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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

June 7, 1976

ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR:

FRANK G. ZARB

FROM:

JAMES E. CONNOR *JEC*

SUBJECT:

Natural Gas Legislation

The President reviewed your memorandum of May 28 on the above subject and approved the following:

Option 2 - Defer public announcement of a position  
on the bill at this time and work to amend  
the bill on the Senate floor or in the House.

The following notation was also made:

"Meet with Leaders"

Please follow-up with appropriate action.

cc: Dick Cheney  
Jerry Jones

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

June 4, 1976

*Option #2  
Meet with LHR*

MR PRESIDENT:

Natural Gas Legislation

On May 28 Frank Zarb prepared the attached memorandum concerning Natural Gas Legislation. Staffing of this memo resulted in the following recommendations and comments:

- Phil Buchen - Recommends Option 2.
- Jim Cannon - Concurs with memo but recommended no specific option.
- Jim Lynn - Prepared detailed comments on this subject including recommendation to meet with Congressional Leaders before deciding next steps. See TAB A.
- Max Friedersdorf - "Lean towards Option 2, but recommend no Presidential decision until meeting with GOP Leaders."
- Jack Marsh - Recommends Option 2.
- Brent Scowcroft - Push for Option 2 - meet with Congressional Leaders - Detailed Comments see TAB B.
- Bill Seidman - Recommends Option 2 and Congressional Meeting - Additional comments TAB C.
- Alan Greenspan - Detailed comments see TAB D.

Jim Connor



## FEDERAL ENERGY ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20461

May 28, 1976

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: FRANK G. ZARB 

SUBJECT: NATURAL GAS LEGISLATION

BACKGROUND

As indicated to you last week, the Senate Commerce Committee has approved a new natural gas pricing bill (S. 3422) in an effort to break the House-Senate impasse on such legislation. The bill was approved in Committee by an 18-1 vote and has considerable bipartisan support (Senators Pearson, Stevenson, Hollings, Fannin, Brooks, and Stevens are among its sponsors).

MAJOR PROVISIONS OF THE BILL

In general, the bill is an improvement over current regulations, but is less acceptable than the Pearson-Bentsen bill (S. 2310) that passed the Senate last year and the Krueger bill that failed by 3 votes in the House in February. The major provisions of this new bill are:

- Establishes an initial base rate of \$1.60/mcf for all new onshore gas (compared to current FPC base rate of about \$0.52/mcf), which is adjusted quarterly to reflect inflation, and ends all regulation for new onshore gas after 7 years.
- Establishes an initial base rate for new offshore gas of \$1.35/mcf, adjusts this initial rate quarterly at the rate of inflation, and provides for a revision -- but not termination -- of offshore ceiling price regulation every 5 years.
- Leaves the intrastate gas market unregulated.
- Continues to regulate both onshore and offshore old gas.

- ° Contains several other provisions dealing with agricultural priorities, regulation of synthetic gas, conversion of natural gas boiler fuel use, and incremental pricing to boiler fuel users. The bill does not contain any of the short-term emergency measures to alleviate curtailments requested by the Administration or encompassed in S. 2310.

ANALYSIS OF THE BILL

As indicated in Table 1, the bill would result in significantly greater natural gas production in 1985 than would occur under current regulations, but less than with S. 2310 or the Krueger bill.

Table 1  
Natural Gas Production Estimates

<u>Bill</u>	<u>1985 Production (Tcf)</u>
Present Regulations	17.9
S. 2310	23.0
Krueger	22.3
S. 3422	21.3

Most of the increased production would flow into the interstate market and could reduce significantly expected curtailments and shortages. However, although the gap between interstate and intrastate prices will be narrowed, some market distortions will remain. Our review of the other aspects of the bill shows a need for some technical amendments to make the bill more workable. However, with the exception of a possible desire for higher base prices onshore and offshore and assurance of eventual deregulation offshore, the bill is reasonably close to the Pearson-Bentsen bill you indicated you could accept a few months ago.

