JOHN HILLEY AND LAWRENCE STEIN NEWS TIMELINE
Prepared by Duane Adamson
Miller Center, University of Virginia, 04/15/2004


1983  Hilley becomes Principal Analyst for the Congressional Budget Office.


1986  Hilley serves as Assistant Director and Staff Director of the Senate Budget Committee.

1988  Stein is a senior advisor for Sasser's 1988 reelection campaign. After the election, Stein serves as Communications Director of the Senate Budget Committee chaired by Sasser. (*The Washington Post*, 12/26/1990)

1990  

*December*  Stein is named Staff Director of the Senate Budget Committee. Senator Sasser calls Stein a "key adviser to me during the (previous fall's) budget summit" and says that Stein was "involved in the negotiations on a daily basis." Stein replaces Hilley, who leaves to become Chief of Staff to Senate Majority Leader George J. Mitchell (ME). (*The Washington Post*, 12/26/1990)

1995  Hilley is named Chief Counsel to Senate Minority Leader Tom Daschle (D-SD).

1996  


President Clinton selects Hilley to replace Patrick J. Griffin as White House Director of Legislative Affairs. Griffin states upon his departure that "two years in this job is like a career in most others." Stein replaces Hilley as Senator Daschle's Chief Counsel, (*The New York Times*, 01/07/1996; *The Washington Post*, 01/15/1996)
On the 9th, President Clinton questions Republican intentions after budget talks break down once again. The President says after the halt in negotiations, "If this is about balancing the budget we could do it in fifteen minutes tomorrow afternoon. The issue here is over policies involved in Medicare and Medicaid, our opposition to raising taxes on the lowest paid working people . . . . if we are going to walk away from the fundamental commitment of Medicare, we ought to have an election about that." *(1996 Congressional Quarterly Almanac, p. 2-5)*

On the 22nd, Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin states that he has run out of financial options and that if the budget debt ceiling is not raised, the U.S. will default on its loans on March 1, 1996. *(The Economist, 01/27/1996, p. 24)*


*March*

On the 7th, Congress passes a short-term increase in the federal debt limit. The move is similar to a temporary measure taken on February 1st to insure that Social Security recipients and other beneficiaries of government programs receive their checks on time. However, Republicans in Congress continue their contentious debate with the Administration over a permanent increase in the federal debt ceiling. *(1996 Congressional Quarterly Almanac, p. 2-25)*

On the 28th, Congress passes legislation raising the statutory ceiling on the national debt, resolving the lengthy crisis. *(1996 Congressional Quarterly Almanac, pp. 2-3, 2-25)*

*April*

The media reports that President Clinton is playing a more active and visible role in the election campaigns of congressional Democrats. The President's high approval rating is cited as one cause for the increase in presidential campaign involvement. Commenting on the upcoming congressional elections, Hilley argues that Democrats are united on the issues and notes minimum wage, youth violence, and the V-chip as examples. *(USA Today, 04/09/1996)*

*May*

In a letter to the House Judiciary Committee, which is conducting hearings on legalized suicide, Hilley writes that "the President has clearly expressed his personal opposition to assisted suicide." The Administration declines to send a representative to testify in person at the hearing. Hilley writes that "circumstances dictate that Administration testimony be withheld until a more appropriate time" because it has not yet addressed
the constitutional issues involved in recent state decisions on the matter. (*The Times-Picayune*, 05/04/1996; *The Plain Dealer*, 05/05/1996)

**June**

Hilley meets with Republican congressional aides and praises them for their "good-faith proposal" on health care. However, Hilley notes that the Republican plan is not acceptable as it includes provisions for medical savings accounts. The Administration previously stated it would veto any health insurance measure including the controversial program. Despite media reports that the Administration is considering allowing a small trial of medical savings accounts, Hilley tells Republicans that the White House has "a couple of major concerns" about any experiment. Some congressional Democrats express anger that the Administration may be changing its position on medical savings accounts. (*The New York Times*, 06/08/1996, 06/11/1996; *Chicago Sun-Times*, 06/18/1996)

