100 days of **PRESIDENT TRUMP**

大成DENTONS

"This is more work than in my previous life. I thought it would be easier." — Donald Trump

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Dentons is pleased to share the thoughts and unique perspectives on President Trump's first 100 days in office of two of its distinguished and experienced senior advisors: former Speaker of the House Newt Gingrich and former Vermont Governor and Democratic National Committee Chairman Howard Dean.

NEWT GINGRICH

There is no question that the most dramatic result of President Trump's first 100 days in office is America's reclaiming of its leadership role in the world.

In less than three months, President Trump has sent a clear and decisive message to Bashar al-Assad that use of chemical weapons carries serious consequences—which also put Vladmir Putin on notice that his support for Assad would only lead to isolating Russia. The president has shown ISIS that the days of the US fighting on the terrorists' terms were over, and may also have started to effect real and positive change regarding China's policy toward North Korea.

When you have long-time security hawk (and frequent Trump critic) Senator Lindsey Graham telling Fox & Friends that "in 80 days [President Trump's] done more to correct the world ... than Obama did in eight years," that is significant.

President Trump has also set the US on a path toward deregulation. He immediately put in place an executive order requiring that two federal regulations be abolished for every one that is added. And as of this week, he has signed more than a dozen bills under the Congressional Review Act scrapping needless federal regulations; cutting the red tape that's been draped across Wall Street and the securities market, the energy and environmental sectors, small business and health care.

President Trump's efforts to cut bureaucracy and regulation have laid a foundation for economic growth and job creation that will be one of the defining achievements of his presidency.

We measure presidents by their first 100 days in office, because in 1933 President Franklin D. Roosevelt was able to usher 15 legislative packages through Congress during a time when the stock market was still in the tank and unemployment stood at 25 percent. It was a massive legislative accomplishment for FDR. It also ushered in an era of big government that continues to stifle our economy and invade the private lives of our citizens. But remember: President Trump represents the third great effort to break the country out of the big government FDR model. The first was the election of Ronald Reagan in 1981, and the second was our Contract with America in 1994.

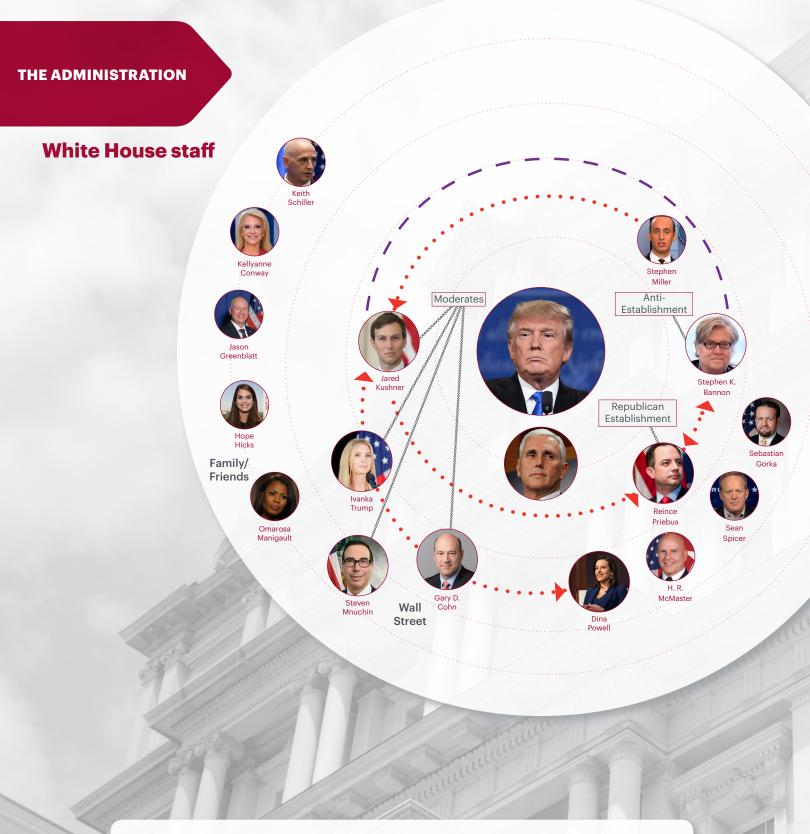
You should also remember that Trump is a builder and an entrepreneur. These first 100 days represent a foundation he is constructing on which America can be made great again.

