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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 29, 1975

MR PRESIDENT

Attached for your signature
at 3 P.M. today is Enrolled Bill
H.R. 9524. A statement to be made
when signing is being prepared by
Messrs. Rumsfeld and Hartmann.

Jim Connor



Signed 9/29/75

APPROVED

SEP 29 1975



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

SEP 29 1975

*Emergency 3pm
OVAL OFFICE*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

**Subject: Enrolled Bill H.R. 9524 - Extension of Emergency
Petroleum Allocation Act
Sponsor - Rep. Staggers (D) West Virginia and
Rep. Dingell (D) Michigan**

*To Archives
9/30/75*

Last Day for Action

October 8, 1975 - Wednesday

Purpose

**Extends the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973 until
November 15, 1975.**

Agency Recommendations

Office of Management and Budget	Approval
Federal Energy Administration	Approval (informally)

Discussion

The Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act, FEA's basic authority to allocate supplies and control prices of domestic crude oil and petroleum products, expired on August 31, 1975. Subsequently, Congress passed S. 1849, a bill that would have extended that Act for 6 months. Your veto of S. 1849 was sustained on a 61-39 vote by the Senate on September 10, 1975.

H.R. 9524 would extend the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act (EPAA) until November 15, 1975, and provide that regulations promulgated under EPAA also remain effective for the period between August 31, 1975, and the date of enactment of this Act. The enrolled bill requires that the President shall institute no major change in petroleum pricing policy under EPAA prior to November 1, 1975. Furthermore, any adjustments the President may make in price would be subject to an inflation impact



statement. Finally, the enrolled bill provides for immediate consideration by the full Senate of any resolution to disapprove a Presidential decontrol proposal submitted under EPAA.

We understand that the enrolled bill represents a compromise position reached by you and the congressional leadership which will provide for sufficient time to reach mutual agreement on a long-term petroleum pricing policy.

James M. Frey
Assistant Director for
Legislative Reference

Enclosures

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OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

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*Rec'd
9-29-75
2:00 p.m.
orig. w/ bill
for signing ceremony*

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(Signed) James M. Frey

Assistant Director for
Legislative Reference

Enclosures

Ninety-fourth Congress of the United States of America

AT THE FIRST SESSION

*Begun and held at the City of Washington on Tuesday, the fourteenth day of January,
one thousand nine hundred and seventy-five*

An Act

To extend the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the
United States of America in Congress assembled,*

SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1975".

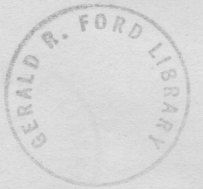
EXTENSION OF MANDATORY ALLOCATION PROGRAM

SEC. 2. Section 4(g)(1) of the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973 is amended by striking out "August 31, 1975," wherever it appears and inserting in lieu thereof "November 15, 1975,".

SEC. 3. It is the intent of the Congress that the regulations promulgated under the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973 shall be effective for the period between August 31, 1975, and the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 4. The purpose of this limited extension of the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act is to provide Congress and the Executive adequate time and opportunity to reach mutual agreement on a long-term petroleum pricing policy. During the period of this extension it is the intent of the Congress that the status quo shall be maintained and the President shall institute no major change in petroleum pricing policy under section 4(g)(2) of the Act prior to November 1, 1975. Any adjustment the President may make in price shall be in accord with his policy on inflation impact statements and economic justification set forth in Executive Order Numbered 11821 and in Circular Numbered A-107, January 28, 1975, Office of Management and Budget.

SEC. 5. Any Senate resolution to disapprove a Presidential decontrol proposal submitted under section 4(g)(2) shall be immediately placed upon the Senate legislative calendar and any motion by the Majority Leader or his designee thereafter to proceed to the consideration of such disapproval resolution shall be decided without debate and by majority vote; and within forty-eight hours after the disapproval resolution is made the pending business or sooner if



H. R. 9524—2

otherwise ordered by the Senate, the Chair shall direct the Clerk to call the roll on the final disposition of the disapproval resolution without any further debate or intervening motion, any other rule or provision of law notwithstanding.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

*Vice President of the United States and
President of the Senate.*



OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY

THE WHITE HOUSE

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT
UPON SIGNING
H.R. 9524
THE EMERGENCY PETROLEUM
ALLOCATION ACT

THE OVAL OFFICE

3:18 P.M. EDT

I am today signing H.R. 9524, a bill extending until November 15 the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act, which expired on August 31.

This extension of controls on domestic petroleum for 47 days carries out my part of an understanding with the leaders of the House and Senate and will provide more time for the Congress to act on a sound and mutually acceptable plan for phased decontrol or, alternatively, to pass the emergency legislation necessary to cushion the effect of immediate decontrol on certain elements of our domestic economy.

Last week's decision by the OPEC foreign oil cartel to raise their prices to American consumers by 10 percent provides beyond any further argument the urgent need for the United States to reduce its growing dependence on imported fuel at prices arbitrarily set by others.

Since my State of the Union message last January, I have been constantly urging the Congress to move rapidly on a comprehensive energy independence program for this country's future security and prosperity. I have offered to compromise again and again.

A majority of the Members of this Congress thus far have refused to do anything that will increase domestic energy production. Price controls on domestic oil production have been in effect for four years. During that time, our domestic oil production has declined and our expenditures for foreign oil have increased more than 700 percent.

We are now sending more than \$25 billion a year out of the United States to import foreign oil, enrich foreign producers and provide foreign jobs. This dollar outflow will grow larger and larger under the latest OPEC price hike.

MORE

If spent at home, \$25 billion would employ one million American workers and speed our economic growth; letting the OPEC oil cartel dictate America's economic growth is absurd. Yet a majority in the Congress does nothing to reverse our growing oil dependence and increasing vulnerability to this obvious threat.

When the price of gasoline goes up at the service station, I want the American people to know exactly where the blame lies. Until Congress acts, there is nothing this country can do about arbitrary OPEC oil price hikes and there may still be another fuel price increase next June.

The rhetoric of those in the Congress who are delaying action on long-range energy independence asserts that they are trying to hold fuel prices down to protect the American consumer. This is nonsense.

Obviously, the Congress cannot hold OPEC oil prices down. They are going up and we are already dependent on foreign oil for about 40 percent of our total needs in the United States. The only way Congress can really protect the American consumer is to enact a long-range energy program that encourages Americans to produce our own energy with our own workers from our own resources and at our own prices.

By going along with this temporary extension of the expired controls laws, I am giving Congress another 47 days to take its first significant step in solving our energy problem. The Congress has two immediate choices: First, to enact a mutually acceptable plan for phased decontrol of domestic price controls on crude oil; or, two, to pass the cushioning legislation I have recommended.

I propose to protect propane gas users, including farmers and millions of people who live in rural areas and in mobile homes. I propose to protect independent retail service station and heating oil dealers from arbitrary curtailment and cutoffs.

I propose to protect independent refiners from loss of their supplies of crude oil at reasonable prices, and I propose to protect all consumers from undue loss of purchasing power through a windfall profits tax on domestic oil companies with a consumer refund provision.

If your Congressmen and Senators cannot take one or the other of these common sense courses before November 15, then a majority in the Congress will have failed their responsibility to the American people.

MORE

I am serving notice as I sign this temporary extension that a majority in the Congress have already temporized far too long.

If the latest OPEC price increase hasn't awakened them to the peril our country faces, only an aroused citizenry will. Congress must face up to the hard, tough decisions which will restore America's energy independence, reinvigorate America's economy and save American jobs before it is too late. They have failed thus far.

I stand ready to cooperate fully to make this long overdue start in the right direction.

Thank you very much.

END (AT 3:25 P.M. EDT

September 26, 1975

Dear Mr. Director:

The following bills were received at the White House on September 26th:

H.R. 7715

H.R. 9524 ✓

Please let the President have reports and recommendations as to the approval of these bills as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Robert D. Linder
Chief Executive Clerk

The Honorable James T. Lynn
Director
Office of Management and Budget
Washington, D. C.