**September**

Hilley meets with Senator Daschle and other Senate Democrats to discuss the budget process. Although Republicans and Democrats both hope to avoid a repeat of last year's government shutdowns, they remain divided on a number of issues. In addition to budget differences, Democrats remain concerned about Republican plans to attach controversial immigration reform provisions, anti-terrorism measures, and anti-abortion language to the budget bill. After meeting with Hilley, Daschle says that "the President is very uncomfortable with these remaining issues" and will, if necessary, veto "a bad bill." (*The Washington Post*, 09/25/1996)

**October**

The media reports that Hilley could join Thriller Majority Leader Mitchell at the State Department if rumors about Mitchell becoming Secretary of State are true. (*The Washington Post*, 10/31/1996)

**November**

President Clinton wins re-election to a second term in office carrying 31 states and garnering 49.2 percent of the popular vote. Bob Dole wins the remaining nineteen states, with 40.7 percent of the vote. Ross Perot takes 8.4 percent of the popular vote. (*1996 Congressional Quarterly Almanac*, p. 11-14)

Looking forward to the Administration's second term, Hilley notes that the President's "campaign was run from the dead center, and that's the way we're going to govern. . . . If people want to do the country's business, there's a lot of opportunity here." (*USA Today*, 11/06/1996)
On the 12\textsuperscript{th}, the President announces that he has given Hilley an expanded role as both Senior Adviser to the President and Director for Legislative Affairs. (Appendix A - Digest of Other White House Announcements, \textit{Public Papers of the President: William J. Clinton, 1997})

\textbf{April}

Senator Bob Kerrey (D-NE) and Rep. Rob Portman (R-OH), Co-Chairmen of the National Commission on Restructuring the IRS, call for a more independent IRS. The Commission's plan contradicts President Clinton's proposal, which calls for stronger Treasury oversight of the IRS. (\textit{The Wall Street Journal}, 04/16/1997)

House Minority Leader Dick Gephardt (D-MO) criticizes Hilley for the Administration's failure to inform congressional Democrats of Medicare concessions offered to Republicans in ongoing budget talks. (\textit{The Wall Street Journal}, 04/18/1997)

Hilley and Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Director Franklin D. Raines hold unannounced, impromptu budget meetings with Senate Budget Committee Chairman Pete V. Domenici (R-NM) and House Budget Committee Chairman John R. Kasich (R-OH). These meetings are held in addition to scheduled negotiation sessions and take place while much of Congress is away. The two sides are attempting to reach a budget agreement by April 25\textsuperscript{th}. (\textit{The Washington Post}, 04/23/1997)

\textbf{May}

President Clinton announces a bipartisan agreement to balance the federal budget for the first time in nearly three decades. The President thanks Hilley, "who handled our congressional relations and had one of the most difficult and demanding jobs of his life in the last few weeks." (\textit{Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents}, 05/16/1997)

The Treasury and the IRS release their "modernization blueprint" for the beleaguered agency's computer system. (\textit{The Wall Street Journal}, 05/16/1997)

\textbf{June}

On the 30\textsuperscript{th}, President Clinton releases a revised set of tax cut proposals. The revised proposals call for tax cuts of $135 billion over five years and $341 billion over ten years. It is reported that the White House proposal tracks closely many elements of House and Senate Democratic proposals. It is also noted that the revised proposal includes versions of several key GOP proposals, including a capital gains tax cut and a significant reduction in estate taxes for small businesses and farms. (\textit{1997 Congressional Quarterly Almanac}, Washington, D.C.: Congressional Quarterly Inc., 1998, pp. 2:36 — 2:37)
**July**

Hilley tells the media that President Clinton will not sign tax-cut legislation that does not give low-income citizens full access to a proposed $500-a-child tax credit. *(The Wall Street Journal, 07/03/1997)*