HOWARD DEAN

The first 100 days of the Trump administration has been trying, to say the least, for many Americans. Inconsistency in foreign policy and the abrogation of the proposed TransPacific Partnership has disappointed those of us who believe trade creates jobs both at home and abroad. This inconsistency has also made relationships with some of our most staunch allies more tenuous, particularly in Europe and South Korea. Mexico is reportedly looking to redefine itself, with the help of Chinese investment, as the capital of carmaking in the Western hemisphere. None of these developments bode well for American businesses.

The domestic side is also difficult. Uncertainty is always the enemy of new investment. The White House is in disarray. Nearly 500 political appointments in key agencies have not been sent to the Senate to begin the confirmation process. This includes critical positions in Treasury needed to get the tax package ready for consideration. It now appears that the long-awaited corporate tax cut will be paid for simply by adding to the deficit. What some will view as a positive development the vigorous response to undocumented immigration—is also reducing foreign tourism and making legal skilled labor from other countries more difficult to obtain.

I remain an optimist because the United States is a strong decentralized country and the rule of law has so far proved resilient. And the revenues for cable TV, which thrives on sensationalism and chaos, have soared!!



Nationalist vs Rationalists. This theme has dominated coverage of the early days of the Trump administration. As has the snail's pace with which nominations have been submitted by the administration and acted upon by the Senate. Here the media coverage tells only the half the story. There are actually four camps in the White House. Yes, they fall into the broad characterization portrayed in the headlines, but their tribalism is more nuanced than one is led to believe. First, and above all else, there is the family. The remaining three consist of campaign staff, the GOP establishment and Wall Street. mannanan

Trump's cabinet nominations

In order of succession to the presidency



Rex Tillerson Secretary of State



Jeff Sessions Attorney General



Wilbur Ross Secretary of Commerce



Ben Carson Secretary of Housing and Urban Development



Betsy DeVos Secretary of Education



Steve Mnuchin Secretary of the Treasury



Ryan K. Zinke Secretary of the Interior



Alex Acosta Secretary of Labor



Elaine Chao Secretary of Transportation



David Shulkin Secretary of Veterans Affairs



James Mattis Secretary of Defense



Sonny Perdue Secretary of Agriculture



Tom Price Secretary of Health and Human Services



Rick Perry Secretary of Energy



John Kelly Secretary of Homeland Security

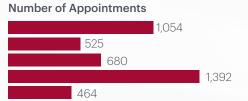
Openings

"When they say about putting people in, there are so many jobs in Washington, we don't want so many jobs. You don't need all of those people." **Donald Trump**

| Agency | Authorized Positions | Announced/ Nominated | Confirmations |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| Department of State | 119 | 11 | 3 |
| Department of Agriculture | 13 | 1 | 1 |
| Department of Commerce | 21 | 3 | 1 |
| Department of Defense | 53 | 11 | 1 |
| Department of Education | 15 | 2 | 1 |
| Department of Energy | 22 | 2 | 1 |
| Department of Health and Human Services | 17 | 7 | 2 |
| Department of Homeland Security | 16 | 6 | 2 |
| Department of Housing and Urban Development | 12 | 2 | 1 |
| Department of Justice | 27 | 7 | 1 |
| Department of Labor | 14 | 1 | 0 |
| Department of Transportation | 18 | 3 | 1 |
| Department of Veterans Affairs | 11 | 1 | 1 |
| Department of Interior | 17 | 2 | 1 |
| Department of Treasury | 28 | 9 | 1 |
| Executive Office of the President | 22 | 6 | 1 |
| Central Intelligence Agency | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Environmental Protection Agency | 13 | 1 | 1 |
| Director of National Intelligence | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| Small Business Administration | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| Commodity Futures Trading Commission | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| Export-Import Bank | 6 | 2 | 0 |
| Federal Communications Commission | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| National Transportation Safety Board | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Securities and Exchange Commission | 3 | 1 | 0 |

Types of Political Appointees

Presidential Appointments with Senate Confirmation Presidential Appointments without Senate Confirmation Non-Career Senior Executive Service Appointment Schedule C Confidential or Policy Roles Others



CONTRACT WITH THE AMERICAN VOTER

At an October 22 campaign speech in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, then-Republican presidential nominee Donald Trump released his plan for his first 100 days in office. At the time, Trump was trailing Hillary Clinton in the polls, and the likelihood of him winning the presidency — according to pundits, pollsters and most strategists on both sides of the aisle — seemed remote.

