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WASHINGTON

January 14, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD G. DARMAN

Assistant to the President

and Deputy to the Chief of Staff

FROM:

FRED F. FIELDING

Orig. signed by FFF

Counsel to the President

SUBJECT:

Proposed Executive Order Entitled Presidential

Commission on Indian Reservation Economies

At your request, we have reviewed the above-referenced proposed executive order and approve it as to form and legality.

We do, however, have one comment on the Office of Legal Counsel memorandum (dated January 13, 1983), which accompanied the proposed executive order. That memorandum concludes that the members of the Commission will be subject to the provisions of, inter alia, 18 U.S.C. § 208, if they are paid as permitted by section 3(b) of the executive order.

Our tentative conclusion is that, with the exception of federal employees and the possible exception of the tribal representatives, the Commissioners will probably be considered Special Government Employees (SGEs) of the Department of the Interior. Fed. Per. Man., Ch. 34, App. C.; Memorandum on Members of Federal Advisory Committees and the Conflict-of-Interest Statutes from J. Jackson Walter, Director, Office of Government Ethics, July 9, 1982. As SGEs, the Commissioners will be subject to the conflicts of interest laws, such as those found in Title 18, United States Code, as well as the Department of the Interior regulations on this topic.

This conclusion is based on the Office of Government Ethics' position that members of advisory committees are, in general, SGEs unless they are already federal employees or are serving in a representative capacity (for example, representing a certain tribe or group of tribes on this Commission). In view of the time available to us, the position set forth in this memorandum concerning the employment status of the Commissioners is tentative and additional guidance should be sought from this Office once the executive order has been signed.

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WASHINGTON

January 13, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD G. DARMAN

ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

FRED F. FIELDING Orig. signed by FFF

COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT:

Draft Fact Sheet Re: Indian Policy Statement

Counsel's Office finds no objection from a legal perspective to the draft Indian Policy Statement Fact Sheet, or to the proposal that it accompany H.R. 5470. We have not, however, yet seen the proposed Executive Order referred to in the transmittal memorandum.

FFF:JGR:aw 1/13/83

cc: FFFielding

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Subj. Chron

Document No. ____

(815am) JAN 14 1983

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

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SUBJECT: PROPOSED EXECUTIVE ORDER ENTITLED PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION ON

INDIAN RESERVATION ECONOMIES

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Remarks:

May we have your comments immediately on this proposed Executive Order. Reminder: This is to accompany Enrolled Bill H.R. 5470 -- which must be acted on TODAY. Thank you.

Richard G. Darman Assistant to the President (x2702)

Response:



Office of the Assistant Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

JAN 1 3 1983

The President,

The White House.

My dear Mr. President:

I am herewith transmitting a proposed Executive order entitled "Presidential Commission on Indian Reservation Economies."

This proposed order was submitted by the White House and has been forwarded for the consideration of this Department as to form and legality by the Office of Management and Budget with the approval of the Director.

The proposed Executive order is approved as to form and legality.

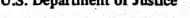
Respectfully,

Ralph W. Tarr

Acting Assistant Attorney General

120gol W. Jan

Office of Legal Counsel



Office of Legal Counsel



Office of the Assistant Attorney General Washington, D.C. 20530

JAN 1 3 1983

MEMORANDUM

Re: Proposed Executive order entitled "Presidential Commission on Indian Reservation Economies"

The attached proposed Executive order was submitted by the White House staff and has been forwarded for the consideration of this Department as to form and legality by the Office of Management and Budget with the approval of the Director.

The proposed Executive order would establish a Presidential advisory committee to develop plans that will aid in promoting stronger private sector involvement on Indian reservations.

If the members are paid, as permitted by §3(b), they will be government employees. */ As such, they will be subject to the provisions of 18 U.S.C. § 208, the provision governing acts affecting a personal interest, and should be advised of its provisions.

The proposed Executive order is acceptable as to form and legality.

Kalph W. Dan

Ralph W. Tarr Acting Assistant Attorney General Office of Legal Counsel

^{*/} Memorandum on Members of Federal Advisory Committees and the Conflict-of-Interest Statutes from J. Jackson Walter, Director, Office of Government Ethics, July 9, 1982, at 3-4.



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

January 13, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

DAVID A. STOCKMAN,

SUBJECT:

PROPOSED EXECUTIVE ORDER ENTITLED "PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION ON INDIAN

RESERVATION ECONOMIES"

SUMMARY. This memorandum forwards for your consideration a proposed Executive order which would establish a Presidential Commission on Indian Reservation Economies.

