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counting Office, as indicated in testimony before the Special Committee on Aging in the other body on May 1, 1984. The chairman of that committee, Senator HEINZ, along with several committee members, already has introduced identical legislation—S. 2744—on June 8, 1984. The entire bill, along with a detailed explanation of its provisions, was included in the RECORD on that day. I would hope that we could move swiftly on this legislation in order to provide the additional authority needed to further curtail fraud and abuse in our governmental health programs and assure quality services to our Nation's elderly and poor.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the Medicare-Medicaid Patient and Program Protection Act of 1984 which I am introducing.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

THE PROBLEM MAY BE JESSE JACKSON

(Mr. RITTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RITTER. Mr. Speaker, my colleagues, we all welcome Jesse Jackson's repudiation of Louis Farrakhan's anti-Semitic statements. We should note that he repudiated not the support of this individual, not this individual himself, but his recent statements. It may be, Mr. Speaker, that the Democratic Party needs to do more than just ask for Jesse Jackson's condemnation of Farrakhan's statements. Their problem may be Jesse Jackson himself.

The history of anti-Semitic statements goes back a long way with Jesse Jackson. I would like to quote from a speech given by B'nai Brith, Anti Defamation League, National Director, Mr. Nathan Perlmutter, to some 400 Jewish leaders in New York City on May 31, 1984.

Let me say it plainly. We are dealing with a person whose recorded expressions are those of an anti-Semite.

How else view a man, who when annoyed by the press, attributes it to "Jewish domination of the press"? And when critical of labor, blames it on "Jewish control of labor unions." When displeased by a boxing match between a white South African and a black American, condemns "Jewish promoters."

These and more, so many more statements, cumulatively provide context for "Hymies." They render the self-portrait of an anti-Semite.

Leadership of all political stripes in this country need to deal with a problem that goes beyond Louis Farrak-

han: The real problem for Democrats is not repudiation of Louis Farrakhan's behavior, it is repudiation of the behavior of Jesse Jackson. I am inserting here in the RECORD a fuller view of Perlmutter's remarks.

The Washington Post of June 2, 1984, reported the following among Jackson's earlier statements alluded to by Perlmutter.

On April 12, 1973, The Colorado Springs (Colo.) Sun quoted Jackson in a speech as condemning then-President Nixon's insensitivity to the poor as a reflection of his top advisers.

"Four out of five of them are German Jews and their priorities are on Europe and Asia." Jackson is quoted as saying. (Most of Nixon's top aides, including Haldeman and Ehrlichman, were not Jewish).

In a Sept. 16, 1979, interview with Dan Rather on the CBS "60 Minutes" television program, Jackson said of the rift between American Jews and blacks:

"We don't own radio stations together, we don't own TV stations together, we don't own banks together, we do not share in . . . the ownership of the industries they have begun to get some hold on together. There is no economic substance in our relationship."

On Oct. 7, 1979, Jackson was quoted by Chicago newspapers as saying that his controversial trip to the Mideast had been misrepresented in the American media by Jewish correspondents. "I have seen very few Jewish reporters that have the capacity to be objective about Arab affairs," he is quoted as saying by The Chicago Tribune.

In a Sept. 1, 1979, column which appeared in the Los Angeles Herald Examiner, Jackson wrote, "The scheduled heavyweight fight between John Tate, a black American, and Gerrie Coetzee, the white South African champion . . . represents humiliation to blacks and concerned whites around the world. It is sponsored by two Jews, Bob Arum in this country and Saul Kerznik of South Africa."

In the same column, Jackson added, "There are tensions in the labor movement, where blacks constitute large percentages of the workers at the bottom, but Jews dominate the leadership at the top."

Perlmutter went on to say, and I believe that this is a crucial point:

One anti-Semitic statement can be taken out of context. . . . Three, four, five, six, provide a context. They are their own context. . . . As to burying the hatchet, his words have thrown hatchets at people—us.

PROVIDING FOR A JOINT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ON INAUGURAL CEREMONIES

The SPEAKER laid before the House a privileged Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 122) to provide for a joint congressional committee on inaugural ceremonies.

The Clerk read the Senate concurrent resolution, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 122

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That a Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies consisting of three Senators and three Representatives, to be appointed by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, respectively, is authorized to make the necessary arrangements for the inauguration of the President-elect and Vice-President-elect of

the United States on the 21st day of January 1985.

The Senate concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF JOINT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ON INAUGURAL CEREMONIES

The SPEAKER, pursuant to the provisions of Senate Concurrent Resolution 122, Ninety-eighth Congress, the Chair appoints as members of the joint committee to make the necessary arrangements for the inauguration of the President-elect and the Vice-President-elect of the United States on the 21st day of January, 1985, the following Members of the House:

Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts;

Mr. WRIGHT of Texas; and

Mr. MICHEL of Illinois

SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT U.S.S.R. SHOULD PROVIDE SPECIFIC INFORMATION ON ANDREI SAKHAROV AND YELENA BONNER

Mr. BONKER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration in the House of the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 332) expressing the sense of the Congress that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics should provide the signatories of the Helsinki Final Act with specific information as to the whereabouts, health, and legal status of Andrei Sakharov and Yelena Bonner.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object and, of course, I shall not object, but I will yield to the gentleman from Washington for a further explanation of this resolution.

(Mr. BONKER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BONKER. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, the resolution which is sponsored by my colleague, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. WIRTH) calls upon the President to raise this issue at the Helsinki conference and ask for an updated report as to the status of Andrei Sakharov.

Mr. HYDE. Further reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. WIRTH) for this initiative, and all of the cosponsors, which are a vast cross-section of both sides of the aisle.

It is tragic that the Dr. Sakharov and his wife, Yelena Bonner, have been hidden away, literally, from the view of the world. Nobody knows where they are or what their state of health is. I note that the European Community early in June asked the Soviets for some information concern-

various existing water projects, taking action on amendments proposed thereto, as follows:

Page 59292

Rejected:

Metzenbaum Amendment No. 3418, to providing that no contract authorized in the bill shall prescribe terms and conditions for the renewal of contracts for electrical energy generated at Hoover Dam beyond the period ending December 31, 1988. (By 56 yeas to 38 nays (Vote No. 198), Senate tabled the amendment.)

Page 59294

Pending:

Metzenbaum Amendment No. 3419, to provide that all provisions of the bill shall become effective upon date of enactment, but that no section of the bill or the Boulder Canyon Project Act of 1928 regarding the price of power generated at Hoover Dam shall be effective after May 31, 1987.

Page 59307

A motion was filed to close further debate on the amendment of the House to S. 268 and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on the cloture motion will occur on Monday, July 30.

Page 59304

Senate will continue consideration of the amendment of the House to S. 268 on Friday, July 27.

Alcohol and Drug Abuse and Mental Health Services Block Grant Amendments: Senate disagreed to the amendments of the House to S. 2303, authorizing funds for fiscal years 1985, 1986, and 1987 for alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health services block grants, agreed to the request for a conference thereon, and appointed as conferees Senators Hatch, Hawkins, Quayle, Grassley, Kennedy, Matsunaga, and Riegle.

Page 59336

Wilkinson Nomination: A motion was filed to close further debate on the nomination of James H. Wilkinson III, of Virginia, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Fourth Circuit.

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing for further consideration of the nomination on Tuesday, July 31, beginning at 2 p.m., and the cloture vote to occur at 3 p.m., with the required quorum call having been waived.

Page 59270

Motion to Request Attendance: During today's proceedings, by 92 yeas to 2 nays (Vote No. 197), Senate agreed to a motion to request the attendance of absent Senators.

Page 59304

Appointments by the Vice President: The Presiding Officer, on behalf of the Vice President, in accordance with S. Con. Res. 122, 98th Congress, appointed Senator Baker, Senator Mathias, and Sena-

tor Ford to the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies.

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Messages From the House:

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Measures Referred:

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Measures Ordered Held at Desk:

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Measures Ordered Placed on Calendar:

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Statements on Introduced Bills:

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Additional Cosponsors:

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Amendments Submitted:

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Notices of Hearings:

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Committee Authority To Meet:

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Additional Statements:

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Quorum Calls: One quorum call was taken today. (Total—7)

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Record Votes: Four record votes were taken today. (Total—200)

Pages 59304, 59306, 59328, 59330

Recess: Senate convened at 11 a.m., and recessed at 9:02 p.m., until 10 a.m., on Friday, July 27, 1984. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of Senator Stevens in today's Record on page S9390.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

APPROPRIATIONS—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION/AGRICULTURE

Committee on Appropriations: Committee ordered favorably reported with amendments, H.R. 5898, appropriating funds for fiscal year 1985 for military construction programs of the Department of Defense, and H.R. 5743, appropriating funds for fiscal year 1985 for the Department of Agriculture, rural development and related agencies.

APPROPRIATIONS—DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on the District of Columbia approved for full committee consideration with amendments H.R. 5899, appropriating funds for fiscal year 1985 for the government of the District of Columbia.

D.C. PAROLE BOARD

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on the District of Columbia resumed hearings to review activities of the District of Columbia Parole Board, focusing on proposed rule changes governing probation and parole revocation matters, receiving testi-

98TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. CON. RES. 144

Authorizing the rotunda of the United States Capitol to be used on January 21, 1985, in connection with the proceedings and ceremonies for the inauguration of the President-elect and the Vice President-elect of the United States.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

SEPTEMBER 18 (legislative day, SEPTEMBER 17), 1984

Mr. MATHIAS submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Authorizing the rotunda of the United States Capitol to be used on January 21, 1985, in connection with the proceedings and ceremonies for the inauguration of the President-elect and the Vice President-elect of the United States.

1 *Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives*
2 *concurring)*, That the rotunda of the United States Capitol is
3 hereby authorized to be used on January 21, 1985, by the
4 Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies in
5 connection with the proceedings and ceremonies conducted
6 for the inauguration of the President-elect and the Vice
7 President-elect of the United States. Such Committee is au-
8 thorized to utilize appropriate equipment and the services of

- 1 appropriate personnel of departments and agencies of the
- 2 Federal Government, under arrangements between such
- 3 Committee and the heads of such departments and agencies,
- 4 in connection with such proceedings and ceremonies.

○

Calendar No. 1025

98TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION**S. CON. RES. 122**

To provide for a Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 14 (legislative day, JUNE 11), 1984

Mr. MATHIAS (for himself, Mr. BAKER, Mr. BYRD, and Mr. FORD) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration

JUNE 27 (legislative day, JUNE 25), 1984

Reported by Mr. MATHIAS, without amendment

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

To provide for a Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies.

1 *Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives*
2 *concurring)*, That a Joint Congressional Committee on Inau-
3 gural Ceremonies consisting of three Senators and three Rep-
4 resentatives, to be appointed by the President of the Senate
5 and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, respective-
6 ly, is authorized to make the necessary arrangements for the

- 1 inauguration of the President-elect and Vice-President-elect
- 2 of the United States on the 21st day of January 1985.

§ 707. Reservation of right to amend or repeal chapter

The right to alter, amend, or repeal this chapter is expressly reserved. Aug. 6, 1956, c. 976, § 17, 70 Stat. 1056.

Library References

Corporations Ⓒ595.

C.J.S. Corporations § 1655.

CHAPTER 30.—PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURAL CEREMONIES

Sec.

- 721. Short title; definitions.
- 722. Regulations; licenses; fees; registration tags.
- 723. Appropriations.
- 724. Permits for use of reservations or grounds; restoration to previous condition; liability.
- 725. Installation and removal of electrical facilities; enforcement; public protection; restoration to previous condition; liability.
- 726. Repealed.
- 727. Communication facilities; removal.
- 728. Duration of regulations and licenses; publication of regulations; violations and penalties.
- 729. Application to other properties; Congressional joint committee request or approval.
- 730. Additional definition.

Codification. Presidential inaugural ceremonies provisions are also classified to the D.C.Code 1961, § 1-1201 et seq.

§ 721. Short title; definitions

(a) This chapter may be cited as the "Presidential Inaugural Ceremonies Act".

(b) For the purposes of this chapter—

(1) The term "inaugural period" means the period which includes the day on which the ceremony of inaugurating the President is held, the five calendar days immediately preceding such day, and the four calendar days immediately subsequent to such day;

(2) The term "Inaugural Committee" means the committee in charge of the Presidential inaugural ceremony and functions and activities connected therewith, to be appointed by the President-elect;

(3) The term "Commissioners" means the Commissioners of the District of Columbia or their designated agent or agents;

(4) The term "Secretary of Defense" means the Secretary of Defense or his designated agent or agents; and

(5) The term "Secretary of the Interior" means the Secretary of the Interior or his designated agent or agents.

Aug. 6, 1956, c. 974, § 1, 70 Stat. 1049.

Partial Repeal

Pub.L. 85-861, § 36A, Sept. 2, 1958, 72 Stat. 1570, repealed subsec. (b) (1) of this section insofar as it was applicable to former section 726 of this title. See section 2543 of Title 10, Armed Forces.

Historical Note

Commissioner of the District. "Commissioners" deemed a reference to the Commissioner of the District of Columbia, see section 730 of this title.

