

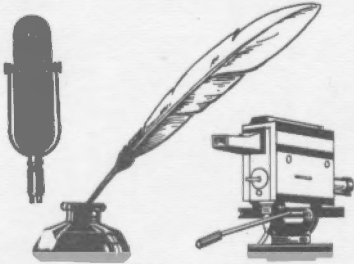
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CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

--FOR RELEASE AT 12 NOON THURSDAY--

April 8, 1971

Congressman Gerald R. Ford today urged favorable committee action on his bill or identical bills to ban the unregulated dumping of any materials into the oceans and the Great Lakes.

Ford made his plea in a statement filed with the Joint Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife and Oceanography of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. The subcommittee currently is considering a number of ocean dumping bills.

Ford's bill would ban the dumping of any material into the oceans and the Great Lakes while giving the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency the authority to issue dumping permits when, in his judgment, the dumping would "not unreasonably degrade or unreasonably endanger human health, welfare, or amenities, or the marine environment, ecological systems, or economic potentialities."

Violators of Ford's proposed Marine Protection Act of 1971 would be subject to a \$50,000 fine or a year in jail. Each day of continuing wilful violations would be a separate offense.

In his statement to the subcommittee Ford declared:

"There are environmental problems that are far more critical than ocean dumping. But there is no time better than the present for acknowledging that the current level of ocean dumping is creating serious environmental damage in some areas.

"We should recognize now that the volume of wastes dumped in the ocean is increasing rapidly.

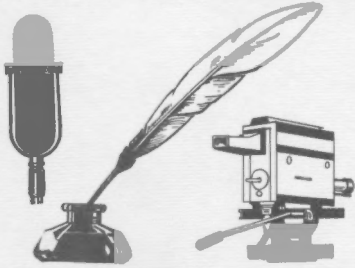
"We should warn ourselves now that a vast new influx of wastes is likely to occur as municipalities and industries look to the ocean as a convenient spot to dump their wastes.

"We should view with alarm now the trends indicating that ocean dumping could become a major, nationwide environmental problem.

"We must act now to safeguard our basic environmental balance by banning unregulated dumping of any materials into the oceans and by strictly limiting the ocean disposal of any materials harmful to the environment."

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U. S. HOUSE
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REPUBLICAN POLICY COMMITTEE

REP. JOHN J. RHODES, (R.-ARIZ.) CHAIRMAN • 1616 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING • R. TELEPHONE 225-6168

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92nd Congress
First Session

July 20, 1971
Statement Number 6

HOUSE REPUBLICAN POLICY COMMITTEE STATEMENT

ON H.R. 9727, A BILL TO CONTROL THE DUMPING OF HARMFUL WASTE
MATERIALS INTO AMERICA'S COASTAL AND OFFSHORE WATERS

The House Republican Policy Committee urges the immediate consideration and passage of H.R. 9727, a bill to control the dumping of harmful waste materials into America's coastal and offshore waters.

In February of 1971, President Nixon forwarded to the Congress a comprehensive and wide-ranging action program to save and enhance the Nation's environment. Recognizing that the problem of ocean pollution required immediate resolution, the President recommended (1) a national policy banning unregulated ocean dumping of all materials and placing strict limits on ocean disposal of any materials harmful to the environment, and (2) legislation requiring permission of the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency for any materials to be dumped into the oceans, estuaries, or Great Lakes and authorizing the Administrator to ban dumping of wastes which are dangerous to the marine ecosystem.

H.R. 9727 incorporates these Administration recommendations. Two additional provisions are contained in H.R. 9727, as reported by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries: Title II authorizes a \$6 million research program on the effects of ocean dumping; and Title III authorizes the establishment of a system of marine sanctuaries.

(over)

H.R. 9727 provides the controls necessary to prevent further degradation of the oceans. Passage of the bill represents the culmination of a major aspect of the President's campaign to save and enhance our surroundings.

To protect our oceans and coastal waters for the use and enjoyment of future generations, the House Republican Policy Committee urges the prompt consideration and passage of H.R. 9727.



CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

--FOR RELEASE AT 12 NOON EDT WEDNESDAY--
July 21, 1971

Rep. Gerald R. Ford and all other Michigan Republicans in the House today introduced a bill aimed at speeding the development of automobile anti-pollution devices by allowing car manufacturers to work together on them.

The bill introduced by Ford and co-sponsored by the 11 other Michigan GOP congressmen is identical with a bill introduced in the U.S. Senate July 12 by Sen. Robert P. Griffin.

The auto manufacturers now are working independently of each other in an effort to meet Federal auto engine clean air standards set for 1975-76 by the 1970 Clean Air Act Amendments.

Under a court consent decree issued in 1969, the auto companies are barred from sharing car engine anti-pollution research discoveries and developments with each other.

The Griffin-Ford bill would have the effect of setting aside this consent decree on a temporary basis. It would amount to a carefully circumscribed exemption from the antitrust laws, applicable only to development of auto engine emission control devices.

United Auto Workers President Leonard Woodcock has endorsed this objective. Woodcock has urged the Justice Department to permit sharing by automotive companies of their auto engine anti-pollution progress, but the Justice Department has rejected his proposal.

Said Woodcock in a letter to Attorney General John Mitchell: "There should not be competition in such vital areas as safety and pollution control. There should not be added profit for those who can best cut corners and save in these areas. Every car should be as safe and clean as possible at the lowest possible cost. The labor of a human being is not an element of competition, neither should the health and safety of the public be one."

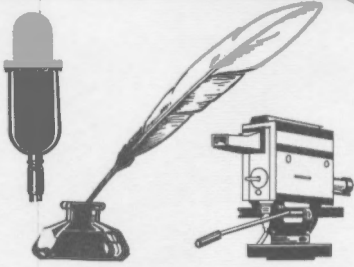
Ford said the competition among the auto companies in the development of anti-pollution devices involves costly duplication that "makes no sense whatever."

He said 1975 seems far away but that car designs for 1975 must be locked up about one year from now.

"Meantime," Ford said, "It seems doubtful the automobile manufacturers can meet the Federal emission standards set by Congress in the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1970 as long as they have to work independently of each other on this problem. To me it does not make sense to force the car companies to work in ignorance of each other's research on the air pollution problem. We want that problem solved as quickly and as economically as possible, for the good of the American people. If antitrust laws stand in the way of doing this, then we must enact an exemption from this law in this particular instance."

Some of the auto manufacturers presently are hopeful of meeting the 1975 emission standards for hydrocarbons and carbon monoxide set under the 1970 Clean Air Act Amendments. But none of them sees much chance of meeting the 1976 standard for oxides of nitrogen.

Said Ford: "Congress has given the auto manufacturers a tough deadline to meet. Congress should help them meet that deadline. Otherwise the chances are we will just have to extend the deadline, and I fail to see what good that would accomplish."



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U. S. HOUSE
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REPUBLICAN POLICY COMMITTEE

REP. JOHN J. RHODES, (R.-ARIZ.) CHAIRMAN • 1616 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING • TELEPHONE 225-6168

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92nd Congress
First Session

October 26, 1971
Statement Number 12

HOUSE REPUBLICAN POLICY COMMITTEE STATEMENT ON H.R. 10729,
THE ENVIRONMENTAL PESTICIDE CONTROL ACT OF 1971

The House Republican Policy Committee urges the enactment of H.R. 10729, the Environmental Pesticide Control Act of 1971.

H.R. 10729 provides an effective system for the control of the manufacture, distribution and use of pesticides. While providing for the protection and enhancement of our environment, the bill recognizes the need for farmers and ranchers to provide the general public with safe, reasonably-priced food and fiber, and the necessity for protecting public health against a host of pests.

The key provisions of H.R. 10729 are:

- (1) the establishment of a coordinated Federal-State administrative system to control the application of pesticides, the Federal Government to set nationwide program standards, the States to certify and supervise pesticide applications;
- (2) expanded research and monitoring to find new and better methods and materials for controlling pests; and
- (3) revision of administrative procedures for pesticide registration, cancellation or suspension.

H.R. 10729, responding to and reflecting the recommendations of the Nixon Administration, represents a major advance in the protection of our environment while balancing the necessary and lawful use of pesticides for agricultural, public health and animal disease control. The House Republican Policy Committee strongly supports its passage.



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REPUBLICAN POLICY COMMITTEE

REP. JOHN J. RHODES, (R.-ARIZ.) CHAIRMAN • 1616 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING • TELEPHONE 225-6168

92nd Congress
Second Session

February 29, 1972
Statement Number 2

HOUSE REPUBLICAN POLICY COMMITTEE STATEMENT ON H.R. 11021,

THE NOISE CONTROL ACT OF 1972

The House Republican Policy Committee supports the passage of H.R. 11021, the Noise Control Act of 1972.

In February of 1971, President Nixon forwarded to the Congress recommendations to "provide a method for measurably reducing major noise sources, while preserving to State and local governments the authority to deal with their particular noise problems." In furtherance of the President's program, H.R. 11021, has been reported by the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. The proposed legislation would expand and coordinate Federal efforts to control the emission of noise detrimental to the health and welfare of the American people.

The Environmental Protection Agency is given the primary responsibility for implementing the legislation. Its functions would include:

- 1) The development and dissemination of information on noise and its effects on health and welfare,
- 2) the identification and determination of standards for major sources of noise, such as construction equipment, transportation equipment and equipment powered by internal combustion engines,
- 3) the establishment of labeling requirements for designated products or classes of products, and
- 4) the coordination of Federal efforts relating to noise research and control.

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Recognizing that centralized administration and enforcement of local noise limits would be unmanageable, local units of government retain the power to determine and enforce noise abatement and control levels. Federal action is limited to identification of noise sources and promulgation of feasible noise standards for specific products.

H.R. 11021, the Noise Control Act of 1972, provides for that degree of noise abatement and control which is appropriate and adequate at this time. It represents a comprehensive and effective approach to the growing problem of noise detrimental to the human environment. The House Republican Policy Committee urges its passage.



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REP. JOHN J. RHODES, (R.-ARIZ.) CHAIRMAN • 1616 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING • TELEPHONE 225-6168

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92nd Congress
Second Session

March 21, 1972
Statement Number 3

HOUSE REPUBLICAN POLICY COMMITTEE STATEMENT ON H. R. 11396, THE FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1972

The House Republican Policy Committee supports the passage of
H. R. 11896, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972.

Recognizing the tragic scope of the Nation's water pollution problems--
a Potomac River "unsafe to touch"--Lake Erie, a "Dead Sea"--the Hudson River
reaching pollution levels 170 times the established safe limits--and responding
to President Nixon's urgent call for a massive and multi-pronged attack against
the ever-increasing devastation of our environment, the House Public Works
Committee has reported a comprehensive water pollution control bill designed
"to restore and maintain the chemical, physical and biological integrity of
the Nation's waters."

The stated policies of H. R. 11896 are to prohibit the discharge of
toxic pollutants in toxic amounts, provide financial assistance to communities
to construct waste treatment facilities, increase research and development,
expand regional and basin planning and management programs, and improve adminis-
trative procedures of water pollution control programs. These policies, if
implemented, would require major commitments of Federal funds, a four year
estimate of \$24.5 billion.

(over)

Principal provisions of the proposed legislation are:

(1) Not later than January 1, 1976, effluent limitations from point sources, other than publicly owned treatment works, shall require the application of the best practical control technology currently available, and publicly owned treatment works shall achieve effluent limitations based upon secondary treatment not later than January 1, 1976, and provide for the best practical waste treatment technology to be employed not later than January 1, 1981;

(2) Promulgation by the Environmental Protection Agency of effluent standards for toxic pollutants and pretreatment standards to be met prior to the introduction of pollutants into publicly owned treatment works;

(3) For new sources of pollution, the Environmental Protection Agency shall promulgate Federal standards to effect the greatest degree of effluent reduction achievable by the best available demonstrated control methods;

(4) Authorization of \$18 billion in Federal assistance--distributed upon the basis of need--for construction of publicly owned waste treatment works, including sewage collection systems, for fiscal years 1973-1975, and authorization of \$2.75 billion to reimburse States and municipalities for the unpaid Federal share of the cost of approved publicly owned treatment works constructed after 1956;

(5) A \$462 million authorization for research, development and training;

(6) A seven-fold increase--to \$135 million--in grants to expand and improve State water pollution control programs.

(7) A requirement of user charges to be paid to, and for the use of, the operating agency (a) to assure that recipients of waste treatment services pay their shares of the costs of operation, maintenance, and expansion of waste treatment facilities, and (b) for payment by industrial users of that portion of the Federal share of the cost of construction of publicly owned treatment works which is allocable to the treatment of their waste;

(8) Programs totalling \$550 million to assist area-wide waste treatment management; and

(9) Measures to facilitate, strengthen and streamline enforcement of control requirements, including a Federal-State permits system for discharge.

H. R. 11896 represents a substantial commitment to the protection and enhancement of our surroundings; its new and far-reaching programs will make possible giant strides in the campaign to strengthen, expand and accelerate the Nation's water pollution control efforts. The House Republican Policy Committee urges its passage.



U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

REPUBLICAN POLICY COMMITTEE

REP. JOHN J. RHODES, (R.-ARIZ.) CHAIRMAN • 1616 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING • TELEPHONE 225-6168

93rd Congress
First Session

April 9, 1973
Statement #5

HOUSE REPUBLICAN POLICY COMMITTEE STATEMENT ON H.R. 3298,
A BILL TO RESTORE THE RURAL WATER AND WASTE DISPOSAL GRANTS
PROGRAM ADMINISTERED BY THE FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

The House Republican Policy Committee supports President Nixon's veto of H.R. 3298, a bill to restore the Farmers Home Administration rural water and sewer grant program.

The action of the House on this bill will provide another public test of the President's policy of controlling government spending by eliminating overlapping government services, a policy designed to save all Americans from the twin scourges of inflation and higher taxes.

H.R. 3298 purports to mandate the expenditure of approximately \$120 million in water and waste grants through the Farmers Home Administration in Fiscal Year 1973 and up to \$330 million annually each year thereafter. The President has outlined effective alternatives to the mandatory spending which would be imposed by this bill. First, a portion of the \$5 billion in grants for waste disposal facilities funded through the Environmental Protection Agency during FY 1973 and FY 1974 is available to small towns. Second, the President has announced his intention to use the Rural Development Insurance Fund to provide qualified rural communities with low interest insured loans for sewer purposes. In addition, the President has pointed out that the FY 1974 budget

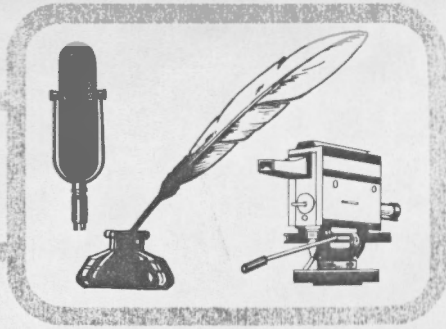
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provides \$345 million in Rural Development Act loan funds for water supply systems in rural areas.

Rural development statutes currently authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make grants and loans for water and waste disposal systems and grants for comprehensive area long-range water and sewer planning. Since its enactment eight years ago, the program this bill proposes to mandate has been duplicated by other Federal assistance efforts. Under the Clean Water Act, for example, communities may obtain more advantageous grants for construction of waste treatment plants. Also, water systems may be financed from shared federal revenues appropriately distributed by state and local determination. In addition, the Farmers Home Administration loan program is available to those communities unable otherwise to obtain necessary financing for construction or repair of water systems.

In the interests of maintaining a sane fiscal policy and a sound economy, the House Republican Policy Committee supports President Nixon's veto of H.R. 3293.



CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--
April 11, 1973

Statement by Rep. Gerald R. Ford

I approve of the Environmental Protection Agency decision to give the auto industry a one-year delay in meeting the 1975 anti-pollution standards.

This is a decision which is in the best interests of the consumer. It would have been most unwise to foist untested and highly expensive catalytic converters on the auto-buying public simply to be able to say we had met the deadline.

As for Ralph Nader's charge that the Administration sold out to the automobile manufacturers, this is nothing short of ridiculous. There is absolutely no basis for such a charge. It is the public which would have had to pay for unwise insistence on the 1975 deadline, not the auto manufacturers.

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