| Draining the Swamp | Presidential Action |
|---|---|
| Constitutional Amendment to impose term limits on all Members of Congress | None |
| Hiring freeze on all federal employees to reduce federal workforce through attrition (exempting military, public safety, and public health) | Executive Order - April 12, 2017 OMB Director Mulvaney lifts Freeze. Directs agency head to propose plan for cutting employees by 2018 |
| Requirement that for every new federal regulation, two existing regulations must be eliminated | Executive Order |
| 5 year-ban on White House and Congressional officials becoming lobbyists after they leave government service | Executive Order |
| Lifetime ban on White House officials lobbying on behalf of a foreign government | Executive Order |
| Complete ban on foreign lobbyists raising money for American elections. | None |



| 7 Actions to Protect American Workers | Presidential Action |
|---|---|
| Announce intention to renegotiate NAFTA or withdraw from the deal under Article 2205. | Will renegotiate and withdraw if an acceptable deal is not reached. |
| Announce withdrawal from the Trans-Pacific Partnership. | Executive Order |
| Direct Secretary of the Treasury to label China a currency manipulator. | Declined to enact |
| Direct Secretary of Commerce and US Trade Representative to identify all foreign trading abuses that unfairly impact American workers and direct them to use every tool under American and international law to end those abuses immediately. | Executive Order |
| The restrictions on the production of \$50 trillion dollars' worth of job-producing American energy reserves, including shale, oil, natural gas and clean coal. | Executive Order |
| Lift Obama-Clinton roadblocks and allow vital energy infrastructure projects, like the Keystone Pipeline, to move forward. | Executive Order |
| Cancel billions in payments to UN climate change programs and use the money to fix America's water and environmental infrastructure. | None |

| Broader Legislative Measures | Legislative Action |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| Middle Class Tax Relief and Simplification Act | One-page outline released. |
| End the Off-shoring | No proposal introduced. |
| American Energy & Infrastructure Act | No proposal introduced. |
| School Choice And Education Opportunity Act | No proposal introduced. |
| Repeal and Replace Obamacare Act | Pending in the House. |
| Affordable Childcare and Eldercare Act | Childcare tax credit in tax outline. |
| End Illegal Immigration Act | No proposal introduced. |
| Restoring Community Safety Act | No proposal introduced. |
| Restoring National Security Act | No proposal introduced. |
| Clean up Corruption in Washington Act | No proposal introduced. |

| Security & Rule of Law | Presidential Action |
|---|------------------------------------|
| Cancel every unconstitutional executive action, memorandum and order issued by President Obama | Agency Review |
| Begin the process of selecting a replacement for Justice Scalia from one of the 20 judges on my list, who will uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States | Neil Gorsuch Nominated & Confirmed |
| Cancel all federal funding to Sanctuary Cities | Executive Order |
| Begin removing the more than 2 million criminal illegal immigrants from the country and cancel visas to foreign countries that won't take them back | Executive Order |
| Suspend immigration from terror-prone regions where vetting cannot safely occur. All vetting of people coming into our country will be considered extreme vetting | Executive Order |
| Complete ban on foreign lobbyists raising money for American elections | None |

"When I saw the trouble that our country was in, I knew I could not stand by and watch any longer. Our country has been so good to me, I love our country, and I felt I had to act." **Donald Trump**



EXECUTIVE ORDER

Increasingly, accomplishing something in government means undoing policies from the last administration. For example, Clinton, George W. Bush, Obama and Trump each issued memoranda reversing the previous administration's rules about abortion funding and international aid shortly after taking office. One of Jimmy Carter's early executive orders was related to his pardon of Vietnam draft-dodgers. For some time, unilateral action during the first 100 days seemed to be on the decline, but it re emerged under Obama. On balance, modern presidents have issued more executive orders in their first 100 days than the second 100 days. There are some exceptions, though — George W. Bush, Carter, Dwight Eisenhower and FDR.