On the 18th, Republican congressional leaders present a "discussion draft" proposal for a compromise tax-cut bill to Hilley and Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin. Republican leaders insist that if the White House does not offer concessions, they will begin drafting their own legislation on the 21st. Negotiations are aimed at cutting taxes by $85 billion over five years as part of President Clinton's balanced budget package. *(The New York Times, 07/12/1997)*

**August**

President Clinton signs legislation promising to balance the federal budget by 2002. The budget allows for $125 billion in tax cuts, an increase in the minimum wage, restoration of welfare benefits to legal immigrants, and health care coverage for uninsured children. House Speaker Newt Gingrich (R-GA) calls the often testy negotiations, "one of the most bitter things I've gone through." Republicans state that the turning point in the negotiations came when Hilley, OMB Director Franklin D. Raines, and White House Chief of Staff Erskine Bowles came to Capitol Hill to restore relations with Republicans. Prior to that point, Republicans had complained of Administration "arrogance" and intransigence. *(Levy, p. 382; The Washington Post, 08/05/1997)*

On the 11th, President Clinton uses his new line-item veto authority for the first time to strike two obscure provisions from the reconciliation package. The items selected by Clinton include a provision to permit deferral of taxes on the sale of food-processing facilities sold to fanning cooperatives, and a measure allowing banks to defer taxes on interest income produced by overseas subsidiaries. *(1997 Congressional Quarterly Almanac, p. 2:31)*

**September**

President Clinton on the 23rd threatens to call Congress into a special session if congressional leaders adjourn without allowing a vote on the McCain-Feingold Campaign Finance Bill. Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott agrees to allow a vote and debate begins on the 26th. *(1997 Congressional Quarterly Almanac, pp. 1:26-1:27)*

**October**

Hilley tells lawmakers that the President is likely to use his new line item veto power to remove a number of special projects included in military construction spending bill. Hilley notes that the special projects were not in the President's original bill nor were part of the bipartisan balanced budget agreement reached earlier. *(The Plain Dealer, 10/03/1997)*
On the 10th, President Clinton vetoes a bill that would ban "partial-birth" abortions. The President says that he vetoed the bill because it does not provide exceptions to permit the procedure when necessary to protect the health of the mother. *(1998 Congressional Quarterly Almanac, Washington, D.C.: Congressional Quarterly Inc., 1999, p. C-8)*

**November**

On the 9th, the Administration shelves "fast-track" trade negotiation authority legislation after the bill "hits a brick wall" among congressional Democrats. Hilley had earlier expressed the Administration's belief that the bill would pass and should be voted on as scheduled in spite of difficulties. In an effort to gain additional support among congressional Democrats, the President promises to push for workers' rights and environmental protection in trade negotiations. *(1997 Congressional Quarterly Almanac, p. 2-85; The Christian Science Monitor, 11/05/1997; The Washington Post, 11/09/1997)*

Hilley tells aides on the Senate Judiciary Committee that there is a "90 percent chance" President Clinton will make recess judicial and executive appointments. According to reports, the President is angry that the Republican-controlled Senate has not moved on a number of important nominations. Of immediate concern is the delay in approving the nomination of Bill Lann Lee as Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights. The media reports that of the 80 Clinton judicial nominations sent to Congress this year, only 36 had won confirmation by the congressional recess. *(The Boston Globe, 11/30/1997)*

**December**

The media reports that Stein will replace Hilley as White House Director of Legislative Affairs in January. *(The Washington Post, 12/19/1997, 12/27/1997)*

Hilley is mentioned in the press as a potential replacement for White House Chief of Staff Erskine Bowles who is stepping down. Other individuals under consideration include Samuel Berger and John Podesta. *(The Wall Street Journal, 12/26/1997)*