Library References

United States ⚡26.

C.J.S. United States §§ 27, 28.

§ 722. Regulations; licenses; fees; registration tags

(a) For each inaugural period the District of Columbia Council is authorized and directed to make all reasonable regulations necessary to secure the preservation of public order and protection of life, health, and property; to make special regulations respecting the standing, movement, and operation of vehicles of whatever character or kind during such period; and to grant, under such conditions as it may impose, special licenses to peddlers and vendors for the privilege of selling goods, wares, and merchandise in such places in the District of Columbia, and to charge such fees for such privilege, as it may deem proper.

(b) The Commissioner of the District of Columbia is authorized to issue, for both duly registered motor vehicles and unregistered motor vehicles made available for the use of the Inaugural Committee, special registration tags, valid for a period not exceeding ninety days, designed to celebrate the occasion of the inauguration of the President and Vice President. Aug. 6, 1956, c. 974, § 2, 70 Stat. 1049; Jan. 30, 1968, Pub. L. 90-251, § 1, 82 Stat. 4.

Historical Note

1968 Amendment. Subsec. (a). Pub.L. "Commissioners are authorized" and "it" 90-251 designated existing provisions as for "they" in two instances. subsec. (a), and substituted "District of Subsec. (b). Pub.L. 90-251 added sub-Columbia Council is authorized" for sec. (b).

Library References

United States ⚡26.

C.J.S. United States §§ 27, 28.

§ 723. Appropriations

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary, payable in like manner as other appropriations for the expenses of the District of Columbia, to enable the Commissioners to

provide additional municipal services in said District during the inaugural period, including employment of personal services without regard to the civil-service and classification laws; travel expenses of enforcement personnel, including sanitarians, from other jurisdictions; hire of means of transportation; meals for policemen, firemen, and other municipal employees, cost of removing and relocating streetcar loading platforms, construction, rent, maintenance, and expenses incident to the operation of temporary public comfort stations, first-aid stations, and information booths; and other incidental expenses in the discretion of the Commissioners; and such sums as may be necessary, payable in like manner as other appropriations for the expenses of the Department of the Interior, to enable the Secretary of the Interior to provide meals for the members of the United States Park Police during the inaugural period. Aug. 6, 1956, c. 974, § 3, 70 Stat. 1049; Jan. 30, 1968, Pub.L. 90-251, § 2, 82 Stat. 4.

Historical Note

References in Text. The civil-service laws, referred to in the text, are classified generally to Title 5, Government Organization and Employees.

The classification laws, referred to in the text, are classified to chapter 51 of Title 5.

1968 Amendment. Pub.L. 90-251 authorized appropriations for travel expenses of

sanitarians, meals of municipal employees other than policemen and firemen, and meals of members of the United States Park Police during the inaugural period.

Commissioner of the District. "Commissioners" deemed a reference to the Commissioner of the District of Columbia, see section 730 of this title.

Library References

United States Ⓒ24.

C.J.S. United States §§ 27, 28.

§ 724. Permits for use of reservations or grounds; restoration to previous condition; liability

The Secretary of the Interior, with the approval of such officer as may exercise jurisdiction over any of the Federal reservations or grounds in the District of Columbia, is authorized to grant to the Inaugural Committee permits for the use of such reservations or grounds during the inaugural period, including a reasonable time prior and subsequent thereto; and the Commissioners are authorized to grant like permits for the use of public space under their jurisdiction. Each such permit shall be subject to such restrictions, terms, and conditions as may be imposed by the grantor of such permit. With respect to public space, no reviewing stand or any stand or structure for the sale of goods, wares, merchandise, food, or drink shall be built on any sidewalk, street, park, reservation, or other public grounds in the District of Columbia, except with the approval of the Inaugural Committee, and with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior or the Commissioners, as the case may be, depending on the location of such stand or structure. The reservation, ground, or public space occupied by any such stand or structure shall, after the inaugural period, be promptly restored to its previous condition. The Inaugural Committee shall indemnify and save harmless the

District of Columbia and the appropriate agency or agencies of the Federal Government against any loss or damage to such property and against any liability arising from the use of such property, either by the Inaugural Committee or a licensee of the Inaugural Committee. Aug. 6, 1956, c. 974, § 4, 70 Stat. 1049.

Historical Note

Commissioner of the District. "Com- Commissioner of the District of Columbia, missioners" deemed a reference to the see section 730 of this title.

Library References

United States ↪26.

C.J.S. United States §§ 27, 28.

§ 725. Installation and removal of electrical facilities; enforcement; public protection; restoration to previous condition; liability

The Commissioners are authorized to permit the Inaugural Committee to install suitable overhead conductors and install suitable lighting or other electrical facilities, with adequate supports, for illumination or other purposes. If it should be necessary to place wires for illuminating or other purposes over any part of reservation in the District of Columbia, such placing of wires and their removal shall be under the supervision of the official in charge of said park or reservation. Such conductors with their supports shall be removed within five days after the end of the inaugural period. The Commissioners, or such other officials as may have jurisdiction in the premises, shall enforce the provisions of this chapter, take needful precautions for the protection of the public, and insure that the pavement of any street, sidewalk, avenue, or alley which is disturbed or damaged is restored to its previous condition. No expense or damage from the installation, operation, or removal of said temporary overhead conductors or said illumination or other electrical facilities shall be incurred by the United States or the District of Columbia, and the Inaugural Committee shall indemnify and save harmless the District of Columbia and the appropriate agency or agencies of the Federal Government against any loss or damage and against any liability whatsoever arising from any act of the Inaugural Committee or any agent, licensee, servant, or employee of the Inaugural Committee. Aug. 6, 1956, c. 974, § 5, 70 Stat. 1050.

Historical Note

Commissioner of the District. "Com- Commissioner of the District of Columbia, missioners" deemed a reference to the see section 730 of this title.

Library References

United States ↪26.

C.J.S. United States §§ 27, 28.

36 § 726 PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES, ETC.

Ch. 39

§ 726. Repealed. Pub.L. 85-861, § 36A, Sept. 2, 1958, 72 Stat. 1570

Historical Note

Section, Act Aug. 6, 1956, c. 974, § 6, partment, and is now covered by section 70 Stat. 1050, related to loans to the In- 2543 of Title 10, Armed Forces. augural Committee by the Defense De-

§ 727. Communication facilities; removal

The Commissioners, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Inaugural Committee are authorized to permit telegraph, telephone, radio-broadcasting, and television companies to extend overhead wires to such points along the line of any parade as shall be deemed convenient for use in connection with such parade and other inaugural purposes. Such wires shall be removed within ten days after the conclusion of the inaugural period. Aug. 6, 1956, c. 974, § 7, 70 Stat. 1050.

Historical Note

Commissioner of the District. "Com- Commissioner of the District of Columbia. missioners" deemed a reference to the see section 730 of this title.

Library References

United States Ⓒ26.

C.J.S. United States §§ 27, 28.

§ 728. Duration of regulations and licenses; publication of regulations; violations and penalties

The regulations and licenses authorized by this chapter shall be in full force and effect only during the inaugural period. Such regulations shall be published in one or more of the daily newspapers published in the District of Columbia and no penalty prescribed for the violation of any such regulation shall be enforced until five days after such publication. Any person violating any regulation promulgated by the District of Columbia Council under the authority of this chapter shall be fined not more than \$100 or imprisoned for not more than thirty days. Each and every day a violation of any such regulation exists shall constitute a separate offense, and the penalty prescribed shall be applicable to each such separate offense. Aug. 6, 1956, c. 974, § 8, 70 Stat. 1051; Jan. 30, 1968, Pub.L. 90-251, § 3, 82 Stat. 4.

Historical Note

1968 Amendment. Pub.L. 90-251 substituted "District of Columbia Council" for "Commissioners".

Library References

United States Ⓒ26.

C.J.S. United States §§ 27, 28.

§ 729. Application to other properties; Congressional joint committee request or approval

Nothing contained in this chapter shall be applicable to the United States Capitol Buildings or Grounds or other properties under the jurisdiction of the Congress or any committee, commission or officer thereof: *Provided, however,* That any of the services or facilities authorized by or under this chapter shall be made available with respect to any such properties upon request or approval of the joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives appointed by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives to make the necessary arrangements for the Inauguration of the President-elect and the Vice President-elect. Aug. 6, 1956, c. 974, § 9, 70 Stat. 1051.

Library References

United States Ⓒ=26.

C.J.S. United States §§ 27, 28.

§ 730. Additional definition

Wherever the term "Commissioners" is used in this chapter, such term shall be deemed to refer to the Commissioner of the District of Columbia. Aug. 6, 1956, c. 974, § 10, as added Jan. 30, 1968, Pub.L. 90-251, § 4, 82 Stat. 4.

CHAPTER 31.—CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

Sec.

- 741. Establishment; membership; Advisory Council; vacancies.
- 742. Program and plans; special committees; awards.
- 743. Preservation of historic sites.
- 744. Presidential proclamations.
- 745. Donations; powers of Commission; administrative services.
- 746. Employees; accounting of funds; national assembly; reports to Congress; termination of Commission; disposal of property and revenues.
- 747. Compensation, transportation and reimbursement of members; effect of service.
- 748. Repealed.
- 749. Authorization of appropriations.

§ 741. Establishment; membership; Advisory Council; vacancies

(a) In order to provide for appropriate and nationwide observances and the coordination of ceremonies, there is established a commission to be known as the Civil War Centennial Commission,



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SUNDAY INAUGURATIONS

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Analyst in American National Government
Government Division
August 1983

JK 516 E

LTR83-1713

ABSTRACT

Five times in American history, inauguration day has fallen on a Sunday. This study provides an historical examination of each of those instances, as America moves toward its first Sunday Presidential inauguration in nearly a quarter of a century, on January 20, 1985.

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SUNDAY INAUGURATIONS

INTRODUCTION

In 1985, for the sixth time in American history, inauguration day will fall on a Sunday. If tradition prevails, there will be no public ceremony to commemorate the occasion. Instead, the President and Vice President-elect will take their oaths in a private ceremony, either at the Capitol or the White House. The public spectacle awaited by much of America will unfold the next day at noon, when both repeat the ceremony before a throng of thousands on the steps of the Capitol.

If history repeats itself, the media will concentrate its coverage on the grand ceremony taking place on January 21. The official swearing in of the President will probably only be mentioned as a footnote. Nevertheless, it is the private ceremony that will provide the new President the constitutional authority to exercise the rights and duties of the Presidential office.

This practice has evolved for two basic reasons: (1) Sunday has been considered a "legal holiday" since the American colonists emigrating from England brought with them the common law of that country; 1/ and (2) the need

1/ American Jurisprudence. Second Edition. Vol. 73. Rochester, New York, The Lawyers Co-Operative Publishing Co., 1974. p. 784. See also Sunday Laws. American Law Review, v. 2, January 1868. p. 226-239; William Lee O'Malley. Validity of Contracts Executed on Sunday. Notre Dame Lawyer, v. 5, April/May 1930. p. 385; Angelo T. Freedley. The Legal Effect of Sunday. American Legal Register, v. 19, March 1880. p. 137-145, April 1880. p. 209-215; J. G. Woerner. Sunday and Sunday Laws, v. 18, September/October 1884. p. 778-800; and James Hasting, ed. Encyclopedia of Religion and Ethics. Vol. 12. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1925. p. 103-111.

for the country to avoid an interregnum between the end of one Presidential term and the beginning of the next.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

When the Framers adopted the Consitution in September 1787, they specified only that the President "shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years." 2/ No mention was made as to when the Presidential term was to commence. On September 13, 1788, the Continental Congress designated the first Wednesday in March 1789 as the date when the government under the new Constitution was to begin. 3/ As it happened, the first Wednesday of March 1789 fell on the fourth day of the month, and that date was fixed as the beginning of the new Congress.

With the passage of the Succession Act of 1792, March 4 was officially designated as the date upon which the President would assume the office. 4/ This law did not, however, specify the time of day at which the assumption would take place. The Twelfth Amendment, ratified in June 1804, reiterated the March 4 inaugural date, but once again no reference was made regarding the exact hour at which terms should begin and end. 5/

2/ Article II, Section 1, Clause 1.

3/ Journals of the Continental Congress 1774-1789, v. 34, September 13, 1788. p. 523.

4/ 1 Stat. 241.

5/ 2 Stat. 306; and U.S. Congress. Senate. The Consitution of the United States of America: Analysis and Interpretations. Senate Document No. 92-82, 92d Cong., 2d Sess. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1972. p. 29.

This ambiguity was to continue well into this century. Not until the ratification of the Twentieth Amendment on February 3, 1933, could it be said definitely and authoritatively at what hour, under the Constitution, a President ceased to be President. Not only did this Amendment change Inauguration Day from March 4 to January 20, it also specified that the terms of President and Vice President would begin at noon on January 20. Before 1849, it was assumed that a President's term ended at midnight on March 3; in later years, at noon of March 4. Fortunately, no President has differed with Congress on this point.