| Order number | Торіс | What it does |
|-----------------|---------------------|---|
| 1 | Obama Care | Order directs HHS Secretary to minimize economic burden of ObamaCare mandates. |
| 2 | Infrastrucutre | Expedites environmental reviews of "high priority infrastructure". |
| 3 | Immigration | Directs DHS to begin process of building a wall by starting the search for funds, ends "catch and release" program, add border detention centers and 5000 new border patrol agents. |
| 4 | Immigration | Directs DHS to prioritize deportation of undocumented immigrants with a criminal conviction, or charge, 10,000 new Immigration and Customs Enforcement officiers, prohibition of funds to "sanctuary cities, reinstate 2014 program allowing state and local law enforcement to perform duties of immigration agents, created Office of Victims of Crimes Committed to Removable Aliens". |
| 5 | Immigration | Refugees from Iraq, Iran, Libya, Somalia, Sudan and Yemen subject to "extreme vettings." Visa applicants from countries with terrorist concerns blocked (Blocked in court and resubmitted(16). |
| 6 | Draining the Swamp | Five-year ban of executive branch employees lobbying the agency they worked. |
| 7 | Regulation | Seeks to cut two existing regulations for each new regulation proposed. \$0 budget for new regulations in 2017. |
| 8 | Dodd-Frank | Treasury Secretary to review regulations. Freezes fiduciary rule. |
| 9,10,11 | Law and Order | Three orders that focus on public safety and violence against police officers. |
| 12 | House Keeping | Provides for the order of succession at DOJ. |
| 13 | Regulation | Establishes regulatory reform task force and agency specific regulatory reform officers. |
| 14 | Environment | Orders review of the Waters of the US Rules and Clean Water Act of 1972. |
| 15 | Education | Shifts federal initiative from DOE to White House for historically black colleges and universities. |
| 16 | Immigration | Revised extreme vetting and travel ban. Iraq, green card holders and valid visas removed from list. |
| 17 | Administration | Orders federal agencies to indentify wasteful spending and programmatic duplications. |
| 18 | Federal Contracting | Revokes Obama Exeucitve Order 13673. |
| 19 | Environment | Begins the rollback of the Obama Administations's "Clean Power Plan." |
| 20 | Opioids | Creates commission on opioids. |
| 21 | Trade | Examination of trade deficits with major US trade partners with report in 90 days. |
| 22 | House Keeping | Further succession order at DOJ. |
| 23 | Trade | Establishes enhanced collection and enforcement of antidumping and countervailing duties and violations of trade and customs laws. |
| 24 | Jobs | Prioritize American companies over foreign business in federal contracting, reforms H1-B visa program. |
| 25 | Taxes | Directs the Secretary of the Treasury to review tax code rules under the Obama administration from 2016 through 2017. |
| 26 | Rural Development | Creates an interagency task force to reduce burdens for economic growth in rural America. |
| 27 | National Monuments | Directs Secretary of Interior to review 30 Obama designated monuments that can be "downscaled, redeveloped or deleted". |
| 28 | Veterans | Creates an office of accountability and whistle-blower protection at the Department of Veterans Affairs. |
| 29 | Off Shore Drilling | Encourage energy exploration and production on the outer continental shelf. |

EXECUTIVE ORDER BY THE NUMBERS

| President | number(s) of executive orders |
|--------------|----------------------------------|
| Washington | 8 |
| Adams | 1 |
| Jefferson | 4 |
| Madison | 1 |
| Monroe | 1 |
| Adams | 3 |
| Jackson | 12 |
| Van Buren | 10 |
| Harrison | 0 |
| Tyler | 17 |
| Polk | 18 |
| Taylor | 5 |
| Fillmore | 12 |
| Pierce | 35 |
| Buchanan | 16 |
| Lincoln | 48 |
| Johnson | 79 |
| Grant | 217 |
| Hayes | 92 |
| Garfield | 6 |
| Arthur | 96 |
| Cleveland | 153 |
| Harrision | 143 |
| McKinley | 185 |
| T Roosevelt | 1,081 |
| Taft | 724 |
| Wilson | 1803 |
| Harding | 522 |
| Coolidge | 1203 |
| Hoover | 968 |
| F. Roosevelt | 3522 |

| President | number(s) of executive orders |
|------------|----------------------------------|
| Truman | 907 |
| Eisenhower | 484 |
| Kennedy | 214 |
| Johnson | 325 |
| Nixon | 346 |
| Ford | 169 |
| Carter | 320 |
| Reagan | 381 |
| Bush | 166 |
| Clinton | 308 |
| Bush | 291 |
| Obama | 276 |