**1998**

**January**

In his State of the Union address, President Clinton says that the budget surplus should be used to "save Social Security first." The President also asks Congress for $7.9 billion in additional funds for the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to create a new credit line to assist nations before they fall into severe crisis. *(Levy, p. 383; The Wall Street Journal, 10/06/1998, 10/14/1998)*
On the 17th, President Clinton testifies before the Grand Jury investigating the Paula Jones case and denies a sexual relationship with White House intern Monica Lewinsky. *(1998 Congressional Quarterly Almanac, p. 12:4)*

Several news organizations report that Independent Counsel Kenneth Starr is investigating whether President Clinton perjured himself and urged others to lie about his relationship with Monica Lewinsky. (http://www.cnn.com/ALLPOLITICS/1998/resources/lewinsky/timeline; 1998 Congressional Quarterly Almanac, p. 12-4)

Stein attends a meeting of the Senate Democrats' top committee staff on the 26th. The meeting occurs on the same day as a White House news conference where President Clinton emotionally declares, "I did not have sexual relations with that woman . . . . I never told anybody to lie." *(1998 Congressional Quarterly Almanac, p. 12:4; The Washington Post, 02/23/1998)*

**February**

The Administration releases its annual budget, which promises a budget surplus three years earlier than projected by the balanced budget plan passed the previous year. The President reiterates his position that any surplus should be held in reserve until the future solvency of the Social Security system is preserved. *(The Washington Post, 02/01/1998)*

In his February 2nd budget submission, President Clinton proposes a series of new initiatives to be financed with an expected $66 billion in new revenues coming from the settlement of lawsuits between major tobacco companies and the states. The proposals include new spending programs for child care, education, and health. (http://www.cnn.com/ALLPOLITICS/1998/03/24/cq/budget.html)

**March**

The Senate votes 84-16 to appropriate $17.9 billion for the IMF. The appropriation was requested by the Administration earlier in the year as part of an emergency supplemental bill to shore up IMF reserves drawn down by loans to economically troubled nations in Asia and elsewhere. After initial reticence, the House later approves the legislation in the final days of the session. *(1998 Congressional Quarterly Almanac, p. C-4)*

By a 12-10 party-line vote, the Senate Budget Committee approves a draft budget resolution on the 18th. The resolution ignores earlier Administration proposals for spending new tobacco settlement revenue. The Republican resolution proposes to use the new funds to support Medicare but rejects breaking any budget "caps" on spending. *(CNN News Online, "Tobacco Revenue Drives Debate As GOP Champions Medicare;" http://www.cnn.com/ALLPOLITICS/1998/03/24/cq/budget.html)*
The media reports that, while the White House staff remains occupied with presidential scandals, many cabinet officials are taking a more direct role in dealing with Congress. (*The Wall Street Journal*, 03/30/1998)

**May**

On the 19th, Hilley testifies before the Grand Jury investigating the Monica Lewinsky matter. Lewinsky previously worked in Hilley's office before transferring to a job at the Pentagon. (*USA Today*, 05/20/1998)

President Clinton vetoes legislation (S 1502) that would have established a school voucher system in the District of Columbia. (*1998 Congressional Quarterly Almanac*, p. 1-5)

President Clinton publicly thanks Stein for his efforts to push new transportation funding legislation through Congress. While the bill spends more than the Administration proposed, President Clinton notes that they were able to cut $17 billion in spending from the original bill. (*Public Papers of the President, William J. Clinton, 1998*, 05/22/1998)

The Administration releases the text of a Memorandum for the President regarding a national-interest waiver for the Chinasat 8 commercial project involving Loral Corporation. The memo was written by Stein, Assistant to the President for National Security Samuel R. Berger, and Daniel K. Tarullo, then Assistant to the President for International Economic Policy. Approval was given in February for the commercial endeavor. (*The New York Times*, 05/23/1998)


The media reports that Stein is advised that Senator Robert Byrd (D-WV) has drafted a speech demanding President Clinton's resignation. The news comes as other members of Congress reportedly consider whether the President should resign. (*Slate*, 11/08/2000)

**June**

On the 17th, the Senate rejects a major tobacco bill supported by the Administration. The legislation would have raised fees on cigarettes by $1.10 per pack over five years, given the federal government broad control over the distribution and marketing of tobacco products, and restricted tobacco advertising. (*1998 Congressional Quarterly Almanac*, p. C:6; *National Journal*, 06/27/1998)

President Clinton vetoes legislation (HR 2709) that would have punished countries, especially Russia, for offering technical assistance to Iran's missile program. (*1998 Congressional Quarterly Almanac*, p. 1-5)
**July**

The House votes to override the President's veto of legislation to ban "partial-birth" abortion by a vote of 296-132. *(1998 Congressional Quarterly Almanac, p. C-8)*

President Clinton vetoes legislation (HR 2646) that would expand the tax benefits of education savings accounts. *(1998 Congressional Quarterly Almanac, p. 1-5)*

President Clinton signs legislation to overhaul the Internal Revenue Service. Clinton hails the bipartisan measure for helping "to make the tax code fairer. He states that the new bill will "give the American people an IRS they deserve." The media notes that the Administration had previously opposed the legislation but changed its position after congressional hearings exposed problems with the agency. *(The Washington Post, 07/23/1998)*

The White House blames legislative gridlock on Republican partisanship, noting the lack of progress on Clinton proposals ranging from education to Medicare. Stein states that "this particular year is distinctly sparse." He argues, "It seems like the guys in the other party aren't really interested in legislating. And it seems like what they want to do is actually stop legislation. They're not the do-nothing Congress. They're the kill-everything Congress." *(The Washington Post, 07/23/1998)*

**August**

Stein argues that Administration veto threats over this year's Appropriations measures have nothing to do with rousing core Democratic constituencies. "We don't perceive this to be some act of base-mobilizing, as I think possibly [the Republicans] do." *(National Journal, 08/08/1998)*

**September**

In the midst of the Russian financial crisis, the Senate approves $17 billion for the IMF. *(The Wall Street Journal, 10/14/1998)*

It is reported that President Clinton may have asked Hilley to help former intern Monica Lewinsky find a private-sector job. However, Administration sources dispute this claim, arguing that Clinton never instructed Hilley to write a recommendation and that none was apparently ever written. *(The Washington Post, 09/03/1998)*

Independent Counsel Kenneth Starr's office delivers 36 boxes of documents, including two copies of his report and supporting evidence, to the House. His report outlines eleven possible grounds for impeachment. *(1998 Congressional Quarterly Almanac, p. 12-5)*

On the 10th, President Clinton apologizes to congressional Democrats and his Cabinet for misleading them about his relationship with Monica Lewinsky. The next day, the House approves the public
release of 445 pages of the Starr report. Later, in a party-line vote, the House votes to release Clinton's videotaped testimony before the Grand Jury as well as 2800 additional pages of printed material. *(1998 Congressional Quarterly Almanac, p. 12-5)*

The House rejects President Clinton's funding request for the IMF and instead passes an alternative measure providing $3.4 billion in additional funding. *(The Wall Street Journal, 09/18/1998)*

On the 18th, a Senate vote to override the President's veto of "partial-birth" abortion falls three votes short of passage. The margin of defeat is identical to a similar override vote on the measure the previous year. *(1998 Congressional Quarterly Almanac, p. C-8)*

**October**

Voting along party lines on the 4th, the House Judiciary Committee approves a resolution to recommend an impeachment inquiry. *(Time Online, "Timeline of Monica Lewinsky Scandal," http://www.time.com/time/moy/timeline.htm)*

On the 8th, the House approves an open-ended impeachment inquiry of the President by a vote of 258-176. Thirty-one Democrats vote for the inquiry. *(Time Online, "Timeline of Monica Lewinsky Scandal")*

President Clinton vetoes legislation (FIR 4101) that appropriates less funding for agriculture and nutrition programs that the Administration requested. *(1998 Congressional Quarterly Almanac, p. 1-5)*

The President vetoes legislation (HR 1757) that would have reauthorized and reorganized the State Department. *(1998 Congressional Quarterly Almanac, p. 1-5)*

**November**

Democrats make gains in the midterm elections, although Republicans maintain control of both houses of Congress. *(Levy, p. 383)*

On the 5th, the House Judiciary Committee asks Clinton to answer 81 written questions concerning the allegations contained in the Independent Counsel's report. *(Time Online, “Timeline of Monica Lewinsky Scandal”)*

Clinton settles the Paula Jones sexual harassment lawsuit, agreeing to pay Jones $850,000 while admitting no wrongdoing. *(Time Online, “Timeline of Monica Lewinsky Scandal”)*
On the 19th, Starr testifies before the House Judiciary Committee, during its first day of impeachment hearings. *(Time Online, "Timeline of Monica Lewinsky Scandal")*

**December**

The Administration holds a conference on Social Security reform. The conference generates pledges from dozens of congressional Republicans and Democrats to work with the White House toward a solution that includes, among other changes, some form of market investment. *(The Washington Post, 12/10/1998)*

Clinton's legal team appears before the House Judiciary Committee arguing that the President should not be impeached. Two days later, the White House presents a 184-page defense report to the House Judiciary Committee. *(Time Online, "Timeline of Monica Lewinsky Scandal")*

On the 11th, the House Judiciary Committee approves three articles of impeachment. *(Time Online, "Timeline of Monica Lewinsky Scandal")*

On the 12th, Clinton says he will not resign from office and again denies that he lied under oath. The House Judiciary Committee approves the fourth and final article of impeachment and dismisses censure as an option for punishment. *(Time Online, "Timeline of Monica Lewinsky Scandal")*

President Clinton orders air strikes against Iraq on the 16th. *(Time Online, "Timeline of Monica Lewinsky Scandal")*

On the 19th, the House approves two articles of impeachment against the President. *(Time Online, "Timeline of Monica Lewinsky Scandal")*

**1999**

**January**

In his State of the Union address, President Clinton proposes an overhaul of the Social Security system that includes investing the funds' current surpluses in stocks. *(The Wall Street Journal, 01/25/1999)*

**February**

On the 1st, the White House sends its $1.7 trillion budget proposal for FY 2000 to Congress. The budget projects a surplus of $393 billion in 2009 as opposed to the $209 billion deficit projected for that year when President Clinton took office in 1993. *(The New York Times, 02/01/1999, 02/02/1999)*

On the 12th, the Senate acquits Clinton on charges that he committed perjury and obstruction of justice. Article I, alleging perjury, is defeated on a 45 to 55 vote. Article II, charging obstruction, fails on a 50 to 50
tie. Five Republicans join all 45 Democrats in supporting full acquittal. 
(The Washington Post, 02/13/1999)

May

Stein participates in a meeting between President Clinton and House Ways and Means Committee Chairman Bill Archer (R-TX) regarding Social Security legislation. At issue are contending proposals for reforming the program. Archer describes Clinton as "committed" to passing a bill and indicates that the meeting was intended to establish a "working relationship." (National Journal, 05/20/1999)

October

Stein tells reporters that "we haven't ruled out" re-nominating Ronnie White to the federal bench in St. Louis; despite a Senate vote rejecting him earlier in the week. Stein says, "We're evaluating these things now, this and other options." The Senate defeated White on a 54-45 party-line vote. (St. Louis Post-Dispatch, 10/09/1999)

November

Stein tells reporters, "I don't think we're going to re-nominate Ronnie White." The announcement comes as President Clinton considers a request by the Congressional Black Caucus to use his recess power to appoint a number of African-American judicial nominees to the federal bench. (St Louis Post-Dispatch, 11/11/1999)

President Clinton publicly thanks Stein and other Administration officials for their efforts in pushing the Fiscal 2000 Consolidated Appropriations Legislation through Congress. (Public Papers of the President: William J. Clinton, 1999, 11/29/1999)
JOHN HILLEY AND LAWRENCE STEIN SUGGESTED TOPICS

Prepared by Duane Adamson
Miller Center, University of Virginia, 04/21/2004

Joining the Clinton Administration

• How did you come to join the Clinton Administration?
• Did you have any agreements or understandings about what your role would be in the Office of Legislative Affairs?
• What features of the Office of Legislative Affairs attracted you to the Administration?
• Discuss your own professional interactions with each other before and after joining the Administration.
• Discuss what you saw of the 1990 budget negotiations at Andrews Air Force Base.

Office of Legislative Affairs

• What issues and events most occupied your time in the Office of Legislative Affairs?
• Who did you consider to be the Administration's most reliable friends on the Hill? Discuss how the partisan environment shaped your legislative strategy. Were there any keys to creating a majority for the President's initiatives in Congress? Assess the President's relationship with Speaker Gingrich, Majority Leader Delay, and other prominent Republicans.
• With whom in the Administration did you work most closely? What role did members of the Cabinet play in legislative affairs? Were there any particular Cabinet members or White House officials who were especially useful to you in dealing with Congress? Were there any Administration officials who were problematic? Did you find it necessary to police back-channels to the Hill?
• How did the Office of Legislative Affairs get input from the White House on policy matters of concern? Were formal or informal channels used most often? With whom in the White House did you work most closely (Chief of Staff, political affairs staff, Office of Public Liaison, etc.)?
• How involved was Clinton in the crafting and implementation of the Administration's legislative strategy? Was there a particular method Clinton preferred to use to deal with Congress (phone calls, breakfast meetings, etc.)? Was there a particular manner or format in which Clinton preferred to receive information about legislative affairs? Did any of this change over time?
• How was the President's veto power employed in negotiations with Congress? Discuss instances where the Administration threatened the veto.
• How did the Clinton Administration use public opinion to help with the legislative agenda? On which issues did public opinion have the most impact?
• Describe your relationship with party leadership and the role they played in the legislative process. On which issues were they most involved?
• What role did Vice President Gore play in legislative affairs? How involved was Hillary Clinton with legislative issues?
**Issues and Events**
- Describe the budget process and your role in it. Do any particular budget years stand out as more remarkable to you?
- How did the 1996 presidential and 1998 midterm elections affect legislative affairs?
- Discuss your involvement in the impeachment hearings and the Administration's interactions with Congress during this period. How did Clinton's impeachment affect the Administration's ability to carry out its legislative agenda?
- Discuss the Administration's increasing reliance on executive orders to make policy. Did this create much tension with Congress?

**The Clinton Presidency in Retrospect**
- What do you consider your greatest accomplishments as Director of Legislative Affairs?
- Comment on Clinton as a legislative leader. How was Clinton perceived by members of Congress? How effective was Clinton as a party leader?
- Having worked in Congress during previous administrations, you are in a unique position to offer a comparative perspective on presidential-congressional relations. Discuss parallels and differences observed between the Clinton Administration and previous administrations.
- How should the Clinton Administration be viewed in history?
TIMELINES

- John Hilley and Lawrence Stein News Timeline, prepared by Duane Adamson, Miller Center, University of Virginia, 04/15/2004.

- Timeline of the Clinton Presidency, prepared by Robbie Robinson, Miller Center, University of Virginia, 05/30/2002.

OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS

Office of Legislative Affairs


Clinton and Congress
OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS UNDER JOHN HILLEY

104th Congress

General


Budget Process


105th Congress

General


• Ell Lawrence, "Clinton Aide Hilley Set to Take on Congress," *USA Today*, 04/07/1997.

Budget Process


**Fast Track Trade Authority**


**Judicial Appointments**


**Impeachment**
General


Budget Process


Impeachment


Line-Item Veto


Tobacco


Judicial Appointments

- Deirdre Shesgreen and Bill Bell, Jr., "Clinton May Re-nominate White for Bench," *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, 10/09/1999.

IRS Reform

106th Congress

General

Budget Process

Impeachment