of appropriations

(a) There is authorized to be appropriated for carrying out programs authorized under this chapter \$50,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973; a like sum for each of the six succeeding fiscal years; \$15,000,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1980; \$25,000,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1981; and \$30,000,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1982.

(b) Sums appropriated pursuant to subsection (a) of this section shall remain available until the end of the [sixth] *seventh* fiscal year following the fiscal year for which they are appropriated.

* * * * *



JUNE 26 1981

Ms. Charlyne T. Herbert
16752 Edgewater Lane
Buntington Beach, California 92649

Veterans Administration
Office of the
Administrator
of Veterans Affairs
Washington, D. C. 20420

Dear Ms. Herbert:

I am pleased to respond to your letter to the President about our Long Beach VA Medical Center.

For many years, hospital decor and patient/staff bedroom, office and landscape environment was often considered unimportant or an expensive "luxury" in our VA hospitals. More recently, however, both through health care research and the requests of patients and staff, we have become more aware of the importance of an attractive, livable environment as we treat patients and employ staff. Therefore, it is not uncommon for a modern medical center (non-VA as well as VA-operated) to employ environmental specialists and to use funds to support the proper upkeep of this environment. Of course, waste in this program (as in any other) has to be guarded against. Long Beach VA Medical Center management assures us that their interior and exterior environment work force is cutting corners where they can to avoid wasting funds.

It should be noted that Long Beach has only five (5) gardeners for one hundred (100) acres. Although there was an additional temporary crew of six (6) laborers assigned to grounds maintenance earlier this year, they were primarily involved in repair and removal work associated with construction projects impacting lawn areas. These six (6) maintenance workers also gave the center the capability of watering much of the plant life which cannot be sprinklered automatically (60% of the lawn area is served by automatic sprinklers). It was during this crew's activity that a large plant/lawn covering project was completed; unfortunately, this covering did not "take," partially because the temporary crew was no longer available to water it.

Since Ward J-1 is a very specialized 10-bed psychiatric unit for substance-abusing spinal-cord injury patients, its patient census often fluctuates. Therefore, the low census you observed in April was not too unusual. More recently, the census has increased; at present it is 8, with only 2 vacant beds.

Concerning the performance awards in Psychology Service, Long Beach management informs us that the seven Quality Increases you referred to were actually awarded over a 3 year period and not in just one year.

Ms. Charlyne T. Herbert
16752 Edgewater Lane
Huntington Beach, California 92649

An award rate of about 7% is certainly not out-of-line - especially when one considers the size and complexity of an active Service such as Psychology at Long Beach. In addition, the fact that employees have high grades should not automatically prevent (under present-day employee performance recognition systems) well-paid staff from receiving special awards when they have done a job beyond that expected of the typical worker.

Finally, the concept of the Vet Outreach Center Program has as one of its basic tenets that the Centers be set in the community where the veterans are and where they would be more comfortable in getting the special readjustment counseling which they may need. Since this counseling is "non-medical," the typical hospital environment is not considered appropriate. Therefore, special rental and office supplies funds are required to properly outfit these storefront centers. You should also be aware that the Administration and Congress have recently agreed to an extension of the Outreach Program, thereby assuring additional funding for this innovative concept.

Thank you for your suggestions. Your continuing service to our veteran patients and to the Veterans Administration is very much appreciated.

Sincerely,

SIGNED

DONALD L. CUSTIS, M.D.
Acting Administrator

cc: Morton Blackwell ✓
White House

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 30, 1981

TO: GREG NEWELL

FROM: Morton Blackwell

RE: Proposed Presidential visit to VA Hospital

I understand that you have under active consideration a Presidential visit to a California VA Hospital. I'm sure the VA can give you some good advice on this, but I do have a strong recommendation.

The center of the recent protests was the Wadsworth VA Hospital. In my judgment William Anderson, Director of the hospital, did a superb job under very trying circumstances which included a certain amount of disruptions at the top in VA due to the vacancy in the Administrator's slot.

Anderson acted with prudence and firm resolve in every aspect of that nationwide controversy. From my experience with him in that mini-crisis, I believe he could be relied upon to host a very successful Presidential visit.

I would suggest that there be no advance notice made of a Presidential visit to Wadsworth. Thus, we could get the very great benefit of an obvious Presidential concern over the issues of importance to the Vietnam Veterans and all other veterans without attracting the professional agitators whose principle purpose undoubtedly from the outset was to create as much confrontation as possible.