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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

Congressional Relations

3/24

Charlie

Here's a copy of
what we sent to
Dennis this afternoon.

Ken



File

March 24, 1976

1. Regulating strip mining (three items: steep slope exclusion, grasslands exclusion and veto override)
 - o estimated job loss: 36,000 jobs

2. Approving lock and dam 26 on Mississippi River
 - o no job analysis available
 - o going forward with project (which DOT questions) may result in a net loss of jobs because the competing railroads will lose business

3. Facilitating nuclear energy development -- (two items: stopping Clinch River breeder reactor, terminating Price-Anderson)
 - o failure to extend Price-Anderson would have seriously jeopardized 180 nuclear power plants planned or presently under construction with a total of about 288,000 jobs at stake
 - o failure to continue Clinch River breeder reactor program would not only jeopardize 3,400 jobs estimated for completion but, far more serious, would jeopardize very seriously the Nation's energy future -- as the only abundant source of energy that can be exploited before the year 2000 is electricity produced from breeder reactors

4. Encouraging energy conservation -- (three items: mandating gasoline rationing, auto fuel standards and appliance efficiency standards)
 - o mandating gasoline rationing -- which would have mandated a shortage -- would have impacted the economy in a way so as to cause loss of GNP and increased unemployment (economic analysis not done)
 - o the mandatory fuel economy and appliance efficiency standards job impact is virtually impossible to determine



5. Giving Agriculture Department a veto over EPA pesticides decisions
 - o job impact almost impossible to determine

6. Authorizing transfer of interstate highway funds to mass transit purposes
 - o job impact almost impossible to determine

7. Prohibiting SST landings at federally funded airports
 - o job impact almost impossible to determine



~~FEA~~

1975 ENVIRONMENTAL VOTES SELECTED FOR DIRTY DOZEN RATING

1. STRIP MINING (March 17, 1975). A major goal of environmentalists since 1970, the bill to regulate strip mining and to reclaim strip-mined land came before the House of Representatives early in the 1975 session. The bill was somewhat weaker than environmentalists had worked for. Rep. Gladys Spellman (D-Md.) offered a strengthening amendment to ban new strip mining entirely on steep slopes (more than 20 degrees) because of their vulnerability to erosion, acid drainage, and slope failure. The amendment was rejected 136-262. The correct vote (+) is yes. *# 35; RC # 56*

how much steep?

*90 D: 367
70 R: 309*

2. STRIP MINING (March 18, 1975). Later in debate on the strip mining bill, Rep. Michael Blouin (D-Iowa) proposed an amendment extending to national grasslands the ban on strip mining within national forests, parks, and wildlife refuges. The amendment would have protected from strip mining almost four million acres of grasslands which have been carefully reclaimed and restored since the droughts of the 1930s. The amendment was rejected, 168-248. The correct vote (+) is yes. *# 57; RC # 5*

how much remaining grassland?

H. Q. 25

3. WATER RESOURCES (May 22, 1975). Since 1969, the Corps of Engineers has planned to spend \$400 million enlarging Locks and Dam 26 at Alton Illinois to assist barge traffic on the Mississippi River. Environmentalists and others attacked the economic wisdom of further federal subsidies for barges at the expense of other transportation alternatives, such as railroads. They also feared that the enlargement of Locks and Dam 26 was only a prelude to Corps demands to widen the entire channel and enlarge other locks and dams in the system--a project that would cost \$3 billion and cause severe damage to river eco-systems and backwaters. In an appropriations bill, the Senate requested the House to reaffirm congressional consent to the construction at Locks and Dam 26; Rep. George Mahon (D-Texas) moved that the House give its consent. The motion was defeated, 168-179. The correct vote (+) is no. *# 179; RC # 243*

H. R. 5899

4. STRIP MINING (June 10, 1975). In May, large majorities in Congress sent the strip



*Revision of
to eliminate
consideration*

mining bill--a careful compromise between energy, economic and environmental considerations--to President Ford for his signature. Ford vetoed the bill, as he had done to a similar bill in 1974. In the attempt to enact the bill into law without the President's signature, a switch of three votes would have achieved the necessary two-thirds majority. The veto override failed, 278-143. The correct vote (+) is yes.

200; RC # 275; H.R. 25

5. NUCLEAR ENERGY (June 20, 1975). A \$4.7 billion authorization bill for energy research and development in fiscal year 1976 included a ^{165M?} \$381 million authorization for the breeder reactor program--a new type of fission reactor which is the Ford Administration's highest energy development priority. On-going investigations into skyrocketing costs and serious questions about the safety and economic feasibility of the breeder reactor prompted Rep. Lawrence Coughlin (R-Penn.) to offer an amendment barring any funds for construction or purchase of any component of the first breeder reactor plant on the Clinch River in Tennessee. The amendment failed, 136-277. The correct vote (+) is yes. *# 237; RC # 323; H.R. 3474*

6. ALTERNATIVE ENERGY RESEARCH (June 24, 1975). Four days after passing the authorizing legislation for energy research, the House acted to appropriate \$3.9 billion for 1976 energy research and development. Despite Congress' call for balance in U.S. energy research programs, over 80 percent of the funds were to be allocated to nuclear energy. In an attempt to increase appropriations for solar energy development, Rep. Frederick Richmond (D-N.Y.) introduced an amendment to add an additional \$54 million to the \$73 million already in the bill for solar programs. The amendment failed, 190-219. The correct vote (+) is yes. *# 255; RC # 346; H.R. 81*

7. ENERGY CONSERVATION (September 17, 1975). The energy policy bill (H.R. 7014) represented Congress' effort to establish a national energy policy. One difficult problem dealt with in the bill was how to decrease gasoline consumption to avoid excessive dependence on foreign oil and prevent another "energy crisis." To encourage fuel



*long gasoline
leads provisions*

conservation without resorting to gasoline rationing or higher gas prices, the bill required the President to employ an allocation program to prevent any increase in the supply of motor gasoline over 1973-4 levels of consumption and required him to reduce consumption by two percent during the next three years. Rep. Clarence Brown (R-Ohio) submitted an amendment to delete these provisions from the bill. It was defeated, 150-239. The correct vote (+) is no. # 309, R.C. # 513, H.R. 7014

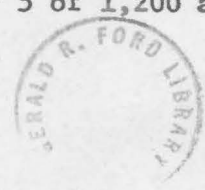
8. ENERGY CONSERVATION (September 17, 1975). The energy policy bill contained a companion measure to the fuel allocation provision (vote 7) which was designed to encourage the manufacture of energy efficient automobiles. The provision established escalating standards of fuel economy for all American-made passenger cars--beginning with an 18.5 miles per gallon minimum standard in 1978 and reaching a 28 miles per gallon minimum by 1985. Rep. Clarence Brown (R-Ohio) also proposed an amendment to delete this provision, thereby eliminating any affirmative congressional policy on auto efficiency. The amendment was rejected, 117-284. The correct vote (+) is no. # 392, R.C. # 517, H.R. 7014

*not
deleted*

19. ENERGY CONSERVATION (September 18, 1975). A measure requiring the Federal Trade Commission to begin establishing minimum efficiency standards for major household appliances was also a part of the energy policy bill. It set a 1980 goal for appliances of 25 percent increased energy efficiency over 1972 levels--a goal well within the reach of appliance manufacturers according to the U.S. Energy Research and Development Administration. The bill also required labeling of energy consumption on appliances to promote fair competition and consumer choice. Rep. John McCollister (R-Neb.) proposed an amendment to delete these provisions. The amendment was rejected, 146-243. The correct vote (+) is no. # 396, R.C. # 521, H.R. 7014

*am. r.
ampl.
in
revert
system
achieve*

10. PESTICIDES REGULATION (October 9, 1975). When the expiring pesticides law came before the House for extension, controversy arose over EPA's implementation of the law. Despite the fact that EPA has taken action against only 5 of 1,200 active





leaf agriculture tie-in w farms

ingredients in 36,000 pesticides, some congressmen felt EPA had been overzealous in regulating pesticides to protect the environment and were determined to "tie down" EPA's authority. Environmentalists agreed to a compromise requiring EPA to seek and publish the views of the Agriculture Department before banning or regulating pesticides use. Not satisfied with this, anti-environmentalists wanted to give a veto power over EPA regulations to the Agriculture Department, historically the guardian of industry and agriculture interests. Rep. Richard Kelly (R-Fla.) offered an amendment to grant the Agriculture Department this veto power. The amendment failed, 164-233. The correct vote (+) is no. # 152, RC # 600, H.R. 8041

11. NUCLEAR ENERGY (December 8, 1975). Since passage of the Price-Anderson Act in 1957, the liability of utility companies for damages to the American people from a nuclear accident has been limited to \$560 million--despite the fact that government estimates place possible losses from such an accident in the billions of dollars. Moreover, Price-Anderson requires the federal government to subsidize utility insurance to the \$560 million limit, effectively relieving utilities of liability for accidents at their nuclear plants. In debate on extension of the Price-Anderson Act until 1987, Rep. Jonathan Bingham (D-N.Y.) offered an amendment which would require utilities to compensate Americans in full for damages from a nuclear power plant accident by removing the limit on liability for such accidents in the Price-Anderson Act. The amendment failed, 176-217. The correct vote (+) is yes. #357, RC # 747, H.R. 8631

loss of liability to go

12. TRANSPORTATION (December 18, 1975). From its inception in 1956 until 1973, the federal Highway Trust Fund collected highway user taxes and disbursed them solely to state highway and interstate projects. In 1973, Congress opened up the Trust Fund to mass transit funding by allowing local governments the option of not building an interstate highway and transferring the funds to mass transit projects. This "inter-state transfer" provision has become the most important mass transit funding mechanism for U.S. cities. During debate on the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1975, Rep. William

Harsha (R-Ohio) offered an amendment which would have abrogated the interstate transfer provision by attaching severe financial penalties to those localities attempting to use the interstate transfer mechanism to fund local mass transit.

The amendment was rejected, 122-294. The correct vote (+) is no.

599, RE # 811, H.A. 8235

13. SST ~~TRANSPORTATION~~ (December 18, 1975). In 1971, Congress halted the American super-sonic transport (SST) program because of environmental damage cause by SSTs. In 1975, the SST question was raised again when Britain and France requested permission to land their Concorde SST at American airports. To prevent environmental pollution by foreign SSTs landing at American airports, Rep. James V. Stanton (D-Ohio) submitted an amendment to the Airport and Airways Development Act which would deny federal ^{for six months} funds to any airport which allowed the landing of SSTs, thus effectively prohibiting SSTs from landing at all U.S. airports (except Washington, D.C.). The amendment passed, 199-188. The correct vote (+) is yes.

604, RE # 817; H.A. 9771



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 8, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: MAX L. FRIEDERSDORF
FROM: WILLIAM T. KENDALL
SUBJECT: Upcoming Legislation

In compliance with your request, the following is a list of bills likely to be considered over the next several weeks:

S. 3219, The Clean Air Act Amendments	Reported by Public Works Committee
H. R. 13172, Second Supplemental Appropriations	On Floor next week
S. Res. 400, To Establish Standing Committee on Intelligence Activities	On floor next week
S. 2035, Nuclear Fuel Assurance Act	In full committee mark-up next week
H. R. 9771, Airports and Airways	In conference
H. R. 8532, Parens Patriae	In Senate Judiciary Committee
H. R. 10612, Tax Reform Act	In Committee mark-up
S. 2662, Foreign Military Sales	Veto override attempt possible next week
S. Con. Res. 109, First Concurrent Budget Resolution	Out of conference--awaiting final vote
S. 3105, ERDA Authorization	Reported by Interior Committee

cc: Charlie Leppert
bcc: Joe Jenckes



S. 28228, Three year Extension of
Economic Development Program

Ordered reported from Public Works
Committee

S. 2532, Energy Independence
Authority Act

Hearings begin next week

S. 422, Youth Camp Safety

On Senate Calendar

S. 2477, Lobbying Activities

On Senate Calendar

S. 1284, Antitrust Law

On Senate Calendar

S. 510, Medical Devices

In Conference

H.R. 12203, Foreign Assistance
Appropriations

In Conference

S. 2498, Small Business Act
Amendments

In Conference

S. 3091, Timber Management
Bill

Ordered reported by Senate Agriculture
Committee

S. 2310, Natural Gas

Pearson, Stevenson, et al, reportedly
have arrived at an informal agreement
reconciling some differences that have
blocked progress on this bill. Floor
action expected shortly.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 8, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: MAX FRIEDERSDORF

FROM: CHARLES LEPPERT, JR. *CLJ.*

SUBJECT: Major Legislation

There follows a list of major legislation which it is anticipated could pass the House of Representatives and be sent to the White House, after appropriate Senate action or conferences, prior to *adjournment* the July recess. *IN October, 1976.*

Bills in Conference

1. H. R. 3979 Indian Claims Commission, '76 appropriation authorization.
2. H. R. 7656 Beef Research and Information Act.
3. H. R. 9852 Increase maximum loan amounts for purchase of mobile homes.
4. S. 510 Medical Devices Amendments.
5. S. 2498 Small Business Act and Small Business Investment Act.
6. H. R. 8650 Energy conservation in buildings.
7. S. 586 Costal Zone Management Act Amendments.
8. H. R. 12203 Foreign Assistance Appropriations for 1976.



Bills in Conference (continued)

9. S. 2145 Indochina Refugee Assistance Act.
10. H.R. 9771 Airport and Airway Development Act Amendments.
11. H.R. 12453 NASA Authorization, FY 77.
12. H.R. 12572 United States Grain Standards Act of 1976.
13. H.R. 7108 Authorize appropriations for EPA office of research and development.
14. H.R. 9721 Increase U. S. participation in the Inter-American Development Bank.
15. S. Con. Res. 109 Congressional budget for the U. S. government for FY 77 and transition period.
16. H.R. 12234 Land and Water Conservation Fund Amendments.
17. H.R. 8410 Amend Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921.
18. H.R. 12384 Military Construction Authorization Act of 1977.

Bills Schedule for House Consideration, Week of May 10

1. H.R. 12387 Nuclear Regulatory Commission FY 77 Appropriation Authorization.
2. H.R. 12934 Federal Reserve Reform Act.
3. H.R. 12835 Vocational Education and National Institute of Education Amendments.
4. H.R. 12851 Higher Education Amendment of 1976.
5. H.R. 13350 ERDA FY 77 Appropriation Authorization.



Bills Schedule for Week of May 10 (continued)

6. H. R. 12972 Local Public Works Capital Development and Investment Act of 1976.
7. H. R. 12945 Housing Authorization Act.
8. H. R. 6218 Outer Continental Shelf Management Act Amendments of 1976.

Bills with Rule Requests Pending or Granted

1. H. R. 10210 Unemployment Compensation Amendments of 1975.
2. H. R. 12704 EPA, Office of Research and Development, FY 77 Appropriation Authorization.
3. H. R. 5970 Emergency Health Insurance Extension Act of 1975.
4. H. R. 11552 Voter Registration Administration.
5. H. R. 11656 Government in the Sunshine Act.
6. H. R. 12774 Municipal Taxable Bond Alternative Act of 1976.
7. H. R. 7597 Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, correct technical defects.

Bills on House Union Calendar

1. H. R. 7590 To direct GAO audit of the Federal Reserve Board, Federal Advisory Council, Federal Open Market Committee, and Federal Reserve Banks.
2. H. R. 7887 To expedite Food Stamp certification.



Bills on House Union Calendar (continued)

3. H. R. 10631 Amend Urban Mass Transportation Act to authorize emergency rail passenger service operating and financial assistance.
4. H. R. 9398 Amend Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 to extend the authorization for a three-year period.
5. H. R. 12545 Authorize additional appropriations for thirteen flood control and navigation river basin programs.
6. H. R. 13179 Department of State FY 77 Appropriation Authorization.
7. H. R. 12664 Revise and extend Public Health Service Act relating to emergency medical services systems.
8. H. R. 11193 Amend Title 18, U. S. C., for more effective gun control.
9. H. R. 12527 Federal Trade Commission FY 76 and 77 appropriation authorization increase.
10. H. R. 12944 Extend Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act.
11. H. R. 13396 International Trade Commission Authorization.

Bills in Committee Mark-Ups

Agriculture

- H. R. 11743 Agricultural Research Policy Act of 1976.
- H. R. 10903 Amend Cotton Research and Promotion Act.



Bills in Committee Mark-Ups (continued)

Agriculture

H. R. 12808 Amend Agricultural Acts of 1938 and 1949
to improve peanut programs.

H. R. 9288 Amend the Perishable Commodities Act.
and 10988

Armed Services

H. R. 7486 Defense Department Officer Personnel
Management Act.

Banking, Currency, and Housing

H. R. 13211 International Banking Act.

H. R. 13077 Financial Reform Act.

H. R. _____ Rhodesian Chrome.

Education and Labor

H. R. 9318 Mine Safety and Health Act of 1976.

H. R. 2525 Indian Health Care Improvement.

H. R. 10760 Black Lung Benefits.

H. R. 50 Full Employment Act.

H. R. 13555 Transfer from Interior mine safety functions
to Department of Labor.

H. R. 10138 Youth Adult Conservation Corps Act.

Government Operations

H. R. 13367 General revenue sharing.



Bills in Committee Mark-Ups (continued)

Interior

- H. R. 5224 Public Land Policy and Management Act.
H. R. 9719 Payments in lieu of taxes.

International Relations

- H. R. _____ International Security Assistance Approp-
riation Authorization for FY 77.

Interstate and Foreign Commerce

- H. R. 11570 Department of Commerce authorization.
H. R. 8906 Authorizing appropriations for 1980
Olympic Games at Lake Placid, New York.
H. R. 13325 U. S. Railway Association and Federal
Railroad Safety Authorization Act.
H. R. 7664 Toxic Substances.
and S. 3149
H. R. 10498 Amendments to Clean Air Act ordered
reported.
H. R. 12461 Electric Utility and Rate Regulation.

Judiciary

- H. R. 12750 Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1976.
H. R. 9182 Food Industry Antitrust Reports.
H. R. 2223 Copyright Law Revision.

Merchant Marine and Fisheries

- H. R. 8471 Alcoholic Beverages in Canal Zone.
and 10581



Bills in Committee Mark-Ups (continued)

Science and Technology

- | | |
|-------------|---------------------------------------|
| H. R. 12112 | Synthetic Fuel Loan Guarantees. |
| H. R. 11091 | Energy Extension Service Act of 1975. |

Ways and Means

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| H. R. _____ | Aid to Families with Dependent Children. |
| H. R. 13469 | Administrative Improvements to Medicare Program. |
| H. R. 8911 | Supplemental Security Income Amendments. |

Addendum

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| *H. R. 12048 | Administrative Rulemaking Reform Act of 1976. |
|--------------|---|



Five

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MAY 12 1976

May 12, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SENIOR STAFF

FROM: MAX L. FRIEDERSDORF *m-b*
SUBJECT: Upcoming Legislation in Congress

Attached, for your information, are lists of pending legislation scheduled for action in the upcoming weeks.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 8, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR:

MAX FRIEDERSDORF

FROM:

CHARLES LEPPERT, JR. *Clg.*

SUBJECT:

Major Legislation

There follows a list of major legislation which it is anticipated could pass the House of Representatives and be sent to the White House, after appropriate Senate action or conferences, prior to the July recess.

Bills in Conference

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2. H.R. 7656 Beef Research and Information Act.
3. H.R. 9852 Increase maximum loan amounts for purchase of mobile homes.
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6. H.R. 8650 Energy conservation in buildings.
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8. H.R. 12203 Foreign Assistance Appropriations for 1976.



Bills in Conference (continued)

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Bills Schedule for Week of May 10 (continued)

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4. H. R. 11552 Voter Registration Administration.
5. H. R. 11656 Government in the Sunshine Act.
6. H. R. 12774 Municipal Taxable Bond Alternative Act of 1976.
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2. H. R. 7887 To expedite Food Stamp certification.



Bills on House Union Calendar (continued)

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Bills in Committee Mark-Ups

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Bills in Committee Mark-Ups (continued)

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to improve peanut programs.
- H. R. 9288 Amend the Perishable Commodities Act.
and 10988

Armed Services

- H. R. 7486 Defense Department Officer Personnel
Management Act.

Banking, Currency, and Housing

- H. R. 13211 International Banking Act.
- H. R. 13077 Financial Reform Act.
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to Department of Labor.
- H. R. 10138 Youth Adult Conservation Corps Act.

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- H. R. 13367 General revenue sharing.



Bills in Committee Mark-Ups (continued)

Interior

H. R. 5224 Public Land Policy and Management Act.

H. R. 9719 Payments in lieu of taxes.

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H. R. _____ International Security Assistance Approp-
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H. R. 9182 Food Industry Antitrust Reports.

H. R. 2223 Copyright Law Revision.

Merchant Marine and Fisheries

H. R. 8471 Alcoholic Beverages in Canal Zone.
and 10581



Bills in Committee Mark-Ups (continued)

Science and Technology

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| H. R. 12112 | Synthetic Fuel Loan Guarantees. |
| H. R. 11091 | Energy Extension Service Act of 1975. |

Ways and Means

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| H. R. _____ | Aid to Families with Dependent Children. |
| H. R. 13469 | Administrative Improvements to Medicare Program. |
| H. R. 8911 | Supplemental Security Income Amendments. |

Addendum

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| *H. R. 12048 | Administrative Rulemaking Reform Act of 1976. |
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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 8, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR:

MAX L. FRIEDERSDORF

FROM:

WILLIAM T. KENDALL *WTK*

SUBJECT:

Upcoming Legislation

In compliance with your request, the following is a list of bills likely to be considered over the next several weeks:

S. 3219, The Clean Air Act
Amendments

Reported by Public Works Committee

H. R. 13172, Second Supplemental
Appropriations

On Floor next week

S. Res. 400, To Establish Stand-
ing Committee on Intelligence Ac-
tivities

On floor next week

S. 2035, Nuclear Fuel Assurance
Act

In full committee mark-up next week

H. R. 9771, Airports and Airways

In conference

H. R. 8532, Parens Patriae

In Senate Judiciary Committee

H. R. 10612, Tax Reform Act

In Committee mark-up

S. 2662, Foreign Military Sales

Veto override attempt possible next
week

S. Con. Res. 109, First Concurrent
Budget Resolution

Out of conference--awaiting final vote

S. 3105, ERDA Authorization

Reported by Interior Committee



H.R.12970 Three year Extension of
Economic Development Program

Ordered reported from Public Works
Committee

S. 2532, Energy Independence
Authority Act

Hearings begin next week

S. 422, Youth Camp Safety

On Senate Calendar

S. 2477, Lobbying Activities

On Senate Calendar

S. 1284, Antitrust Law

On Senate Calendar

S. 510, Medical Devices

In Conference

H.R. 12203, Foreign Assistance
Appropriations

In Conference

S. 2498, Small Business Act
Amendments

In Conference

S. 3091, Timber Management
Bill

Ordered reported by Senate Agriculture
Committee

S. 2310, Natural Gas

Pearson, Stevenson, et al, reportedly
have arrived at an informal agreement
reconciling some differences that have
blocked progress on this bill. Floor
action expected shortly.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 20, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR:

MAX L. FRIEDERSDORF

FROM:

CHARLES LEPPERT, JR. *CLJr.*

SUBJECT:

Legislation That Must Be
Passed by June 11, 1976

Attached is a list of legislation which must pass the House of Representatives by June 11, 1976. There are a total of thirty-five such bills which will extend expiring programs or others that must be amended. These thirty-five bills are proposed to be considered by the House during the period of June 1 to 11.

Beginning June 14 to 28, the House will consider appropriation bills. A list of the appropriation bills will be made available to me and I shall pass it on to you upon receipt.

cc: Jack Marsh
Jim Cannon
Paul O'Neill
Tom Loeffler
Pat Rowland



5/22
-
PS
S
PK

MAY COPY
OF TEST
SCHEDULE

May 20, 1976

MEMORANDUM

TO: Members of Zone 14

FROM: Wm. J. Randall, Zone Whip

RE: LEGISLATIVE MATTERS AND HOUSE FLOOR ACTION

It seems that there will be a meeting of the House this Friday, May 21, 1976.

Remaining on the schedule for this week is, of course, Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA) and also foreign aid (International Security Assistance). Therefore, it may very well be that the House will be in session later than usual this evening, Thursday, May 20, 1976 in order to get out at an earlier hour on Friday, May 21, 1976.

Now, a matter of interest and importance is the attached list of bills that must be passed by June 11, 1976. As you will note, there are 35 of these "must" enactments. Many of them are due to expire, and others must be amended. The only reason your Zone Whip calls this to your attention is the fact that when we return after the Memorial Day Recess and during the first ten days of June, as the Speaker put it, we may be "meeting day and night" to get this work out.

As a last and hopefully more pleasant note, that strenuous work period from the first to the tenth of June will be interrupted by visits from the King of Spain and the Queen of England for which, of course, we must honor by joint sessions.

A Tentative III House floor program for the week of May 24, 1976 will be sent out tomorrow, Friday, May 21, 1976.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

W. J. Randall



*Appropriation bills
are scheduled beginning
that following week
(June 11)*

- BILLS THAT MUST BE PASSED BY JUNE 11 -

(X = EXPIRING)

AGRICULTURE

- HR _____ - Boundary Waters Canoe Area
- HR 10133 - USDA Positions
- HR 11868 - Foreign Language Training
- HR 518 - Killer Bee
- X-HR 12944 - Extension of Federal Insecticide, Fungicide & Rotendicide
- X-HR 11743 - National Agricultural Research Policy Amendments
- X-HR 11998 - Federal Food Marketing

BANKING & CURRENCY

- HR _____ - Housing Act Amendments

EDUCATION & LABOR

- HR 50 - Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act of 1976
- HR 13555 - Metallic and Nonmetallic Mine Safety Act
- HR 10133 - Youth Adult Conservation Corps
- HR _____ - Higher Education Student Assistance

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

- HR _____ - Revenue Sharing

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

- X-HR _____ - FY 1977 USIA Authorization

INTERIOR

- X-HR 11909 - Indian Claims Commission
- HR _____ - Public Land Policy and Management
- HR 2525 - Indian Health Care Improvement Act
- HR 9719 - Payments in lieu of taxes legislation



- HR _____ - Valley Forge
- HR _____ - Alpine Lakes
- HR _____ - Omnibus Park Bill

INTERSTATE

- X-HR 11327 - Emergency Medical Services
- X-HR 11316 - Health Services Research, Medical Statistics, Medical Libraries
- X-HR 11817 - Alcoholism
- X-HR 10498 - Clean Air Act
- X-HR 12346 - AMTRAK Authorization
- X-HR 11804 - Rail Safety
- X-HR 9291 - National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act
- HR 8906 - Lake Placid Winter Olympics

JUDICIARY

- X-HR _____ - Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA)

PUBLIC WORKS

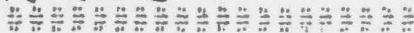
- X-HR 9398 - Economic Development Act Amendments
- X-HR 9560 - Water Pollution Control

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

- HR 12112 - Synthetic Fuel Bill
- HR 9174 - Automotive R & D, 1977

WAYS & MEANS

DEBT CEILING



Rule Requests Pending

- H.R. 5970 - Emergency Health Insurance Extension Sequentially Referred - Adversely Reported
 - H.R. 3118 - Stratospheric Research and Protection Act
 - H.R. 7597 - Employee Retirement Income Security Amendments
 - H.R. 8713 - Immigration and Nationality Act Amendments
 - H.R. 12774 - Municipal Taxable Bond Alternative Act of 1976
 - H.R. 11193 - Federal Firearms Act of 1976
 - H.R. 11998 - Federal Food Marketing Appraisal Act of 1976
 - H.R. 13124 - Hazardous Materials Transportation Act Amendments '76
 - S. 3103 - Asian Development Bank
 - H.R. 11465 - Restoration of Certain Survivor Annuities
 - H.R. 10922 - Solicitation of Charitable Contributions
 - H.R. 8125 - Revision of Excise Tax Structure on Large Cigars
 - H.R. 11570 - Authorizing Appropriations for the Department of Commerce to be Available Until Expended or for Periods in Excess of One Year
 - ✓ H.R. 14844 - Estate and Gift Tax Reform Act
 - H.R. 14071 - Interstate Horseracing Act
 - H.R. 14846 - Authorizing Certain Construction at Military Installations and for other purposes
 - H.R. 12112 - Loan Guarantees for Demonstration of New Energy Technologies
 - H.R. 10546 - Funds for Acquisition of Lands in Boundary Waters Canoe Area (Passed under Suspension Calendar 8/2)
 - H.R. 6684 - Exclusive Territorial Franchise Act
 - H.R. 14578 - To Authorize Various Federal Reclamation Projects and Programs
 - Conf.Rept. - Energy Conservation and Production Act
 - H.R. 12169
 - H.R. 14965 - SOLID WASTE RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT.
- Rules Pending Floor Action
- H.R. 7110 - Retirement Benefits for U.S. Customs and Immigration Inspectors
 - H.R. 7863 - Farm Credit Administration Salary Adjustment
 - H.R. 13636 - Extension of LEAA
 - H.R. 9398 - Public Works & Economic Development Act Amendments '76
 - H.R. 13958 - Defense Officer Personnel Management Act
 - H.R. 14070 - To amend and extend Guaranteed Student Loan Program
 - H.R. 12664 - Emergency Medical Services Amendments

 - H.R. 12882 - Civil Service Annuity Payments to Judges & Justices of the U.S.

 - H.R. 8911 - Supplemental Security Income Amendments (Amending 89)
 - H.R. 13615 - Amending the CIA Retirement Act of 1964 for certain employees, as amended
 - H.R. 14032 - Toxic Substances Control Act
 - H.R. 8532 - Antitrust Parens Patriae Act
 - H.R. 13372 - Amending the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act



Selected Measures of Original Jurisdiction

- H.Res. 875 - Broadcasting of House Proceedings (Recommitted to Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Broadcasting 3/24)
- H.Res. 415 - Open Conference Meetings (Tabled 12/9/75)
- H.Res. 204 - Creating a Select Committee to conduct an investigation and study of the circumstances surrounding the deaths of John F. Kennedy, Robert F. Kennedy, and Martin Luther King, and the attempted assassination of George Wallace (postponed action 3/31)
- H.Res. 432 - Creating a Select Committee to conduct an investigation and study of the circumstances surrounding the death of John F. Kennedy (postponed action 3/31)
- H.R. 12048 - Administrative Rulemaking Reform Act of 1976 (Hrg. held 4/8 and 6/1; no action taken)
- H.R. 11734 - Government Economy and Spending Reform Act (Hrg. held 6/21; no action taken)



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BILLS IN CONFERENCE - WEEK OF AUGUST 23, 1976

HR 3979 INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION APPROPRIATIONS AUTHORIZATION 1976

S 2554 SPORTS BROADCASTING ACT

HR 9852 MOBILE HOMES

HR 8650 ENERGY CONSERVATION IN BUILDINGS

S 2145 INDOCHINA REFUGEE ASSISTANCE ACT
REPORT 94-1333 FILED 7/1/76

S 217 PUEBLO INDIANS IN NEW MEXICO

HR 12572 GRAIN STANDARDS ACT 1976

HR 7108 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

S 327 LAND & WATER CONSERVATION FUND

S 3420 INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

~~HR 12455 SOCIAL SECURITY TITLE XX SERVICES
REPORT 94-1317 FILED 6/30/76 IN DISAGREE/NOW AWAITS SENATE ACTION~~

HR 12566 NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION AUTHORIZATION 1977

HR 8800 ELECTRIC VEHICLE RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION ACT 1976
REPORT 94-1363 FILED 7/22/76

HR 13655 AUTOMOTIVE TRANSPORT RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT ACT 1976
REPORT 94-1351 FILED 7/21/76

HR 9019 HEALTH MAINTENANCE ORGANIZATION AMENDMENTS

HR 12838 ARTS, HUMANITIES & CULTURAL AFFAIRS

HR 11670 COAST GUARD AUTHORIZATION 1977
REPORT 94-1374 FILED 7/28/76

HR 11481 MARITIME PROGRAMS
REPORT 94-1375 FILED 7/29/76

HR 13035 SEA GRANT COLLEGE

S 2184 WINTER OLYMPICS, 1980

HR 14232 LABOR-HEW APPROPRIATIONS 1977
REPORT 94-1384 FILED 8/3/76/NOW AWAITS SENATE ACTION

~~HR 11009 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT AUDIT
REPORT 94-1381 FILED 8/3/76~~

HR 366 PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICERS BENEFITS

LEGISLATION

HR 8410 PACKERS & STOCKYARDS ACT AMENDMENTS
REPORT 94-1391 FILED 8/4/76

S 3052 AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES, FOREIGN LANGUAGE TRAINING
REPORT 94-1424 FILED 8/11/76

S 5 GOVERNMENT IN THE SUNSHINE ACT

HR 5546 HEALTH MANPOWER ACT OF 1976

HR 12168 NATURAL GAS PIPELINE SAFETY ACT AMENDMENTS

S 507 RESOURCE LANDS MANAGEMENT

HR 5465 INDIAN EMPLOYMENT PREFERENCE

HR 10612 TAX REFORM

HR 14262 DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS 1977

HR 12987 EMERGENCY JOB PROGRAMS STOP-GAP EXTENSION

HR 10339 *FARMER TO CONSUMER DIRECT MARKETING ACT.*

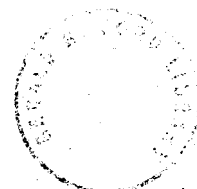
S 3149 *TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT.*

HR 8532 *ANTITRUST PARENS ACT.*

HR 8603 *POSTAL REORGANIZATION ACT AMENDMENTS.*

LISTED ON WHIP NOTICE FOR THIS WEEK

* IN CONFERENCE THIS WEEK



Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

In the weeks remaining in this session of the 94th Congress there is an opportunity to write a legislative record of which we can all be proud. Over the past 23 months I have sent legislative proposals to the Congress dealing with many vital areas of national concern. Some of these proposals have been enacted, some are nearing enactment, but many others have been stalled in the legislative process.

Today I am calling on the Congress to turn its full and undivided attention to this unfinished agenda of legislative business. If you do, the record you will take to the people will be a good one.

The agenda is long, even though it does not include everything that should be passed by the Congress before it goes home. For example, I have not included here the appropriation bills which must be passed. Most of the agenda items have been debated at length by the Congress and the time for action has arrived.

The priority categories for action are familiar ones:

- tax reductions coupled with spending restraint
- crime control
- restoring the integrity of the Social Security System
- catastrophic health care protection for those covered by Medicare
- restrictions on forced, court ordered busing
- revenue sharing and block grants
- regulatory reform
- energy
- indemnification of swine flu manufacturers
- the remainder of my defense program plus defense cost saving legislation
- and other legislation ranging from agriculture to the environment; from higher education to reform of the Federal retirement system.

In the agenda that follows, I have listed the specific legislation that needs to be passed by the Congress. I am convinced that the passage of these bills is in the real interest of all of the American people.

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TAXESPermanent Tax Reduction

This proposal would provide a \$28 billion permanent income tax reduction effective July 1, 1976. Major provisions affecting individual income taxes include an increase in personal exemptions from \$750 to \$1,000, a reduction in tax rates, and substitution of a flat standard deduction for the low income allowance and percentage standard deduction.

Estate and Gift Tax Adjustment Act

This legislation would raise the estate tax exemption from \$60 thousand to \$150 thousand and make all transfers of assets between spouses exempt from estate and gift taxes. The estate tax rate structure would be altered so that taxes on the largest estates would remain unchanged.

In addition, this legislation would make it easier to continue the family ownership of a small farm or business following an owner's death. This would be accomplished by liberalizing present rules governing installment payments of estate taxes attributable to a small family farm or closely-held business by providing a 5-year "grace" period before such payments must begin, reducing the interest rate on those payments, and by extending the installment period from 10 to 20 years.

Jobs Creation Incentive Act

This legislation would encourage construction of new facilities and expansion of old facilities in areas experiencing unemployment in excess of 7 percent in order to increase employment opportunities in these areas. The increased construction would be encouraged by allowing very rapid amortization for nonresidential buildings and capital equipment.

Broadened Stock Ownership

Tax incentives to encourage broader ownership of common stock by working men and women would be provided by this proposal. Taxes on funds invested in stock-purchase plans established by employers or directly by individuals would be deferred provided such funds are invested for at least 7 years.

* * * *

CRIME CONTROLAmendments to the Criminal Code

Amendments would provide for the imposition of a mandatory term of imprisonment in certain cases. A mandatory term of imprisonment would be imposed if the

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offender: (1) commits an extraordinarily serious crime involving kidnapping, aircraft hijacking, or trafficking in hard drugs; (2) commits a violent offense after previously having committed a violent offense. A separate amendment would provide mandatory prison sentences for anyone who uses a gun in the commission of a crime. This amendment would also ban the importation, manufacture, assembly, sale or transfer of cheap, easily concealable handguns (the so-called "Saturday Night Specials").

Narcotic Sentencing and Seizure Act of 1976

This legislation would improve the ability of law enforcement officials to put traffickers of hard drugs into prison, take the easy profits out of drug trafficking, and improve the capacity of law enforcement officials to detect and apprehend drug smugglers. Major features of the proposal would require (1) minimum mandatory prison sentences for persons convicted of opiate (heroin and similar narcotic drugs) trafficking, (2) denial of bail to persons arrested for opiate trafficking, (3) the forfeiture under certain conditions of negotiable instruments used or intended to be used in illegal opiate trafficking, and (4) masters of boats -- including pleasure vessels -- to report their arrival to Customs authorities within 24 hours.

Crime Control Act

The Administration's proposal would extend the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) for five years, place LEAA under the general policy direction of the Attorney General, authorize LEAA to allocate up to \$50 million annually to high crime impact areas, eliminate provisions in current law which require maintenance of previous LEAA spending for juvenile delinquency programs at the 1972 level, and place special emphasis on improving the operation of State and local court systems. This legislation is designed to continue a vital Federal financial and technical assistance program to State and local governments so that they can improve their ability to enforce the law.

Justice Department Reorganization and Reform Act

The proposed legislation would provide a constitutional means of helping curb corruption in Government. It would establish within the Department of Justice a permanent Office of Special Prosecutor, whose head would be appointed by the President with Senate confirmation, and a Government Crimes Section in the Criminal Division to investigate and prosecute job-related criminal violations of Federal law committed by any elected or appointed Federal Government officer or employee. A proposed Government Crimes Section in Justice would have responsibility for investigating criminal violations of Federal lobbying and campaign laws. This legislation would also require designated officers and employees of the Federal Government to file comprehensive annual financial statements.

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SOCIAL SECURITYSocial Security Improvement Amendments

Two legislative proposals have been submitted to Congress to help insure a secure and viable Social Security system.

The "Social Security Amendments of 1976" would increase Social Security payroll contributions and thereby stop the immediate, short-term drain on the Social Security trust funds -- which are now expected to pay out about \$4 billion more in benefits each year than they take in.

The "Social Security Benefit Indexing Act" would correct a serious flaw in the method of computing benefits which, if left unchanged, would create severe long-range financial pressures on the trust funds. The two measures are necessary first steps to solve both the short and long-range financial problems of the Social Security system.

* * * *

CATASTROPHIC HEALTH PROTECTIONMedicare Improvements of 1976

The proposed "Medicare Improvements of 1976" is designed to provide greater protection against catastrophic health costs for the 25 million aged and disabled Americans eligible for Medicare. An estimated 3 million beneficiaries would pay less in 1977 as a result of the proposed annual limits of \$500 for hospital services and \$250 for physician services. The legislation would also provide for moderate cost-sharing for Medicare beneficiaries to encourage economical use of medical services and would slow down health cost inflation by putting a limit on Federal payments to hospitals and physicians.

* * * *

BUSINGSchool Desegregation Standards and Assistance Act

The purpose of this legislation is to maintain progress toward the orderly elimination of illegal segregation in public schools while preserving community control of schools. The legislation would set guidelines for Federal courts concerning the use of busing in school desegregation cases. It would require that courts determine the extent to which acts of unlawful discrimination have caused a greater degree of racial concentration in a school or school system than would

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have existed otherwise and to confine the relief provided to correcting the racial imbalance caused by those unlawful acts. The legislation would also limit the duration of court-ordered busing, generally to a period of no longer than five years.

* * * *

GENERAL REVENUE SHARING AND BLOCK GRANTS

General Revenue Sharing: Extension and Revision of the State and Local Fiscal Assistance Act

This proposal would extend and revise the highly successful general revenue sharing program which expires on December 31, 1976. The program would be extended for five and three-quarters years, and the current method of funding with annual increases of \$150 million would be retained. The basic revenue sharing formula would be retained but the existing per capita restraint would be eased. Civil rights and public participation provisions would be strengthened while reporting requirements would be made more flexible.

Federal Assistance for Community Services Act

This proposal would improve and strengthen the program of social services established under Title XX of the Social Security Act. The \$2.5 billion provided annually by the Federal Government would be distributed as a block grant to the States, with no requirement for State matching funds. Most Federal requirements and prohibitions on the use of Federal funds would be eliminated. Services to low-income Americans would be emphasized; Federal funds would be focused on those whose incomes fall below the poverty income guidelines.

Financial Assistance for Elementary and Secondary Education

This proposal would consolidate 24 programs of Federal assistance to State and local education agencies for non-postsecondary education purposes into one block grant. Three-quarters of the Federal support would have to be used for disadvantaged and handicapped students, with greater flexibility for States to target funds among programs in accordance with their own priorities. Administrative requirements on the States would be greatly reduced through reduction of Federal regulations and simplification of reporting procedures, and public participation would be required in the State planning process.

Financial Assistance for Health Care Act

This proposal would consolidate Medicaid and 15 categorical Federal health programs into a single \$10 billion block grant to the States. The proposal is

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designed to overcome some of the most serious defects in the present system of Federal financing of health care and to permit States to meet their citizens' health needs in a more effective manner. It would achieve a more equitable distribution of Federal health dollars among States, and eliminate the present State matching requirements. It would also reduce Federal red tape, give States greater flexibility in providing for delivery of health care services to those with low income, and expand public participation in health planning.

Child Nutrition Reform Act of 1976

This proposal would establish a single comprehensive block grant to provide Federal funds for States to feed needy children. It would consolidate into a single authority the fifteen complex and overlapping child nutrition programs currently administered by the Department of Agriculture. This new approach would concentrate Federal spending on the nutritional needs of poor children, while eliminating the substantial Federal subsidies now provided for non-needy children. It would also ease the heavy administrative burden being imposed on State and local governments by the complicated requirements and inflexible mandates of the present programs.

* * * *

REGULATORY REFORM

Agenda for Government Reform Act

The Agenda for Government Reform Act would authorize a major review of Federal regulatory activities. It would require the President, over a four-year period, to submit specific proposals to the Congress for the reform of Federal regulatory activities affecting certain sectors of the American economy (e.g., transportation, agriculture, public utilities, etc.). It is designed to produce reforms to guarantee that government policies do not infringe unnecessarily on individual choices and initiative nor intervene needlessly in the marketplace, to find better ways to achieve our social goals at minimal economic cost, to insure that government policies and programs benefit the public interest rather than special interests, and to assure that regulatory policies are equitably enforced.

Aviation Act of 1975

The Aviation Act is designed to provide consumers better air transportation services at a lower cost by increasing real competition in the airline industry, removing artificial and unnecessary regulatory constraints and ensuring continuance of a safe and efficient air transportation system. It would introduce and foster price competition in the airline industry; provide for the entry of new airline service; eliminate anti-competitive air carrier agreements; and ensure that the regulatory system protects consumer interests rather than special industry interests.

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Motor Carrier Reform Act

The Motor Carrier Reform Act would benefit the consuming public and the users of motor carrier services by eliminating excessive and outdated regulations affecting trucking firms and bus companies. It would stimulate competition in these industries, increase their freedom to adjust rates and fares to changing economic conditions, eliminate restrictions requiring empty backhauls, underloading, or circuitous routing, and enhance enforcement of safety regulations.

Financial Institutions Act

The Financial Institutions Act is intended to remove Federal restrictions on the interest rates and services banks and savings and loan associations can offer to the public. It is designed to offer more competitive returns to small savers and a more diversified range of services to all banking customers.

* * * *

ENERGY

New Natural Gas Deregulation

This bill is designed to reverse the declining natural gas supply trend as quickly as possible and to insure increased supplies of natural gas at reasonable prices to the consumer. Under the proposal, wellhead price controls over new natural gas sold in interstate commerce would be removed. This action will enable interstate pipelines to compete for new onshore gas and encourage drilling for gas onshore and in offshore areas.

Alaskan Natural Gas Transportation System

This bill was designed to expedite the selection and construction of a system for the transportation of natural gas from the North Slope of Alaska to the lower 48 States through the establishment of new administrative and judicial procedures. The bill is necessary because of expected prolonged litigation of any Federal Power Commission decision and to assure that all necessary considerations are brought to bear in selecting a system. The bill would enable reaching a decision on this vital issue by no later than October 1, 1977 while still providing adequately for the detailed technical, financial and environmental studies that must be completed to assure a decision in the public interest, with participation by both the Congress and the Executive.

Nuclear Fuel Assurance Act

This legislation would authorize the Energy Research and Development Administration to enter into cooperative agreements with private firms wishing to finance, build, own and operate uranium enrichment plants and authorize work on an addition to a government-owned enrichment plant. Existing capacity is fully committed. Additional capacity is needed to meet domestic demands for fuel for commercial nuclear power plants and to enable the U.S. to maintain its position as a leading world supplier of nuclear fuel and equipment for peaceful purposes. This legislation would permit a transition to a private competitive uranium enrichment industry, ending the government monopoly and avoiding the need to spend Federal funds for capacity that can be provided by private industry.

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Commercial Pricing for Uranium
Enrichment Service

This legislation would permit the Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA) to revise the basis for establishing its prices for uranium enrichment services to domestic and foreign customers. It would enable ERDA to include cost elements in its price which should be associated with a commercial-industrial activity (e.g., provisions for taxes, insurance, and return on equity). The bill would end an unjustifiable subsidy by the taxpayers to domestic and foreign customers.

Synthetic Fuels

The Administration supports legislation to amend the Energy Research and Development Administration's existing authorities to provide \$2 billion in loan guarantees during 1977 for the commercial demonstration of synthetic fuel production from coal, oil shale, and other domestic resources. A total of \$6 billion in loan guarantees is expected to be necessary over the 1976 to 1978 period in order to reach the 1985 objective of 350,000 barrels per day of synthetic fuel production capacity. With the enactment of the Energy Independence Authority legislation these ERDA projects will be transferred to the Energy Independence Authority.

Winterization Assistance Act

This proposal would establish within the Federal Energy Administration, a grant program for States to assist low income persons, particularly the elderly, in winterizing their homes in order to reduce the long-term consumption of energy. The combined savings in fuel, estimated to be thousands of barrels a day, would not only lessen America's dependence on imported fuels, but would also lower heating bills of low-income persons and families.

Building Energy Conservation
Standards Act of 1975

This proposal would establish thermal (heating and cooling) efficiency standards for all new homes and commercial buildings to conserve energy. It is anticipated that this program will save the equivalent of 350,000 barrels of oil per day in 1985. Standards would be promulgated by HUD and primary responsibility for enforcement would be with State and local governments through building codes.

Utilities Act of 1975

This bill is designed to help restore the financial health of electric utilities. It would eliminate undue regulatory lags involved in approving proposed rate changes and assure that rates adequately reflect the full cost of generating and transmitting electricity. Though many States have already adopted similar programs, enactment of the bill will establish certain standard regulatory procedures across the Nation, resulting in more equitable treatment of utilities.

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Federal Energy Administration Extension Act

The Administration has proposed a simple extension of the Federal Energy Administration for 18 months. This will provide the continuity needed to insure FEA's ability to implement the complex programs contained in the Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975 and to adequately administer oil price controls.

Energy Independence Authority of 1975

This Act would establish a \$100 billion Energy Independence Authority, a self-liquidating corporation designed to encourage the flow of capital and provide financial assistance, through loans and loan guarantees, to private enterprise engaged in the development of energy sources and supplies important to the attainment of energy independence but which would not otherwise be financed.

This bill also seeks to expedite and facilitate the Federal regulatory and licensing process and to hasten the commercial operation of new energy technologies subsequent to the research and development phase.

Nuclear Powerplant Siting and
Licensing Procedures

This legislation is intended to shorten and improve the licensing process for nuclear facilities by allowing licensing procedures for reactor sites and standardized reactor designs to be completed at an earlier point in time. It would require the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to assure expeditious reactor siting and licensing hearings consistent with the public safety, exclude from consideration any issue which has either been decided or which could have been raised and decided in previous proceedings, and coordinate planning and scheduling of siting and licensing procedures with State agencies.

Electric Power Facility Construction
Incentive Act

This legislation is designed to provide tax incentives to stimulate the construction of new electric power generating facilities other than petroleum fueled generating plants. Construction costs of electric utilities would be reduced through changes in the investment tax credit and allowances for amortization and depreciation. These provisions would encourage utilities to reactivate their plans for the construction of nuclear plants and coal-fired plants that were cancelled or deferred in 1974 and 1975.

Energy Facilities Planning and Development Act

This bill is designed to expedite the development of energy facilities. The Federal Energy Administration would be required to develop a National Energy Site and Facility Report with appropriate Federal, State, industry and public input. Information in this report would be utilized by the Federal Government, the States and industry in developing and implementing plans to insure that needed energy facilities are sited, approved and constructed on a timely basis. At the Federal level, FEA would be responsible for coordinating and expediting the processing of applications to construct energy facilities.

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Natural Gas Emergency Standby Act

This legislation would provide a limited exemption from the regulation of natural gas in interstate commerce. It would grant the Federal Power Commission authority to allow companies which transport natural gas in interstate commerce to meet the natural gas requirements of their high priority users by purchasing natural gas (a) from sources not in interstate commerce and (b) from other companies on an emergency basis free from the provisions of the Natural Gas Act, except for reporting requirements.

Clean Air Act Amendments

The Administration favors legislation which would stabilize auto emission standards at the levels specified by EPA for model year 1977 for three years and imposes stricter standards for two years thereafter. With respect to significant deterioration and stationary source standards, changes are needed to achieve a better balance among environmental, energy and economic needs.

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DEFENSE

Proposed changes to the Defense budget will be transmitted to the Congress in a separate message. These changes will include revised authorization and appropriation requests. These changes will:

1. Request approval of vital Defense programs deleted in Congressional action thus far.
2. Request deletion of unneeded increases the Congress added to the Defense program.
3. Request approval of a series of legislative proposals which would produce major economies without impairing our national defense capabilities.

In addition to changes in the Defense budget, the Congress should enact the following legislation.

Military Construction Appropriation
Authorization, Fiscal Year 1977

This legislation authorizes fiscal year 1977 appropriations for new construction for Defense, the military departments and the Reserve Components. On July 2, 1976, H.R. 12384 was vetoed because it contained a provision which would have seriously restricted the Executive's ability to carry out certain military base closures and reductions. Congress should reenact this otherwise acceptable legislation without the objectionable base closure provision.

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Uniformed Services Retirement Modernization Act

The Administration's legislation proposes substantial revisions to the uniformed services nondisability retirement system designed to increase its effectiveness both as an element of the compensation system and as an element of the personnel management system. These revisions would be phased in gradually with appropriate provisions for saved-pay. Major features of the proposal include:

- increased multipliers for members with long service (over 24 years)
- an early retirement annuity for members who retire short of a full career (less than 30 years) with an increased annuity when they would have reached 30 years of service.
- use of the highest average basic pay for one year instead of terminal basic pay in computing retirement annuities.
- integration of military and social security retirement benefits at age 65.
- payments to both voluntary and involuntary separatees who leave before completing 20 years of service.

Restraint Items Requiring Permanent Legislation

1. Wage Board pay reform.
2. Phase out commissary direct labor subsidy.
3. Eliminate 1% "kicker" from retired pay adjustment computation.
4. Eliminate administrative duty pay for Reserve and National Guard Commanders.
5. Reduce the number of annual paid drills for the National Guard.
6. Eliminate dual compensation of Federal employees for National Guard and Reserve annual training.
7. Revise cadet and midshipman pay policy.

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INTERNATIONAL

Bretton Woods Agreement Act Amendments

This legislation would authorize the United States to accept fundamental amendments to the Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund. The amendments to the Articles generally concern: members' exchange arrangements; reduction in the role of gold in the international monetary system; changes in the characteristics and uses of the

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special drawing right; and simplification and modernization of the Fund's financial operations and transactions. The bill would also authorize the United States to consent to an increase in its quota in the Fund equivalent to 1,705 million Special Drawing Rights.

Protection of Intelligence Sources and Methods

This legislation is designed to protect intelligence sources and methods from unauthorized disclosures. It provides for criminal and civil sanctions against those who are authorized access to such intelligence information and who reveal it to unauthorized persons. The bill contains provisions to prevent damaging disclosures of intelligence sources and methods in the course of prosecution and also includes safeguards to adequately protect the rights of an accused. Injunctive relief would be provided in those instances in which unauthorized disclosure is threatened and serious damage to intelligence collection efforts would result.

Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act

This legislation is designed to ensure that the Government will be able to collect necessary foreign intelligence while at the same time providing assurances to the public that electronic surveillance for foreign intelligence purposes will not be abused. The proposed bill would provide a procedure for seeking a judicial order approving the use, in a particular case, of electronic surveillance to obtain foreign intelligence information. It also would establish standards that must be satisfied before any such order could be entered. The bill follows the framework of existing law governing such surveillance undertaken for criminal law enforcement purposes, with appropriate adjustments to meet the special needs and purposes of foreign intelligence investigations.

Export Administration Act Extension

This legislation would extend the Export Administration Act from September 30, 1976, to September 30, 1979. The Act authorizes the President to regulate exports of U.S. goods and technology to the extent necessary to protect the domestic economy from an excessive drain of scarce materials, to further the foreign policy of the United States and to control exports when necessary for purposes of national security. The Administration also has requested that the maximum civil penalty under the Act be raised from \$1,000 to \$10,000 and that criminal penalties be raised from \$10,000 to more meaningful levels.

Financial Support Fund

This legislation would authorize the President to accept membership for the United States in a new, \$25 billion Financial Support Fund agreed to by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). The Fund would be available for a period of two years to provide short to medium-term financing to participating OECD members faced with extraordinary financing needs. The proposal for the Fund was developed as part of a comprehensive response to the economic and financial problems posed by severe increases in oil prices.

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The Administration's proposal would permit U.S. participation in the Fund by authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue guarantees. The bill would authorize appropriations of such sums as are necessary to meet obligations on guarantees issued by the Secretary but not to exceed an amount equivalent to approximately \$7 billion.

International Bank for Reconstruction and
Development (IBRD), increased
United States participation

This legislation would authorize the Secretary of the Treasury as the United States Governor to the IBRD (World Bank) to vote for an increase of \$8.4 billion in the authorized capital stock of the Bank. It would also authorize him to subscribe, on behalf of the United States, to an additional 13,005 shares of capital stock and authorize appropriations of approximately \$1.57 billion for the increase in United States participation.

Implement Agreement Between the
United States and Turkey

This proposed joint resolution would approve the new Defense Cooperation Agreement with the Government of Turkey and authorize the President to implement the Agreement.

Economic Coercion Act of 1975

This proposal would prohibit any business enterprise from using economic means to coerce any person or entity to fail to do business with or otherwise to discriminate against any United States person on the ground of race, color, religion, sex or national origin. The prohibition would be enforced by civil actions brought by aggrieved persons or by the Attorney General.

Increased Participation in the Asian Development Fund

This legislation would authorize appropriations of \$50 million which would permit the United States to make the first of three scheduled contributions to a multi-donor replenishment of the Asian Development Fund.

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AGRICULTURE

U.S. Grain Standards Act Amendments

The Administration proposed a bill to amend the United States Grain Standards Act to improve the grain inspection system. Specifically, the bill would:

- retain the Federal, State and private grain inspection system now in effect, but authorizes USDA to perform original

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inspection on an interim basis during suspension or revocation proceedings against an official inspection agency, or where other qualified agency or person is not willing or able to provide service;

- authorize USDA to conduct monitoring activities in foreign ports for grain officially inspected under the Act;
- eliminates the potential for conflict of interest from the present grain inspection system;
- require official inspection agencies to comply with certain training, staffing, supervisory and reporting requirements;
- provide for the suspension or revocation of official inspection agencies for violation of the Act;
- provide for the triennial designation of all official inspection agencies; and,
- require the payment of grain inspection fees which would make the program largely self-supporting.

Federal Crop Insurance Act

The Administration proposed a bill to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act and to repeal the disaster payment provisions for feed grains, cotton, and wheat under the Agriculture Act of 1949. The proposed amendments would permit the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation to offer insurance on a nationwide basis on feed grains, cotton, and wheat and thus provide the producers of those commodities with protection from the financial losses attributable to crop failures. It would also permit the Corporation to reinsure policies written by private insurance companies thereby expanding the availability of this valuable service. This program would save an estimated \$250 million in government outlays annually and place the cost of and responsibility for maintaining crop insurance on the producers who would benefit from it.

Restructure Agriculture Conservation Program

The Administration proposed a bill to update the conditions under which the Federal Government provides financial assistance to agricultural producers for needed soil, water, woodland, and wildlife conservation and environmental enhancement measures on agricultural lands. Specifically, the bill would:

- provide for financial assistance to those agricultural producers who are financially unable to fully carry out needed conservation practices; and,

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- limit financial assistance under the Act to enduring type practices pertaining to soil, water, woodland, and wildlife conservation on agricultural lands and emphasize long-term agreements as opposed to annual or short-term conservation practices.

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ENVIRONMENT

Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments

The 1976 amendments proposed to the Act would affect future funding of the waste water treatment grant program. They would focus Federal funding on the construction of treatment plants and associated interceptor sewers; eliminate the eligibility of that portion of each project designed to serve reserve capacity for future population growth; and authorize the Administrator of EPA to extend the July 1, 1977 deadline for compliance with secondary treatment and water quality standards on a case-by-case basis for periods not to exceed six years. In addition, extensions of appropriation authorizations were proposed for FY 76 and FY 77.

Comprehensive Oil Pollution Liability and Compensation Act

The Comprehensive Oil Pollution Liability and Compensation Act of 1975 would establish a \$200 million domestic fund which would be available to compensate individuals who suffer damages from oil spills in U.S. waters. The bill would create a uniform nationwide system of strict liability for oil spill damages and a standard procedure for settlement of claims. It would also implement two international conventions which deal with oil pollution caused by tankers on the high seas.

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INCOME ASSISTANCE

National Food Stamp Reform Act

This proposal would concentrate food stamp program benefits on those truly in need, significantly improve program administration, and correct abuses and inequities of the current program. A standard deduction would replace the present set of complex itemized deductions; eligibility would be limited to those whose net income is below the

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poverty level; families would be required to spend 30 percent of household income for stamps; a more realistic measure of actual income over the preceding 90 days would be used to determine eligibility; categorical eligibility for public assistance recipients would be eliminated; and able-bodied recipients would be required to seek, accept, and retain gainful employment.

Work Incentive (WIN) Program Amendments of 1976

The purpose of the Work Incentive (WIN) program is to help recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) shift from welfare to self-support through employment. The proposed WIN amendments would redesign the program to help more AFDC applicants and recipients move into the mainstream of the economy with greater efficiency and less cost to the taxpayers. It would revise WIN to ensure that employable AFDC applicants and recipients in WIN areas are exposed to job opportunities, and will actively search for and accept suitable jobs. The legislation would extend to AFDC applicants the employment services presently provided only to AFDC recipients--i.e., direct placement and labor market exposure--and would terminate the less effective work and training components of the WIN program.

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) Amendments of 1976

This proposal would simplify the administration of the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program and focus the resources devoted to this program on the most needy. For example, it would standardize the disregard for work-related expenses, thereby eliminating one of the troublesome inequities of the AFDC program, and it would eliminate the dual work registration requirement for unemployed fathers which would remove an extra burden on the individual and reduce administrative work. It would also require that an applicant for AFDC under the unemployed fathers program apply for and accept any unemployment compensation benefits to which he is entitled. Currently, as a result of a Supreme Court decision, an individual who is eligible for unemployment compensation benefits has the option of applying for either unemployment compensation benefits or AFDC benefits. An individual's first recourse should be to unemployment benefits for which his employer has contributed and to which he is entitled.

Low Income Housing Contributions

This proposal would amend the definition of "income" used in determining eligibility and maximum rental charges under the low-income public housing program, to conform the criteria used in public housing to those used in the lower-income housing assistance program under section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937. Present law provides for a number of exclusions from income, among which are exclusions for minor children, extraordinary medical or other expenses, and a flat deduction of 5 percent of the family's gross income (10 percent in the case of elderly households). The amendment would require exclusions only for the number of minor children in the household and for the extent of medical or other unusual expenses. This would promote equity between tenants and public housing authorities and between tenants and Federal taxpayers.

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Unemployment Compensation Amendments

This proposal would expand coverage under the regular unemployment insurance system to additional groups of workers and would make urgently needed changes to strengthen the financing of the system. The permanent extended unemployment insurance program would be made more responsive to changes in the economy. A National Commission on Unemployment Compensation would be established to comprehensively study the system and proposed changes, and make recommendations for further improvements.

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VETERANSMedical Insurance for VA Hospital Care

Many veterans who receive free medical care at VA hospitals have health insurance. This proposal would require the insurance companies to reimburse the VA for hospital care provided to veterans who do not have disabilities resulting from active military service. The proposal reflects the Administration's belief that the Federal taxpayer should not bear the cost of treating people with no service-connected disabilities when to do so will benefit only third parties, including insurance companies, who are legally liable for the disability or injury necessitating such treatment.

Termination of Veterans Educational Benefits

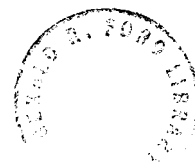
This proposal would terminate VA education benefits for those men and women who decide in the future to enter the peacetime All-Volunteer Force. The educational assistance programs for veterans, from their inception, were designed as readjustment benefits for those who served during wartime. They were never intended to be a continuing benefit and both the World War II and Korean conflict GI Bill programs were terminated within a reasonable period after the cessation of hostilities. The Vietnam conflict officially ended in May 1975; the draft, in June 1973. With the advent of a peacetime, All-Volunteer Force, GI Bill educational benefits are no longer appropriate for those who enter military service in the future.

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OTHERIndemnification of Swine Flu Manufacturers

This proposal is essential to implementation of the National Influenza Immunization Program. Current law bars the Federal Government from agreeing to indemnify

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vaccine manufacturers for losses from injuries which may result from the Federal Government's activities in the immunization program. The Administration proposal would enable HEW to agree to indemnify the manufacturers against claims attributable to inoculation with the vaccine, except claims arising out of the negligence of the manufacturer.

Student Loan Amendments

This proposal would correct certain abuses in the Federal guaranteed student loan program that have resulted in high default rates under that program. Specifically, the proposal would amend Title IV of the Higher Education Act to eliminate proprietary schools as eligible lenders, and amend the Bankruptcy Act to make student loans non-dischargeable in bankruptcy during the five-year period after the first installment becomes due. The proposal would also prohibit borrowers who default on guaranteed loans from receiving a basic educational opportunity grant or any further guaranteed loans.

Federal Impact Aid Amendments of 1976

This bill would reform the impact aid program by targeting funds only on those school districts that are truly adversely affected by Federal activities. It would provide support to local education agencies only for those children whose parents both live and work on Federal property. These people do not pay property taxes, and the Administration believes that the Federal Government has a responsibility to help pay the cost of educating their children, but not to help pay the costs of educating other children whose parents pay local property taxes.

Comprehensive Health Professions Education Act

The Administration's proposal would provide Federal support to those medical and dental schools that agree to meet certain conditions. Unlike prior programs of Federal assistance which were directed towards increasing the aggregate numbers of doctors and dentists in the Nation, the Administration proposal would shift the emphasis of Federal support for health professions schools from merely increasing enrollments to addressing national problems of medical specialty and geographic maldistribution. The proposal is designed to produce more primary care physicians and to provide greater access to health professionals.

Higher Education Act Amendment and Extension

This bill would extend for four years those higher education programs which have demonstrated their effectiveness in meeting the post-secondary education needs of the Nation. The bill would extend the most effective student assistance programs, namely, the basic educational opportunity grant program, the work-study program, the State student incentive grant program, and the guaranteed student loan program. Programs to strengthen developing institutions and the Teacher Corps program would also be extended. The bill would also simplify and clarify the requirements relating to accreditation and institutional eligibility.

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Closure or Transfer of Public Health Service Hospitals

This proposal is one of several Administration initiatives designed to reform Federal financing and direct delivery of health care. It would authorize HEW to transfer to community use or close the eight Public Health Service hospitals which are underutilized and which essentially serve only one occupational group. The proposal reflects the conclusion that maintenance of a Federal hospital system for some 200,000 merchant seamen is an inappropriate and inefficient use of resources, particularly in light of low hospital occupancy rates, the excess supply of hospital beds, the availability of alternative health care facilities, and the substantial capital investment which would be required to continue operation of the hospitals.

Repeal the 1% Add-on in the Cost-of-Living Adjustment of the Civil Service Retirement System

Federal civilian and military retirement systems automatically increase benefits to compensate for changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). Since 1969, these automatic adjustments have included a 1% add-on which has been compounded with each subsequent CPI adjustment. This bill would eliminate the 1% add-on provision in the civil service retirement law which has been progressively over-compensating Federal retirees for changes in the cost of living. The Congress has passed legislation to eliminate the 1% add-on in the military, foreign service, and CIA retirement systems, but only if it is also eliminated for the civil service retirement system.

Wage Board Pay Reform

The basic principle governing Federal blue-collar employees' pay rates is that they should be comparable with prevailing rates and pay practices in the non-Federal sector in the same locality. This bill would eliminate aspects of present law governing wage board pay rates that are inconsistent with that principle and therefore result in Federal blue-collar workers earning more than their counterparts in the private sector. Among other things, the bill would eliminate use of wage rate data from outside the local area involved. It would also eliminate the present requirement for each grade to have five steps, and would substitute a step-rate structure that would accord with the predominant industry practice.

Increased Authorization for Certain Small Business Loan Programs

This legislation would increase the total amount of loans, guarantees, and other obligations which the Small Business Administration (SBA) may have outstanding at any one time. These revised ceilings will permit SBA to increase the number of loans made to those small businesses who otherwise would be unable to obtain credit in the private sector.

Federal Procurement Act

A number of recommendations made by the Commission on Government Procurement -- including proposals to consolidate the basic Federal procurement acts and modernize the provisions for awarding contracts -- would be implemented by this bill.

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Reorganization Act Extension

This proposal would extend the President's authority to submit plans for the reorganization of executive agencies to the Congress. This authority expired on April 1, 1973. The legislation is designed to restore the authority necessary for the President to propose reorganization in order to foster both efficiency and flexibility in the structure of the Executive branch.

Stockpile Disposal

This legislation would authorize disposal from the national stockpile and supplemental stockpile of industrial diamond stones, antimony, tin, and silver. The amounts of these four materials recommended for disposal are in excess of adequate stockpile requirements, and their sale would result in estimated receipts of \$746 million in fiscal year 1977.

Patent Modernization and Reform Act

This legislation would substantially strengthen the American patent system by improving the strength and reliability of issued patents through procedural reforms in the patent examination and issuance process. It would also simplify procedures for obtaining patents, make more complete and precise the disclosure of information about technology contained in patents, and add new provisions concerning enforcement of patents.

Winter Olympic Games Assistance

This legislation would authorize Federal financial assistance for the construction of certain permanent, unique sports facilities needed for the 1980 Winter Olympic Games at Lake Placid, New York. The total amount of special Federal assistance under both existing authorities and this legislation would not exceed \$28 million plus the financing of certain increases in construction costs.

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These are important legislative proposals dealing with matters of the National interest, and I urge the Congress to move with dispatch to enact them.

GERALD R. FORD

THE WHITE HOUSE,

July 22, 1976.

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August 27, 1976

POSSIBLE LEGISLATIVE ACTIONS BEFORE OCTOBER 2 ADJOURNMENT:

Possible Senate Action:

- S. 2278 - Civil Rights Attorneys' Fee Awards
- S. 2304 - Supervision of Financial Institutions
- S. 2849 - Investment Advisors Act
- S. 3037 - Water Pollution Control Act Amendments
- S. 3084 - Export Administration Act Amendments (H.R. 7665 in markup)
- S. 3664 - Securities Exchange Act Amendments

Possible House Action:

- _____ - September 15 Budget Resolution
- _____ - Omnibus Rivers and Harbors Bill
- H.R. 15 - Lobbying Disclosure Act
- H.R. 3605 - Tax Reduction for Small Brewers
- H.R. 6684 - Exclusive Territorial Franchise Act
- H.R. 9288 - Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act
- H.R. 11465 - Restoration of Certain Survivor Annuities
- H.R. 11570 - Multi-year Appropriations for Department of Commerce
- H.R. 12112 - Energy Technology Demonstration and Guarantees
- H.R. 12808 - Peanut Act of 1976
- H.R. 13089 - Daylight Savings Time Act of 1976
- H.R. 13124 - Hazardous Materials Transportation Act Amendments
- H.R. 13613 - Food Stamp Bill



- H.R. 14041 - Railroad Retirement Act Amendments
- H.R. 14071 - Interstate Horseracing Act (Parimutuel Betting)
- H.R. 14319 - Clinical Laboratory Improvement Act
- H.R. 14496 - Resources Conservation and Recovery Act (Solid Waste)
- H.R. 14932 - Conrail Amendments
- H.R. 14940 - Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation - U.S. and Spain
- S. 2371 - Prohibit Mining in the National Park System
- S. 3091 - Forest and Rangeland Resources Act

Bills Currently in Conference Committee:

- Omnibus Education Bill (Higher Ed; Voc Ed; Guaranteed Student Loan; Nat. Institute of Education)
- H.R. 366 - Public Safety Officers Benefits
- H.R. 3979 - Indian Claims Commission Appropriations Authorization 1976
- H.R. 5465 - Indian Employment Preference
- H.R. 5546 - Health Manpower Act of 1976
- H.R. 8410 - Packers and Stockyards Act Amendments
Report 94-1391 filed 8/4/76 - Senate Agreed to Report 8/4/76
- H.R. 8532 - Antitrust Parens Patriae
- H.R. 8800 - Electric Vehicle Research, Development & Demonstration Act of 1976
Report 94-1363 - Filed 7/22/76
- H.R. 9019 - Health Maintenance Organization Amendments
- H.R. 10339 - Farmer-To-Consumer Direct Marketing Act
- H.R. 10612 - Tax Reform
- H.R. 11481 - Maritime Programs
Report 94-1375 - Filed 7/29/76 - Senate Agreed to Report 8/3/76



- H.R. 11670 - Coast Guard Authorization, 1977
Report 94-1374 - Filed 7/28/76 - Senate Agreed to Report 8/2/76
- H.R. 12168 - Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act Amendments
- H.R. 12566 - National Science Foundation Authorization, 1977
- H.R. 12572 - Grain Standards Act of 1976
- H.R. 12838 - Arts, Humanities & Cultural Affairs
- H.R. 12987 - Emergency Job Programs Stop-Gap Extension
- H.R. 13035 - Sea Grant College
- H.R. 13350 - ERDA Authorization, 1977
- H.R. 13655 - Automotive Transport Research & Development Act of 1976
Report 94-1351 - Filed 7/21/76
- H.R. 14232 - Labor, HEW Appropriations 1977
Report 94-1384 - Filed 8/3/76 - Now Awaits Senate Action
- H.R. 14262 - Defense Appropriations, 1977
- S. 5 - Government in the Sunshine Act
- S. 217 - Pueblo Indians in New Mexico
- S. 327 - Land and Water Conservation Fund
- S. 507 - Resource Lands Management
- S. 2145 - Indochina Refugee Assistance Act
Report 94-1333 - Filed 7/1/76
- S. 2184 - Winter Olympics, 1980
- S. 3052 - Agriculture Department Employees Foreign Language Training
Report 94-1424 - Filed 8/11/76
- S. 3149 - Toxic Substances Control Act



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 30, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: MAX FRIEDERSDORF
FROM: CHARLES LEPPERT, JR.
SUBJECT: Major Legislation

There follows a list of major legislation which it is anticipated could pass the House of Representatives and be sent to the White House, after appropriate Senate action or conferences, prior to adjournment in October 1976.

Bills in Conference

H.R. 3979	Indian Claims Commission Appropriations Authorization 1976
S. 2554	Sports Broadcasting Act
H.R. 9852	Mobile Homes
H.R. 8650	Energy Conservation in Buildings
S. 2145	Indochina Refugee Assistance Act Report 94-1333 filed 7/1/76
S. 217	Pueblo Indians in New Mexico
H.R. 12572	Grain Standards Act 1976
H.R. 7108	Environmental Protection Agency
S. 327	Land and Water Conservation Fund



S. 3420 International Trade Commission

H.R. 12566 National Science Foundation Authorization 1977

H.R. 8800 Electric Vehicle Research, Development, and
Demonstration Act 1976
Report 94-1363 filed 7/22/76

H.R. 13655 Automotive Transport Research and Development
1976
Report 94-1351 filed 7/21/76

H.R. 9019 Health Maintenance Organization Amendments

H.R. 12838 Arts, Humanities and Cultural Affairs

H.R. 11670 Coast Guard Authorization 1977
Report 94-1374 filed 7/28/76

H.R. 11481 Maritime Programs
Report 94-1375 filed 7/29/76

H.R. 13035 Sea Grant College

S. 2184 Winter Olympics 1980

H.R. 14232 Labor-HEW Appropriations 1977
Report 94-1384 filed 8/3/76
now awaits Senate action

H.R. 366 Public Safety Officers Benefits

H.R. 8410 Packers and Stockyards Act Amendments
Report 94-1391 filed 8/4/76

S. 3052 Agriculture Department Employees, Foreign
Language Training
Report 94-1424 filed 8/11/76

S. 5 Government in the Sunshine Act

H.R. 5546 Health Manpower Act of 1976

H.R. 12168 Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act Amendments



Major Legislation

Page 3

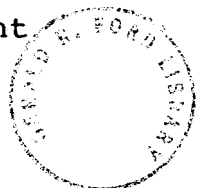
S. 507 Resource Lands Management
H.R. 5465 Indian Employment Preference
H.R. 10612 Tax Reform
H.R. 14262 Defense Appropriations 1977
H.R. 12987 Emergency Job Programs Stop-Gap Extension
H.R. 10339 Farmer to Consumer Direct Marketing Act
S. 3149 Toxic Substances Control Act
H.R. 8532 Antitrust Parens Act
H.R. 8603 Postal Reorganization Act Amendments

Bills Pending House Floor Consideration Week of August 30

H.R. 8911 Supplemental Security Income Amendments
H.R. 9398 Economic Development Administration
H.R. 14844 Estate and Gift Tax Reform
H.R. 13636 Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
H.R. 10498 Clean Air Act Amendments
H.R. 14238 Legislative Appropriations, FY 1977
H.R. 13958 Defense Officer Personnel
H.R. 13615 Central Intelligence Agency Retirement

Rules Granted House Floor Action Pending

H.R. 12882 Civil Service Annuity Payments to Judges
 and Justices of the United States
H.R. 7863 Farm Credit Administration Salary Adjustment



H.R. 7110 Retirement Benefits for U. S. Customs and
Immigration Inspectors

Rules Requests Not Granted But Pending Before House
Rules Committee

H.R. 3605 Reduction in Beer Tax for Small Brewers

H.R. 6684 Exclusive Territorial Franchise Act for
Soft Drink or Private Label Food Products

H.R. 14071 Interstate Horse Racing Act

H.R. 14238 Legislative Appropriations Bill, FY 1977

H.R. 12112 Synthetic Fuels Energy Technology

S. 2371 Regulation of Mining Within the National
Park System

H.R. 14940 Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation Between
Spain and the United States

H.R. 14846 Military Construction Authorization Act of 1977

H.R. 11570 Appropriation Authorization for Department
of Commerce to be Available Until Expended
for Periods in Excess of One Year

H.R. 8125 Revision of the Excise Tax Structure on
Large Cigars

H.R. 10922 To Require Furnishing of Certain Information
for the Solicitation by Mail of Charitable
Contributions

H.R. 11465 To Restore Federal Employees Retirement Sur-
vivor Annuities for Widows or Widowers Remar-
ried Before July 18, 1966

S. 3103 Asian Development Bank

H.R. 13124 To Authorize Appropriations for the Hazardous
Material Transportation Act



H.R. 11998 Food Marketing Appraisal Act of 1976
H.R. 11193 Firearms Act of 1976 (gun control)
H.R. 12774 Municipal Taxable Bond Alternative Act of 1976
H.R. 8713 To Make it Unlawful for Employers to Knowingly Hire Illegal Aliens
H.R. 7597 To Correct Technical Defects in Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974
H.R. 3118 Stratospheric Research and Protection Act of 1975
H.R. 5970 Emergency Health Insurance Extension Act of 1975

Other Bills

S. 1174 To Reduce the Hazards of Earthquakes
H.R. 14886 To Revise Appropriations for the Presidential Transition Act of 1963
H.R. 7665 To Extend the Export Administration Act of 1969
H.R. 13000 Petroleum Marketing Practice Act
H.R. _____ Revision of Food Stamp Program
H.R. 13950 Regulation of Surface Coal Mining
S. 1439 Proposing Reorganization of Certain Export Functions of the Federal Government with Respect to Nuclear Safeguards
H.R. 9288 Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act
H.R. 12808 Amend Peanut Act of 1976
H.R. 15 Public Disclosure of Lobbying Act
H.R. 14862 Comprehensive System of Liability and Compensation for Oil Spill Damage and Removal Costs