PROGNOSIS FOR THE BILL

It appears that the bill has broad support (including some conservatives), and is likely to pass the Senate with few changes. While it is also possible that the bill could pass the House in a similar form, liberal members of the House will try to lower the allowable price and extend regulations to the intrastate market, and it is likely that the bill will be changed.

## OPTIONS

The bill is currently held together by a fragile coalition of liberals and a few conservatives, with support from both sides of the aisle. Major modifications to the bill are likely to break apart this coalition. It is also likely that if this bill is not enacted, there will be no natural gas legislation enacted by this Congress. Thus, the basic decision will be whether to accept this bill largely as is or to give up on this legislation. The major options are:

Option 1. Announce Administration support for the bill in substantially its current form.

- Pro:
- Would galvanize bipartisan support to assure Senate passage and enhance chances for success in the House.
  - Could be politically popular.
  - Would support a reasonably good bill that could alleviate future natural gas problems.
- Con:
- Early support may not be necessary to assure passage and could limit flexibility later.
  - Support at this time may be considered as a point of departure by the House from which to bargain.
  - Would represent a shift from support of Pearson-Bentsen.
  - Premature support could subject Administration to criticism by conservative members of Congress and the gas industry, which may ultimately accept bill, but only after all avenues are pursued.

Option 2. Defer public announcement of a position on the bill at this time, and work to amend the bill on the Senate floor or in the House. The following are possible amendments:

- ° Raise the initial price.
- ° Shorten the time frame for achieving onshore deregulation from 7 years to 3-5 years.
- ° Phase out regulations for offshore gas over a 5-7 year period.
- ° Other technical amendments, including deletion of troublesome boiler fuel restrictions.

- Pro:
- By withholding announcement of support, maximum flexibility is preserved along with greater bargaining strength with the House.
  - Allows possibility for making the bill more acceptable.
  - Preserves philosophical position with conservatives.
- Con:
- Lack of support could jeopardize bill's chances in the House.
  - Major modifications to the bill could break apart the coalition.

If Option 2 is chosen, the following strategy in the Senate may be desirable:

1. Indicate that the current bill is inadequate because onshore deregulation is too slow, deregulation of offshore gas is at best uncertain, and the ceiling prices are too low.
2. Seek amendments to S. 3422 to make it correspond to the Pearson-Bentsen bill (S. 2310).
3. If unsuccessful in amending the bill to correspond to S. 2310, seek amendments to improve the bill as indicated in Option 2 (while recognizing that amendments could destroy coalition of support).
4. If unsuccessful with these amendments, withhold support and seek better bill on the House side (although a better bill would be hard to achieve in the House).

Option 3. Announce opposition to the bill and intention to veto if passed in its present form.

- Pro:
- Maintains stance on Pearson-Bentsen and strict conservative support.
  - If a decision is ultimately made to veto the bill, an early indication may be helpful to sustain the veto.
- Con:
- Puts President in a veto posture, since this bill is likely to pass, and could mean no natural gas bill this year if veto is sustained.

The bill and the options outlined above have been reviewed by your advisers. All agree that the bill has substantial merit if it is the best we can expect from the Congress this year. Several agencies (e.g., Interior, HUD and ERDA) agree with Option 1. Others (e.g., FEA and CEA) lean towards Option 2, but not at the expense of breaking apart the coalition of Senators supporting the bill.

Before making your decision on which course of action to adopt, we recommend:

- That you meet with Senators Pearson, Stevens, Fannin, Bellmon, Hansen, Bartlett, and Tower so that you may have the benefit of their views on how best to handle this legislation.
- That following this meeting you meet with your advisers to get their detailed positions.





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

JUN 3 - 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT  
FROM: PAUL O'NEILL *Ohneil*  
SUBJECT: Senate Compromise Gas Legislation (S. 3422)

Background

The Congress has been considering the Administration proposal for decontrol of new natural gas production for several years. During this period:

- ° natural gas production has declined by 12% over the last 3 years, with curtailments becoming more frequent.
- ° the interstate price of gas as established by FPC is 52¢ per thousand cubic feet (mcf).
- ° intrastate gas prices and production have increased with prices in Louisiana and Texas recently being \$1.90/mcf.