Executive orders in the first 100 days

| President | number(s) of orders |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| Franklin Roosevelt | 9 |
| Harry Truman* | 25 |
| Dwight Eisenhower | 30 |
| John Kennedy | 23 |
| Lyndon Johnson* | 26 |
| Richard Nixon | 15 |
| Jimmy Carter | 16 |
| Ronald Reagan | 18 |
| George H.W. Bush | 11 |
| Bill Clinton | 13 |
| George W. Bush | 11 |
| Barack Obama | 19 |
| Donald Trump | 29 |

*Took office after his predecessor's death, so we're counting the first 100 days of their full elected terms — in 1949 for Truman and 1965 for Johnson. Gerald Ford is omitted from the list. Source: Meredith Conroy

PRESIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM

| Order number | Торіс | What it does |
|-----------------|---------------------------|--|
| 1 | Regulations | Lays out regulatory reviews and communications between departments. |
| 2 | Federal Hiring Freeze | Government-wide hiring freeze, except military, national security and public safety jobs. |
| 3 | Trade | Pulls out of Trans-Pacific Partnership. |
| 4 | Abortion | Reinstates Mexico City policy. |
| 5-8 | Regulatory | Streamlines permitting, expedites environmental reviews on high priority infrastructure projects. |
| 9 | Defense | Call for a "great building" of US military. |
| 10-11 | National Security Council | Allows for Steve Bannon to join NSC, limits roles of Chairman of Joint Chiefs and Director of National Intelligence. |
| 12 | Fiduciary Rule | Directs Department of Labor to review fiduciary rule. |
| 13 | Travel Ban | Includes Secretary of State, Attorney General and Secretary of Homeland Security in enactment and enforcement of Travel Ban EO 16. |
| 14 | FY 17 Appropriations | Requests addition funding for DoD and DHS. |
| 15 | National Security | Authorizes DOE national security programs, works to combat Russian cyber propaganda and focuses on cyber command. |
| 16 | South Sudan | Extension of national security emergency. |
| 17 | South Sudan | Message to Congress on extension of national security emergency. |
| 18 | Office of Innovation | Creates White House Office of American Innovation. |
| 19 | Autism | Proclaims April 2 as World Autism Awareness Day. |
| 20 | Service | Calls for the establishment of principles to reform the military selective service process. |
| 21 | Syria | Letter to Congress advising of US military action in Syria. |
| 22 | NATO | Approving the addition of Montenegro to NATO. |
| 23 | House Keeping | Directs Director of FBI to submit report required by section 1907 (d) of the FY 17 NDA. |
| 24 | Trade | Directs Secretary of Commerce to investigate if foreign steel imports threaten national security. |
| 25 | Russia | Support for Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act. |
| 26-27 | Dodd Frank | Directs Secretary of Treasury to review sections of Dodd Frank and report back within 180 days. |
| 28 | Trade | Secretary of Commerce to investigate if foreign aluminum imports threaten national security. |

In addition to Executive Orders and Presidential Memoranda, with the change in party, many regulatory policy changes are being proposed and implemented by Departments and Agencies.

| Department | Action |
|--|---|
| Department of Commerce | Issues affirmative preliminary countervailing duty determination of softwood lumber from Canada. Initiates antidumping duty investigation on imports of carton-closing staples from China. Issues affirmative final antidumping determinations of finished carbon steel flanges from Spain. Finds that Korean steel producers have been unfairly dumping OCTG in the US market, hurting American workers and businesses. Initiates new antidumping duty (AD) and countervailing duty (CVD) investigations of aluminum foil from the People's Republic of China (China). |
| Department of Education | Withdraws several policy memos from former Secretary John King and former Under Secretary Ted Mitchell regarding the student loan servicing procurement process. |
| Department of Energy | Sec. Perry orders DOE conduct a 60-day study on electric reliability. Authorizes Golden Pass to export LNG. |
| Department of Health and Human Services | Reaches \$8.9 million private sector agreement to develop a new diagnostic test for the Zika virus. Begins implementation of the 21st Century CURES Act with announcement of \$485 million in grant funding to states to combat the opioid crisis. |
| Department of Homeland Security | Announces plans for collaboration between Labor Department and USCIS to deter and detect H-1B visa fraud and abuse. Unveils a new comparison tool to streamline application process for DHS Trusted Traveler program. |
| Department of Interior | Announces a proposal to repeal the Consolidated Federal Oil & Gas and Federal & Indian Coal Valuation Reform Rule (2017 Valuation Rule). Secretary Zinke signs orders expanding access to public lands and increase hunting, fishing and recreation opportunities. |
| Department of Justice | Request documents assuring immigration compliance from nine grant seekers. DOJ files briefs in litigation involving Obama-era energy and environmental rulemakings. Issues memorandum supporting federal, state, local and tribal law enforcement. Cautions employers seeking H-1B visas not to discriminate against US workers. Settles civil antitrust claim against AT&T and DIRECTTV. AG recuses himself from Trump campaign investigations. |
| Department of Labor | Following presidential memorandum on regulatory reform, decides on a 60-day extension of the applicability dates of the fiduciary rule. Announces plans to protect American workers from H-1B program discrimination through more rigorous vetting of applications and crackdown on H-1B program violators. OSHA decides on a three— month delay in enforcement of the construction industry's crystalline silica rule. |
| Department of State | Issuance of presidential permit to TransCanada for Keystone XL Pipeline. |
| Department of Transportation | Withholds a \$647 million federal grant for Caltrain. |
| Department of Treasury | Sanctions 271 Syrians in response to chemical attack. No waiver granted to US companies for drilling prohibited by current Russian sanctions. |