BACKGROUND. The proposed Executive order would authorize establishment of the Presidential Commission on Indian Reservation Economies, to be composed of no more than nine members. The Commission would advise the President and the Secretary of the Interior on what actions should be taken to develop a stronger private sector on Federally recognized Indian reservations, lessen tribal dependence on Federal monies and programs, and reduce the Federal presence in Indian affairs. The Commission's report would be submitted no later than September 30, 1983, unless sooner extended.

The proposed Executive order has been circulated to the affected agencies, and all appropriate comments have been reflected in the proposed order.

RECOMMENDATION. I recommend that you sign the proposed Executive order.

Enclosures

EXECUTIVE ORDER

PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION ON INDIAN RESERVATION ECONOMIES

By the authority vested in me as President of the United States of America, and in order to establish, in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. App. I), an advisory commission to promote the development of a strong private sector on Federally recognized Indian reservations, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Establishment. (a) There is established a Presidential Commission on Indian Reservation Economies.

- (b) The Commission shall be composed of no more than nine members, who shall be appointed by the President from among the private sector, reservation tribal governments, economic academicians, and Federal employees.
- (c) The President shall designate a non-Indian representative and an Indian representative to serve as cochairmen of the Commission.
- Sec. 2. Functions. (a) The Commission shall advise the President on what actions should be taken to develop a stronger private sector on Federally recognized Indian reservations, lessen tribal dependence on Federal monies and programs and reduce the Federal presence in Indian affairs. The underlying principles of this mission are the government-to-government relationship, the established Federal policy of self-determination and the Federal trust responsibility.
- (b) The Commission will focus exclusively on the following items, and not on new Federal financial assistance:
- (1) Defining the existing Federal legislative, regulatory, and procedural obstacles to the creation of positive economic environments on Indian reservations.

- (2) Identifying and recommending changes or other remedial actions necessary to remove these obstacles.
- (3) Defining the obstacles at the State, local and tribal government levels which impede both Indian and non-Indian private sector investments on reservations.
- (4) Identifying actions which these levels of government could take to rectify the identified problems.
- (5) Recommending ways for the private sector, both Indian and non-Indian, to participate in the development and growth of reservation economies, including capital formation.
- (c) The Commission should review studies undertaken in the last decade to obtain pertinent recommendations that are directly related to its mission.
- (d) The Commission shall, unless sooner extended, submit a final report to the President and to the Secretary of the Interior within six months after appointment of the last Commissioner, or by September 30, 1983, whichever comes earlier.
- Sec. 3. Administration. (a) The heads of Executive agencies shall, to the extent permitted by law, provide the Commission with such information as may be necessary for the effective performance of its functions.
- (b) Members of the Commission may receive compensation for their work on the Commission. While engaged in the work of the Commission members may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law for persons serving intermittently in the government service (5 U.S.C. 5701-5707).

- (c) The Secretary of the Interior shall, to the extent permitted by law and subject to the availability of funds, provide the Commission with such administrative services, funds, facilities, staff and other support services as may be necessary for the effective performance of its functions.
- (d) The Commission will meet approximately 15 times at the call of the chairmen. All meetings of the Commission and all agenda must have prior approval of the chairmen.
- (e) In carrying out its responsibilities, the Commission is authorized to:
- (1) Conduct hearings, interviews, and reviews at field sites, or wherever deemed necessary to fulfill its duties.
- (2) Confer with Indian tribal government officials and members, private sector business officials and managers, and other parties dealing with matters pertaining to the Commission's mission.
- Sec. 4. General Provisions. (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other Executive order, the responsibilities of the President under the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, except that of reporting annually to the Congress, which are applicable to the advisory commission established by this Order, shall be performed by the Secretary of the Interior, in accordance with the guidelines and procedures established by the Administrator of General Services.
- (b) The Commission shall terminate 60 days after it transmits its final report to the President, or on December 31, 1983, whichever comes earlier.

WASHINGTON

January 13, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR FRED F. FIELDING

FROM:

JOHN G. ROBERTS

SUBJECT:

Draft Fact Sheet Re: Indian Policy Statement

Richard Darman has requested comments by close of business today on a Draft Fact Sheet prepared by the Office of Policy Development, covering Indian policy. OPD would like the Fact Sheet and an Executive Order (not yet submitted to us) to be presented to the President along with enrolled bill H.R. 5470. You noted no legal objection to that bill (memorandum of January 10), which, in pertinent part, accords tribal governments the same tax status as states.