Last year the Senate passed the Pearson/Bentsen bill by a vote of 50-45 which provided for immediate deregulation of new gas onshore with new offshore gas being deregulated after five years. This bill was opposed by Senators Stevens, Hollings and others. Congressman Krueger sponsored a House bill similar to the Senate bill, but it failed by a vote of 205-201. Instead, the House passed the Smith bill under the leadership of Chairman Dingell that expands regulation to new intrastate gas while exempting independent producers from price controls.

More recently Senators Pearson, Hollings, Fannin, Stevenson, and Bellmon have sponsored a compromise natural gas bill that:

- ° establishes an initial ceiling of \$1.60/mcf for all new onshore gas and ends all regulation for new onshore gas after 7 years.

- establishes an initial base rate for new offshore gas of \$1.35/mcf and provides for a revision -- but not termination -- of offshore ceiling price regulation every 5 years.
- leaves the intrastate gas market unregulated.
- continues to regulate both onshore and offshore old gas.
- gives producing States authority to establish lower prices.
- contains several other provisions dealing with agricultural priorities, regulation of synthetic gas, conversion of natural gas boiler fuel use, and incremental pricing to boiler fuel users. The bill does not contain any of the short-term emergency measures to alleviate curtailments requested by the Administration or encompassed in S. 2310.

This proposal is now scheduled for floor action the week of June 7.

#### Assessment - Compromise Senate Bill

Our assessment of the bill is significantly better than the present FPC regulated price of 52¢/mcf but not as attractive as the earlier Pearson/Bentsen decontrol bill. Specifically, we believe the Senate compromise bill, if enacted, would result in:

- an improvement over present FPC price regulations.
- relatively small near-term (through 1980) increases in interstate supplies, thus providing minimal relief for anticipated curtailments. The prices in the bill are not high enough to attract intrastate gas into the interstate system.
- increased overall production for interstate use during the 1980's especially after 1982 when onshore decontrol occurs.
- ultimate decontrol onshore but not offshore.
- gradual price increases to consumers until decontrol in 1982.
- certain other problems such as an authority for producing States to set prices lower than the Federal level on new gas committed to interstate use.

On a substantive basis, the bill may be tolerable but could be improved significantly with several changes. Such changes include:

- ° an increase in the prices of \$1.35 and \$1.60.
- ° decontrol of both onshore and offshore new gas in 5 years.
- ° deletion of the authority for producing States to set lower prices than established by the bill for interstate gas.

With these changes, the bill would conform more closely to your decontrol objectives.

### Congressional Prospects

Our most significant concern is the prospects for enactment of an acceptable bill by the Senate and House. On the Senate side, the coalition of sponsors may carry the bill to enactment in the Senate. However, certain conservative members (Senator Tower) may press for a more favorable decontrol bill like the earlier Pearson/Bentsen bill.

The House situation is not clear at this time but is likely to be unfavorable. Our fear is that the House will attempt to modify the Senate bill by eliminating the decontrol provision for onshore gas, lowering the prices for new gas, and possibly extending controls to intrastate gas. The pressure for these changes will come from consumers. Should this occur, the bill would become quite unattractive and could become a veto prospect this year. We also understand that Chairman Dingell may plan to amend the bill. Eighteen members of the House Committee on Interstate & Foreign Commerce have introduced a bill similar to the Pearson/Bentsen bill in the Senate. Prospects for active House consideration are slim however. In sum, the Senate compromise bill, if acted on by the House, is likely to be made into a control rather than decontrol bill.

### Prospects for Gas Legislation Next Year

It is extremely difficult to predict whether chances for enactment of gas decontrol legislation will be better next year. A number of factors influence this including elections, possible natural gas shortages this winter, the state of economy, etc. If the compromise bill fails, remedial legislation is almost certain since the problem of scarce gas supplies will continue to grow. Therefore, it is our

belief remedial gas legislation is a certainty next year but the content is not. Should the compromise bill be altered in an unacceptable way, it may be advisable to wait until next year.