Had a difference of opinion arisen "between a Congress of one party and a President of another--if any President had insisted on taking the oath at five minutes after midnight of March 3, and if Congress had insisted on passing bills up to noon of March 4--an unfortunate conflict might have resulted." 6/ Although there have been no constitutional disagreements, when inauguration day has fallen on a Sunday, it has produced yet another situation apparently never contemplated by the Framers.

JAMES MONROE'S SECOND INAUGURATION, 1821

In 1821, the first time inauguration day fell on a Sunday, President James Monroe sought the counsel of his Secretary of State, John Quincy Adams, as to whether or not it would be proper for him to begin his second term on the Christian Sabbath--a day on which court could not be held and legal business could not be transacted. Adams, in turn, asked Chief Justice John Marshall for an opinion.

6/ Charles Warren. Political Practice and the Constitution. University of Pennsylvania Law Review, v. 89, June 1941. p. 1005.

After conversing with his Supreme Court colleagues, the Chief Justice told Adams that, since the "Constitution only provided that the President shall take the oath it prescribes 'before he enters on the execution of his office,' and as the law is silent on the subject, the time seems to be in some measure at the discretion of that high officer." Marshall perceived "an obvious propriety in taking the oath as soon as it can be conveniently taken, and thereby shortening the interval in which the executive power is suspended. But some interval is inevitable. The term of the actual President will expire, and that of the President elect commence, at twelve in the night of the 3d of March." 7/

Presidents, the Chief Justice further explained, had usually taken "the oath at mid day on the 4th. Thus there has been uniformly & voluntarily an interval of twelve hours during which the Executive power could not be exercised." On occasion "circumstances may prevent the declaration of the person who is chosen until it shall be too late to communicate the intelligence of his election until the 4th of March." This, Marshall wrote, had "occurred at the first election."

Marshall concluded that "undoubtedly, on any pressing emergency the President might take the oath in the first hour of the 4th of March, but it has never been thought necessary so to do, & he has always named such hour as he deemed most convenient." As a consequence the Chief Justice was in "favor of postponing the oath till Monday unless some official duty should require it being taken on Sunday." 8/

7/ John Marshall to John Quincy Adams, February 20, 1821, General Records of the Department of State, Miscellaneous Letters of the Department of State, 1789-1906 (M179, Roll 50), Record Group 59, National Archives. See also Adams, Charles Francis, ed. *Memoirs of John Quincy Adams*. 12 vols. Philadelphia, J.B. Lippincott & Co., 1874-77. v. 5, p. 302-317. Marshall's letter is also quoted in Warren, *Political Practice and the Constitution*, p. 10007-10008.

8/ Ibid.

President Monroe apparently agreed with the Chief Justice's opinion, since the inaugural ceremony was held on Monday, March 5. An immense crowd filled the Capitol that day for the ceremonies in the House of Representatives. 9/ Vice President Daniel D. Tompkins, who, because of ill health, was not in Washington at the time and knew nothing of President Monroe's concern, was sworn into office privately at his residence near New York City on Saturday, March 3. After he learned of the President's intentions, Tompkins took the oath again the following Monday. 10/

ZACHARY TAYLOR'S INAUGURATION, 1849

When inauguration day again fell on a Sunday in 1849, President-elect Zachary Taylor, along with Vice President-elect Millard Fillmore, followed the precedent set by President Monroe, and waited until Monday, March 5, to take their respective oaths. Taylor's announced intention to take the oath on Monday apparently was not questioned when it was reported to the Senate and House late in February. 11/ This decision was not, however, entirely an uneventful one.

On the Senate floor the questions of when outgoing President James K. Polk's term expired and the Thirtieth Congress actually terminated prompted

9/ Inauguration of the President. Annals of Congress, 16th Cong., 2d Sess., March 5, 1821. p. 1305. Monroe's intention of taking the oath on Monday was reported to Congress on February 27, 1821. Journal of the House, 16th Cong., 2d Sess., February 27, 1821. p. 279; and Journal of the Senate, 16th Cong., 2d Sess., February 27, 1821. p. 231.

10/ Adams, Memoirs of John Quincy Adams, v.5, p. 326.

11/ Journal of the Senate, 30th Cong., 2d Sess., February 27, 1849. p. 267; and Journal of the House, 30th Cong., 2d Sess., February 28, 1849. p. 549.

vigorous debate. Congress remained in session most of the night of March 3, 1849, as the Senate was locked in a fillibuster over the extension of slavery into California and New Mexico, a debate which had prevented the passage of the General Appropriation Bill. As the debate continued, several Senators expressed their belief that, although the Senate functionally remained in session, its authority and that of the outgoing President had in fact ended at midnight.

Senator Hopkins L. Turney of Tennessee even went so far as to suggest that "at the very moment that the third of March terminated, at that very instance we were without a Chief Executive and all power pertaining to that office fell upon the presiding officer" of the Senate. 11/ Finally at seven o'clock the following morning Congress adjourned, 12/ and the General Appropriations Bill was sent to President Polk for his signature without provision having been made for civil government in either New Mexico or California. 13/

By postponing their inaugural ceremonies until March 5, President Taylor and Vice President Fillmore gave rise to an apocryphal story that David R. Atchison, President pro tempore of the Senate, had served as President of the

11/ Hopkins L. Turney. Civil and Diplomatic Appropriations. Remarks in the Senate. Congressional Globe, v. 18, May 3, 1849. p. 689.

12/ The question of when a President's term and a Congress end was not to be answered at this time, but a precedent was established by the fact that Congress had remained in session beyond midnight. During that time it had approved legislation and the outgoing President had signed it. The question of legality of such action, however, is attested by the fact that until 1909 bills passed and signed after midnight on March 3 were always designated in the Statutes at Large as "Act of March 3," and all nominations agreed to under these circumstances were designated as being confirmed on March 3.

13/ Holman Hamilton. Zachary Taylor: Soldier in the White House. Hamden, Connecticut, Archon Books, 1966. p. 153.

United States for one day under the provisions of the Presidential Succession Act of 1792. 14/

Two years later, in looking back on Taylor's decision, Senator Lewis Cass of Michigan told his Senate colleagues that Taylor's term had actually commenced on Sunday March 4, 1849, even though he was not sworn in until Monday. Taylor, Cass argued, "had just as much right to be sworn in at one o'clock in the morning of Monday, as he had at ten, eleven, or twelve o'clock. If this had occurred, "then this strange anomaly would result, that we should have two Presidents from the time the new one is sworn in until twelve--two lawful Presidents of the United States." 15/ Fortunately, Cass' scenario never materialized.

14/ According to George H. Haynes, "few words are needed to dispose of any claim for a place for Atchison in the line of Presidents. Atchison's term as Senator had expired with the ending of the Thirtieth Congress, March 4. When the Senate was called to order by its Secretary on the morning of Monday, March 5, 1849, the very first motion passed was 'that the oath of office be administered by the Honorable Thomas H. Benton to the Honorable David R. Atchinson, Senator elect from the State of Missouri; and that he be, and hereby is, chosen President of the Senate pro tempore.' In other words the hours of Sunday afternoon and Monday morning prior to the passing of this vote, neither Atchison nor anyone else was president pro tempore of the Senate. The office was vacant." Haynes, George H. "President of the United States for a Single Day. American Historical Review, v. 30, January 1925. p. 308. Brainerd Dyer believes that "if anyone was President from Sunday noon to Monday noon, it was Taylor. He could not 'enter upon the execution of his office' until he had taken the required oath, but if an emergency had required action, he could quickly have taken the oath and performed the necessary acts." Brainerd Dyer. Zachary Taylor. Baton Rouge, Louisiana State University Press, 1946. p. 307.

15/ Lewis Cass. River and Harbor Improvements. Congressional Globe, v. 20, March 10, 1851. p. 413 Appendix.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES' INAUGURATION, 1877

Controversy of a far different nature surrounded the 1877 inaugural. In late January of 1877, the electoral votes of several States were still in dispute, and to resolve the issue Congress established a special Electoral Commission. Not until March 2 was the Commission's report accepted by Congress and Rutherford B. Hayes declared elected President, by a single electoral vote (185-184). 16/ Anxiety was further intensified at the time by the fact that the day set for the inauguration fell on a Sunday, thereby postponing the inaugural ceremonies until Monday, March 5.

Both President Ulysses S. Grant and Secretary of War Hamilton Fish feared the consequences of even a brief technical interregnum. Reluctantly, Hayes finally agreed to take the oath of office privately. On the evening of Saturday March 3, at a state dinner at the White House in honor of the President-elect, Hayes, without the knowledge of the other guests, was ushered into the Red Room where, in the presence of the President and Secretary of State, Chief Justice Morrison B. Waite administered the Presidential oath to Hayes at eight o'clock. Two days later, at noon on Monday, March 5, Hayes repeated the oath on the East Front of the Capitol before a crowd estimated at 30,000. 17/

16/ 24 Stat. 227-229; and U.S. Congress. Electoral Commission. Proceedings of the Electoral Commission and of the Two Houses of Congress in Joint Meeting Relative to the Counting of the Electoral Votes Cast December 6, 1876. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print., 1877. p. 726-728.

17/ Charles Richards Williams. Diary and Letters of Rutherford Hayes. 5 vols. Columbus, Ohio, Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, 1924. v. 3, p. 426. See also Harry Barnard. Rutherford B. Hayes and His America. Indianapolis, 1954. p. 401-402; and Kenneth E. Davidson. The Presidency of Rutherford B. Hayes. Westport, Conn., Greenwood Press, Inc., 1972. p. 46. Hayes' signed Presidential oath is found in Oaths of Office of Miscellaneous Federal Employees, General Records of the Department of State, Inventory 157, Entry 392, Tray 10. Record Group 59, National Archives.

WOODROW WILSON'S SECOND INAUGURATION, 1917

In an equally simple ceremony, Woodrow Wilson was officially sworn into office for his second term at four minutes past noon on Sunday, March 4, 1917, in the President's Room in the Capitol. Wilson arrived at the Capitol at 10:45 and spent the next hour and a quarter signing bills and working on other administrative matters. A few feet away in the Senate Chamber, "a little band" of filibusters led by Senator Robert LaFollette were busily working to defeat the administration's demand for congressional support for arming American merchant vessels for protection against possible U-boat attacks following the rupture of diplomatic relations with Germany. 18/

At noon the Sixty-fourth Congress adjourned, with the Senate never having voted on the administration's bill. 19/ Minutes later Chief Justice Edward D. White administered the oath of office to Wilson. Witnessing the ceremony were Mrs. Wilson, the members of the Cabinet, the chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and a few invited guests. With the conclusion of the ceremony, the President, after briefly accepting congratulations, "went on with what little remained of his work." Although Wilson "had not said anything, everyone seemed perfectly aware that he did not wish any formalities or congratulations and wanted the whole thing to be business-like and as informal as possible." 20/

18/ President Takes the Oath: Sworn by Chief Justice White at the Capitol Without Ceremony. New York Times, March 5, 1917. p. 1, 2; President Sworn in at Noon Sunday. Washington Evening Star, March 5, 1917. p. 17; Wilson Sworn In: Stage Set For Ceremonies. New York World, March 5, 1917. p. 7; and Armed Neutrality Talked To Death. Washington Evening Star, March 6, 1917. p. 9.

19/ Louis Seibold. Tired Out By Long Fight, Senate Ends Amid Charge of Humiliating Filibustering. New York World, March 5, 1917. p. 1.

20/ President Takes the Oath, New York Times, May 5, 1917, p. 3.

A tired Vice President Thomas Marshall meanwhile spent the entire day quietly with his wife and a few friends from Indianapolis in his apartment at the Willard Hotel. He "had no appointments for the day and received no calls." 21/ Forty thousand applauded Wilson as he took the oath in the formal ceremony on the East Front of the Capitol the following day. 22/

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER'S SECOND INAUGURATION, 1957

More recently, unlike the three previous instances when the President and Vice President took their oaths on different days, both President Dwight Eisenhower and Vice President Richard Nixon were officially administered their oaths for a second term at 10:28 a.m. on Sunday, January 20, 1957. The three-minute ceremony in the East Room of the White House was witnessed by an audience of some eighty "relatives, close friends, high-ranking White House officials, maids, ushers, and cooks." 23/ The President and Vice President "considered it necessary to take their oaths . . . lest some major action be necessary in advance of the ceremony for the public which would take place at noon the following day." 24/

21/ Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Enjoy Rest: Vice President Feels Session's Strain. Washington Post, March 5, 1917, p. 2. Even Arthur S. Link fails to provide an explanation of why Marshall did not attend the Sunday ceremony at the Capitol. Link, Arthur S. Wilson. 5 vols. Princeton, New Jersey, Princeton University Press, 1947-1965. v. 5, p. 361.

22/ 40,000 Applaud Wilson as He Pledges Anew to Uphold the Nation's Rights. Washington Post and Times Herald, March 6, 1917. p. 1.

23/ Edward T. Folliard. Ike, Nixon Take Oath in Private. Washington Post and Times Herald, January 21, 1957, p. A1, A3. See also: 80 See Private Oath Ceremony at the White House. Washington Evening Star, January 21, 1957. p. A2.