The proposed fact sheet stresses the Administration policy of removing obstacles to tribal self-government and promoting healthy reservation economies. The fact sheet notes various initiatives to advance this policy, and any statements in the fact sheet on legal issues are broad and amorphous enough to be innocuous. The fact sheet does state that the President has established an Advisory Committee on Indian Reservation Economies. This presumably is the subject of the as yet unseen Executive Order.

Attachment

WASHINGTON

January 13, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD G. DARMAN

ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

FRED F. FIELDING

COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT:

Draft Fact Sheet Re: Indian Policy Statement

Counsel's Office finds no objection from a legal perspective to the draft Indian Policy Statement Fact Sheet, or to the proposal that it accompany H.R. 5470. We have not, however, yet seen the proposed Executive Order referred to in the transmittal memorandum.

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WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM



DATE: 1/13/83	ACTION/CONCU	RRENCE/COMMENT	rdue by:c.o.b.	TODAY
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Remarks:

This Fact Sheet was prepared by the Office of Policy Development. OPD has requested that this Fact Sheet and a proposed Executive Order (which is presently going through the OMB/Justice clearance process) be forwarded to the President along with Enrolled Bill H.R. 5470 -- Miscellaneous Amendments of the Internal Revenue Code and the Employee Retirement Income Security Act -- tomorrow.

Do you recommend that the Executive Order and Fact Sheet accompany H.R. 5470?

Richard G. Darman Assistant to the President (x2702)

Response:

May we have your comments on the attached Fact Sheet by close of business today. Sorry for the short turn around time, but we just received this. Thank you.

Indian Policy Statement DRAFT

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FACT SHEET

SUMMARY

Strong and effective tribal governments are essential in the fight to solve the economic, health, educational, social and other problems of some 735,000 American Indians living on or near reservations. Just as the Federal government deals with States and local governments in meeting the needs of other citizens, so should the Federal government deal with tribal governments in promoting the well-being of American Indians.

The President's Indian Policy Statement emphasizes the Administration's commitment to encourage and strengthen tribal government as called for by President Nixon in 1970 and by Congress in the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975. The 1970 policy and 1975 law have not been adequately implemented because the Federal government has inhibited the political and economic development of the tribes. Excessive regulations and self-perpetuating bureaucracy have stifled tribal decisionmaking, thwarted Indian control of reservation resources, and promoted dependency rather than self-sufficiency.

This Administration will reverse this trend by removing obstacles to self-government and by creating a more favorable environment for development of healthy reservation economies. This policy recognizes the diversity of the tribes and the right of each to set its own priorities and goals, and to proceed at its own pace. At the same time, the Federal government will continue to fulfill its traditional responsibility for the physical and financial resources held in trust for the tribes and their members.

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Indian tribes are tribal governments because they retain all aspects of their original sovereignty not otherwise given up or taken away by Congress. There are 283 Federally-recognized tribal governments in the United States. In addition, there are 193 Alaska village organizations which are served by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). According to figures released by the U.S. Census Bureau, there were 1,418,195 American Indians, Eskimos and Aleuts in the United States in 1980.

MAJOR POLICY POINTS

- -- The Administration will deal with Indian tribes on a government-to-government basis.
- -- Tribal governments will be strengthened through these actions:
 - * Today's signing of the Indian Tribal Governmental Tax Status

 Act. This legislation provides tribes with essentially the same

 treatment under Federal tax laws as applies to other governments

 with regard to revenue raising and saving mechanisms.
 - * Encouragement for tribes to assume responsibilities for services such as the enforcement of tribal laws, developing and managing tribal resources, providing health and social services, and education.

- * Designation of the White House Office of Intergovernmental Affairs as liaison for tribes. By moving this function from the White House Office of Public Liaison, the President recognizes that tribal organizations are governments rather than interest groups such as veterans, businessmen and religious leaders.
- * Ask Congress to expand the authorized membership of the Advisory

 Commission on Intergovernmental Relations to include a representative of Indian tribal governments.
- * A request that Congress repudiate House Concurrent Resolution 108 of the 83rd Congress which called for termination of the Federal-tribal relationship. The Administration wants this lingering threat of termination withdrawn and replaced by a resolution expressing its support of a government-to-government relationship.
- * Support for direct funding to Indian tribes under Title XX social services block grants to States. In keeping with the government-to-government relationship, Indian tribes are defined by law as eligible entities and receive direct funding, if they wish, in five block grant programs administered by the Department of Health and Human Services. These and other blocks to the States consolidated dozens of categorical Federal domestic assistance programs to reduce fragmentation and overlap, eliminate excessive Federal regulation, and provide for more local control. This Administration proposes that Indian tribes be eligible for direct funding in the Title XX social services block, the block with the largest appropriation and the greatest flexibility in service delivery. Grants for social services would be made directly to the tribal governments, at the option of the tribe, and would not be channeled through the States.