| Department | Action |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Department of Veterans Affairs | Creates new undersecretary positions for health administration and benefits. Finalizes regulations to establish "presumptions for the service connection" of diseases caused by contaminated water at Camp Lejeune to provide disability benefits for affected service members. Announces plan to expand provision of mental health coverage to former service members with other-than-honorable (OTH) administrative discharges. |
| Environmental Protection Agency | Establishes the agency's regulatory reform task force, headed by Ryan Jackson, the Administrator's Chief-of-Staff. Announces that agency would reconsider Clean Water Act emissions limitation guidelines for power plants withdrew that Information Collection Request that required the oil and gas sector to submit data to agency on methane emissions from existing sources. Reconsidering MY 2022-MY 2025 fuel efficiency standards. |
| Federal Communications Commission | Proposes to reverse the FCC's 2015 Open Internet Order. Deregulates business data service market, relaxing legacy pricing regulations; Stays an Internet service provider data security requirement. Scrapes a set-top box proposed order. |



Background

The Congressional Review Act is a law that was enacted by the US Congress as section 251 of the Contract with America Advancement Act of 1996 and was signed into law by President Bill Clinton on March 29, 1996. The law empowers Congress to review, by means of an expedited legislative process, new federal regulations issued by government agencies and, by passage of a joint resolution, to overrule a regulation. Once a rule is thus repealed, the CRA also prohibits reissuing it in substantially the same form or issuing a new rule that is substantially the same "unless the reissued or new rule is specifically authorized by a law enacted after the date of the joint resolution disapproving the original rule." Congress has a window of opportunity lasting 60 legislative days to disapprove of any given rule; otherwise the rule will go into effect at the end of this period.

Prior to 2017, the CRA had only been successfully invoked once, in 2001, to overturn a rule. In January 2017, however, with a new Republican president, the Republicancontrolled 115th Congress began passing a series of disapproval resolutions to overturn a variety of rules issued under the Obama administration. By April 13, 2017, thirteen of these had already been signed into law by President Trump. Because of the shortness of legislative sessions during the 114th Congress, the 115th Congress can target rules passed by the Obama administration (at least) as far back as May 2016.

Despite passing the CRA in 1996, Congress did not use the measure to send any resolutions of disapproval to President Clinton's desk during the remainder of his presidency. President George W. Bush signed the only resolution of disapproval sent to him by Congress. Congress passed five resolutions of disapproval during the presidency of Barack Obama, but he vetoed all of them. So far, President Trump has signed 13 resolutions of disapproval into law.

The List

FINANCIAL. House-joint-resolution/41, 115th Congress (2017), providing for congressional disapproval of a rule submitted by the Securities and Exchange Commission relating to "Disclosure of Payments by Resource Extraction Issuers" (became Pub.L. 115–4 on February 14, 2017)

ENVIRONMENT. House-joint-resolution/38, 115th Congress (2017), disapproving the rule submitted by the Department of the Interior known as the "Stream Protection Rule" (became Pub.L. 115–5 on February 16, 2017)

House-joint-resolution/40, 115th Congress (2017), providing for congressional disapproval of the rule submitted by the Social Security Administration relating to Implementation of the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (became Pub.L. 115–8 on February 28, 2017)

House-joint-resolution/44, 115th Congress (2017), disapproving the rule submitted by the Department of the Interior relating to Bureau of Land Management regulations that establish the procedures used to prepare, revise or amend land use plans pursuant to the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (became Pub.L. 115–12 on March 27, 2017)