24/ W. H. Lawrence. Eisenhower Takes Oath in Private: Nixon Also Sworn. New York Times, January 21, 1957, p. 1.

Acting on direct orders from the President and Vice President, the media were barred from the ceremony. At their request, however, a photographer from the Navy Department recorded the historic event. 25/ Several reporters took a dim view of Eisenhower's refusal to let newsmen and cameramen witness the official ceremony at the White House. 26/

Washington's Evening Star characterized the decision as "unwise and unjustified." The American people, the Star reasoned, had "a complete and legitimate interest in the ceremony, and that for historical and other reasons it should be made available to them." They were disappointed "that an erroneous decision [had] remained unchanged, for it is not in keeping with the personal characteristics of the President who had won himself so high a place in the affectionate regard of his countrymen." 27/

Viewing the decision differently, a New York Times editorial of January 20 argued that such concern was unwarranted. "Of the four preceeding Presidents whose term began on a Sunday, Rutherford B. Hayes and Woodrow Wilson were the

25/ Folliard, Ike, Nixon Take Oath in Private, p. A3.

26/ Doris Fleeson. The President's Swearing-In. Washington Evening Star, January 17, 1957. p. A-9. Initially White House Press Secretary James Hagerty announced that newsmen would be admitted to the private ceremony and there would be no objection to television and radio broadcasts. President's Jan. 20 Oath Will Be on Radio and T.V. New York Times, January 3, 1957. p. 15. On January 9, the White House reversed itself and "ruled" that President Eisenhower and Vice President Nixon would take their oaths in a private White House ceremony with only their families present. The original plans had "changed because too many requests to attend had been received." President Plans Oath in Private. New York Times, January 10, 1957. p. 1, 22. Subsequent appeals were to have no affect on the President's decision. Inauguration Ban on Newsmen Holds. New York Times, January 17, 1957. p. 35.

27/ Unjust and Unwise. Washington Evening Star, January 19, 1957. p. A-4.

only ones who took the precaution to be sworn in on that day. James Monroe and Zachary Taylor didn't bother, and nobody worried too much about it." 28/

At twenty-three minutes past noon on Monday, January 21, Eisenhower once again swore to "faithfully execute the office of President" and to "preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States." 29/

CONCLUSION

Our Nation's Chief Executives cannot exercise the rights and duties of the President's Office unless they have taken the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution. Most often this occasion has been accompanied by a lavish celebration where at least a small portion of the electorate has had a chance to glimpse in the flesh the men they have chosen to make the fateful decisions of their Nation. It has proven to be "a healthy middle ground between a coronation and a coup d' etat." 30/

Traditionally, when inauguration day has fallen on a Sunday, the public investiture has been merely postponed until the next day. The first two Presidents who confronted this situation chose merely to wait twenty-four hours before taking the oath. During the past century, the three Presidents involved chose to be sworn into office privately first and then repeat the oath again at a subsequent public ceremony.

28/ Dress Rehearsal. New York Times, January 20, 1957. p. 10E.

29/ Thousands Witness Inauguration. New York Times, January 21, 1957. p. A1.

30/ Stephen W. Stathis and Lee Roderick. When Inaugurations Were a Bargain. Wall Street Journal, January 17, 1973. p. 12.

ceremony.

PAGE 1 OF 2, READY FOR COMMAND, OPTION OR PG # (FOR NXT PG, RETURN):

S.2473 (LG98) continued:

DIGEST:

Amends the Presidential Inaugural Ceremonies Act to revise the inaugural period to include the number of days as is reasonable for preparing for and closing out the Presidential inauguration ceremony and associated activities.

Directs the Administrator of General Services to render direct assistance to, and perform special services for, the Joint congressional committee appointed to make arrangements for the inauguration ceremony. Authorizes the Secretary of Defense to lend, procure, or provide materials or services of any kind to support legitimate requests of such Joint committee and the Inaugural Committee appointed by the President-elect. Requires such committees to agree to return loaned property in good order and condition.

INDEX TERMS:

PRESIDENTS/CONGRESS AND MEMBERS OF CONGRESS/CONGRESSIONAL JOINT COMMITTEES/
PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURATIONS/PRESIDENTS AND VICE PRESIDENTS/INAUGURAL PERIOD/
JOINT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE/MATERIALS AND SERVICES

ALL, PAGE 2 OF 2, READY FOR NEW COMMAND, OPTION OR PG #:

SET02 4: RETR INAUGURAL CEREMONIES

READY FOR NEW COMMAND:

BIDE:LG98; TITLE/LINE--SET 2

ITEMS 1-4 OF 4

1. H.R.6040 : SPON=Whitten; STTL=Veterans Administration Medical Center, San Francisco; Transfer Act of 1984 (Second Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1984 LATEST ACTION=Aug 22, 84 Became Public Law No: 98-396.
2. S.CON.RES.122 : SPON=Mathias, et. al; LATEST TITLE=A concurrent resolution to provide for a Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies. LATEST ACTION=Jun 29, 84 Resolution Agreed to in House by Voice Vote.
3. S.CON.RES.144 : SPON=Mathias; LATEST TITLE=A concurrent resolution authorizing the rotunda of the United States Capitol to be used on January 21, 1985, in connection with the proceedings and ceremonies for the inauguration of the President-elect and the Vice President-elect of the United States. LATEST ACTION=Oct 9, 84 Resolution Agreed to in House by Voice Vote.
4. S.2473 : SPON=Pell; LATEST TITLE=A bill to facilitate the carrying out of the activities and operations associated with the ceremony of inaugurating the President. LATEST ACTION=Mar 22, 84 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Rules.

READY FOR NEW COMMAND:

#ITEM#BF14 IN SET 2

*** 98TH CONGRESS ***

OPTIONS

H.R.6040

DATE INTRODUCED: 07/27/84

LAW NUMBER: PL98-396

EFFECTIVE: 08/22/84

CALENDAR NO: U 527

1090

SPONSOR: Whitten

H.REPT.98-916

S.REPT.98-570

H.REPT.98-977

REFERRED TO: Senate Committee on Appropriations

REPORTED BY: Senate Committee on Appropriations

House Appropriations

OPTIONS FOR THIS MEASURE:

ALL	SUMM	AMND	CHRN	RCHR	FLOR	CONF	WH
STTL	QTTL	ABST	DGST	INDX			

PAGE 1 OF 1, READY FOR NEW COMMAND OR NEW OPTION:

H.R.6040

ALL

DATE INTRODUCED: 07/27/84

LAW NUMBER: PL98-396

EFFECTIVE: 08/22/84

CALENDAR NO: U 527
1090

SPONSOR: Whitten

H.REPT.98-916

S.REPT.98-570

H.REPT.98-977

REFERRED TO: Senate Committee on Appropriations

REPORTED BY: Senate Committee on Appropriations

House Appropriations

SHORT TITLE(S):

AS INTRODUCED:

Veterans Administration Medical Center, San Francisco, Transfer Act of 1984
Second Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1984

AS AMENDED BY SENATE:

Second Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1984 United States Scholarship Program
for Developing Countries Act

PAGE 1 OF 44. READY FOR COMMAND, OPTION OR PG #(FOR NXT PG, RETURN):

H.R.6040 (LG98) continued:

AS AMENDED BY HOUSE:

Second Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1984

AS REPORTED IN THE SENATE:

Second Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1984 Veterans Administration Medical
Center, San Francisco, Transfer Act of 1984

LATEST OFFICIAL TITLE:

OFFICIAL TITLE AS INTRODUCED AS OF 07/31/84

A bill making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September
30, 1984, and for other purposes.

LEGISLATIVE ACTIONS:

Aus 10, 84 Committee on Rules Granted a Rule Waiving all Points of Order
Against Consideration of the Conference Report and Amendments
Reported in Disagreement for Failure to Comply with the
Provisions of Clause 2, Rule XXVIII.

Jul 26, 84 First Day of Committee Mark-up.

Jul 26, 84 Final Day of Committee Mark-up.

ALL, PAGE 2 OF 44. READY FOR COMMAND, OPTION OR PG #(FOR NXT PG, RETURN):

SEB03 3: RETR INAUGURAL EXPENSES

READY FOR NEW COMMAND:

BIGE:LG98; TITLE/LINE--SET 3

ITEMS 1-3 OF 3

1. H.R.4569 : SPON=Vento; STTL=Monetary Policy Act of 1983 LATEST ACTION=Dec
15, 83 Referred to Subcommittee on Economic Stabilization.2. H.R.5899 : SPON=Dixon; STTL=District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1985
LATEST ACTION=Sep 28, 84 Conference Report 98-1088 Filed in House.3. H.R.6040 : SPON=Whitten; STTL=Veterans Administration Medical Center, San
Francisco, Transfer Act of 1984 ;Second Supplemental Appropriations Act,
1984 LATEST ACTION=Aus 22, 84 Became Public Law No: 98-396.

READY FOR NEW COMMAND:

ITEM 1 OF 13 IN SET 3

*** 98TH CONGRESS ***

OPTIONS

H.R.4569

DATE INTRODUCED: 11/18/83

SPONSOR: Vento

REFERRED TO: House Bankings, Finance and Urban Affairs

OPTIONS FOR THIS MEASURE:

ALL SUMM CHRN RCHR FLOR STTL OTTL ABST

DGST INDX

PAGE 1 OF 1, READY FOR NEW COMMAND OR NEW OPTION:

ITEM 1 OF 3 IN SET 3 *** 98TH CONGRESS ***

ALL

H.R.4569

DATE INTRODUCED: 11/18/83

SPONSOR: Vento

REFERRED TO: House Bankings, Finance and Urban Affairs

SHORT TITLE(S):

AS INTRODUCED:

Monetary Policy Act of 1983

LATEST OFFICIAL TITLE:

OFFICIAL TITLE AS INTRODUCED AS OF 11/30/83

A bill to amend the Federal Reserve Act to improve the conduct of monetary policy, and for other purposes.

LEGISLATIVE ACTIONS:

Nov 18, 83 Referred to House Committee on Bankings, Finance and Urban Affairs.

Dec 15, 83 Referred to Subcommittee on Domestic Monetary Policy.

Dec 15, 83 Referred to Subcommittee on Economic Stabilization.

ABSTRACT:

PAGE 1 OF 3, READY FOR COMMAND, OPTION OR PG # (FOR NXT PG, RETURN):

H.R.4569 (LQ98) continued:

Establishes the Congressional Office of Monetary Policy to provide information relating to monetary issues. Makes certain changes in the powers and functions of the Federal Reserve Board.

DIGEST:

Monetary Policy Act of 1983 - Title I: - Congressional Office of Monetary Policy - Establishes in the Congress the Congressional Office of Monetary Policy to provide the House and Senate Bankings Committees with information which will assist such committees in the discharge of all matters within their jurisdiction. Provides for public access to the data the Office of Monetary Policy gathers.

Title II: Monetary Policy - Requires the Federal Reserve to report to Congress on a quarterly basis concerning its plan for growth or diminution of monetary aggregates and the Federal Reserve Board's objectives for the effect of its policy upon gross national product, real growth, interest rates, and unemployment. Changes the term of the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve to begin in July following the *INAUGURATION* of the President. Requires that any *EXPENDITURE* of funds by the Federal Reserve be

ALL, PAGE 2 OF 3, READY FOR COMMAND, OPTION OR PG # (FOR NXT PG, RETURN):

ITEM 2 OF 23 IN SET 3 *** 98TH CONGRESS ***

OPTIONS

H.R.5899

DATE INTRODUCED: 06/20/84

CALENDAR NO: U 492

U 492

1073

SPONSOR: Dixon

H.REPT.98-851

S.REPT.98-568

H.REPT.98-1088

REFERRED TO: House Appropriations

Senate Committee on Appropriations
REPORTED BY: Senate Committee on Appropriations
House Appropriations

OPTIONS FOR THIS MEASURE:

ALL	SUMM	AMND	CHRN	RCHR	FLOR	CONF	STTL
DTTL	ABST	DGST	INDX				

PAGE 1 OF 1. READY FOR NEW COMMAND OR NEW OPTION:

ITEM 2 OF 3 IN SET 3 *** 98TH CONGRESS ***

ALL

H.R.5899

DATE INTRODUCED: 06/20/84

CALENDAR NO: U 492

U 492

1078

SPONSOR: Dixon

H.REPT.98-851

S.REPT.98-568

H.REPT.98-1088

REFERRED TO: House Appropriations

Senate Committee on Appropriations

REPORTED BY: Senate Committee on Appropriations

House Appropriations

SHORT TITLE(S):

AS INTRODUCED:

District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1985

AS AMENDED BY SENATE:

District of Columbia Appropriations Act, 1985

PAGE 1 OF 11. READY FOR COMMAND, OPTION OR PG #(FOR NXT PG, RETURN):

H.R.5899 (LG98) continued:

AS AMENDED BY HOUSE:

District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1985

AS REPORTED IN THE SENATE:

District of Columbia Appropriations Act, 1985

LATEST OFFICIAL TITLE:

OFFICIAL TITLE AS INTRODUCED AS OF 06/21/84

A bill making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1985, and for other purposes.