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- -- To solve the severe economic conditions on reservations, the President has:
 - * Established a Presidential Advisory Committee on Indian Reservation Economies. The Commission is to identify obstacles to economic growth in the public and private sector at all levels; examine and recommend changes in Federal laws, regulations and procedures to remove such obstacles; identify actions State, local and tribal governments could take to rectify identified problems; and recommend ways for the private sector, both Indian and non-Indian, to participate in the development and growth of reservation economies. It will advise the President on actions needed to improve reservation economies.
 - * Pledged to work with the tribes to implement expeditiously recent legislation allowing tribes to enter into joint venture contracts for the development of natural resources on reservations. This is a major step which will enable the tribal governments to become more proficient in business management while increasing employment opportunities for tribal members and adding to tribal revenues.
 - * Requested funds in the FY 1983 budget to provide seed money to tribes to attract private funding for economic development ventures on reservations.
 - * Initiated legislation which Congress passed to provide \$375 million for building new roads on Indian reservations.

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-- This Administration sought suggestions from Indian leaders in developing this policy.

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

January 14, 1983

EXECUTIVE ORDER

PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION ON INDIAN RESERVATION ECONOMIES

By the authority vested in me as President of the United States of America, and in order to establish, in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. App. I), an advisory commission to promote the development of a strong private sector on Federally recognized Indian reservations, it is hereby ordered as follows:

- Section 1. Establishment. (a) There is established a Presidential Commission on Indian Reservation Economies.
- (b) The Commission shall be composed of no more than nine members, who shall be appointed by the President from among the private sector, reservation tribal governments, economic academicians, and Federal employees.
- (c) The President shall designate a non-Indian representative and an Indian representative to serve as cochairmen of the Commission.
- Sec. 2. Functions. (a) The Commission shall advise the President on what actions should be taken to develop a stronger private sector on Federally recognized Indian reservations, lessen tribal dependence on Federal monies and programs and reduce the Federal presence in Indian affairs. The underlying principles of this mission are the government-to-government relationship, the established Federal policy of self-determination and the Federal trust responsibility.
- (b) The Commission will focus exclusively on the following items, and not on new Federal financial assistance:
- (1) Defining the existing Federal legislative, regulatory, and procedural obstacles to the creation of positive economic environments on Indian reservations.
- (2) Identifying and recommending changes or other remedial actions necessary to remove these obstacles.
- (3) Defining the obstacles at the State, local and tribal government levels which impede both Indian and non-Indian private sector investments on reservations.
- (4) Identifying actions which these levels of government could take to rectify the identified problems.

- (5) Recommending ways for the private sector, both Indian and non-Indian, to participate in the development and growth of reservation economies, including capital formation.
- (c) The Commission should review studies undertaken in the last decade to obtain pertinent recommendations that are directly related to its mission.
- (d) The Commission shall, unless sooner extended, submit a final report to the President and to the Secretary of the Interior within six months after appointment of the last Commissioner, or by September 30, 1983, whichever comes earlier.
- Sec. 3. Administration. (a) The heads of Executive agencies shall, to the extent permitted by law, provide the Commission with such information as may be necessary for the effective performance of its functions.
- (b) Members of the Commission may receive compensation for their work on the Commission. While engaged in the work of the Commission members may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law for persons serving intermittently in the government service (5 U.S.C. 5701-5707).
- (c) The Secretary of the Interior shall, to the extent permitted by law and subject to the availability of funds, provide the Commission with such administrative services, funds, facilities, staff and other support services as may be necessary for the effective performance of its functions.
- (d) The Commission will meet approximately 15 times at the call of the chairmen. All meetings of the Commission and all agenda must have prior approval of the chairmen.
- (e) In carrying out its responsibilities, the Commission is authorized to:
- (1) Conduct hearings, interviews, and reviews at field sites, or wherever deemed necessary to fulfill its duties.
- (2) Confer with Indian tribal government officials and members, private sector business officials and managers, and other parties dealing with matters pertaining to the Commission's mission.
- Sec. 4. General Provisions. (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other Executive order, the responsibilities of the President under the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, except that of reporting annually to the Congress, which are applicable to the advisory commission established by this Order, shall be performed by the Secretary of the Interior, in accordance with the guidelines and procedures established by the Administrator of General Services.
- (b) The Commission shall terminate 60 days after it transmits its final report to the President, or on December 31, 1983, whichever comes earlier.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 14, 1983.