#### Recommendation

I recommend that the Administration take a position that the bill moves in the right direction but does not achieve your decontrol objective. FEA could then attempt to improve the bill as it moves through the legislative process with the changes described earlier. The advantage of this course of action is that you make it clear now that the bill is on the right track, but needs some improvement. You would buy some time until Congressional actions are more clear. We suggest that you consult with appropriate members of Congress before deciding next steps.

The road to achieving decontrol for natural gas and oil has been difficult. The Senate compromise bill offers some hope but we are a long way from final Congressional action. Our belief is that the bill will probably be made less attractive in this process which could result in legislation you may feel compelled to veto if you support it now.



MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

3159

June 1, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: JIM CONNOR

FROM: JEANNE W. DAVIS 

SUBJECT: Memo to the President on  
Natural Gas Legislation

We agree with the recommendation in the memorandum from Frank Zarb to the President that:

--the President meet with appropriate congressional leaders to obtain their views on the tactics of dealing with this legislation;

--once the President has obtained this information, he meet with his advisors to obtain their detailed positions.

We certainly agree with FEA that we should push for Option 2 if possible, but that we must not break apart the coalition supporting the bill. Whether or not this is possible should be clearer after meeting with concerned senators.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 31, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR JIM CONNOR

FROM: ROGER PORTER *RP*

SUBJECT: Zarb Memorandum on Natural Gas Legislation

I have spoken with Bill Seidman who indicates that he supports Option 2 (Defer public announcement of a position on the bill at this time, and work to amend the bill on the Senate floor or in the House). He feels that the bill is simply unacceptable in its present form.

He also concurs in the recommendation that the President meet with Senators Pearson, Stevens, Fannin, Bellmon, Hansen, Bartlett, and Tower as well as his advisors within the Administration before taking a public position on the bill.

Paul MacAvoy confirmed my concern about the precision of the figures shown in Table 1 on page two of the memorandum. In short, the table indicates an impossible level of accuracy in forecasting. The quality of the model of which the forecasts are based is so low, according to MacAvoy, that it does not allow accuracy within 2 trillion cubic feet. It would be much more accurate to tell the President that there will be somewhat less gas likely to be available under the bill than expected from the Pearson-Bentsen bill, but not to attempt to specify any amount.



COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS  
WASHINGTON

ALAN GREENSPAN, CHAIRMAN  
PAUL W. MACAVOY  
BURTON G. MALKIEL

June 2, 1976

Zarb Memorandum on Natural Gas Legislation

1. Analysis of the Bill

Table 1 displays an accuracy of forecast of 1985 production not likely to be realized. Moreover 1985 production is not as important as 1978 or 1980 production because the important question is what the bill does to the present natural gas shortage. The section above the table and the table itself should be deleted and a new section inserted as follows:

"the bill would have both short and long run effects on the gas shortage. Production is now curtailed by price ceilings, and given the absence of intrastate price controls production is also diverted out of the interstate market by higher intrastate prices. The increase in production from higher prices in the next five years under the bill is unlikely to exceed 5 percent of total U.S. production. Moreover more gas than that will likely be diverted from intrastate markets by the higher prices under the bill into the intrastate markets where there are now shortages. In the long run, we are likely to realize increases in production exceeding 15 percent of the U.S. total if this bill is passed. This is not as much as under the Pearson-Bentsen or Krueger bills."

Option 2 "Defer Public Announcement"

The strategy outlined in four steps on page 4 does not include decisions to be made in the event that the House proposes amendments that make controls more restrictive than S. 3422. Therefore, Step 1 should include an additional sentence as follows: Indicate that a bill containing House amendments to lower prices and regulate intrastate sales would call for a veto.



*Paul MacAvoy*

STAFFING

June 4, 1976

MR PRESIDENT:

Natural Gas Legislation

On May 28 Frank Zarb prepared the attached memorandum concerning Natural Gas Legislation. Staffing of this memo resulted in the following recommendations and comments:

- Phil Buchen - Recommends Option 2.
- Jim Cannon - Concurs with memo but recommended no specific option.
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Jim Connor



## FEDERAL ENERGY ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20461

May 28, 1976

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: FRANK G. ZARB 

SUBJECT: NATURAL GAS LEGISLATION

BACKGROUND

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MAJOR PROVISIONS OF THE BILL

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#### ANALYSIS OF THE BILL

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#### PROGNOSIS FOR THE BILL

It appears that the bill has broad support (including some conservatives), and is likely to pass the Senate with few changes. While it is also possible that the bill could pass the House in a similar form, liberal members of the House will try to lower the allowable price and extend regulations to the intrastate market, and it is likely that the bill will be changed.

## OPTIONS

The bill is currently held together by a fragile coalition of liberals and a few conservatives, with support from both sides of the aisle. Major modifications to the bill are likely to break apart this coalition. It is also likely that if this bill is not enacted, there will be no natural gas legislation enacted by this Congress. Thus, the basic decision will be whether to accept this bill largely as is or to give up on this legislation. The major options are:

Option 1. Announce Administration support for the bill in substantially its current form.

- Pro:
- Would galvanize bipartisan support to assure Senate passage and enhance chances for success in the House.
  - Could be politically popular.
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- Con:
- Early support may not be necessary to assure passage and could limit flexibility later.
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  - Would represent a shift from support of Pearson-Bentsen.
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Option 2. Defer public announcement of a position on the bill at this time, and work to amend the bill on the Senate floor or in the House. The following are possible amendments:

- ° Raise the initial price.
- ° Shorten the time frame for achieving onshore deregulation from 7 years to 3-5 years.
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- ° Other technical amendments, including deletion of troublesome boiler fuel restrictions.

- Pro: - By withholding announcement of support, maximum flexibility is preserved along with greater bargaining strength with the House.
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If Option 2 is chosen, the following strategy in the Senate may be desirable:

1. Indicate that the current bill is inadequate because onshore deregulation is too slow, deregulation of offshore gas is at best uncertain, and the ceiling prices are too low.
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Option 3. Announce opposition to the bill and intention to veto if passed in its present form.

- Pro: - Maintains stance on Pearson-Bentsen and strict conservative support.
- If a decision is ultimately made to veto the bill, an early indication may be helpful to sustain the veto.
- Con: - Puts President in a veto posture, since this bill is likely to pass, and could mean no natural gas bill this year if veto is sustained.

The bill and the options outlined above have been reviewed by your advisers. All agree that the bill has substantial merit if it is the best we can expect from the Congress this year. Several agencies (e.g., Interior, HUD and ERDA) agree with Option 1. Others (e.g., FEA and CEA) lean towards Option 2, but not at the expense of breaking apart the coalition of Senators supporting the bill.

Before making your decision on which course of action to adopt, we recommend:

- That you meet with Senators Pearson, Stevens, Fannin, Bellmon, Hansen, Bartlett, and Tower so that you may have the benefit of their views on how best to handle this legislation.
- That following this meeting you meet with your advisers to get their detailed positions.



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

JUN 3 - 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT  
FROM: PAUL O'NEILL *Paul O'Neill*  
SUBJECT: Senate Compromise Gas Legislation (S. 3422)

Background

The Congress has been considering the Administration proposal for decontrol of new natural gas production for several years. During this period:

- ° natural gas production has declined by 12% over the last 3 years, with curtailments becoming more frequent.
- ° the interstate price of gas as established by FPC is 52¢ per thousand cubic feet (mcf).
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Last year the Senate passed the Pearson/Bentsen bill by a vote of 50-45 which provided for immediate deregulation of new gas onshore with new offshore gas being deregulated after five years. This bill was opposed by Senators Stevens, Hollings and others. Congressman Krueger sponsored a House bill similar to the Senate bill, but it failed by a vote of 205-201. Instead, the House passed the Smith bill under the leadership of Chairman Dingell that expands regulation to new intrastate gas while exempting independent producers from price controls.

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This proposal is now scheduled for floor action the week of June 7.

#### Assessment - Compromise Senate Bill

Our assessment of the bill is significantly better than the present FPC regulated price of 52¢/mcf but not as attractive as the earlier Pearson/Bentsen decontrol bill. Specifically, we believe the Senate compromise bill, if enacted, would result in:

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- certain other problems such as an authority for producing States to set prices lower than the Federal level on new gas committed to interstate use.

On a substantive basis, the bill may be tolerable but could be improved significantly with several changes. Such changes include:

- ° an increase in the prices of \$1.35 and \$1.60.
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### Congressional Prospects

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belief remedial gas legislation is a certainty next year but the content is not. Should the compromise bill be altered in an unacceptable way, it may be advisable to wait until next year.

#### Recommendation

I recommend that the Administration take a position that the bill moves in the right direction but does not achieve your decontrol objective. FEA could then attempt to improve the bill as it moves through the legislative process with the changes described earlier. The advantage of this course of action is that you make it clear now that the bill is on the right track, but needs some improvement. You would buy some time until Congressional actions are more clear. We suggest that you consult with appropriate members of Congress before deciding next steps.

The road to achieving decontrol for natural gas and oil has been difficult. The Senate compromise bill offers some hope but we are a long way from final Congressional action. Our belief is that the bill will probably be made less attractive in this process which could result in legislation you may feel compelled to veto if you support it now.

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS  
WASHINGTON

ALAN GREENSPAN, CHAIRMAN  
PAUL W. MACAVOY  
BURTON G. MALKIEL

June 2, 1976

Zarb Memorandum on Natural Gas Legislation

1. Analysis of the Bill

Table 1 displays an accuracy of forecast of 1985 production not likely to be realized. Moreover 1985 production is not as important as 1978 or 1980 production because the important question is what the bill does to the present natural gas shortage. The section above the table and the table itself should be deleted and a new section inserted as follows:

"the bill would have both short and long run effects on the gas shortage. Production is now curtailed by price ceilings, and given the absence of intrastate price controls production is also diverted out of the interstate market by higher intrastate prices. The increase in production from higher prices in the next five years under the bill is unlikely to exceed 5 percent of total U.S. production. Moreover more gas than that will likely be diverted from intrastate markets by the higher prices under the bill into the intrastate markets where there are now shortages. In the long run, we are likely to realize increases in production exceeding 15 percent of the U.S. total if this bill is passed. This is not as much as under the Pearson-Bentsen or Krueger bills."

Option 2 "Defer Public Announcement"

The strategy outlined in four steps on page 4 does not include decisions to be made in the event that the House proposes amendments that make controls more restrictive than S. 3422. Therefore, Step 1 should include an additional sentence as follows: Indicate that a bill containing House amendments to lower prices and regulate intrastate sales would call for a veto.



*Paul MacAvoy*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 31, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR JIM CONNOR

FROM:

ROGER PORTER *RP*

SUBJECT:

Zarb Memorandum on Natural Gas Legislation

I have spoken with Bill Seidman who indicates that he supports Option 2 (Defer public announcement of a position on the bill at this time, and work to amend the bill on the Senate floor or in the House). He feels that the bill is simply unacceptable in its present form.

He also concurs in the recommendation that the President meet with Senators Pearson, Stevens, Fannin, Bellmon, Hansen, Bartlett, and Tower as well as his advisors within the Administration before taking a public position on the bill.

Paul MacAvoy confirmed my concern about the precision of the figures shown in Table 1 on page two of the memorandum. In short, the table indicates an impossible level of accuracy in forecasting. The quality of the model of which the forecasts are based is so low, according to MacAvoy, that it does not allow accuracy within 2 trillion cubic feet. It would be much more accurate to tell the President that there will be somewhat less gas likely to be available under the bill than expected from the Pearson-Bentsen bill, but not to attempt to specify any amount.

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

3159

June 1, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: JIM CONNOR  
FROM: JEANNE W. DAVIS *JWD*  
SUBJECT: Memo to the President on  
Natural Gas Legislation

We agree with the recommendation in the memorandum from Frank Zarb to the President that:

--the President meet with appropriate congressional leaders to obtain their views on the tactics of dealing with this legislation;

--once the President has obtained this information, he meet with his advisors to obtain their detailed positions.