LEGISLATIVE ACTIONS:

Jun 21, 84 Committee on Rules Granted a Rule Waiving all Points of Order Against Specified Paragraphs of the Bill for Failure to Comply with the Provisions of Clause 2, Rule XXI (Prohibits Legislation in an Appropriation Bill and Unauthorized Appropriations).

ALL, PAGE 2 OF 11. READY FOR COMMAND, OPTION OR PG #(FOR NXT PG, RETURN):

H.R.5899 (LG98) continued:

Apr 25, 84 Referred to House Committee on Appropriations.

Apr 25, 84 Referred to Subcommittee on District of Columbia.

Apr 25, 84 First Day of Subcommittee Hearings.

May 23, 84 Final Day of Subcommittee Hearings.

Jun 12, 84 First Day of Subcommittee Mark-up.

Jun 14, 84 Final Day of Subcommittee Mark-up.

Jun 14, 84 Forwarded by Subcommittee to Full Committee.

Jun 19, 84 First Day of Committee Mark-up.

Jun 19, 84 Final Day of Committee Mark-up.

Jun 19, 84 Ordered to be Reported.

Jun 20, 84 Reported to House by House Committee on Appropriations.

Report No: 98-851.

Jun 20, 84 Placed on Union Calendar No: 492.

Jun 21, 84 Rules Committee Resolution H.Res.533 Reported to House.

Jun 28, 84 Rule Passed House.

Jun 28, 84 Called up by House as Privileged Matter.

Jun 28, 84 House Agreed to Amendments Adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

Jun 28, 84 Separate Vote Demanded on Amendments Adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

ALL, PAGE 3 OF 11. READY FOR COMMAND, OPTION OR PG #(FOR NXT PG, RETURN):

H.R.5899 (LG98) continued:

Jun 28, 84 Amendment HA 960 Offered by Representative Farris.

Jun 28, 84 Amendment HA 961 Offered by Representative Walker.

Jun 28, 84 Amendment HA 962 Offered by Representative Daschle.

Jun 28, 84 Amendment HA 960 Passed in Committee of the Whole by Voice Vote.

Jun 28, 84 Amendment HA 961 Passed in Committee of the Whole by Recorded Vote: 239 - 186 (Record Vote No: 290).

Jun 28, 84 Amendment HA 962 Failed of Passage in Committee of Whole by Recorded Vote: 138 - 286 (Record Vote No: 289).

Jun 28, 84 Passed House (Amended) by Yea-Nay Vote: 308 - 116 (Record Vote No: 292).

Jun 29, 84 Received in the Senate and read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Jul 26, 84 Subcommittee on District of Columbia. Approved for full committee consideration with amendments favorably.

Aug 1, 84 Committee on Appropriations. Ordered to be reported with amendments favorably.

Aug 1, 84 Committee on Appropriations. Reported to Senate by Senator Specter with amendments. With written report No. 98-568.

Aug 1, 84 Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders.

ALL, PAGE 4 OF 11. READY FOR COMMAND, OPTION OR PG #(FOR NXT PG, RETURN):

H.R.5899 (LG98) continued:

Calendar No. 1078.

Aug 10, 84 Considered by Senate.

Aug 10, 84 Amendment SP 3705 proposed by Senator Hawkins.

Aug 10, 84 Amendment SP 3705 agreed to in Senate by Voice Vote.

Aug 10, 84 Passed Senate with amendments by Voice Vote.

Aug 10, 84 Senate insists on its amendments, asks for a conference, appoints conferees Specter; Hatfield; Mattinsly; Domenici; Leahy; Stennis; Bumpers.

Sep 19, 84 House Disagreed to Senate Amendments by Unanimous Consent.

Sep 19, 84 House Agreed to Request for Conference and Speaker Appointed Conferees: Dixon; Natcher; Stokes; Wilson; Lehman (FL); Sabo; Whitten; Coughlin; Green; Rogers; Conte.

Sep 20, 84 Conference held.

Sep 26, 84 Conferees agreed to file conference report.

Sep 28, 84 Conference Report 98-1088 Filed in House.

ABSTRACT:

Appropriates funds for the District of Columbia for FY 1985.

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED:

ALL, PAGE 5 OF 11. READY FOR COMMAND, OPTION OR PG #(FOR NXT PG, RETURN):

H.R.5899 (LG98) continued:

H.AMDT.NO.960	DATE: 06/28/84	PROPOSED BY: Farris
H.AMDT.NO.961	DATE: 06/28/84	PROPOSED BY: Walker
H.AMDT.NO.962	DATE: 06/28/84	PROPOSED BY: Daschle
S.AMDT.NO.3705	DATE: 08/10/84	PROPOSED BY: Hawkins

DIGEST:

08/10/84 (Measure Passed Senate, amended)

District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1985 - Appropriates specified sums to the District of Columbia for FY 1985 for: (1) the Federal payment to the

District of Columbia; provided there are a specified number of Metropolitan Police officers; (2) a Federal contribution for the operating cost of Saint Elizabeths Hospital; (3) Presidential *INAUGURATION* activities; and (4) a Federal contribution for a criminal Justice initiative.

Appropriates specified sums out of the District of Columbia general fund for the current fiscal year for: (1) governmental directions and support; (2) economic development and regulation; (3) public safety and justice; (4) public education; (5) human support services, with limitations on reimbursement of operating costs of Saint Elizabeths Hospital; (6) public works; (7) the

ALL, PAGE 6 OF 11. READY FOR COMMAND, OPTION OR PG # (FOR NXT PG, RETURN);

RETR INAUGURAL PERIOD

READY FOR NEW COMMAND:

BT#Mile#F12 IN SET 4

*** 98TH CONGRESS ***

OPTIONS

H.R.6040

DATE INTRODUCED: 07/27/84

LAW NUMBER: PL98-396

EFFECTIVE: 08/22/84

CALENDAR NO: U 527

1090

SPONSOR: Whitten

H.REPT.98-916

S.REPT.98-570

H.REPT.98-977

REFERRED TO: Senate Committee on Appropriations

REPORTED BY: Senate Committee on Appropriations

House Appropriations

OPTIONS FOR THIS MEASURE:

ALL SUMM AMND CHRN RCHR FLOR CONF WH

STTL OTTL ABST DGST INDX

PAGE 1 OF 1. READY FOR NEW COMMAND OR NEW OPTION:

BT#EM 1 OF 2 IN SET 4

*** 98TH CONGRESS ***

DIGEST

H.R.6040

DATE INTRODUCED: 07/27/84

LAW NUMBER: PL98-396

EFFECTIVE: 08/22/84

CALENDAR NO: U 527

1090

SPONSOR: Whitten

H.REPT.98-916

S.REPT.98-570

H.REPT.98-977

REFERRED TO: Senate Committee on Appropriations

REPORTED BY: Senate Committee on Appropriations

House Appropriations

DIGEST:

08/08/84 (Measure passed Senate, amended, roll call #221 (62-32))

Second Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1984 - Title I - Chapter I - Makes supplemental appropriations for FY 1984 to the Department of Agriculture for: (1) the Agricultural Research Service; (2) the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service; (3) the Agricultural Marketing Service; (4) the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation Fund; (5) the Farmers Home Administration; (6) the

PAGE 1 OF 29. READY FOR COMMAND, OPTION OR PG # (FOR NXT PG, RETURN);

H.R.6040 (LQ98) continued:

Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund; (7) Rural housing preservation grants; (8) the Soil Conservation Service; (9) the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service; (10) the Food and Nutrition Service; (11) the Foreign Agricultural Service. Amends the Agricultural Act of 1949 with respect to the 1985 Wheat program to permit grazing on diverted acreage except during five of the principal growing months.

Makes supplemental appropriations for FY 1984 to the Department of Health and

Chapter II - Makes supplemental appropriations for FY 1984 to the Department of Commerce for: (1) general administration; (2) the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; (3) the National Bureau of Standards; and (4) the Economic Development Administration.

Makes supplemental appropriations for FY 1984 to the Department of Transportation for: (1) the Maritime Administration; (2) the International Trade Commission; and (3) the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative.
DGST, PAGE 2 OF 29. READY FOR COMMAND, OPTION OR PG # (FOR NXT PG, RETURN);
H.R.6040 (LG98) continued;

Makes supplemental appropriations for FY 1984 to the Department of Justice for: (1) general administration; (2) the working capital fund; (3) the U.S. Parole Commission; (4) general legal activities; (5) salaries and expenses of U.S. attorneys and marshals (transfer of funds); (6) support of U.S. prisoners; (7) fees and expenses of witnesses; (8) interagency law enforcement; (9) the Federal Prison System (including transfer of funds); and (10) the National Institute of Corrections.

Authorizes the Attorney General to accept, receive, hold, and administer on behalf of the United States, gifts of money, personal property, and services, for the purpose of hosting the meetings of the General Assembly of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) in September and October, 1985.

Makes supplemental appropriations for FY 1984 to the Department of State for: (1) administration of foreign affairs (including transfers of funds); (2) acquisition, operation, and maintenance of buildings abroad; and (3) payment to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund.
DGST, PAGE 3 OF 29. READY FOR COMMAND, OPTION OR PG # (FOR NXT PG, RETURN);
H.R.6040 (LG98) continued;

Makes supplemental appropriations for FY 1984 to the: (1) Board for International Broadcasting for grants and expenses; and (2) Christopher Columbus Quincentenary Jubilee Commission.

Makes supplemental appropriations for FY 1984 to the Judiciary for: (1) care of the buildings and grounds of the Supreme Court; (2) defender services; (3) expenses of operation and maintenance of the courts; and (4) bankruptcy courts (including transfer of funds).

Chapter III - Makes supplemental appropriations for FY 1984 for the Department of Defense - Military for: (1) military personnel, Army, and Marine Corps; (2) operation and maintenance, Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, Defense Agencies, Army Reserve, Navy Reserve, Air Force Reserve, Army National Guard, and Air National Guard; and (3) procurement, Air Force.

Repeals certain provisions of the Department of Defense Appropriation Act, 1984 which: (1) limited the amount of funds to be made available for payment to the Federal Employees Compensation Fund; and (2) prohibited the use of funds to provide the AN/SQR 19 Towed Array Sonar to any foreign country.
DGST, PAGE 4 OF 29. READY FOR COMMAND, OPTION OR PG # (FOR NXT PG, RETURN);

MEM 1 OF 2 IN SET 4

*** 98TH CONGRESS ***

H.R.6040

SUMMARY
DATE INTRODUCED: 07/27/84

LAW NUMBER: PL98-396
EFFECTIVE: 08/22/84
CALENDAR NO: U 527
1090

SPONSOR: Whitten

H.REPT.98-916
S.REPT.98-570
H.REPT.98-977

REFERRED TO: Senate Committee on Appropriations
REPORTED BY: Senate Committee on Appropriations
House Appropriations

SHORT TITLE(S):

AS INTRODUCED:

Veterans Administration Medical Center, San Francisco, Transfer Act of 1984
Second Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1984

AS AMENDED BY SENATE:

Second Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1984 United States Scholarship Program
for Developing Countries Act

PAGE 1 OF 11, READY FOR COMMAND, OPTION OR PG # (FOR NXT PG, RETURN):

H.R.6040 (LG98) continued:

AS AMENDED BY HOUSE:

Second Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1984

AS REPORTED IN THE SENATE:

Second Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1984 Veterans Administration Medical
Center, San Francisco, Transfer Act of 1984

LATEST OFFICIAL TITLE:

OFFICIAL TITLE AS INTRODUCED AS OF 07/31/84

A bill making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September
30, 1984, and for other purposes.

ABSTRACT:

Makes supplemental appropriations for FY 1984.

LEGISLATIVE ACTIONS:

Aus 10, 84 Committee on Rules Granted a Rule Waiving all Points of Order
Against Consideration of the Conference Report and Amendments
Reported in Disagreement for Failure to Comply with the
Provisions of Clause 2, Rule XXVIII.

SUMM, PAGE 2 OF 11, READY FOR COMMAND, OPTION OR PG # (FOR NXT PG, RETURN):

BTMM12eMF22 IN SET 4

*** 98TH CONGRESS ***

OPTIONS

S.2473

DATE INTRODUCED: 03/22/84

SPONSOR: Pell

REFERRED TO: Senate Committee on Rules and Administration

OPTIONS FOR THIS MEASURE:

ALL SUMM CHRN RCHR FLOR OTTL ABST DGST
INDX

PAGE 1 OF 1, READY FOR NEW COMMAND OR NEW OPTION:

BTMM 2 OF 2 IN SET 4

*** 98TH CONGRESS ***

ALL

S.2473

DATE INTRODUCED: 03/22/84

SPONSOR: Pell

REFERRED TO: Senate Committee on Rules and Administration

LATEST OFFICIAL TITLE:

OFFICIAL TITLE AS INTRODUCED AS OF 03/22/84

A bill to facilitate the carrying out of the activities and operations
associated with the ceremony of inaugurating the President.

LEGISLATIVE ACTIONS:

Mar 22, 84 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Rules.