House-joint-resolution/69, 115th Congress (2017), providing for congressional disapproval of the final rule of the Department of the Interior relating to "Non-Subsistence Take of Wildlife, and Public Participation and Closure Procedures, on National Wildlife Refuges in Alaska" (became Pub.L. 115–20 on April 3, 2017)

FEDERAL CONTRACTORS. House-joint-resolution/37, 115th Congress (2017), disapproving the rule submitted by the Department of Defense, the General Services Administration and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration relating to the Federal Acquisition Regulation (became Pub.L. 115–11 on March 27, 2017) **EDUCATION**. House-joint-resolution/57, 115th Congress (2017), providing for congressional disapproval of the rule submitted by the Department of Education relating to accountability and state plans under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (became Pub.L. 115–13 on March 27, 2017)

House-joint-resolution/58, 115th Congress (2017), providing for congressional disapproval of the rule submitted by the Department of Education relating to teacher preparation issues (became Pub.L. 115–14 on March 27, 2017)

DRUG TESTING. House-joint-resolution/42, 115th Congress (2017), disapproving the rule submitted by the Department of Labor relating to drug testing of unemployment compensation applicants (became Pub.L. 115–17 on March 31, 2017)

LABOR. House-joint-resolution/83, 115th Congress (2017), disapproving the rule submitted by the Department of Labor relating to "Clarification of Employer's Continuing

Obligation to Make and Maintain an Accurate Record of Each Recordable Injury and Illness" (became Pub.L. 115–21 on April 3, 2017)

House-joint-resolution/67, 115th Congress (2017), disapproving the rule submitted by the Department of Labor relating to savings arrangements established by qualified state political subdivisions for non-governmental employees (became Pub.L. 115–24 on April 13, 2017)

INTERNET PRIVACY. Senate-joint-resolution/34, 115th Congress (2017), providing for congressional disapproval of the rule submitted by the Federal Communications Commission relating to "Protecting the Privacy of Customers of Broadband and Other Telecommunications Services" (became Pub.L. 115–22 on April 3, 2017)

HEALTH. House-joint-resolution/43, 115th Congress (2017), providing for congressional disapproval of the final rule submitted by Secretary of Health and Human Services relating to compliance with Title X requirements by project recipients in selecting subrecipients (became Pub.L. 115–23 on April 13, 2017)

Laws passed in the first 100 days

| President | Bills passed into law |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| Franklin Roosevelt | 76 |
| Harry Truman* | 55 |
| Dwight Eisenhower | 22 |
| John Kennedy | 26 |
| Lyndon Johnson* | 10 |
| Richard Nixon | 9 |
| Jimmy Carter | 22 |
| Ronald Reagan | 9 |
| George H.W. Bush | 18 |
| Bill Clinton | 24 |
| George W. Bush | 7 |
| Barack Obama | 11 |
| Donald Trump | 29 |

*Took office after predecessor's death, so we're counting the first 100 days of their full elected terms — 1949 for Truman and 1965 for Johnson. Gerald Ford is omitted from the list. Sources: FRENDREIS, TATALOVICH AND SCHAFF (2001); GOVTRACK.

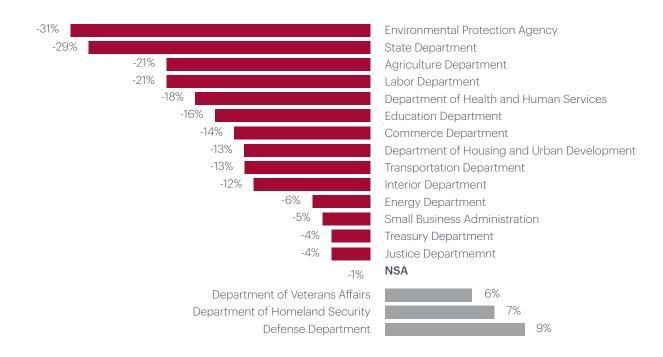


PRESIDENT'S FY18 BUDGET PROPOSAL

The Trump Administration has released its "skinny budget," which details its plans for defense and non-defense discretionary spending for Fiscal Year (FY) 2018 while proposing some adjustments for the current fiscal year. However, unlike prior skinny budgets from first-year presidents, President Trump's budget does not include any proposed changes to mandatory spending or revenue, nor proposals and cost estimates in the years beyond 2018. By focusing only on discretionary spending, this budget effectively ignores 70 percent of spending and 90 percent of its growth over the next decade.

For FY 2018, the budget calls for a \$54 billion increase in defense spending – a full repeal of the cap reductions often referred to as "sequester." To offset these costs, the budget reduces non-defense discretionary spending by about one-tenth. Relative to today's level, the budget would cut the State Department by 29 percent (\$11 billion), the Environmental Protection Agency by 31 percent (\$3 billion), the Health and Human Services Department by 16 percent (\$13 billion), and the Education Department by 14 percent (\$9 billion). Most other domestic agencies would also see substantial cuts and 19 smaller agencies would be eliminated entirely. The Veterans Affairs and Homeland Security Departments would see their funding boosted a combined \$7 billion – by 6 and 7 percent, respectively.

President's FY18 budget proposal: cuts to State and EPA to offset more defense spending, border wall and school voucher program

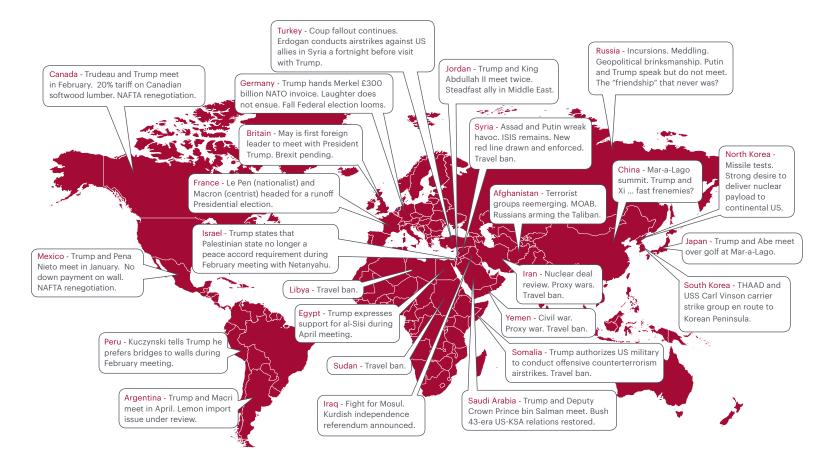


Percent change in agency budgets from 2017 federal budget

Sources: "America First: A budget blueprint to make America great again," Office of Management and Budget, 2017.

FOREIGN POLICY

Candidate Trump developed a view of America's role in the world heavily influenced by protectionist and isolationist principles. President Trump has adhered to protectionist tenets in seeking to reshape US trade policy during his first 100 days in office. However, the reality of the historically unrivaled collection of diverse global threats against the US has forced the President to cast aside his isolationist rhetoric in pursuit of a more traditional Republican foreign policy orthodoxy - one that integrates a mix of diplomatic engagement and muscular military force projection.



DISTRACTIONS

Having acknowledged that the job of President is more complicated than he realized, President Trump's 100 days in office have also been marked by a series of distractions that have interfered with the implementation of the agenda on which he campaigned. How these or other distractions might impact the forthcoming legislative agenda may depend on how quickly factors contributing to these circumstances can be resolved.

Crowd Size:



Not even 12 hours into the new administration, its Press Secretary was sent out to argue about crowd size at the inaugural. Photographic evidence seemingly be damned. **Voter Fraud:**



The theme dominated the early weeks of the administration; has since seemed to drift off the President's radar.

Russia:



The 'Russia Question" has dogged the administration since election day. With investigations by the FBI, DOJ, Senate and House; the question continues to hang in the air.

Tweets:



Roughly 500 sent since swearing in. "Dishonest," "failing" and "sad" see high usage. Don't expect the "Tweeter in Chief" to stop or get an editor.

Mike Flynn:



See "Russia." But also see foreign payments to retired military officers, phone calls with foreign diplomats during, and possibly before, the transition.

Infighting at 1600:



Hardly unique to a new, or old for that matter, administration. A stark contrast from the "No Drama Obama" years. Who's up and who's down is a parlor game in DC.

Tax Returns:



This goes back to the primary and shows no signs of abating. Democrats have introduced legislation to compel their production. The Administration says but for an IRS audit, they would.

Obama Wiretapping:



You may want to put this with "Voter Fraud." The President, reportedly after seeing a story on Fox News, went to Twitter to claim the former administration had authorized a wiretap of his campaign headquarters.



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