We certainly agree with FEA that we should push for Option 2 if possible, but that we must not break apart the coalition supporting the bill. Whether or not this is possible should be clearer after meeting with concerned senators.

THE WHITE HOUSE

ACTION MEMORANDUM

WASHINGTON

LOG NO.:

Date: May 30, 1976

Time:

FOR ACTION:

cc (for information):

Jerry Jones

Phil Buchen

Jack Marsh

Jim Cannon

Brent Scowcroft

Jim Lynn

Bill Seidman

Max Friedersdorf

FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

DUE: Date: Monday, May 31

Time: 2 P. M.

SUBJECT:

Memorandum from Frank Zarb  
dated 5/28/76 re Natural Gas Legislation

ACTION REQUESTED:

For Necessary Action

For Your Recommendations

Prepare Agenda and Brief

Draft Reply

For Your Comments

Draft Remarks

REMARKS:

PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.

If you have any questions or if you anticipate a delay in submitting the required material, please telephone the Staff Secretary immediately.

Jim Connor  
For the President

THE WHITE HOUSE

ACTION MEMORANDUM

WASHINGTON

LOG NO.:

Date: May 30, 1976

Time:

FOR ACTION:

Phil Buchen

Jim Cannon

Jim Lynn

Max Friedersdorf

Jack Marsh

Brent Scowcroft

Bill Seidman

cc (for information):

Jerry Jones

FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

DUE: Date: Monday, May 31

Time: 2 P.M.

SUBJECT:

Memorandum from Frank Zarb  
dated 5/28/76 re Natural Gas Legislation

ACTION REQUESTED:

For Necessary Action

For Your Recommendations

Prepare Agenda and Brief

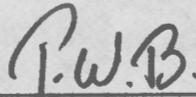
Draft Reply

For Your Comments

Draft Remarks

REMARKS:

Favor Option 2.



Philip W. Buchen  
Counsel to the President

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If you have any questions or if you anticipate a delay in submitting the required material, please telephone the Staff Secretary immediately.

Jim Connor  
For the President

## THE WHITE HOUSE

ACTION MEMORANDUM

WASHINGTON

LOG NO.:

Date: May 30, 1976

Time:

## FOR ACTION:

Phil Buchen

Jim Cannon

Jim Lynn

Max Friedersdorf

Jack Marsh

Brent Scowcroft

Bill Seidman

cc (for information):

Jerry Jones

FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

DUE: Date: Monday, May 31

Time: 2 P. M.

SUBJECT:

Memorandum from Frank Zarb  
dated 5/28/76 re Natural Gas Legislation

## ACTION REQUESTED:

 For Necessary Action For Your Recommendations Prepare Agenda and Brief Draft Reply For Your Comments Draft Remarks

## REMARKS:

*Lean toward Option # 2, but  
do not recommend re  
Presidential decision until  
meeting with GOP leaders.*

PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.

If you have any questions or if you anticipate a delay in submitting the required material, please telephone the Staff Secretary immediately.

Jim Connor  
For the President

Date: May 30, 1976

Time:

FOR ACTION:

cc (for information): Jerry Jones

- ✓ Phil Buchen
- ✓ Jim Cannon
- ✓ Jim Lynn
- ✓ Max Friedersdorf
- ✓ Jack Marsh
- ✓ Brent Scowcroft
- ✓ Bill Seidman
- ✓ Alan Greenspan

FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

DUE: Date: Monday, May 31

Time: 2 P. M.

SUBJECT:

Memorandum from Frank Zarb  
dated 5/28/76 re Natural Gaw Legislation

ACTION REQUESTED:

- For Necessary Action
- For Your Recommendations
- Prepare Agenda and Brief
- Draft Reply
- For Your Comments
- Draft Remarks

REMARKS:

*Buchen - option 2*  
*Sudman - option 2 plus comments*  
*Friedersdorf - leave to option 2 plus comments*  
*Marsh - option 2*  
*Scowcroft - see memo - option 2*  
*Greenspan - see comments*  
*Lynn - see new memo.*

PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.

If you have any questions or if you anticipate a delay in submitting the required material, please telephone the Staff Secretary immediately.

Jim Connor  
For the President