ABSTRACT:

Amends the Presidential *INAUGURAL* Ceremonies Act to: (1) revise the

INAUGURAL PERIOD; and (2) authorize the Secretary of Defense, and require the Administrator of General Services, to provide materials and services for both the *INAUGURAL* Committee appointed by the President-elect and the Joint congressional committee appointed to make arrangements for the *INAUGURAL* ceremony.

PAGE 1 OF 2, READY FOR COMMAND, OPTION OR PG # (FOR NXT PG, RETURN):
S.2473 (LQ98) continued:

DIGEST:

Amends the Presidential *INAUGURAL* Ceremonies Act to revise the *INAUGURAL PERIOD* to include the number of days as is reasonable for preparing for and closing out the Presidential *INAUGURATION* ceremony and associated activities.

Directs the Administrator of General Services to render direct assistance to, and perform special services for, the Joint congressional committee appointed to make arrangements for the *INAUGURATION* ceremony. Authorizes the Secretary of Defense to lend, procure, or provide materials or services of any kind to support legitimate requests of such Joint committee and the *INAUGURAL* Committee appointed by the President-elect. Requires such committees to agree to return loaned property in good order and condition.

INDEX TERMS:

PRESIDENTS/CONGRESS AND MEMBERS OF CONGRESS/CONGRESSIONAL JOINT COMMITTEES/
PRESIDENTIAL *INAUGURATIONS*/PRESIDENTS AND VICE PRESIDENTS/*INAUGURAL PERIOD*/
JOINT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE/MATERIALS AND SERVICES

ALL, PAGE 2 OF 2, READY FOR NEW COMMAND, OPTION OR PG #:

QMS SEARCH REQUIRED 12.44 MINUTES. THANK YOU.

LEGISLATIVE INFORMATION SYSTEMS

*** L E G I S ***

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SERVICE OF THE U. S. SENATE

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THURSDAY 10/11/84 03:08 P.M.

***LC98- SENATE LEGISLATIVE INFORMATION FILE FOR THE 98TH CONGRESS,
WHICH WAS UPDATED ON 10/11/84,
IS NOW AVAILABLE FOR YOUR SEARCH.
THE TERM INDEX WAS UPDATED ON 10/11/84.
THE TEXT INDEX WAS UPDATED ON 10/11/84.

FILE:LC98READYLEDLINEW-SET11

ITEMS 1-4 OF 4

1. H.R.5899 : SPON=Dixon; STTL=District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1985
LATEST ACTION=Sep 28, 84 Conference Report 98-1088 Filed in House.
2. S.CON.RES.122 : SPON=Mathias, et. al; LATEST TITLE=A concurrent resolution
to provide for a Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies.
LATEST ACTION=Jun 29, 84 Resolution Agreed to in House by Voice Vote.
3. S.CON.RES.144 : SPON=Mathias; LATEST TITLE=A concurrent resolution
authorizing the rotunda of the United States Capitol to be used on
January 21, 1985, in connection with the proceedings and ceremonies for
the inauguration of the President-elect and the Vice President-elect of
the United States. LATEST ACTION=Oct 9, 84 Resolution Agreed to in
House by Voice Vote.
4. S.2473 : SPON=Pell; LATEST TITLE=A bill to facilitate the carrying out of
the activities and operations associated with the ceremony of inaugurating
the President. LATEST ACTION=Mar 22, 84 Read twice and referred to the
Committee on Rules.

READY FOR NEW COMMAND:

ITEM 1 OF 4 IN SET 1

*** 98TH CONGRESS ***

OPTIONS

H.R.5899

DATE INTRODUCED: 06/20/84

CALENDAR NO: U 492
U 492
1078

SPONSOR: Dixon

H.REPT.98-851
S.REPT.98-568
H.REPT.98-1088

REFERRED TO: House Appropriations
Senate Committee on Appropriations
REPORTED BY: Senate Committee on Appropriations
House Appropriations

OPTIONS FOR THIS MEASURE:

ALL	SUMM	AMND	CHRN	RCHR	FLOR	CONF	STTL
OTTL	ABST	DGST	INDX				

PAGE 1 OF 1. READY FOR NEW COMMAND OR NEW OPTION:

ITEM 1 OF 4 IN SET 1

*** 98TH CONGRESS ***

ALL

H.R.5899

DATE INTRODUCED: 06/20/84

CALENDAR NO: U 492
U 492
1078

SPONSOR: Dixon

H.REPT.98-851
S.REPT.98-568

REFERRED TO: House Appropriations
Senate Committee on Appropriations
REPORTED BY: Senate Committee on Appropriations
House Appropriations

SHORT TITLE(S):
AS INTRODUCED:
District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1985

AS AMENDED BY SENATE:
District of Columbia Appropriations Act, 1985
PAGE 1 OF 11. READY FOR COMMAND, OPTION OR PG # (FOR NXT PG, RETURN):
H.R. 5899 (LG98) continued:

AS AMENDED BY HOUSE:
District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1985

AS REPORTED IN THE SENATE:
District of Columbia Appropriations Act, 1985

LATEST OFFICIAL TITLE:
OFFICIAL TITLE AS INTRODUCED AS OF 06/21/84
A bill making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1985, and for other purposes.

LEGISLATIVE ACTIONS:

Jun 21, 84 Committee on Rules Granted a Rule Waiving all Points of Order Against Specified Paragraphs of the Bill for Failure to Comply with the Provisions of Clause 2, Rule XXI (Prohibits Legislation in an Appropriation Bill and Unauthorized Appropriations).

ALL, PAGE 2 OF 11. READY FOR COMMAND, OPTION OR PG # (FOR NXT PG, RETURN):
H.R. 5899 (LG98) continued:

Apr 25, 84 Referred to House Committee on Appropriations.
Apr 25, 84 Referred to Subcommittee on District of Columbia.
Apr 25, 84 First Day of Subcommittee Hearings.
May 23, 84 Final Day of Subcommittee Hearings.
Jun 12, 84 First Day of Subcommittee Mark-up.
Jun 14, 84 Final Day of Subcommittee Mark-up.
Jun 14, 84 Forwarded by Subcommittee to Full Committee.
Jun 19, 84 First Day of Committee Mark-up.
Jun 19, 84 Final Day of Committee Mark-up.
Jun 19, 84 Ordered to be Reported.
Jun 20, 84 Reported to House by House Committee on Appropriations.
Report No: 98-851.

Jun 20, 84 Placed on Union Calendar No: 492.
Jun 21, 84 Rules Committee Resolution H.Res. 533 Reported to House.
Jun 28, 84 Rule Passed House.
Jun 28, 84 Called up by House as Privileged Matter.
Jun 28, 84 House Agreed to Amendments Adopted by the Committee of the Whole.
Jun 28, 84 Separate Vote Demanded on Amendments Adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

ALL, PAGE 3 OF 11. READY FOR COMMAND, OPTION OR PG # (FOR NXT PG, RETURN):
H.R. 5899 (LG98) continued:

Jun 28, 84 Amendment HA 960 Offered by Representative Parris.
Jun 28, 84 Amendment HA 961 Offered by Representative Walker.
Jun 28, 84 Amendment HA 962 Offered by Representative Daschle.
Jun 28, 84 Amendment HA 960 Passed in Committee of the Whole by Voice Vote.
Jun 28, 84 Amendment HA 961 Passed in Committee of the Whole by Recorded

Vote: 239 - 186 (Record Vote No: 290).
Jun 28, 84 Amendment HA 962 Failed of Passage in Committee of Whole by
Recorded Vote: 138 - 286 (Record Vote No: 289).
Jun 28, 84 Passed House (Amended) by Yes-Now Vote: 308 - 116 (Record Vote No:
292).
Jun 29, 84 Received in the Senate and read twice and referred to the
Committee on Appropriations.
Jul 26, 84 Subcommittee on District of Columbia. Approved for full
committee consideration with amendments favorably.
Aug 1, 84 Committee on Appropriations. Ordered to be reported with
amendments favorably.
Aug 1, 84 Committee on Appropriations. Reported to Senate by Senator Specter
with amendments. With written report No. 98-568.
Aug 1, 84 Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders.
ALL, PAGE 4 OF 11. READY FOR COMMAND, OPTION OR PG # (FOR NXT PG, RETURN):
H.R.5899 (LG98) continued:
Calendar No. 1078.
Aug 10, 84 Considered by Senate.
Aug 10, 84 Amendment SP 3705 proposed by Senator Hawkins.
Aug 10, 84 Amendment SP 3705 agreed to in Senate by Voice Vote.
Aug 10, 84 Passed Senate with amendments by Voice Vote.
Aug 10, 84 Senate insists on its amendments; asks for a conference; appoints
conferees Specter; Hatfield; Mattingly; Domenici; Leahy; Stennis;
Bumpers.
Sep 19, 84 House Disagreed to Senate Amendments by Unanimous Consent.
Sep 19, 84 House Agreed to Request for Conference and Speaker Appointed
Conferees: Dixon, Natcher, Stokes, Wilson, Lehman (FL), Sabo,
Whitten, Coughlin, Green, Rogers, Conte.
Sep 20, 84 Conference held.
Sep 26, 84 Conferees agreed to file conference report.
Sep 28, 84 Conference Report 98-1088 Filed in House.

ABSTRACT:

Appropriates funds for the District of Columbia for FY 1985.

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED:

ALL, PAGE 5 OF 11. READY FOR COMMAND, OPTION OR PG # (FOR NXT PG, RETURN):

ITEM 1 OF 24 IN SET 1

*** 98TH CONGRESS ***

OPTIONS

S.CON.RES.122

DATE SUBMITTED: 06/14/84

CALENDAR NO: 1025

SPONSOR: Mathias

REFERRED TO: Senate Committee on Rules and Administration

REPORTED BY: Senate Committee on Rules and Administration

OPTIONS FOR THIS MEASURE:

ALL	SUMM	COSP	CHRN	RCHR	FLOR	DTTL	ABST
DGST	INDX						

PAGE 1 OF 1. READY FOR NEW COMMAND OR NEW OPTION:

ITEM 2 OF 4 IN SET 1

*** 98TH CONGRESS ***

ALL

S.CON.RES.122

DATE SUBMITTED: 06/14/84

CALENDAR NO: 1025

SPONSOR: Mathias

REFERRED TO: Senate Committee on Rules and Administration

REPORTED BY: Senate Committee on Rules and Administration

COSPONSOR(S): CURRENT (3)

Baker; Byrd; Ford;

LATEST OFFICIAL TITLE:

OFFICIAL TITLE AS INTRODUCED AS OF 06/14/84

A concurrent resolution to provide for a Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies.

LEGISLATIVE ACTIONS:

Jun 14, 84 Referred to the Committee on Rules.

Jun 26, 84 Committee on Rules. Committee consideration and Mark Up Session held.

Jun 27, 84 Committee on Rules. Ordered to be reported without amendment favorably.

PAGE 1 OF 2. READY FOR COMMAND; OPTION OR PG # (FOR NXT PG, RETURN):

S.CON.RES.122 (LG98) continued:

Jun 27, 84 Committee on Rules. Reported to Senate by Senator Mathias without amendment. Without written report.

Jun 27, 84 Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders. Calendar No. 1025.

Jun 28, 84 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

Jun 29, 84 Called up by House as Privileged Matter.

Jun 29, 84 Resolution Agreed to in House by Voice Vote.

ABSTRACT:

Establishes a Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies to make the necessary arrangements for the presidential inauguration in January 1985.

DIGEST:

Establishes a Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies to make the necessary arrangements for the presidential inauguration in January 1985.

INDEX TERMS:

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES/PRESIDENTS/PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURATIONS/CONGRESS AND MEMBERS OF CONGRESS/CONGRESSIONAL JOINT COMMITTEES/PRESIDENTS AND VICE PRESIDENTS/JOINT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE/JOINT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ON/ INAUGURAL CEREMONIES

ALL, PAGE 2 OF 2. READY FOR NEW COMMAND; OPTION OR PG #:

THE/TERM, '3'1', IS NOT IN TERM LG98.

THE TERM, 'ITEM 3', IS NOT IN TERM LG98.

READY FOR NEW COMMAND:

ITEM 3 OF 4 IN SET 1

*** 98TH CONGRESS ***

OPTIONS

S.CON.RES.144

DATE SUBMITTED: 09/18/84

CALENDAR NO: 1257

SPONSOR: Mathias

REFERRED TO: Senate Committee on Rules and Administration

REPORTED BY: Senate Committee on Rules and Administration

OPTIONS FOR THIS MEASURE:

ALL SUMM CHRN RCHR FLOR OTTL ABST DGST
INDX

PAGE 1 OF 1. READY FOR NEW COMMAND OR NEW OPTION:

ITEM 3 OF 4 IN SET 1

*** 98TH CONGRESS ***

ALL

S.CON.RES.144

DATE SUBMITTED: 09/18/84

CALENDAR NO: 1257

SPONSOR: Mathias

REFERRED TO: Senate Committee on Rules and Administration

REPORTED BY: Senate Committee on Rules and Administration

LATEST OFFICIAL TITLE:

OFFICIAL TITLE AS INTRODUCED AS OF 09/20/84

A concurrent resolution authorizing the rotunda of the United States Capitol to be used on January 21, 1985, in connection with the proceedings and ceremonies for the inauguration of the President-elect and the Vice President-

elect of the United States.