RONALD REAGAN

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

There is

January 14, 1983

MEMORANDUM OF DISAPPROVAL

I am withholding my approval of H.R. 3963, a bill concerning criminal law matters, because its disadvantages far outweigh any intended benefits.

In late September 1982, the Senate overwhelmingly approved a major crime bill by a vote of 95 to 1. That measure, the Violent Crime and Drug Enforcement Improvements Act of 1982 (S. 2572), would have resulted in urgently needed reforms in Federal bail laws to put an end to our "revolving door" system of justice, comprehensive reforms in Federal forfeiture laws to strip away the enormous assets and profits of narcotics traffickers and organized crime syndicates, and sweeping sentencing reforms to insure more uniform, determinate prison sentences for those convicted of Federal crimes. That major crime bill also contained other criminal law reforms. I strongly supported the principal elements of the Violent Crime and Drug Enforcement Improvements Act, especially the bail, sentencing, and forfeiture provisions.

The House of Representatives failed to approve this measure. It adopted a miscellaneous assortment of criminal justice proposals, H.R. 3963, which was approved in the waning hours of the 97th Congress. Although some elements of the House-initiated bill are good, other provisions are misguided or seriously flawed, possibly even unconstitutional. While its provisions on forfeiture of criminal assets and profits fall short of what the Administration proposed, they are clearly desirable. Had they been presented to me as a separate measure, I would have been pleased to give my approval. But H.R. 3963 does not deal with bail reform, nor does it address sentencing reform. Both are subjects long overdue for congressional action.

In addition to its failure to address some of the most serious problems facing Federal law enforcement, this "mini-crime bill" would in several respects hamper existing enforcement activity. I am particularly concerned about its adverse impact on our efforts to combat drug abuse.

The Act would create a drug director and a new bureaucracy within the Executive Branch with the power to coordinate and direct all domestic and international Federal drug efforts, including law enforcement operations. The creation of another layer of bureaucracy within the Executive Branch would produce friction, disrupt effective law enforcement, and could threaten the integrity of criminal investigations and prosecutions — the very opposite of what its proponents apparently intend.

The seriousness of this threat is underscored by the overwhelming opposition to this provision by the Federal law enforcement community as well as by such groups as the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the National Association of Attorney's General. The so-called "drug Czar"

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provision was enacted hastily without thoughtful debate and without benefit of any hearings. Although its aim -- with which I am in full agreement -- is to promote coordination, this can be and is being achieved through existing administrative structures.

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Upon taking office, I directed the Attorney General and other senior officials of the Administration to improve the coordination and efficiency of Federal law enforcement efforts, with particular emphasis on drug-related crime. This has been accomplished through the establishment of the Cabinet Council on Legal Policy, which is chaired by the Attorney General and whose membership includes all Cabinet officers with responsibility for narcotics law enforcement. Working through the Cabinet Council, the White House Office on Drug Policy is an integral part of the process by which a comprehensive and coordinated narcotics enforcement policy is carried out.

I am pleased with the results of this process, which last Fall led to the creation of a nationwide task force effort to combat organized crime and narcotics trafficking. The war on crime and drugs does not need more bureaucracy in Washington. It does need more action in the field, and that is where my Administration will focus its efforts.

H.R. 3963 would also authorize the Federal prosecution of an armed robber or burglar who has twice been convicted in State court. This provision includes an unworkable and possibly unconstitutional restraint upon Federal prosecutions in this area, by allowing a State or local prosecutor to veto any Federal prosecution under his or her authority, even if the Attorney General had approved the prosecution. Such a restraint on Federal prosecutorial discretion and the delegation of Executive responsibility it entails raise grave constitutional and practical concerns. It would, for example, surely increase friction among Federal, State, and local prosecutors at a time when we are doing so much to decrease it.

Other provisions of H.R. 3963 are also defective. For example, the provision that expands Federal jurisdiction whenever food, drugs, or other products are tampered with, an expansion that I strongly support, was drafted to include tampering that occurs in an injured consumer's own home. It also fails to distinguish between tampering that results in injury and tampering that results in death. These are, however, essentially technical matters which might have been overcome but for the press of time in the closing days of Congress. I share the widespread public desire for new legislation on tampering and will work with the new Congress to produce an acceptable bill on that subject.

My Administration has proposed significant legislation to strengthen law enforcement and restore the balance between the forces of law and the forces of crime. Changes in sentencing, bail laws, the exclusionary rule, the insanity defense, and other substantive reforms in criminal law were not passed by the 97th Congress. Such reforms, if enacted, could make a real difference in the quality of justice in this country.

It would have given me great pleasure to be able to approve substantive criminal justice legislation. I completely support some of the features of H.R. 3963, such as the Federal Intelligence Personnel Protection Act. Others I agree with in principle. But the disadvantages of this bill greatly outweigh its benefits. I look forward to approving legislation that does not contain the serious detriments of the present bill, and my Administration will work closely with Chairman Thurmond and Chairman Rodino to secure passage of substantive criminal justice reforms.

RONALD REAGAN

THE WHITE HOUSE,
January 14, 1983.

#

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

January 14, 1983

FACT SHEET

Indian Policy Statement

SUMMARY

Strong and effective tribal governments are essential in the fight to solve the economic, health, educational, social and other problems of some 735,000 American Indians living on or near reservations. Just as the Federal government deals with States and local governments in meeting the needs of other citizens, so should the Federal government deal with tribal governments in promoting the well-being of American Indians.

The President's Indian Policy Statement emphasizes the Administration's commitment to encourage and strengthen tribal government as called for by President Nixon in 1970 and by Congress in the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975. The 1970 policy and 1975 law have not been adequately implemented because the Federal government has inhibited the political and economic development of the tribes. Excessive regulations and self-perpetuating bureaucracy have stifled tribal decisionmaking, thwarted Indian control of reservation resources, and promoted dependency rather than self-sufficiency.

This Administration will reverse this trend by removing obstacles to self-government and by creating a more favorable environment for development of healthy reservation economies. This policy recognizes the diversity of the tribes and the right of each to set its own priorities and goals, and to proceed at its own pace. At the same time, the Federal government will continue to fulfill its traditional responsibility for the physical and financial resources held in trust for the tribes and their members.

Indian tribes are tribal governments because they retain all aspects of their original sovereignty not otherwise given up or taken away by Congress. There are 283 Federally-recognized tribal governments in the United States. In addition, there are 193 Alaska village organizations which are served by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). According to figures released by the U.S. Census Bureau, there were 1,418,195 American Indians, Eskimos and Aleuts in the United States in 1980.

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MAJOR POLICY POINTS

-- The Administration will deal with Indian tribes on a government-to-government basis.

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- -- Tribal governments will be strengthened through these actions:
 - * Today's signing of H.R. 5470, the Indian Tribal Governmental Tax Status Act. This legislation provides tribes with essentially the same treatment under Federal tax laws as applies to other governments with regard to revenue raising and saving mechanisms.
 - * Encouragement for tribes to assume responsibilities for services such as the enforcement of tribal laws, developing and managing tribal resources, providing health and social services, and education.
 - * Designation of the White House Office of Intergovernmental Affairs as liaison for tribes. By moving this function from the White House Office of Public Liaison, the President recognizes that tribal organizations are governments rather than interest groups such as veterans, businessmen and religious leaders.
 - * A request that Congress expand the authorized membership of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations to include a representative of Indian tribal governments.
 - * Request that Congress repudiate House Concurrent Resolution 108 of the 83rd Congress which called for termination of the Federal-tribal relationship. The Administration wants this lingering threat of termination withdrawn and replaced by a resolution expressing its support of a government-to-government relationship.
 - * Support for direct funding to Indian tribes under Title XX social services block grants to States. In keeping with the government-to-government relationship, Indian tribes are defined by law as eligible entities and receive direct funding, if they wish, in five block grant programs administered by the Department of Health and Human These and other blocks to the States Services. consolidated dozens of categorical Federal domestic assistance programs to reduce fragmentation and overlap, eliminate excessive Federal regulation, and provide for more local control. This Administration proposes that Indian tribes be eligible for direct funding in the Title XX social services block, the block with the

largest appropriation and the greatest flexibility in service delivery. Grants for social services would be made directly to the tribal governments, at the option of the tribe, and would not be channeled through the States.

- -- To solve the severe economic conditions on reservations, the President has:
 - * Established a Presidential Advisory Committee on Indian Reservation Economies. The Commission is to identify obstacles to economic growth in the public and private sector at all levels; examine and recommend changes in Federal laws, regulations and procedures to remove such obstacles; identify actions State, local and tribal governments could take to rectify identified problems; and recommend ways for the private sector, both Indian and non-Indian, to participate in the development and growth of reservation economies. It will advise the President on actions needed to improve reservation economies.
 - * Pledged to work with the tribes to implement expeditiously recently passed legislation allowing tribes to enter into joint venture contracts for the development of natural resources on reservations. This is a major step which will enable the tribal governments to become more proficient in business management while increasing employment opportunities for tribal members and adding to tribal revenues.
 - * Requested funds in the FY 1983 budget to provide seed money to tribes to attract private funding for economic development ventures on reservations.
 - * Initiated legislation which Congress passed to provide \$375 million for building new roads on Indian reservations.
- -- This Administration sought suggestions from Indian leaders in developing this policy.

#

WASHINGTON

February 15, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR FRED F. FIELDING

FROM:

JOHN G. ROBERTS

SUBJECT:

Proposed Executive Order Entitled

Federal Regional Councils

Richard Darman has requested comments by close of business February 17 on a proposed executive order revoking Executive Order 12314 (July 22, 1981). That excutive order created a system of Federal Regional Councils, which the President decided to abolish at the February 2, 1983 Cabinet meeting. A recent evaluation of the Federal Regional Councils determined that the Councils served no useful purpose. The proposed executive order was prepared in OMB and has been approved as to form and legality by the Department of Justice. I see no legal objection, and have prepared a memorandum to Darman to that effect for your signature.

Attachment

WASHINGTON

February 18, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD G. DARMAN

ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

FRED F. FIELDING Origanization by TTE

COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT:

Proposed Executive Order Entitled

Federal Regional Councils

Counsel's Office finds no legal objection to the proposed revision of the above-referenced draft executive order suggested by Roger B. Porter.

FFF:JGR:aw 2/18/83

cc: FFFielding

JGRoberts Subj. Chron

WASHINGTON

February 15, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD G. DARMAN

ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

FRED F. FIELDING

COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT:

Proposed Executive Order Entitled

Federal Regional Councils

Counsel's Office has reviewed the above-referenced proposed executive order and finds no objection to it from a legal perspective.

FFF: JGR: aw 2/15/83

cc: FFFielding

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WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

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2/17/83

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

NECT: PROPOSED EXECUTIVE ORDER ENTITLED FEDERAL REGIONAL COUNCILS							
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Remarks:

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2/14/83

May we have your comments on the attached Executive Order by close of business Thursday, February 17.

Richard G. Darman Assistant to the President

Response:



U.S. Department of Justice Office of Legal Counsel

Office of the Assistant Attorney General Washington, D.C. 20530

10 750 1993

The President,

The White House.

My dear Mr. President:

I am herewith transmitting a proposed Executive order entitled "Federal Regional Councils."

This proposed order was prepared by the Office of Management and Budget at the request of the White House Office. It has been forwarded for the consideration of this Department as to form and legality by the Office of Management and Budget with the approval of the Director.

The proposed Executive order is approved as to form and legality.

Respectfully,

Theodore B. Olson

Assistant Attorney General

Office of Legal Counsel



U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Legal Counsel

Office of the Assistant Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

10 FEB 1983

MEMORANDUM

Re: Proposed Executive Order entitled "Federal Regional Councils"

The attached proposed Executive order was prepared by the Office of Management and Budget at the request of the White House Office. It has been forwarded for the consideration of this Department as to form and legality by the Office of Management and Budget with the approval of the Director.

The proposed Executive Order would eliminate the Federal Regional Councils (the Councils) by revoking Executive Order 12314, 46 Fed. Reg. 38329 (July 22, 1981), under which they were created. The Councils are composed of regional representatives of nine Federal agencies and were established in order to promote interagency and intergovernmental coordination. The President directed the abolition of the Councils at the Cabinet meeting of February 2, 1983.

The proposed Executive order is acceptable as to form and legality.

Theodore B. Olson Assistant Attorney General Office of Legal Counsel



OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

February 8, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

DAVID A. STOCKMAN

SUBJECT:

PROPOSED EXECUTIVE ORDER ENTITLED

"FEDERAL REGIONAL COUNCILS"

SUMMARY. This memorandum forwards for your consideration a proposed Executive order which would abolish the system of Federal Regional Councils.

BACKGROUND. Executive Order No. 12314, of July 22, 1981, created a system of ten Federal Regional Councils, with nine member federal agencies, to promote interagency and intergovernmental coordination. Such a system has been in existence, in various forms, since the late 1960s.

The proposed order would implement your decision, made at the Cabinet meeting of February 2, 1983, to abolish the Federal Regional Councils by revoking the underlying Executive Order. A recent evaluation of the Council system by the White House Office, the Office of Management and Budget and the agencies determined that the Councils are not serving any useful purpose and should be eliminated.

In view of the unanimous support of the Cabinet for the abolition of the Councils, the proposed order has not been circulated to the agencies for comment.

RECOMMENDATION. I recommend that you sign the proposed Executive order.

Enclosure

EXECUTIVE ORDER

FEDERAL REGIONAL COUNCILS

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and statutes of the United States of America, and in order to eliminate a mechanism for interagency and intergovernmental coordination which has proved not to serve any useful purpose, it is hereby ordered that Executive Order No. 12314, establishing the Federal Regional Councils, is revoked.

THE WHITE HOUSE,



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

February 8, 1983

Honorable William French Smith Attorney General Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

Enclosed, in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order No. 11030, as amended, is a proposed Executive Order entitled "Federal Regional Councils."

The proposed Executive Order was prepared in this office at the request of the White House Office.

The proposed order would implement the recent decision of the Cabinet to abolish the Federal Regional Councils, by revoking the underlying Executive Order. A recent evaluation of that system by the White House Office, the Office of Management and Budget and the agencies determined that the Councils are not serving any useful purpose and should be eliminated.

In view of the unanimous support of the Cabinet for the abolition of the Councils, the proposed order has not been circulated to the agencies for comment.

Your staff may direct any questions concerning this proposed Executive order to Mr. John F. Cooney of this office (395-5600).

This proposed Executive order has the approval of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Sincerely,

Michael J. Horowitz
Counsel to the Director

Enclosures

WASHINGTON

February 18, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR FRED F. FIELDING

FROM:

JOHN G. ROBERTS DOR

SUBJECT:

Proposed Executive Order Entitled

Federal Regional Councils

You have already signed a memorandum to Darman indicating that we have no legal objection to the above-referenced proposed executive order abolishing the Federal Regional Councils. Roger Porter wants to change the wording of the order, which now notes that the councils have proved not to serve any useful purpose, to language stating that the councils are no longer needed or have outlined their usefulness. I see no legal objection.

Attachment

WASHINGTON

February 15, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD G. DARMAN

ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

FRED F. FIELDING Orig. signed by FFF

COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT:

Proposed Executive Order Entitled

Federal Regional Councils

Counsel's Office has reviewed the above-referenced proposed executive order and finds no objection to it from a legal perspective.

FFF: JGR: aw 2/15/83

cc: FFFielding

√JGRoberts

Subj. Chron

WASHINGTON

February 18, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD G. DARMAN

ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

FRED F. FIELDING

COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT:

Proposed Executive Order Entitled

Federal Regional Councils

Counsel's Office finds no legal objection to the proposed revision of the above-referenced draft executive order suggested by Roger B. Porter.

FFF:JGR:aw 2/18/83

cc: FFFielding

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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

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Remarks:

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STOCKMAN

The Office of Policy Development has requested a language change in the proposed Executive Order--see attached memo. May we have your comments by close of business TODAY. Thank you.

Richard G. Darman Assistant to the President (x2702)

Response:

WASHINGTON

February 16, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD G. DARMAN

FROM:

ROGER B. PORTER REP

SUBJECT:

Executive Order - Federal Regional Councils

The Office of Policy Developments supports the decision to abolish the Federal Regional Councils by executive order. I do not, however, understand the reason why we would want to use the language that it is a mechanism "which has proved not to serve any useful purpose." The phrase has the flavor of overkill. Perhaps the phrase "that is no longer needed" or "that has outlived its usefulness" would get the job done.

FEDERAL REGIONAL COUNCILS

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and statutes of the United States of America, and in order to eliminate a mechanism for interagency and intergovernmental coordination which has proved not to serve any useful purpose, it is hereby ordered that Executive Order No. 12314, establishing the Federal Regional Councils, is revoked.

THE WHITE HOUSE,