

The original documents are located in Box 49, folder “President - Personal Family - Jack Ford” of the Philip Buchen Files at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

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Jack Ford Scored by LA. Police Chief

LOS ANGELES — Police Chief Edward M. Davis, who has taken pot-shots at women's lib, homosexuals and lenient judges, yesterday criticized President Ford's son Jack as a "foolish American" with a lenient attitude toward marijuana and drug use.



Christi Vail

Her Thing With Jack Ford Top-Secret

FARGO, N.D. — (AP) — “Private at this point.” That’s the way Kristi Vail, 21, says she wants to keep her relationship with

She said she will spend this week with her parents before returning to Utah State University for her senior year.



JACK FORD CAMPAIGNING FOR HIS FATHER

Pot Winner

Jack Ford has been named the winner of the first American Weed Seed Award by The Daily Beaver,

American public."

The truth is that Jack Ford is not in favor of legalizing marijuana. He prefers decriminalization.

Love-Hate Relations: Jack Ford and Political Can

By Lou Cannon

"A farmer's son grows up knowing how to farm," said Jack Ford, with a wide smile reminiscent of his father's.

It was the son's way of conceding that he may have been talking through his hat when he told reporters in Colorado that he neither cared for political campaigning nor knew

Ford demonstrated in Colorado that he is a more polished speaker than his father, the President. He also gave a more convincing defense of the administration's anti-busing legislation than have other White House spokesmen.

Busing, said Ford, should be abandoned in most cases because it has failed to achieve its worthy goals. But

political involvement seemed as natural as brushing one's teeth.

His father was away a good deal of the time, speaking for Republican congressional candidates or addressing GOP dinners. Ford acquired a love-hate relationship for the political process that was responsible for these absences, but he also developed an interest in the Republican Party

an attitude he said was inculcated by his father.

"It's good to walk up to the opposition and shake hands," said Ford. "That's a truth Dad has inbred in me. He never held bitterness toward anyone, whether an opponent or not. It helped to broaden us because our friendships weren't limited to a little clique which shared our views."

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The resentment at this loss of free-
dom takes different forms. Ford gets

gives me a certain mobility to talk to
people that maybe the President or
the First Lady don't have."

Ford has seen just enough of poli-

Thursday 8/15/74

MEETING
8/16/74
11:45 a. m.

3:10 Jack Ford and Ken Smith will meet with you
tomorrow (Friday 8/16) at 11:45 a. m.



August 18, 1974

MEMORANDUM

TO: The President
THROUGH: Philip Buchen
FROM: Jack Ford *JF*

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2. ways and means to broaden the party, particularly through reaching young people, and providing for their active participation in the political structure,
3. providing the means for all Americans to get involved in voluntary activities -- and an active recruitment effort to get them involved,
4. the great opportunity for unifying activities inherent in the Bicentennial, and
5. in addition, I have become impressed with some possibilities for the fundamental restructuring of public education, specifically through a national commitment to career education.

Given your interest in these areas, I've met with several groups of people, mostly young, who I feel are among the most dedicated and competent anywhere, to put together a basic proposal for your action. In putting it together, I've tried to keep in mind that: a) it should be practical and have a major impact over the next 27 months and yet be built upon thereafter, b) it should not cost any more money and c) it should build on the unifying theme of your Administration.

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Young Jack Ford:

"I wish the whole thing with my father had never happened . . . but I'm resigned to making the best of it."



The President's son, Jack.

By Gary Kinder

Jack Ford is strikingly handsome. He is a well-built six feet, and his hair is blond, not brown as it appears in most pictures. His blue-gray eyes are set in strongly chiseled features, and there's a slight split between his two front teeth that accentuates a hard-to-earn, but warm, smile.

On a recent day when we chatted, Jack was dressed in Levi's, a gray Forest Service shirt, a green vest and, oh yes, moccasins. He shakes hands

estry covers the arched entrance to the living room, concealing empty beer cans and ashtrays strewn across the large wooden spool and the black footlocker that serve as coffee tables. Record albums are crammed into stacked orange crates; the posters on the wall say "Keep On Truckin'" and "Let's Boogie." A black Secret Service phone is a hotline to the house next door. Even the phone can't elude Jack's playful nature; it boasts imaginary extensions labeled "Moscow" and "Peking."

Talking with Jack, it is easy to see how his opinions get him into trouble.

Inside the house, a red-flowered tap-

wouldn't follow it anyhow.



Tuesday 7/8/75

11:55 Jack Ford stopped by. Said he thought you were expecting a paper from the Forest Service -- legal requirements for a mining claim.

Was checking to see if it had come in.



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material was
ready to be picked up
or sent to him.



July 7, 1975

SUBJECT: Prospecting within National Forest and Park Lands

The only regulations on mining on forest service lands pertain to activities which disrupt the surface, and therefore do not cover panning for gold. No additional regulations are contemplated by the Forest Service.

By statute, National Forest Wilderness lands are generally open for gold panning; however, advance inquiry should be made in a forest area in which such prospecting is contemplated.

Persons wishing to engage in prospecting activity within National Forest Wilderness and National Park service areas must register with the local Superintendent prior to exploration.

Gold panning in National Parks is restricted to Mount McKinley National Park, Alaska; Glacier Bay National Monument, Alaska; Death Valley National Monument, California; and Organ Pipe Cactus Park, Arizona.

It is recommended that anyone wishing to pan for gold contact the particular applicable Superintendent in advance.



Signed at Washington, D.C., this 23rd day of August, 1974.

BETTY SOUTHEARD MURPHY,
Administrator, Wage and Hour
Division, U.S. Department of
Labor.

[FR Doc. 74-19856 Filed 8-27-74; 8:45 am]

Title 36—Parks, Forests, and Public
Property

CHAPTER II—FOREST SERVICE,
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NATIONAL FORESTS SURFACE USE
UNDER U.S. MINING LAWS

Regulations are hereby adopted concerning the use of the surface of National Forest System lands by persons operating under the United States mining laws of 1872, as amended. Parts 251 and 253 are amended and a new Part 252 is added.

The public was afforded an opportunity to comment on proposed rulemaking published on December 19, 1973 (39 FR 34817) and on July 16, 1974 (39 FR 26038). Respondents included Government agencies (National, State, and local), conservation organizations, mining associations, United States Senators and Congressmen, and individuals directly or indirectly concerned with mineral operations. The proposed regulations were also the subject of oversight hearings by the Public Lands Subcommittee of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives.

Comments ranged from total opposition to unqualified support of the proposals. Critical comments were in the majority. Many persons suggested changes or improvements in both wording and substance.

Although many respondents objected to the operating plan requirement, the essence of adequate regulation is development of operating plans which reflect both the necessities for environmental protection and for the use of surface resources in connection with mineral operations. A provision for operating plans is part of the regulations.

A major concern expressed by the mining industry, and noted by the Public Lands Subcommittee of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, is the possibility of unreasonable enforcement of the regulations, with resulting cost increases that could make otherwise viable mineral operations prohibitively expensive. The Forest Service recognizes that prospectors and miners have a statutory right, not mere privilege, under the 1872 mining law and the Act of June 4, 1897, to go upon and use the open public domain lands of the National Forest System for the purposes of mineral exploration, development and production. Exercise of that right may not be unreasonably restricted. Specific provision has been made in the operating plan approval section of the regulations charging Forest Service administrators with the responsibility to consider the economics of operations, along with the other factors, in determining the rea-

sonableness of the requirements for surface resource protection.

Many comments objected to the time provided for Forest Service response to proposed operating plans. No change has been made in these provisions since the time allowances are reasonable as outside limits. Even so, Forest Service administrators are expected to process operating plans promptly with the objective of responding, on the average, in half of the time allowed.

The requirement for a minimum bond of \$2,000 for any activities subject to operating plans was the provision most heavily criticized. Many respondents pointed to the discriminatory effect and negative impact on small miners and prospectors having relatively limited means. The bond provision has been changed to reduce discriminatory effects and to be more specific as to coverage, but remain responsive to the need to maintain the responsibilities of operators for reclamation and mitigation of the effects of surface disturbing operations.

Some respondents felt that all information and data submitted on proposed operations should be subject to full public disclosure. The rule of reasonableness is particularly applicable since proprietary data and competitive rights are involved. The section on availability of information to the public recognizes these factors.

Language has been modified to make more clear that the intent of these regulations is protection of the surface resources on National Forest System lands.

A number of comments noted the lack of a provision for a "notice of intent to operate." Such a provision has been included in the regulations.

The provision concerning data to be furnished in an operating plan has been simplified and is clarified to state that the Forest Service, rather than the operator, has the responsibility for analyzing the environmental impacts that may be expected from proposed operations.

Many respondents criticized the language about environmental impact statements and appeals procedures. Those sections have been clarified. The number of levels of appeal provided is small in order to allow aggrieved parties quick access to the courts to seek redress.

Seasonal factors in most of the western mountains preclude prospecting and exploration during winter and early spring. A 120-day grace period is provided within which to file required operating plans in the case of operations underway on the effective date of the regulations. Under the circumstances, the regulations should not have significant effect on ongoing operations during the remainder of this operating season.

A Final Environmental Statement, prepared in accordance with section 102(2)(c) of the National Environmental Policy Act of January 1, 1970 (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(C)), was filed with the Council on Environmental Quality on July 16, 1974. The statement discussed the environmental impact of issuing the regulations as proposed.

The regulations will be effective September 1, 1974.

The amendment of Chapter II follows:

PART 251—LAND USES

§ 251.12 [Revised]

1. Part 251 is amended by revoking § 251.12.

PART 252—MINERALS

2. A new Part 252 is added to read as follows:

- 252.1 Purpose.
- 252.2 Scope.
- 252.3 Definitions.
- 252.4 Plan of operations—notice of intent—requirements.
- 252.5 Plan of operations—approval.
- 252.6 Availability of information to the public.
- 252.7 Inspection, noncompliance.
- 252.8 Requirements for environmental protection.
- 252.9 Maintenance during operations, public safety.
- 252.10 Cessation of operations, removal of structures and equipment.
- 252.11 Prevention and control of fire.
- 252.12 Access.
- 252.13 Bonds.
- 252.14 Appeals.
- 252.15 Operations within National Forest Wilderness.

Authority: 30 Stat. 35 and 36, as amended (16 U.S.C. 478, 561), unless otherwise noted.

§ 252.1 Purpose.

It is the purpose of these regulations to set forth rules and procedures through which use of the surface of National Forest System lands in connection with operations authorized by the United States mining laws (30 U.S.C. 21-54), which confer a statutory right to enter upon the public lands to search for minerals, shall be conducted so as to minimize adverse environmental impacts on National Forest System surface resources. It is not the purpose of these regulations to provide for the management of mineral resources; the responsibility for managing such resources is in the Secretary of the Interior.

§ 252.2 Scope.

These regulations apply to operations hereafter conducted under the United States mining laws of May 10, 1872, as amended (30 U.S.C. 22 et seq.), as they affect surface resources on all National Forest System lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture to which such laws are applicable. Provided, however, that any area of National Forest lands covered by a special Act of Congress (16 U.S.C. 432a-432q) is subject to the provisions of this part and the provisions of the special act, and in the case of conflict the provisions of the special act shall apply.

§ 252.3 Definitions.

For the purposes of this part the following terms, respectively, shall mean:

(a) Operations. All functions, work, and activities in connection with prospecting, exploration, development, mining or processing of mineral resources



and all uses reasonably incident thereto, including roads and other means of access on lands subject to the regulations in this part, regardless of whether said operations take place on or off mining claims.

(b) *Operator.* A person conducting or proposing to conduct operations.

(c) *Person.* Any individual, partnership, corporation, association, or other legal entity.

(d) *Mining claim.* Any unpatented mining claim or unpatented millsite authorized by the United States mining laws of May 10, 1872, as amended (30 U.S.C. 22 et seq.).

(e) *Authorized officer.* The Forest Service officer to whom authority to review and approve operating plans has been delegated.

§ 252.4 Plan of Operations—Notice of Intent—Requirements.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (2) of this section, a notice of intention to operate is required from any person proposing to conduct operations which might cause disturbance of surface resources. Such notice of intention shall be submitted to the District Ranger having jurisdiction over the area in which the operations will be conducted. If the District Ranger determines that such operations will likely cause significant disturbance of surface resources, the operator shall submit a proposed plan of operations to the District Ranger.

(1) The requirements to submit a plan of operations shall not apply: (i) to operations which will be limited to the use of vehicles on existing public roads or roads used and maintained for National Forest purposes; (ii) to individuals desiring to search for and occasionally remove small mineral samples or specimens; (iii) to prospecting and sampling which will not cause significant surface resource disturbance and will not involve removal of more than a reasonable amount of mineral deposit for analysis and study; (iv) to marking and monumenting a mining claim and (v) to subsurface operations which will not cause significant surface resource disturbance.

(2) A notice of intent need not be filed: (i) where a plan of operations is submitted for approval in lieu thereof; (ii) for operations excepted in paragraph (1) of this section from the requirement to file a plan of operations; (iii) for operations which will not involve the use of mechanized earthmoving equipment such as bulldozers or backhoes and will not involve the cutting of trees. Each notice of intent to operate shall provide information sufficient to identify the area involved, the nature of the proposed operations, the route of access to the area of operations and the method of transport. If a notice of intent is filed, the District Ranger will, within 15 days of receipt thereof, notify the operator whether a plan of operations is required.

(b) Any person conducting operations on the effective date of these regulations, who would have been required to submit a plan of operations under § 252.4 (a), may continue operations but shall

within 120 days thereafter submit a plan of operations to the District Ranger having jurisdiction over the area within which operations are being conducted: *Provided, however,* That upon a showing of good cause the authorized officer will grant an extension of time for submission of a plan of operations, not to exceed an additional 6 months. Operations may continue according to the submitted plan during its review, unless the authorized officer determines that the operations are unnecessarily or unreasonably causing irreparable damage to surface resources and advises the operator of those measures needed to avoid such damage. Upon approval of a plan of operations, operations shall be conducted in accordance with the approved plan. The requirement to submit a plan of operations shall not apply: (1) to operations excepted in § 252.4(a); or (2) to operations concluded prior to the effective date of the regulations in this part.

(c) The plan of operations shall include:

(1) The name and legal mailing address of the operators (and claimants if they are not the operators) and their lessees, assigns, or designees.

(2) A map or sketch showing information sufficient to locate the proposed area of operations on the ground, existing and/or proposed roads or access routes to be used in connection with the operations as set forth in § 252.12 and the approximate location and size of areas where surface resources will be disturbed.

(3) Information sufficient to describe or identify the type of operations proposed and how they would be conducted, the type and standard of existing and proposed roads or access routes, the means of transportation used or to be used as set forth in § 252.12, the period during which the proposed activity will take place, and measures to be taken to meet the requirements for environmental protection in § 252.8.

(d) The plan of operations shall cover the requirements set forth in paragraph (c) of this section, as foreseen for the entire operation for the full estimated period of activity: *Provided, however,* That if the development of a plan for an entire operation is not possible at the time of preparation of a plan, the operator shall file an initial plan setting forth his proposed operation to the degree reasonably foreseeable at that time; and shall thereafter file a supplemental plan or plans whenever it is proposed to undertake any significant surface disturbance not covered by the initial plan.

(e) At any time during operations under an approved plan of operations, the authorized officer may ask the operator to furnish a proposed modification of the plan detailing the means of minimizing unforeseen significant disturbance of surface resources. If the operator does not furnish a proposed modification within a time deemed reasonable by the authorized officer, the authorized officer may recommend to his immediate superior that the operator be required to submit a proposed modification of the plan.

The recommendation of the authorized officer shall be accompanied by a statement setting forth in detail the supporting facts and reasons for his recommendations. In acting upon such recommendation, the immediate superior of the authorized officer shall determine (1) whether all reasonable measures were taken by the authorized officer to predict the environmental impacts of the proposed operations prior to approving the operating plan; (2) whether the disturbance is or probably will become of such significance as to require modification of the operating plan in order to meet the requirements for environmental protection specified in § 252.8 and (3) whether the disturbance can be minimized using reasonable means. Lacking such determination that unforeseen significant disturbance of surface resources is occurring or probable and that the disturbance can be minimized using reasonable means, no operator shall be required to submit a proposed modification of an approved plan of operations. Operations may continue in accordance with the approved plan until a modified plan is approved, unless the immediate superior of the authorized officer determines that the operations are unnecessarily or unreasonably causing irreparable injury, loss or damage to surface resources and advises the operator of those measures needed to avoid such damage.

(f) Upon completion of an environmental analysis in connection with each proposed operating plan, the authorized officer will determine whether an environmental statement is required. Not every plan of operations, supplemental plan or modification will involve the preparation of an environmental statement. Environmental impacts will vary substantially depending on whether the nature of operations is prospecting, exploration, development, or processing, and on the scope of operations (such as size of operations, construction required, length of operations and equipment required), resulting in varying degrees of disturbance to vegetative resources, soil, water, air, or wildlife. The Forest Service will prepare any environmental statements that may be required.

§ 252.5 Plan of Operations—Approval.

(a) Operations shall be conducted in accordance with an approved plan of operations, except as provided in section (b) of this section and in § 252.4(a), (b), and (e). A proposed plan of operation shall be submitted to the District Ranger, who shall promptly acknowledge receipt thereof to the operator. The authorized officer shall, within thirty (30) days of such receipt, analyze the proposal, considering the economics of the operation along with the other factors in determining the reasonableness of the requirements for surface resource protection, and:

(1) Notify the operator that he has approved the plan of operations, or

(2) Notify the operator that the proposed operations are such as not to require an operating plan; or

(3) Notify the operator of any changes in or additions to, the plan of operations deemed necessary to meet the purpose of the regulations in this part; or

(4) Notify the operator that the plan is being reviewed, but that more time, not to exceed an additional sixty (60) days, is necessary to complete such review, setting forth the reasons why additional time is needed: *Provided, however,* That days during which the area of operations is inaccessible for inspection shall not be included when computing the sixty (60) day period; or

(5) Notify the operator that the plan cannot be approved until a final environmental statement has been prepared and filed with the Council on Environmental Quality as provided in § 252.4(f).

(6) Pending final approval of the plan of operations, the authorized officer will approve such operations as may be necessary for timely compliance with the requirements of Federal and State laws, insofar as such operations are conducted as to minimize environmental impacts as prescribed by the authorized officer in accordance with the standards contained in § 252.8.

(7) A supplemental plan or plans of operations provided for in § 252.4(d) and modification of an approved operating plan as provided for in § 252.4(e) shall be subject to approval by the authorized officer in the same manner as the initial plan of operations: *Provided, however,* That a modification of an approved plan of operations under § 252.4(e) shall be subject to approval by the immediate superior of the authorized officer in cases where it has been determined that a modification is required.

(8) In the provisions for review of operating plans, the Forest Service will arrange for consultation with appropriate agencies of the Department of the Interior with respect to significant technical questions concerning the character of unique geologic conditions and special exploration and development systems, techniques, and equipment, and with respect to mineral values, mineral resources, and mineral reserves. Further, the operator may request the Forest Service to arrange for similar consultations with appropriate agencies of the U.S. Department of the Interior for a review of operating plans.

§ 252.6 Availability of information to the public.

Except as provided herein, all information and data submitted by an operator pursuant to the regulations in this part shall be available for examination by the public at the Office of the District Ranger in accordance with the provisions of 7 CFR 1.1-1.6 and 35 CFR 200.5-200.10. Specifically identified information and data submitted by the operator as confidential concerning trade secrets or privileged commercial or financial information will not be available for public examination. Information and data to be withheld from public examination may include, but is not limited to, known or estimated outline of the min-

eral deposits and their location, attitude, extent, outcrops, and content, and the known or planned location of exploration pits, drill holes, excavations pertaining to location and entry pursuant to the United States mining laws, and other commercial information which relates to competitive rights of the operator.

§ 252.7 Inspection, noncompliance.

(a) Forest Officers shall periodically inspect operations to determine if the operator is complying with the regulations in this part and an approved plan of operations.

(b) If an operator fails to comply with the regulations or his approved plan of operations and the noncompliance is unnecessarily or unreasonably causing injury, loss or damage to surface resources the authorized officer shall serve a notice of noncompliance upon the operator or his agent in person or by certified mail. Such notice shall describe the noncompliance and shall specify the action to be taken and the time within which such action is to be completed, generally not to exceed thirty (30) days: *Provided, however,* That days during which the area of operations is inaccessible shall not be included when computing the number of days allowed for compliance.

§ 252.8 Requirements for Environmental Protection.

All operations shall be conducted so as, where feasible, to minimize adverse environmental impacts on National Forest surface resources, including the following requirements:

(a) *Air Quality.* Operator shall comply with applicable Federal and State air quality standards, including the requirements of the Clean Air Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1857 et seq.).

(b) *Water Quality.* Operator shall comply with applicable Federal and State water quality standards, including regulations issued pursuant to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1151 et seq.).

(c) *Solid Wastes.* Operator shall comply with applicable Federal and State standards for the disposal and treatment of solid wastes. All garbage, refuse, or waste, shall either be removed from National Forest lands or disposed of or treated so as to minimize, so far as is practicable, its impact on the environment and the forest surface resources. All tailings, dumpage, deleterious materials or substances and other waste produced by operations shall be deployed, arranged, disposed of or treated so as to minimize adverse impact upon the environment and forest surface resources.

(d) *Scenic Values.* Operator shall, to the extent practicable, harmonize operations with scenic values through such measures as the design and location of operating facilities, including roads and other means of access, vegetative screening of operations, and construction of structures and improvements which blend with the landscape.

(e) *Fisheries and Wildlife Habitat.* In addition to compliance with water quality and solid waste disposal standards required by this section, operator shall take all practicable measures to maintain and protect fisheries and wildlife habitat which may be affected by the operations.

(f) *Roads.* Operator shall construct and maintain all roads so as to assure adequate drainage and to minimize or, where practicable, eliminate damage to soil, water, and other resource values. Unless otherwise approved by the authorized officer, roads no longer needed for operations (1) shall be closed to normal vehicular traffic, (2) bridges and culverts shall be removed, (3) cross drains, dips, or water bars shall be constructed, and (4) the road surface shall be shaped to as near a natural contour as practicable and be stabilized.

(g) *Reclamation.* Upon exhaustion of the mineral deposit or at the earliest practicable time during operations, or within 1 year of the conclusion of operations, unless a longer time is allowed by the authorized officer, operator shall, where practicable, reclaim the surface disturbed in operations by taking such measures as will prevent or control on-site and off-site damage to the environment and forest surface resources including:

- (1) Control of erosion and landslides;
- (2) Control of water runoff;
- (3) Isolation, removal or control of toxic materials;
- (4) Reshaping and revegetation of disturbed areas, where reasonably practicable; and
- (5) Rehabilitation of fisheries and wildlife habitat.

(h) Certification or other approval issued by State agencies or other Federal agencies of compliance with laws and regulations relating to mining operations will be accepted as compliance with similar or parallel requirements of these regulations.

§ 252.9 Maintenance during operations, public safety.

During all operations operator shall maintain his structures, equipment, and other facilities in a safe, neat and workmanlike manner. Hazardous sites or conditions resulting from operations shall be marked by signs, fenced or otherwise identified to protect the public in accordance with Federal and State laws and regulations.

§ 252.10 Cession of operations, removal of structures and equipment.

Unless otherwise agreed to by the authorized officer, operator shall remove within a reasonable time following cessation of operations all structures, equipment and other facilities and clean up the site of operations. Other than seasonally, where operations have ceased temporarily, an operator shall file a statement with the District Ranger which includes (1) verification of intent to maintain the structures, equipment and other facilities, (2) the expected reopening date, and (3) an estimate of ex-

tended duration of operations. A statement shall be filed every year in the event operations are not reactivated. Operator shall maintain the operating site, structures, equipment and other facilities in a neat and safe condition during nonoperating periods.

§ 252.11 Prevention and control of fire.

Operator shall comply with all applicable Federal and State fire laws and regulations and shall take all reasonable measures to prevent and suppress fires on the area of operations and shall require his employees, contractors and subcontractors to do likewise.

§ 252.12 Access.

An operator is entitled to access in connection with operations, but no road, trail, bridge, landing area for aircraft, or the like, shall be constructed or improved, nor shall any other means of access, including but not limited to off-road vehicles, be used until the operator has received approval of an operating plan in writing from the authorized officer when required by § 252.4(a). Proposals for construction, improvement or use of such access as part of a plan of operations shall include a description of the type and standard of the proposed means of access, a map showing the proposed route of access, and a description of the means of transportation to be used. Approval of the means of such access as part of a plan of operations shall specify the location of the access route, design standards, means of transportation, and other conditions reasonably necessary to protect the environment and forest surface resources, including measures to protect scenic values and to insure against erosion and water or air pollution.

§ 252.13 Bonds.

(a) Any operator required to file a plan of operations shall, when required by the authorized officer, furnish a bond conditioned upon compliance with § 252.8(g), prior to approval of such plan of operations. In lieu of a bond, the operator may deposit into a Federal depository, as directed by the Forest Service, and maintain therein, cash in an amount equal to the required dollar amount of the bond or negotiable securities of the United States having market value at the time of deposit of not less than the required dollar amount of the bond. A blanket bond covering nationwide or statewide operations may be furnished if the terms and conditions thereof are sufficient to comply with the regulations in this part.

(b) In determining the amount of the bond, consideration will be given to the estimated cost of stabilizing, rehabilitating, and reclaiming the area of operations.

(c) In the event that an approved plan of operations is modified in accordance with § 252.4 (a) and (e) of this part, the authorized officer will review the initial bond for adequacy and, if necessary, will adjust the bond to con-

form to the operations plan as modified.

(d) When reclamation has been completed in accordance with § 252.9(g), the authorized officer will notify the operator that performance under the bond has been completed. *Provided, however,* That when the Forest Service has accepted as completed any portion of the reclamation, the authorized officer shall notify the operator of such acceptance and reduce proportionally the amount of bond thereafter to be required with respect to the remaining reclamation.

§ 252.14 Appeals.

(a) Any operator aggrieved by a decision of the authorized officer in connection with the regulations in this part may file with the authorized officer a written statement setting forth in detail the respects in which the decision complained of is contrary to, or in conflict with, the facts, the law, or the regulations of the Secretary, or is otherwise in error. No such appeal will be considered unless it is filed with the authorized officer within thirty (30) days after the date of notification to the operator of the action or decision complained of. Upon receipt of appellant's statement, the authorized officer shall promptly prepare his own statement explaining his decision and the reasons therefor and forward the statements and record to his immediate superior for review and decision. The decision of the Regional Forester shall be the final administrative appeal decision.

(b) At the time appellant files his written statement of appeal he may request and shall be afforded an opportunity to present his views orally to the reviewing Forest Service officer.

(c) If the reviewing Forest Service officer considers the record inadequate to support a decision on the appeal, he may provide for the production of such additional evidence or information as may be appropriate or may remand the case with appropriate instructions for further action.

(d) The official files of the Forest Service relating to these appeals and any testimony and documents submitted by the parties on which the decision of the authorized officer was based constitute the record in the appeal. The authorized officer shall maintain the record under separate cover and shall certify that it is the record on which his decision was based at the time it is forwarded to his immediate superior for review. The Forest Service shall make the record available to the appellant upon request.

(e) On or before the expiration of forty-five (45) days after his receipt of the record the reviewing officer shall make his decision. *Provided, however,* That if more than forty-five (45) days are required for a decision after the record is received, the reviewing officer shall notify the parties to the appeal and specify the reason for delay. The decisions of reviewing officers shall include (1) a statement of facts, (2) conclusions, and (3) reasons upon which the conclusions are based.

(f) A decision of the authorized officer from which an appeal is taken shall not be automatically stayed by the filing of a statement of appeal. A request for a stay may accompany the statement of appeal, or may be directed to the reviewing officer. The reviewing officer shall promptly rule on requests for stays. The decision of the Regional Forester on requests for stays shall constitute the final administrative appeal decision.

§ 252.15 Operations within national forest wilderness.

(a) The United States mining laws shall extend to each National Forest Wilderness for the period specified in the Wilderness Act and subsequent establishing legislation to the same extent they were applicable prior to the date the Wilderness was designated by Congress as a part of the National Wilderness Preservation System. Subject to valid existing rights no person shall have any right or interest in or to any mineral deposits which may be discovered through prospecting or other information-gathering activity after the less date on which the United States mining laws cease to apply to the specific Wilderness.

(b) Holders of unpatented mining claims validly established on any National Forest Wilderness prior to inclusion of such unit in the National Wilderness Preservation System shall be accorded the rights provided by the United States mining laws as then applicable to the National Forest land involved. Persons locating mining claims in any National Forest Wilderness on or after the date on which said Wilderness was included in the National Wilderness Preservation System shall be accorded the rights provided by the United States mining laws as applicable to the National Forest land involved and subject to provisions specified in the establishing legislation. Persons conducting operations as defined in § 252.3 in National Forest Wilderness shall comply with the regulations in this part. Operations shall be conducted so as to protect National Forest surface resources in accordance with the general purposes of maintaining the National Wilderness Preservation System unimpaired for future use and enjoyment as wilderness and to preserve its wilderness character, consistent with the use of the land for mineral location, exploration, development, drilling, and production and for transmission lines, water lines, telephone lines, and processing operations, including, where essential, the use of mechanized transport, aircraft or motorized equipment.

(c) Persons with valid mining claims wholly within National Forest Wilderness shall be permitted access to such surrounded claims by means consistent with the preservation of National Forest Wilderness which have been or are being customarily used with respect to other such claims surrounded by National Forest Wilderness. No operator shall construct roads across National Forest Wild-

unless authorized in writing by the Forest Supervisor in accordance with

(d) On all mining claims validly established on lands within the National Wilderness Preservation System, the operator shall take all reasonable measures to remove any structures, equipment and other facilities no longer needed for mining purposes in accordance with the provisions in § 252.10 and restore the surface in accordance with the requirements in § 252.3(g)

(e) The title to timber on patented claims validly established after the land was included within the National Wilderness Preservation System remains in the United States, subject to a right to cut and use timber for mining purposes. So much of the mature timber may be cut and used as is needed in the extraction, removal, and beneficiation of the mineral deposits, if needed timber is not otherwise reasonably available. The cutting shall comply with the requirements for sound principles of forest management as defined by the National Forest rules and regulations and set forth in stipulations to be included in the plan of operations, which as a minimum incorporate the following basic principles of forest management:

(1) Harvesting operations shall be so conducted as to minimize soil movement and damage from water runoff; and

(2) Slash shall be disposed of and other precautions shall be taken to minimize damage from forest insects, disease, and fire.

(f) The Chief, Forest Service, shall allow any activity, including prospecting, for the purpose of gathering information about minerals in National Forest Wilderness except that any such activity for gathering information shall be carried on in a manner compatible with the preservation of the wilderness environment as specified in the plan of operations.

(30 Stat. 900) (16 U.S.C. 1131-1136)

PART 293—WILDERNESS-PRIMITIVE AREAS

The regulations of Part 251 were transferred from Part 251 on March 5, 1973 (38 FR 5851). The new Part 293 is further amended by revising §§ 293.13, 293.14, and 293.15. Regulations applicable to activities under the 1872 mining law in National Forest Wilderness now appear in Part 252 rather than Part 293.

Sections 293.13-293.15 are revised to read as follows:

293.13 Access to valid occupancies.

Persons with valid occupancies wholly within National Forest Wilderness shall be permitted access to such surrounded occupancies by means consistent with the preservation of National Forest Wilderness which have been or are being customarily used with respect to other such occupancies surrounded by National Forest Wilderness. The Forest Service will, when appropriate, issue permits which shall prescribe the routes of travel to and from the surrounded occupancies,

the mode of travel, and other conditions reasonably necessary to preserve the National Forest Wilderness.

§ 293.14 Mineral leases and mineral permits.

(a) All laws pertaining to mineral leasing shall extend to each National Forest Wilderness for the period specified in the Wilderness Act or subsequent establishing legislation to the same extent they were applicable prior to the date the Wilderness was designated by Congress as a part of the National Wilderness Preservation System. No person shall have any right or interest in or to any mineral deposits which may be discovered through prospecting or other information-gathering activity after the legal date on which the laws pertaining to mineral leasing cease to apply to the specific Wilderness, nor shall any person after such date have any preference in applying for a mineral lease, license, or permit.

(b) Mineral leases, permits, and licenses covering lands within National Forest Wilderness will contain reasonable stipulations for the protection of the wilderness character of the land consistent with the use of the land for purposes for which they are leased, permitted, or licensed. The Chief, Forest Service, shall specify the conditions to be included in such stipulations.

(c) Permits shall not be issued for the removal of mineral materials commonly known as "common varieties" under the Minerals Act of July 31, 1947, as amended and supplemented (30 U.S.C. 601-604)

§ 293.15 Gathering information about Resources other than Minerals.

(a) The Chief, Forest Service, shall allow any activity, for the purpose of gathering information about resources other than minerals, in National Forest Wilderness, except that any such activity for gathering information shall be carried on in a manner compatible with the preservation of the wilderness environment. Prospecting for minerals or any activity for the purpose of gathering information about minerals in National Forest Wilderness is subject to the regulations in Part 252 of this title.

(b) No overland motor vehicle or other form of mechanical overland transport may be used in connection with any activity for the purpose of gathering information about resources, other than minerals, except as authorized by the Chief, Forest Service.

(c) Any person desiring to use motorized equipment to land aircraft, or to make substantial excavations for the purpose of gathering information about resources, other than minerals, shall apply in writing to the Office of the Forest Supervisor or District Ranger having jurisdiction over the land involved. Excavations shall be considered "substantial" which singularly or collectively exceed 200 cubic feet within any area which can be bounded by a rectangle containing 20 surface acres. Such use or excavation may be authorized by a permit issued by the Forest

Service. Such permits may provide for the protection of National Forest resources, including wilderness values, protection of the public, and restoration of disturbed areas, including the posting of performance bonds.

(d) Prospecting for water resources and the establishment of new reservoirs, water-conservation works, power projects, transmission lines, and other facilities needed in the public interest and the subsequent maintenance of such facilities, all pursuant to section (4)(d)(4)(1) of the Wilderness Act, will be permitted when and as authorized by the President.

(30 Stat. 33, as amended (16 U.S.C. 591); 78 Stat. 900 (16 U.S.C. 1131-1136))

PAUL A. VANDER MYDE,
Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Conservation, Research and
Education.

AUGUST 23, 1974
[FR Doc. 74-19945 Filed 8-27-74; 8:45 am]

**Title 40—Protection of Environment
CHAPTER I—ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION AGENCY
SUBCHAPTER C—AIR PROGRAMS
[FR 248-3]**

PART 52—APPROVAL AND PROMULGATION OF IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

Approval of Plan Revision: West Virginia

On June 28, 1973, the West Virginia Air Pollution Control Commission passed amendments to sub-sections 3.01(b)(1) and 3.02(a), and added a new sub-section entitled 3.02(b) to Regulation X—"To Prevent and Control Air Pollution from the Emission of Sulfur Oxides." These amendments were made following a public hearing in Charleston, West Virginia on March 5, 1973. This revision allows the John E. Amos Plant of Appalachian Power Company to burn not more than 1 percent sulfur coal in a Priority III Region. It also provides clarification to Section 6 of the Regulation—"Reports and Testing."

These amendments constitute a proposed revision to the approved West Virginia Implementation Plan. On January 17, 1974 (39 FR 2188), the public was afforded 30 days to comment on the proposed revision. Comments were received from American Electric Power and Monongahela Power Company. Both sets of comments urged approval of the revision on the general bases that it would not interfere with the attainment and maintenance of national ambient air quality standards and that it was in accordance with EPA's policy of minimizing fuel switching except where primary standards are jeopardized.

An analysis, submitted to EPA by the West Virginia Air Pollution Control Commission, indicates that this revision will not interfere with the attainment or maintenance of the national ambient air quality standards for sulfur dioxide. The Administrator's separate diffusion modeling analysis confirms the West Virginia Air Pollution Control Commission demonstration. Copies of the Adminis-

The Washington Star

Monday, July 28, 1955

Ford's Son Can Talk, Shoot



Quiet in the past, Jack Ford, the president's son, is newly emerging. Traveling with his father, Jack, 23, has started talking to re-

Jack Ford

Monday 9/8/75

Mr. Buchen had to check out some information about Jack Ford -- the following are some of the calls we made:

10:10 David Macdonald (184) 2033

10:15 Secy. Simon

10:20 Ernest Luzania (Deputy Special Agent in Charge)
(Dick Kaiser away two weeks)

10:45 Ernest Luzania

10:50 David Macdonald

11:15 Ernest Luzania

11:16 Mrs. Ford

11:55 Jerry Palmer or Steve Bloomer (612) GR. 3-5444

11:56 Ernest Luzania

12:10 Jack Ford

12:45 David Macdonald

1:50 Gary Everhardt -- in Grand Tetons 343-4621
(Director, NPS)

Deputy Dickinson

2:15 Dickinson called back to say it isn't in his jurisdiction

2:00 John McGuire (Chief of Forest Service) (447-6661)

2:10 Jim Torrence (218) 727-6692
~~Director, Office of Supt. of Superior National Forest~~

Forest Supervisor
Box 338

Duluth, Minn. 55180



2:20 Steve Bloomer

(612) GR 3-5444

2:35 Steve Bloomer

3:10 David Macdonald

4:55 Ernest Luzania

Tuesday 9/9

9:20 Pat Boggs (Secret Service)

5:00 Jim Torrence

5:30 David Macdonald

Wednesday 9/10

2:40 Ursomarso ??

Thursday 9/11

2:35 David Macdonald

Friday 9/12

3:20 Jim Torrence

Monday 9/15

12:15 David Macdonald

Tuesday 9/16

10:20 Jim Torrence

5:25 ~~nes~~ Jim Torrence

6:05 Pat Boggs

Wednesday 9/17

9:15 James Torrence



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 8, 1975

Don,

After review, please hand
to the President.

Thanks.

Philip Buchen



7
file

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 8, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: PHILIP BUCHEN

P.W.B.

After learning that Jack and his friend would be going to the Superior National Forest in Minnesota and talking with you, I contacted Stu Knight. He and I first contacted John R. McGuire, Chief of the Forest Service, and he referred us to James Torrence who is Superintendent of the Superior National Forest and whose office is in Duluth, Minnesota (218-727-6692). He indicated that he would be sure the Ranger Station at Ely, Minnesota did obtain Jack's trip plans and that the information would be made available to the Secret Service Office in Minnesota with a copy to the Washington Office.

He also said that the Rangers along Jack's route would be able to make casual contact with him on each day unless Jack should deviate from the route. Each contact would be reported back to me and if on any day no contact could be made, I would be so advised.

The Forest Service was advised to keep Jack's presence in the Forest confidential and not to make it apparent to Jack that the Rangers were checking on his progress.

We will also be notified if the press in the area picks up the story of Jack's presence or if there are any inquiries from newsmen. However, the fact that he is in the area may now become known because he stopped in Cocotte, Minnesota this afternoon to cash a check and a call came to the Secret Service



here to verify his identity. I will keep you advised of further developments.

To confirm the schedule I gave you, Jack plans to be back in the vicinity of Ely, Minnesota on September 16. He will drive to Minneapolis on the 17th to return the car he borrowed from Steve Bloomer and will be returning to Washington on a NorthWest Airlines flight that night which arrives in Washington about 8:09 p.m.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 8, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: PHILIP BUCHEN

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Jack 782

Monday 9/8/75

Meeting
9/8/75
1:40 p. m.

12:45 Mr. Buchen asked us to have Stu Knight
come here for a meeting at 1:30 p. m.

They met at 1:40 p. m.



Protection
6/15

Monday 9/8/75

12:45 David Macdonald is waiting to hear from you.

**Has a luncheon to attend but we can call the
Treasury operator and he can be reached on his
beeper.**

393-0418



Tuesday 9/16/75

Jack Ford

5:25 Jim Torrence asked me to give you this message:

(218) 727-6692

The President's son and his companion are out of the Boundary Water Canoe Area and they are presently in Bridgeman's Ice Cream Parlor in downtown Ely (it's the local ice cream and hamburger joint -- pretty famous in that part of Minnesota for a chain of ice cream stores).

They will keep their eyes on them and let you know when they leave Ely.

If you need to talk with him he can be reached at home at any time -- please don't hesitate to call.

(218) 724-0459

FTS number

(218) 727-6321



Wednesday 9/17/75

9:15 Jim Torrence called with a little more information.

Jack Ford apparently came out about noon from the Boundary Water Canoe Area -- at a different place than he indicated on his route (he varied the route from what he had on his permit). That's probably the reason they had trouble locating him.

He ate in Ely about 3 p. m. Checked out with the outfitter about 4 p. m. Apparently left Ely about 4:30 p. m. They assume he's on his way back.

Interesting note:

When he got his canoe and stuff from the outfitter, he gave his name as John G. Ford, Logan, Utah; when he checked out with the outfitter, he asked if he could pay with a check and the outfitter said "Sure." The check said John G. Ford, 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, and the outfitter didn't realize until the ranger came back and checked with him to see if it was Jack Ford.



*Ford
Jack*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 30, 1975

Dear Mr. Torrence:

Many thanks for your very helpful assistance during the second and third weeks of September. We are all relieved that the matter turned out so well, and it was reassuring to know that you and your colleagues were on the alert to act if needed.

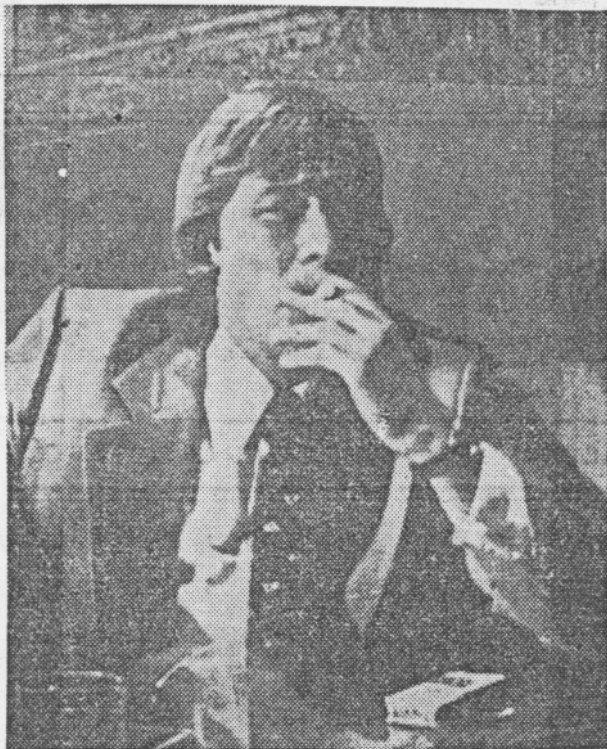
Sincerely,

Philip W. Buchen

Philip W. Buchen
Counsel to the President

Mr. James Torrence
Forest Supervisor
Superior National Forest
Box 338
Duluth, Minnesota 551801





—Associated Press

Jack Ford, smoking an ordinary cigarette, tells his views on marijuana.

Mrs. Ford's Suspicion Confirmed

The trouble with being the President's son, as Jack Ford is finding out, is that just about anything you say gets in the newspapers. Out in Portland, Ore., he told an interviewer he has smoked pot and has at least one

Jack Ford . . .

. . . on campaigning for his father, President Ford: "It's the only thing keeping me in Washington now. I'd like to participate in a



once-in-a-lifetime experience — a national political campaign. There are two avenues you can

Jack Ford Is Frank About Marijuana And Role As Member Of First Family

By WAYNE THOMPSON

PORTLAND, Ore. — Jack Ford has a problem. He is the son of the President of the United States, and he is worried that his lifestyle might conflict with his role as a member of the First Family.

Young Ford, in an interview in Portland, talked candidly about his experiences as a rather typical college student at Utah State University — saying he

Asked if he had ever used any hard drugs or had ever been arrested for using marijuana, Ford answered, "No, not myself personally."

"The drug problem in this country today is not treated properly," he said. "It's basically the same problem we've had with alcohol. The abuse in using these things is the problem."

Young Ford, a graduate last spring in forestry at Utah State, said he felt the nation "is misdirected in trying to identify marijuana in the same category with

"The important thing to me is that I do have friends who use drugs, and I don't think that will exclude them as my friends; yet it doesn't include me as a participant in what they might do," he said.

The younger Ford feels his new role as the son of the President places "serious constraints" on his private life and threatens his mobility and his choices.

"I was back in Washington for most of the summer and I learned that there is

"But then you tell yourself, 'The Secret Service aren't here for me.' It doesn't make any difference what happens to me. But it puts that guy in the White House who has to make those tough decisions at ease to know that there's not going to be some off-the-wall factor of kidnaping or something like that inserted into the decision-making process.

"But you constantly have to remind yourself of who you really are."



Jack Ford

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 1, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: PHIL BUCHEN

FROM: BOBBIE GREENE KILBERG

Bobbie/K

I have checked with the Jamaican consulate, and any individual who enters Jamaica for business purposes must have a visa and a passport. Therefore, it is my recommendation that Jack Ford obtain a regular U. S. passport and an entrance visa for his trip to Jamaica on March 6. It is my understanding that the Jamaica trip is an official business trip for his American employer (a tourist company) and that he will be discussing tourist opportunities with the Jamaica Government Tourist Bureau.

If you wish to handle this personally, please let me know. Otherwise, I will attend to it.



Jack Ford

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 30, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: JACK FORD

FROM: PHILIP BUCHEN *P.*

I reviewed the attached papers on Wednesday when you left them and called Ed Weidenfeld that afternoon to give him my comments.

Let me know if there is anything else I can do in this regard.

Attachment



AMENDED ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION
(Before Acceptance of Subscription to Shares)
OF
YOUTH CARD, INC.

TO: The Recorder of Deeds, D.C.
Washington, D.C.

We, the undersigned natural persons of the age of twenty-one years or more, acting as incorporators of a corporation under Title 29, Chapter 9 of the Code of Laws of the District of Columbia, adopt the following Amended Articles of Incorporation for such corporation before acceptance of subscription to shares:

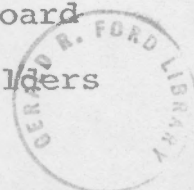
FIRST: The name of the corporation is YOUTH CARD, INC.

SECOND: The period of its duration is perpetual.

THIRD: The aggregate number of shares of all classes of stock in which the corporation is authorized to issue is 10,000, divided into two (2) classes of common stock. The designation of each class, the number of shares of each class, and the par value of the shares, are as follows:

<u>Number of Shares</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>Par Value</u>
5,000	A	\$.10
5,000	B	\$.10

FIFTH: The classes of shares are to be alike in every respect, with the same rights, privileges, and liabilities, except that the Class A shareholders shall have the right to elect a number of Directors equal to the number of members of the Board of Directors divided by two, plus one. The Class B shareholders



shall have the right to elect the remainder of the Board of Directors.

SIXTH: A majority of the shareholders of each class shall approve the issue of shares of any class except that the initial issue at the organizational meeting shall be approved by the Board of Directors.

SEVENTH: The corporation will not commence business until at least ONE THOUSAND AND 00/100 DOLLARS (\$1,000.00) has been received by it as consideration for issuance of shares.

EIGHTH: The address, including street and number, of the initial registered office of corporation is 1701 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Suite 404, Washington, D.C. 20006, and the name of the initial registered agent at such address is Edward L. Weidenfeld.

NINTH: The number of directors constituting the initial Board of Directors is three (3) and the names and addresses, including street and number, of the persons who are to serve as directors until the first annual meeting of shareholders or until their successors are elected and shall qualify are:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>
Edward L. Weidenfeld	1701 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. Suite 404 Washington, D.C. 20006
Regina Early	1701 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. Suite 404 Washington, D.C. 20006
Nancy Stiles	1701 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. Suite 404 Washington, D.C. 20006

TENTH: The name and address, including street and number, of each incorporator is:



<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>
Edward L. Weidenfeld	1701 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. Suite 404 Washington, D.C. 20006
Regina Early	1701 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. Suite 404 Washington, D.C. 20006
Nancy Stiles	1701 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. Suite 404 Washington, D.C. 20006

DATED: June , 1976

Edward L. Weidenfeld, Incorporator

Regina Early, Incorporator

Nancy Stiles, Incorporator



SHAREHOLDERS AGREEMENT

AGREEMENT made as of June , 1976, by and between JACK FORD ("Ford") and STEPHEN M. ADLER ("Adler"), hereinafter referred to as "Party" and "Parties."

WHEREAS, the Parties have caused a corporation known as YOUTH CARD, INC. ("Youth Card") to be incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia; and

WHEREAS, the Parties have caused the Incorporators of Youth Card to file Amended Articles of Incorporation, providing for two (2) classes of stock; and

WHEREAS, the Parties desire to promote their mutual interests and the interest of Youth Card by imposing certain restrictions and obligations on the shares of Youth Card;

NOW THEREFORE, the Parties mutually agree as follows:

1. During the lives of the Parties, neither Party shall donate, give, devise, bequeath, pledge, assign, hypothecate or otherwise encumber any or all of his shares in Youth Card in any manner to any person or entity not a party to this Agreement without first obtaining the written consent of the other Party.
2. During the lives of the Parties, neither Party shall sell or otherwise transfer for value any or all of his shares in Youth Card in any manner to any person or entity not a party to this Agreement, hereinafter referred to as "transferee," without first offering to the other Party a "right of first refusal" as defined herein.
3. "Right of first refusal" means that the Party wishing to transfer for value any or all of his shares in Youth Card, hereinafter referred to as "transferring Party," shall first obtain a



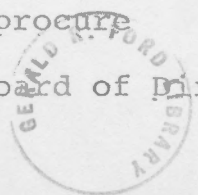
bona fide offer as defined herein from a transferee and shall then offer the same number of shares to the other Party in writing on the same terms and conditions as are contained in the bona fide offer, together with a copy of the bona fide offer. The other Party shall have the option of accepting such offer from the transferring Party within ninety (90) days ("option period") from and including the date on which the other Party receives the transferring Party's offer, by giving written notice of acceptance. The other Party's right to accept such offer shall apply only to the exact number of shares provided for in the bona fide offer.

In the event the other Party does not accept such offer from transferring Party within the option period, transferring Party may accept the bona fide offer, provided the transferee, number of shares, and terms and conditions of bona fide offer remain the same as in the copy of the bona fide offer transmitted to the other Party.

4. "Bona fide offer" means a written offer by a transferee to acquire shares in Youth Card from transferring Party for value, signed by the transferee. Every bona fide offer shall contain a provision that the transferee shall execute a Shareholders Agreement substantially similar to this Agreement in order to perfect his interest in the subject shares.

5. Any notices required or permitted hereunder shall be made in writing and delivered by hand or registered mail to the address of the Parties listed herein. Each Party shall promptly notify the other in writing of any change in the address to which notices should be sent.

6. The Parties shall use their best efforts to procure ratification of the Agreement by YOUTH CARD's first Board of Directors



elected at the organizational meeting.

7. This Agreement shall be effective upon the issuance of forty (40) shares of Class A stock of Youth Card to Ford in consideration for ONE HUNDRED AND 00/100 DOLLARS (\$100.00) per share and issuance to Adler of sixty (60) shares of Class B stock of Youth Card in consideration for ONE HUNDRED AND 00/100 DOLLARS (\$100.00) per share. A majority of the shareholders of each class shall approve the issue of any further shares of any class.

8. The Parties shall cause to be affixed to any and all stock certificates of Youth Card issued to them a notice that all shares represented by such certificates are subject to the terms of the Securities Act of 1933, and to the terms of this Agreement, and that a copy of this Agreement shall be on file at the registered office of Youth Card.

9. This Agreement shall be binding upon and shall inure to the benefit of the Parties, their legal representatives, successors, assigns, heirs, administrators and executors.

10. No waiver, modification or termination of this Agreement shall be valid unless in writing signed by the Parties hereto.

11. This Agreement shall be interpreted and construed in accordance with the laws of the District of Columbia.

12. Any dispute arising under this Agreement shall be resolved in arbitration in Washington, D.C., under the rules of the American Arbitration Association then pertaining, and judgment upon the award rendered by the arbitrator(s) shall be entered in any Court having competent jurisdiction thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have signed this Agreement the date first written above.



Jack Ford
Address:

Stephen M. Adler
Address:



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 13, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: DICK CHENEY

FROM: PHIL BUCHEN *P.*

Attached is a copy of my memorandum of July 9 to the President which discussed the treatment of the payment of campaign travel expenses by the President for Jack and Susan. We are now in compliance with the reporting requirements of the election laws. Barry Roth is coordinating with Dorothy Downton and the PFC to insure compliance.

cc: Dorothy Downton



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 9, 1976

clerical

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: PHIL BUCHEN *P.*

SUBJECT: Candidate's Report of Receipt
and Expenditures

Attached is the monthly Report of Receipts and Expenditures which you are required to file with the FEC by July 10. The report was prepared by my office in conjunction with the PFC General Counsel. In order to simplify the reporting requirements, the PFC will reimburse you for expenditures you made for campaign travel by Jack and Susan. Other than for these travel expenditures, it is my understanding that you have neither received any contributions nor made any expenditures on behalf of your candidacy in June.

The amended election laws permit you to spend directly or contribute to the PFC up to \$50,000 of your personal funds in connection with your campaign for nomination. Expenditures must be reported by you and they count against the PFC's primary spending ceiling. Contributions from you to the PFC are reported separately by the PFC and are not included in this report.

Recommendation

That you sign the attached report.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 13, 1976

Barry,

Mr. Buchen would like a
prompt response, please.

shirley



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 8, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR:

PHIL BUCHEN
DOROTHY DOWNTON

FROM:

DICK CHENEY

It's my understanding the President has paid personally for Jack Ford's political travel.

You need to check to see whether or not that needs to be reported.

I believe there's a requirement that each candidate has to report any expenditures he has made on his own behalf, and you want to make certain we're in compliance.

THE WHITE HOUSE


WASHINGTON

January 18, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR:

DOUGLAS BENNETT

FROM:

PHILIP W. BUCHEN 

You have asked my views on the application, if any, of 5 U.S.C. Sec. 3110 to appointment by the President of his son to serve as a member of an advisory committee to a Federal Government agency. The appointment involves only attendance at, and participation in, meetings of the Committee which occur a few times a year, and it involves no pay for services but only reimbursement of travel expenses.

It is my opinion that the statute prohibiting appointments of close relatives to positions in an agency over which the appointing official has jurisdiction or control was not intended to apply to this situation. Although an advisory committee may be part of an executive agency, it is unlikely that service of a merely advisory nature on a committee at its occasional meetings, for no compensation constitutes holding of a "position in an agency" within the meaning of the statute. This view is supported by the provision in the statute precluding payment of compensation which an individual appointed in violation of its other provisions would otherwise receive. This appears to be the only consequence of making an appointment contrary to the statute, and it is a consequence inapplicable to the situation in question.

U. S. FORD LIB