LEGISLATIVE ACTIONS:

Sep 18, 84 Referred to the Committee on Rules.

Sep 26, 84 Committee on Rules. Ordered to be reported without amendment favorably.

Sep 27, 84 Committee on Rules. Reported to Senate by Senator Mathias without amendment. Without written report.

PAGE 1 OF 2. READY FOR COMMAND, OPTION OR PG # (FOR NXT PG, RETURN):

S.CON.RES.144 (LG98) continued:

Sep 27, 84 Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders. Calendar No. 1257.

Sep 28, 84 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

Oct 9, 84 Called up by House by Unanimous Consent.

Oct 9, 84 Resolution Agreed to in House by Voice Vote.

ABSTRACT:

Authorizes the use of the rotunda of the U.S. Capitol on January 21, 1985, in connection with proceedings and ceremonies for the inauguration of the President-elect and the Vice President-elect of the United States.

DIGEST:

Authorizes the use of the rotunda of the U.S. Capitol on January 21, 1985, in connection with proceedings and ceremonies for the inauguration of the President-elect and the Vice President-elect of the United States.

INDEX TERMS:

CAPITOL (WASHINGTON, D.C.)/PRESIDENTS/PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURATIONS/DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA/PUBLIC BUILDINGS/U.S. CAPITOL/PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURATION/PRESIDENTS AND VICE PRESIDENTS/1985 INAUGURATION CEREMONY/PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES/CAPITOL ROTUNDA

ALL, PAGE 2 OF 2. READY FOR NEW COMMAND, OPTION OR PG #:

ITEM 14 OF 44 IN SET 1

*** 98TH CONGRESS ***

OPTIONS

S.2473

DATE INTRODUCED: 03/22/84

SPONSOR: Pell

REFERRED TO: Senate Committee on Rules and Administration

OPTIONS FOR THIS MEASURE:

ALL SUMM CHRN RCHR FLOR DTTL ABST DGST
INDX

PAGE 1 OF 1. READY FOR NEW COMMAND OR NEW OPTION:

ITEM 4 OF 4 IN SET 1

*** 98TH CONGRESS ***

ALL

S.2473

DATE INTRODUCED: 03/22/84

SPONSOR: Pell

REFERRED TO: Senate Committee on Rules and Administration

LATEST OFFICIAL TITLE:

OFFICIAL TITLE AS INTRODUCED AS OF 03/22/84

A bill to facilitate the carrying out of the activities and operations associated with the ceremony of inaugurating the President.

LEGISLATIVE ACTIONS:

Mar 22, 84 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Rules.

ABSTRACT:

Amends the Presidential Inaugural Ceremonies Act to: (1) revise the inaugural period; and (2) authorize the Secretary of Defense, and require the Administrator of General Services, to provide materials and services for both the Inaugural Committee appointed by the President-elect and the Joint congressional committee appointed to make arrangements for the inaugural

- show under GAO: DOD for its own
- post master guidelines:
 - what assistance
 - review procedures
- preamble as to need for guidelines

Genl Russina AFIC
military conductors.

aids - much smaller than last time. To
make sure no problems for civilian groups.

ALL volunteers. Conductors, not aids.

450 volunteers. Aids, not conductors.

motor pool - donated cars, van, military
buses

Take over? Will need much of original

Pete LaForce, Atty PIC - GSA

Ammanatia

12th st.

Douglas Mem Bldg

Douglas Headquarter,

near st

near Bldg

note on left

note Douglas Headquarter

1900
Ammanatia
since
Ammanatia Park

Maj Marion Furbles

clarity w/re: the origin of requests

- no portal-portal
- access list
- review of requests by GC
- preamble: Congress didn't subsidize
- no aides; coordinators

Need guidelines on:

- JCCIC support: request by Congress, being actual moving-in. Dr. Weber
- parole: signs to pull floats
drivers for VIP cars
- talks: none
- pre: drivers
- aides

not needed on DOD activities: own talks, airmen;
own principles, etc.; own participation: carbons.

MARION
FUNKLEA — 433-7129

~~422, 423~~

9/30/51
(317-48-6996)

277

697-2714

~~scribbled out text~~

→ Twenty mts.

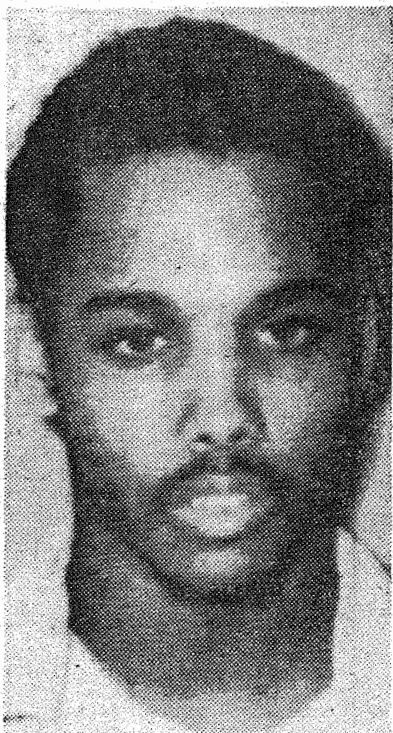
KATHERINE BUCK

Sergeant-at-Arms W. Lewis Smith opens the Virginia General Assembly.

the 46-day session the computerized sign will also "give the scores of the University of Virginia-Virginia Polytechnic Institute basketball games."

See ASSEMBLY, C4, Col. 1

■ Virginia's urban, suburban areas may gain highway funds. Page C4



DANIEL DENNIS COLLINS
... ordered held without bond

The Inaugural Battalions

Proxmire Raps Use of Military People

By Sandra Saperstein
Washington Post Staff Writer

The Pentagon, following a tradition that is now kicking up an inaugural storm, plans to provide more than 900 drivers, escorts and military aides to VIPs in President Reagan's inauguration Jan. 21 despite an opinion by Congress' investigative arm that there is no "legal authority" to do so.

An inaugural committee official, however, defended the practice, saying it is rooted in tradition and that the General Accounting Office, the investigative agency, had also said that military support "had been provided with the knowledge and approval of members of Congress over the years."

Yesterday, about 270 military officers got their first training for their controversial inaugural task, an etiquette briefing by White House military aides, who coached them on proper "body language," cautioned them to watch the edges of rugs so VIPs won't trip, and even explained how to extricate distinguished visitors from curious reporters.

"Tell [the visitor] he may have a phone call," the officers were told during the briefing at Bolling Air Force Base, according to a report made to Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.).

Proxmire, who had sought the General Accounting Office investigation after military aides were

See INAUGURATION, C2, Col. 4



Signals on the Blink

Rush-Hour Drivers See Red

By Stephen J. Lynton
Washington Post Staff Writer

The District's dilapidated network of traffic signals got a harsh taste yesterday of one of winter's most exasperating misfortunes: a broken oil furnace.

Most of the city's 1,275 traffic signals were thrown out of whack during the morning rush hour after the heater went kaput in an obscure District building that houses some crucial apparatus. Many red signals took longer than usual to turn green. Some stayed red for several minutes. Traffic stalled.

"In a sense, our traffic signals had to shave with cold water this morning," George W. Schoene, city traffic services chief, said after the malfunction had been fixed. "What happens is everything slows down."

"The whole town was screwed up," said Robert Nicholson, a city traffic police officer. Drivers were "growing impatient. There were scores of people running red lights."

See SIGNALS, C2, Col. 3

Shutdown was blamed
 wn of a large oil fur-
 tory building at 1338
 te of the city's signal
 ce contains gadgets
 signals to the traffic
 signals tell the lights
 ach cycle.
 urnace went on the
 e during the night,
 e inside the building
 ubricants apparently
 d gears turned more
 the traffic signal
 dio signals went out
 than they should.

ffic lights stayed red
 could not change to
 s said, until they re-
 signal to start anoth-
 ally, these signals go
 to 120 seconds, but
 any of them were
 yed. "You sort of stop
 aid Schoene.

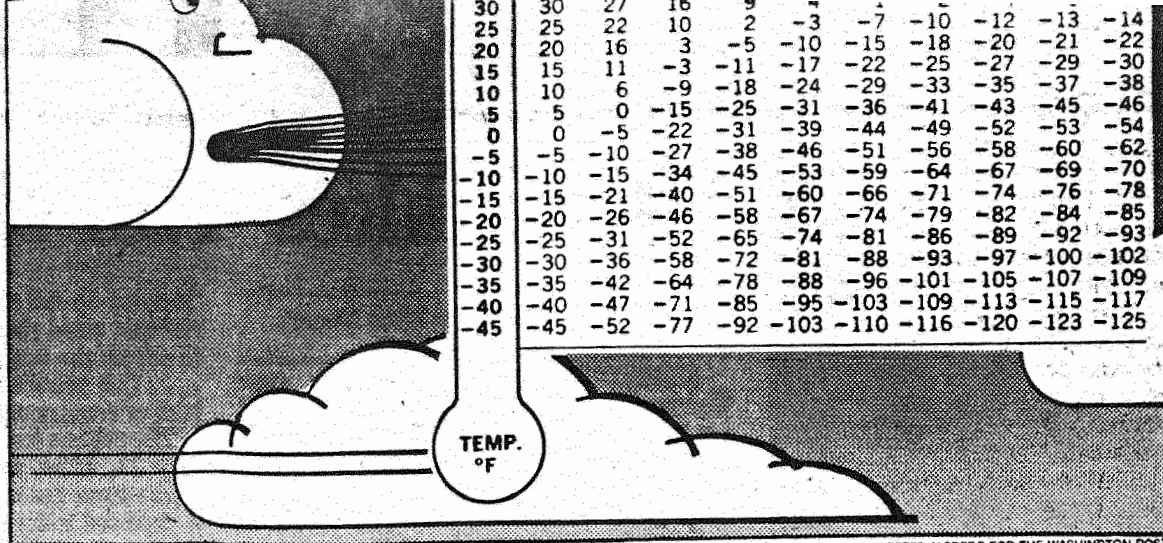
l workers arrived at
 erday morning, they
 electric heaters to
 lky machinery. The
 down later was attri-
 butable to vapor lock, an
 he fuel supply system.
 he traffic lights were
 l, officials said.

nder normal circum-
 als said, the District's
 are prone to mishaps,
 winter. Metal compon-
 mechanisms attached to
 ight tend to shrink in
 s in electric switches
 lubricants thicken.

affects them. Cold,
 he heat affects them.
 e over 30 years old,"
 Department of Public
 man. In cold weather,
 signals are apt to
 owly, officials said, and
 ly to stop working.

s, city officials have
 ef. Over the next five
 trict plans to carry out
 anced \$34 million pro-
 ce the outmoded, me-
 n traffic signals with
 vices. The first 500
 s are to be installed in
 n area later this year

ution against mishaps
 ne yesterday, the new
 e outfitted with two
 ns. The new system
 oof even against a dis-
 furnace, Schoene said.



SOURCE: NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE; BY PETER ALSBERG FOR THE WASHINGTON POST

Snow is expected to fall in the area this afternoon, stopping about dawn Friday. Two or more inches are possible. Highs around 30 with 10-to-15 mph winds also are likely. Chart shows wind chill factor at various temperatures.

Pentagon to Furnish 800 Military People For Inaugural Duties Despite Complaints

INAUGURATION, From C1

used in Reagan's first inauguration, criticized their use again as "insulting, ridiculous and a waste of the taxpayers' money."

"When we invaded Europe on D-Day, the final briefing involved 15 or 20 officers," Proxmire said yesterday. "Here we had 270 officers learning to check coats and use body language."

Proxmire also criticized the use of about \$5 million in public funds for the inauguration, including appropriations for the Defense Department, the General Services Administration, which provides offices and equipment for the inaugural committees, and the D.C. government, for police and other city services.

In a time of huge deficits and spending cuts, Proxmire said, "We should not have the president, in an area over which he has complete control, go with this kind of wasteful expenditure."

Another inaugural official, committee spokesman John Buckley, responded that most events in the inauguration pay for themselves through the sale of tickets and souvenirs. "But even the good senator from Wisconsin should recognize

that there are legitimate costs borne by government for security, crowd control and the removal of snow," Buckley added."

In 1981, the inauguration cost a record \$16.3 million in private funds.

At that time, Proxmire charged that there were about \$4 million in "hidden expenses" from public funds. He also berated inaugural officials for using more than 1,100 officers as chauffeurs and escorts to 274 celebrities and personal guests of the Reagans. Citing records he obtained from the Defense Department, Proxmire said aides were assigned to guests that included evangelist Billy Graham, former secretary of state Henry A. Kissinger and the Reagans' housekeeper, plus 42 entertainers and 48 governors.

At that time, inaugural Cochairman Charles Wick called the charges "unfair and beneath the dignity of a U.S. senator."

Yesterday, inaugural committee sources, sensitive to Proxmire's charges, said they are attempting to limit the number and the duties of the aides and escorts this time.

Indeed, the White House was so sensitive to the issue that White House counsel Fred Fielding was

assigned to work out new "guidelines" with the GAO for the military aides' duties. The Armed Forces Inaugural Committee (AFIC), which coordinates the military's inaugural role, already is working within those guidelines, which will be announced soon, according to Navy Commander Greg Gagne, AFIC's spokesman.

Gagne said that although the numbers may be scaled back, as of yesterday, the use of 940 members of the military, including 500 as drivers, was planned.

About 78 military "aides" will be assigned to governors and members of Reagan's and Vice President Bush's families for "the period that the folks are here" during the four-day inaugural weekend beginning Jan. 18, Gagne said.

Another 114 "military escorts" will coordinate the arrival and movement to official events of various inaugural participants, including Cabinet members, Supreme Court justices and some entertainers and bands, he said.

Another group, about 225 "special coordinators" will help distinguished guests in arriving and leaving such events as the eight inaugural balls and two entertainment galas, he said.

WEATHER

THE WORLD

SEATTLE

AROUND THE NATION

SENATOR WILLIAM PROXMIRE

WISCONSIN

FOR RELEASE AFTER 6:30 P.M. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1984, FOR FRIDAY AMs

Senator William Proxmire (D-Wis.) in a statement from his Washington office Thursday said "It's inaugural time and once again the press and the American taxpayer are going to be taken for an expensive ride. Already statements are being made and reprinted by newspapers that 'the government didn't spend a dime on the last inaugural' -- setting the stage for the same declarations this year. The only trouble is such pious declarations are totally false."

Proxmire is a member of the Defense Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations and a senior member of the Joint Economic Committee.

"There are several organizations that participate in the inaugural arrangements", Proxmire said. "Foremost is the Presidential Inaugural Committee. This is a privately financed committee that is charged with total control over the inaugural. In 1981 this committee spent \$16.3 million on inaugural activities -- all privately financed. (It should be noted that there was a loss to the Treasury from the tax deductions claimed by individuals giving funds to the Presidential Inaugural Committee.)

"But that is only part of the total expenditures. The Presidential Inaugural Committee receives a huge subsidy from the Department of Defense -- almost \$2 million additional dollars of manpower and services in 1981.

"Specifically in 1981 DoD provided 1,533 military personnel for social aides, drivers, and ushers. They spent the equivalent of 105 man-years chauffeuring and escorting inaugural VIPs around Washington, D.C. The military drivers logged an incredible 250,000 miles ferrying members of the Presidential Inaugural Committee and other VIPs -- the same as driving from Washington, D. C. to the West Coast and back 47 times.

"The costs of the military manpower, using standard DoD salary estimating procedures, was \$1.2 million. In addition the Armed Forces spent at least \$600,000 in administrative costs and expenses by bringing in service personnel to act as chauffeurs from surrounding states.

"Some Presidential Inaugural Committee members had an Armed Forces chauffeur driving them to and from home from the third week of November until the end of January -- all at taxpayers expense. These are the same people who claimed that no tax funds were spent!

"Not only is the Presidential Inaugural Committee subsidized by the Department of Defense, the General Services Administration has an inaugural appropriation of \$1.5 million and the District of Columbia is given \$2.3 million for the ceremony -- both coming from tax funds.

(OVER)

"Thus every time the taxpayer hears the soon-to-be quoted phrase -- 'not a penny of tax funds will be spent on the inaugural' -- they should know it's only wishful thinking or outright avoidance of the facts.

"All Americans are proud of the inaugural ceremony. It is a grand event signifying the peaceful transfer or continuation of power in the world's greatest democracy.

"What I would like to see is the Presidential Inaugural Committee getting this Administration off on the right track by picking up all the bills -- for DoD, GSA and D.C. -- not just a few and then falsely claiming no tax funds were spent."

* * * * *

NOTE: A letter from Proxmire to the Comptroller General of the United States on this subject follows:

MARK O. MATFIELD, OREG. CHAIRMAN
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LOWELL P. WEICKER, JR., CONN.
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FRANCIS J. SULLIVAN, MINORITY STAFF DIRECTOR

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

November 12, 1984

The Honorable Charles A. Bowsher
Comptroller General of the United States
General Accounting Office
441 - G Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20548

Dear Mr. Bowsher:

On April 18, 1983, you indicated in a letter opinion to me that "we must conclude that much of the support provided by DoD for 1981 inaugural activities was without proper legal authority." In addition you noted that "lack of a statutory base for this support has resulted in practices questionable on policy as well as legal grounds."

You recommended that Congress undertake a review of the Presidential Inaugural Ceremonies Act and establish a clear basis in policy and law for continuing participation by Federal Agencies. This, however, has not occurred and we are again facing the prospect that thousands of military personnel will be used for the 1985 inaugural ceremonies without proper authorization in law.

You may remember that during the 1981 inaugural, 1,533 military personnel were used as personal and social aides, drivers, and ushers. They spent the equivalent of 105 man-years chauffeuring and escorting inaugural VIPs around Washington, D. C. The military drivers logged an incredible 250,000 miles ferrying members of the Presidential Inaugural Committee and other VIPs--the equivalent of driving from Washington, D. C. to the West Coast and back 47 times.

The cost of the military manpower, using standard DoD salary estimating procedures, was \$1.2 million. In addition the Armed Forces spent at least \$600,000 in administrative costs and expenses by bringing in service personnel to act as chauffeurs from surrounding states.

Some Presidential Inaugural Committee members had an Armed Forces chauffeur driving them to and from home from the third week of November until the end of January--all at taxpayer expense.

(MORE)

Certain military personnel were selected for social escort duty for visiting VIPs. These personnel were required to have the rank of major or above--although occasional exceptions were made for a "really outstanding Captain" according to the Armed Forces Inaugural Committee.

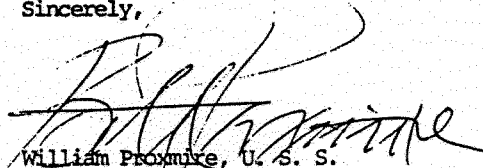
In your exhaustive examination of the legal authorization for using military personnel for the inaugural, you concluded that the only statutory provision that specifically authorizes DoD to provide support for inaugural activities is 10 U.S.C. 2543, the codification of section 6 of the Presidential Inaugural Ceremonies Act of August 6, 1956, ch 974. This law only refers to assistance of a medical or safety nature, as you pointed out, and "does not authorize DoD to provide the number of personnel and the wide-ranging inaugural support referred to in DoD's report to us."

All other legal justifications cited by DoD were rejected in your lengthy opinion.

Under these circumstances, I hereby ask you to insist that no federal assistance be provided to the 1985 inaugural unless specifically authorized by law. In addition I ask that you examine whether or not the Anti-Deficiency Act or any other Act has or would be violated by the expenditure of federal funds for a purpose that is not authorized in law. Furthermore would you please indicate which officials should be held accountable under the provisions of the Anti-Deficiency Act.

Given the timing of the preparations for the inaugural, I would hope that you could examine this quickly and issue guidelines and restrictions to the relevant participating bodies before significant expenditures of public funds are undertaken.

Sincerely,



William Proxmire, U. S. S.

INFORMATION FOR PAO REFERENCE SENATOR PROXMIRE PRESS RELEASE, 14 NOV 1984

-- We are fully aware of GAO's April 18, 1983 response to Senator Proxmire concerning DOD support provided during the 1981 Presidential Inauguration. The report concluded by recommending that Congress undertake a review of the Presidential Inaugural Ceremonies Act to either conform its provisions to current government support of inaugural activities or to prohibit those practices which do not conform with the law.

-- To address the problems associated with statutory authority for DOD's inaugural role, S 2473 was introduced on March 22, 1984 and referred to the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration. This bill, had it passed, would have permitted the Secretary of Defense broader participatory authority to provide military support for inaugural activities.

-- Like similar bills introduced in 1977 and 1981, S 2473 expired in October 1984 when the 98th Congress adjourned.

-- We have been tasked by the Assistant Secretary of Defense to provide 1985 inaugural support using reports from the 1981 Armed Forces Inaugural Committee as a general planning guide.

-- Our current plans are to provide the traditional support associated with DOD's extensive participation in inaugural activities.

-- Once the 1985 Inauguration is finished, we are also planning on working in partnership with other government agencies providing inaugural support to address the limitations of the 1956 Presidential Inaugural Ceremonies Act and its impact on our greatest national ceremony.



THE ARMED FORCES INAUGURAL COMMITTEE
ANACOSTIA ANNEX, BUILDING T-5
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20509

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

ANIC-DJS

15 November 1984

INFORMATION MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (PUBLIC AFFAIRS)

SUBJECT: Armed Forces Support for 1985 Presidential Inauguration

1. The 1985 Armed Forces Inaugural Committee (AFIC) is planning military support for the Inauguration of President Reagan and Vice President Bush. During the full spectrum of 1985 Presidential Inaugural events, both the Presidential Inaugural Committee and the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies are expected to request a wide range of support based on law, DOD directives, White House instructions, historical precedence and tradition.
2. In 1983, the General Accounting Office issued a detailed report critically assessing the support provided by the 1981 AFIC. The report concluded "that a significant amount of the support provided by DOD for 1981 inaugural activity was without legal authority" even though support was provided "with the knowledge, active involvement, and approval of key members of Congress." While the entire scope of DOD support was covered in the report, most questions centered around the use of military aides, ushers and drivers.
3. In preparation for the 1985 Inauguration and the inevitable questions pertaining to DOD's statutory authority, Senator Pell introduced S 2473 on March 22, 1984. It was then referred to the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration where it has remained without further action. This bill would have provided the Secretary of Defense the authority to prescribe whatever support he deemed necessary to accomplish all of those support activities traditionally provided in previous inaugurations. Unfortunately, like similar bills introduced in 1977 and 1981, S 2473 expired in October when Congress adjourned.
4. Fully recognizing that there has been no further clarification of DOD's participatory authority for providing inaugural support, the 1985 AFIC intends on providing the traditional support associated with DOD's extensive participation in inaugural activities. This support has generally included the activities listed at Enclosure 1.
5. After the 1985 Inauguration, an intergovernmental task force will conduct a comprehensive legal and policy review of the 1956 Presidential Inaugural Ceremonies Act. This review will focus on interagency authority and establish which statutory revisions are required to clarify each agency's role in supporting America's greatest national ceremony.

1 Encl
as

WILLIAM A. ROOSMA
Brigadier General, USA
Director of the Joint Staff
Armed Forces Inaugural Committee

ARMED FORCES SUPPORT FOR PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURATIONS

- ✓ Military bands, marching units, and ceremonial troops participating in the parade and the inaugural ceremonies at the Capitol and the White House.
- ✓ Ceremonial cordon posted along parade route
- ✓ Ceremonial cordon posted around Capitol grounds for Swearing-In Ceremony
- Ushers for the Swearing-In Ceremony at the Capitol
- Ushers for the Presidential reviewing stand at the parade
- Tents, heat & power for parade assembly & command post
- Military radio telephone operators along parade route
- Military controllers marching with civilian parade participants
- Box lunches for Boy/Girl Scouts, civilian medical teams and school bands (reimbursed)
- MP units in support of the parade to be used for escort, weapons certification and traffic control of parade participants within the staging, assembly and dispersal areas
- Back-up snow removal assistance in Washington, D.C. if requested
- Emergency medical treatment at inaugural events and along the parade route
- Inaugural Control and Coordination Center to monitor inaugural activities
- Communications support (portable radios/cellular phones/TV)
- Special Events liaison and site coordinators
- Special aides to assist during inaugural social events
- Liaison element (military assistant and driver) provided to Chairman, Presidential Inaugural Committee
- Military aides and drivers for select VIPs identified by the PIC (Governors, Cabinet members, Members of Congress and 1st and 2nd families)
- 2 way radios for all military aides and military drivers of VIPs
- Military aides & drivers for civilians identified by the PIC not holding high public office
- Motor pool support for PIC Staff
- Medical clinic for PIC staff
- Fact book on news media coverage positions for inaugural events
- Protocol advice on military matters
- Liaison with law enforcement and security agencies supporting inaugural events



GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

MEMORANDUM FOR SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

SUBJECT: Delegation of Authority for Inaugural
Responsibilities - ACTION MEMORANDUM

Recommend signature of attached memorandum
designating the Secretary of the Army as the
Executive Agent for DoD support of the 1985
Presidential Inaugural.

Chapman B. Cox

Attachment

COORDINATION:

ASD/PA



THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

SUBJECT: DoD Support for the 1985 Presidential Inaugural

You are designated the Executive Agent for DoD support in all matters pertaining to the 1985 Presidential Inaugural. In this capacity, you are responsible for providing policy and direction concerning plans, procedures, and requirements to the Armed Forces Inaugural Committee and all DoD components having jurisdiction over military resources which may be used to support the 1985 Inaugural.

DoD support provided during the 1985 Inaugural is to be authorized in accordance with guidelines which are being developed by the DoD General Counsel and the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs). No further support shall be provided without the approval of Headquarters, Department of the Army and the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs).