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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 13, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR:

MAX FRIEDERSDORF

THRU:

VERN LOEN

FROM:

CHARLES LEPPERT, JR.

SUBJECT:

The Pediatric Pulmonary Center at
Kauaikeolani Children's Hospital in
Honolulu

Max, I ran this by Jim Yasunda, the new A/A to Patsy Mink. I asked him to ask Patsy if she had an interest in this pediatric pulmonary center even though it was in Spark Matsunaga's congressional district.

If Patsy Mink comes back with a response and interest we may be able to use this for some leverage on the strip mining bill but I doubt it.




FEB 7 1975

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

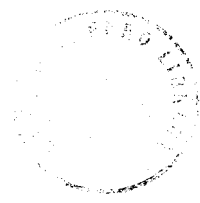
February 7, 1975

MEMORANDUM TO: JACK MARSH

FROM: JIM CAVANAUGH 

SUBJECT: The Pediatric Pulmonary Center
at Kauikeolani Children's
Hospital in Honolulu

Attached is the one page summary you requested
on the Pediatric Pulmonary Center at Kauikeolani
Children's Hospital in Honolulu.



SUMMARY

The Nation's ten Pediatric Pulmonary Centers -- including Kauaikeolani Children's Hospital -- are currently funded through June 30, 1975, at a level of approximately \$2 million under the training authority of the Maternal and Child Health program.

In the FY'75 HEW appropriation, Congress included \$2 million not requested in the President's budget to support the ten centers through June 1976. However, the President has proposed that that \$2 million be rescinded in FY'75 and his 1976 budget does not contain funds for continued categorical support of the Pediatric Pulmonary Centers.

These decisions were not based on perceived inadequacies in either the Honolulu Center or any of the others. Rather, it is the feeling of the Administration that a more appropriate source of funds for this program would be from Hawaii's share of formula grants available to the State for maternal and child health and the crippled children's program. States will now have the responsibility of determining priorities in dispersing these formula grants, and the centers will have to compete with other child health programs seeking State funds.

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OCTOBER 3, 1975

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

I am returning without my signature H.R. 4222, the National School Lunch and Child Nutrition Act Amendments of 1975.

If this bill provided food for children truly in need, as I proposed in March, I would give it my wholehearted support and approve it immediately. Children of families living in poverty who need help in raising their level of nutrition should receive that help.

It was with this in mind that I recommended early this year a reform of the Federal Government's existing child feeding programs. My proposal would have provided assistance by the Federal Government for all infants and children from families below the poverty level. It would have halted the steady expansion of Federal child nutrition subsidies to increasing numbers of non-needy children. By so doing, it would have concentrated more funds on feeding needy children, yet saved the taxpayers of this Nation almost \$4 billion over the next five years.

I recommended one block grant be made to States to provide them with greater flexibility to tailor food and nutrition programs to their own conditions and preferences. At the same time, States would have been relieved of much administrative and costly red tape. Such an approach would eliminate the wastefulness of present overlapping programs which often subsidize the same meal.

I recognize that H.R. 4222 would enlarge our present efforts to feed the needy children I am concerned about. But it would go far beyond that and greatly expand Federal subsidies to children from families which do not need Federal subsidies.

By extending aid to families not in need, this bill would add \$1.2 billion to my budget proposals for the current fiscal year. I cannot accept such fiscal irresponsibility when we face the real danger that the budget deficit could reach \$70 billion instead of the already high limit of \$60 billion I set earlier this year. As Congress keeps adding to the deficit, Congress adds to inflationary pressures which could push us back into recession.

We should not expand subsidies to families with incomes above the poverty level. I believe the way to help most American families is to take actions to hold down inflation and reduce their tax burdens.

more

The consolidated food and nutrition program I proposed in March for needy children would have greatly improved our existing programs. The program sent to me by the Congress with disproportionate subsidies for the non-needy is worse than the programs we now have.

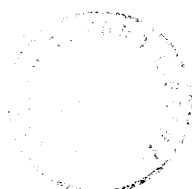
I propose to the Congress two choices: (1) Extend our present programs at this time, or (2) reconsider and act favorably on my proposal for needy children.

Either course would be in the best interests of needy children, the Nation's economic health and the taxpaying public.

GERALD R. FORD

THE WHITE HOUSE,
OCTOBER 3, 1975

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

NETA:

10-20-75

THIS DOCUMENT WAS
DELIVERED TO THE FOLLOWING
PER MAX'S REQUEST:

Rep. JOHN RODES
DENNIS TAYLOR
Rep. BOB MICHER
RICHARD VINOVICH
Rep. JOHN ANDERSON.

CHAS.

October 14, 1975

PROBLEM CHILDREN

BILL

STATUS

COMMENT

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| 1. Rural Development Act (Title V). | House Cte. reported H.R.6346. | Extends and amends authorization for college research concerning rural development, small farm research and extension program. The desirability and benefits of such research is questionable, and it overlaps existing authority to fund meritorious rural development research. |
| 2. Livestock Packer Bonding, S.1532. Clark (D) Iowa and 11 others; and H.R.5493, Thone (R) Neb. | Hearings held by House Cte and Senate Ctes. | Amends the Packers and Stockyards Act to require (1) the bonding of packers (privately) for the payment of livestock they purchase and (2) other measures to protect livestock producers. Bills are inconsistent with the Administration's broad movement toward less economic regulation. |
| 3. Coastal Zone Management Act Amendments, S.586, Hollings (D) S.C. and 4 others; and H.R.3981, Murphy (D) N.Y. | Senate passed S.586. House Subcommittee ordered bill reported to full Committee. | Extends and expands Coastal Zone Management Act grants, establishes a new \$200 million Coastal Energy Facility Impact Fund, requires that OCS leasing be consistent with Coastal Zone programs, authorizes Federal guarantee of State and local OSC related bonds, and reduces the Federal while increasing State share of non-OSC mineral leasing revenues. (Revenue sharing options under executive branch study.) |

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| 4. Outer Continental Shelf Land Act amendments, S.521, Jackson (D) Wash. and 3 others, and H.R.6218, Murphy (D) N.Y. and 2 others. | Senate passed S.521. | Provides for extension and unwarranted Federal involvement in OCS leasing and development at great cost to the Federal budget (roughly \$500 million annually in initial years). |
| 5. Naval Petroleum Reserve, S.2173, Cannon (D) Nev., and H.R.49, Melcher (D) Mont. | Senate passed S.2173 and redesignated it as Title I of H.R.49.
House passed its version of H.R.49. | Fails to authorize the full and timely development of NPR-4 (Alaska); contains an unconstitutional one-House veto provision; and does not support the Administration's funding needs for a National Strategic Petroleum Reserve (Senate bill only). |
| 6. Federal Coal Leasing Act Amendments, S.391, Metcalf (D) Mont. and Jackson (D) Wash., and H.R.6721, Mink (D) Hawaii and 8 others. | Senate passed S.391. | Applies to Federal lands and Federal coal the basic surface coal mining and reclamation standards of the recently-vetoed strip mining bill; reduces Federal while increasing State share of non-OCS mineral leasing revenues; and contains other objectionable provisions which limit the Executive's discretion to manage the coal leasing program. |
| 7. Milk support prices, S.J.Res.121, Humphrey (D) Minn. and 7 others. | Passed Senate. | Requires quarterly adjustments in milk price supports and further moves this sector of agriculture from a market-oriented program. |
| 8. Land and Water Conservation Fund and National Historic Preservation Fund authorization increases, S.327, Jackson (D) Wash. and Johnston (D) La., and H.R.2763, Taylor (D) N.C. and 24 others. | Senate Cte reported S.327. | Increases annual authorization by another \$800 million. |

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| 9. Hells Canyon National Recreation Area, S.322, Church (D) Idaho and 3 others, and H.R.30, Ullman (D) Ore. and 30 others. | Senate passed S.322. House Cte. ordered reported H.R.30 amended. | These bills go considerably beyond what is necessary to maintain the Middle Snake River as a free-flowing and protected river. Both bills impose unnecessarily restrictive land use requirements and would unduly limit multiple land management. |
| 10. Strategic Energy Reserve Act, S.677 Sen. Jackson (D) Wash. and Title II of H.R.49 as passed by the Senate. | In conference. | Departs from Administration proposal to establish national reserves of crude oil and petroleum to be used in the event of a significant interruption of imports. |
| 11. Emergency Natural Gas Act Amendments, S.2310, Sen. Hollings (D) S.C., et al. | On Senate Floor. | Likely that legislation to deal with natural gas problem on an emergency interim basis will pass but uncertain whether or not it will conform sufficiently to the Administration proposal to be acceptable. |
| 12. Tax-exempt financing for American Falls Dam, Idaho, S.1152, Church (D) Idaho. | Senate passed, House Cte. reported. | Provide exemption from general rules covering tax-exempt industrial bonds. |
| 13. Standby energy authorities, S.622, Jackson (D) Wash., and H.R.7014, Dingell (D) Mich. | In conference. | Subjects requested Presidential authorities to deal with acute shortages to tight congressional control; overturns efforts to decontrol price of oil; mandates far-reaching conservation program. |
| 14. Solid waste disposal and energy resource recovery, H.R.5487, Rogers (D) Fla. | Senate Cte. prepared draft bill, House hearings completed. | May contain massive new spending program of demonstration and State grants. |

<u>BILL</u>	<u>STATUS</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
15. Mandatory fuel economy standards for new cars, S.1883, Magnuson (D) Wash.	Senate passed.	Mandatory fuel economy standards are not needed at this time in view of efforts being made by automobile companies in response to both the Administration's voluntary fuel economy program and higher fuel prices. In addition, bill's advanced auto prototype program duplicates an ongoing \$100 million program.
16. Clean Air Act Amendments (motor vehicle emission) -- numerous bills to set varying levels of emissions controls.	Senate and House Ctes, are now marking-up.	Whether a bill that may be enacted would be a candidate for veto is uncertain.
17. Energy Conservation and Conversion (tax) Act, H.R.6860, Ullman (D) Ore.	House passed. Senate Cte. marking-up.	Contains import quotas, gasoline taxes, energy trust fund, mandatory gasoline mileage standards for cars.
18. Extension of U.S. fisheries jurisdiction to 200 miles on an interim basis pending negotiation of a Law of the Sea Treaty, H.R.200, Studds (D) Mass, et al., and S.961, Magnuson (D) Wash. et al.	House passed H.R. 200. Senate Commerce Cte. reported S. 961 -- it has been referred to the Foreign Relations Cte.	Contrary to multilateral efforts in the Law of the Sea negotiations and to new, bilateral efforts announced recently by Secretary Kissinger.
19. Federal indemnification of art exhibits, S.1800, Pell (D) R.I. and Javits (R) N.Y., and H.R.7216, Brademas (D) Ind., and Bell (R) Cal.	Senate passed S.1800.	Provides indemnities not appropriately limited to international art exchanges pursuant to international (i.e., intergovernmental) agreements. Effectively establishes a new agency to administer indemnities, permits backdoor financing, and does not establish appropriate limits on Federal liability.
20. and 21. OBE.		
22. Consumer Product Safety Commission Improvements Act, S. 644, Moss (D) Utah and Magnuson (D) Wash., and H.R. 6844, Van Deerlin (D) Cal. and 2 others.	Passed Senate. Due for final House Floor consideration in October.	Amends Consumer Product Safety Act to permit CPSC to represent itself in court proceedings and appoint personnel without complying with civil service rules and regulations. Authorization levels are excessive. The Administration has asked the House and Senate Minority Leaders to amend the bill through Floor action to delete those provisions and to repeal the existing Subsection 27 (k) of the law that provides for concurrent CPSC submission of budgets and legislation to OMB and Congress.

BILLSTATUSCOMMENT

23. Consumer Protection Act, S.200, Ribicoff (D) Conn., and H.R.7575, Brooks (D) Texas, Rosenthal (D) N.Y., and Horton (D) N.Y. Senate passed S.200. House Cte. ordered H.R.7575 reported. Establishes an Agency for Consumer Advocacy as an independent, nonregulatory agency of the executive branch. Authorizes Agency to intervene as a party on behalf of consumers before other Federal agencies and in Federal courts, and to obtain broad access to agency records. The President has proposed improvement of existing agencies rather than creating another one and has specifically announced on Sept. 5 his intention to veto legislation of this kind.
24. Consumer Fraud Act, S.670, Moss (D) Utah. Senate passed. Provides criminal penalties for knowing commission of fraudulent practices relating to sales of consumer goods or services. Language is vague and broad in specifying what deceptive practices constitute criminal offenses. Would overload Federal courts with remedial actions more appropriately handled in State and local courts. Experience should be gained under recently enacted Magnuson-Moss FTC Warranty Improvement Act before passing new measures for the same purpose.
25. Government in the Sunshine Act, S.5, Chiles (D) Fla. and 39 others. Senate Cte. reported out S.5 with amendment. Requires open meetings between the heads of collegial-headed agencies and public notice of such meetings and the meeting agendas; requires records and transcriptions of all meetings (open or closed) be made available to the public in accordance with the Freedom of Information Act; limits ex parte communications to specific circumstances. The mechanics proposed are procedurally problematic and cumbersome; many other provisions are questionable in view of requirements of the Administrative Procedures Act and the Freedom of Information Act.

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| <p>26. Railroad public works (track upgrading and rehabilitation grant program), S.1730, Hartke (D) Ind. and 31 others; H.R.8672, Rooney (D) Pa. and 11 others.</p> | <p>Senate passed S.1730 H.R.8672 reported by House Cte.</p> | <p>S.1730 authorizes \$700 million in grants and \$100 million in loan guarantees to be used for salaries and materials for upgrading rail track and facilities. H.R.8672 authorizes \$240 million in grants for salaries only.</p> |
| <p>27. Third-flag shipping rates, S.868, Inouye (D) Hawaii; H.R.7940, Sullivan (D) Mo., Downing (D) Va., McCloskey (R) Cal.</p> | <p>S.868 ordered reported.</p> | <p>Places discriminatory restrictions on rates charged by third flag carriers (e.g., a Norwegian carrier plying a U.S. to Japan route).</p> |
| <p>28. Postal Service Reorganization Act Amendments, H.R.8603, Hanley (D) N.Y. and 5 others.</p> | <p>Reported by the House Cte.</p> | <p>Greatly increases the Federal subsidy to the U.S. Postal Service and erodes the possibility of eventual U.S. Postal Service self-sufficiency.</p> |
| <p>29. Protective services for foreign missions, H.R.12, Jones (D) Ala.</p> | <p>House passed. Senate Cte. reported amended H.R.12 on September 17.</p> | <p>Extends protective services to 5 cities where 20 or more foreign missions exist; authorizes reimbursement for services of local police in those cities where "extraordinary protective need" exists; increases authorized staff of EPS from 850 to 1,200. House version includes (1) unlimited authorization for reimbursement of State and local governments for undefined services provided for protection of foreign dignitaries, and (2) special authorization for 10 supergrades for the Secret Service; and fails to define clearly that the Secretary of the Treasury has sole authority and discretion in deciding if and when EPS officers should be deployed or local police should be reimbursed for protection of foreign missions.</p> <p>Senate version deletes special supergrade authorization and limits reimbursement of State and local governments to \$3.5 million each fiscal year. Senate version expands reimbursement provision to include temporary domicile of foreign officials (e.g., hotels).</p> |

BILLSTATUSCOMMENT

30. Special Action Office For
Drug Abuse Prevention, S.2017,
Hathaway (D) Ma.

Senate passed S.2017. House
amended the bill and returned it
to the Senate for further action.

Extends life of SAODAP beyond June 30, 1975,
expiration date, renames it Office of Drug Abuse
Policy, extends appropriation authorization for
HEW's drug abuse grant authorities for three years,
and renews special research authorities for three
years. The Administration opposes reestablishment
of SAODAP because the basic coordination purposes
for which it was created have been met and
other Federal agencies have sufficient capability
to administer prevention and treatment programs.
HEW appropriation authorization levels exceed
those proposed by the Administration. The bill's
research authorities duplicate existing
authorities.

31. Small Business Emergency Relief
Act, H.R.5541, Smith (D) Iowa.

House passed. On Senate calendar.

Authorizes agency heads to modify or terminate,
at the convenience of the Government, contracts
with small business concerns affected by certain
cost increases. Standards are ambiguous, could
be expensive and inequitable, and would adversely
impact established procurement practices.

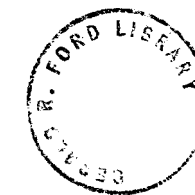
32. Public works program, H.R.5247
Jones (D) Ala.

Passed House; passed Senate,
amended.

Authorizes \$5 billion program for public works
projects designed to stimulate construction
employment. Excessive funding; long planning-
delays before fund would be used for construction
wages; new formula to allocate water pollution
control funds is unacceptable; Senate version
includes new countercyclical assistance grant
program.

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| 33. Small business loans for utility disruption, H.R.4888, Addabbo (D) N.Y. | Passed House. | Authorizes SBA to make loans available to small businesses suffering economic injuries as a result of disrupted utility operations, retroactive to January 1, 1975. The bill is overly broad; SBA already has this authority where appropriate. |
| 34. Health professions education, S.989, 991, 992, Kennedy (D) Mass., and H.R.5546, Rogers (D) Fla. | House passed H.R.5546.
Senate Cte. holding hearings. | Continues and increases capitation grants for all health professions schools, imposes numerous Federal requirements on medical schools to correct geographical and specialty maldistribution, continues various categorical grant programs, and contains excessive funding levels. Administration proposes to limit capitation to medical and dental schools agreeing to address maldistribution and other national priorities and to place more emphasis on student aid through scholarships. |
| 35. Indian Health Care, S.522, Jackson (D) Wash., and H.R. 2525 Meeds (D) Wash. | Senate passed S.522.
House Cte. held hearings on H.R.2525. | Authorizes over 20 new categorical health programs for Indians, with higher authorization amounts. All program activities can be conducted under existing legislative authority. Administration proposes to meet health needs through broad-based programs such as Medicare and Medicaid. |
| 36. Education of handicapped, S.1256, Mathias (R) Md., S.6, Randolph (D) W.Va., and H.R.7217, Brademas (D) Ind. | In conference. | Calls for funding substantially in excess of President's budget; entails increased Federal involvement in education of handicapped children and rapid infusion of funds likely to be ineffective. |
| 37. Older Americans programs, H.R.3922, Brademas (D) Ind., Perkins (D) Ky., Quie (R) Minn. and 22 others. | In conference. | Extends and amends Older Americans Act with excessive authorizations and new programs, some of which duplicate existing programs; extends with large authorizations Older American Community Service Employment Act, originally enacted over executive branch opposition and for which no funding has been requested. |

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| <p>38. Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Amendments of 1975, H.R.8911
Mr. Corman (D) Cal. and 3 others.</p> | <p>House Subcte. ordered reported.</p> | <p>Contains many constructive changes to the SSI program which the Administration supports. However, includes several objectionable and costly provisions: e.g. (1) mandates that States "pass through" to SSI beneficiaries all Federal CPI increases, with the Federal Government paying the cost in certain States and (2) permits Section 8 housing payments to be disregarded in computing SSI eligibility, thereby doubly benefiting individuals who participate in both programs.</p> |
| <p>39. Youth camp safety, S.422, Mondale (D) Minn. and 5 others, and H.R. 46, Daniels (D) N.J. and 24 others.</p> | <p>House passed H.R.46.
Senate Subcte. approved S.422, amended.</p> | <p>Imposes on Federal Government traditional and appropriate State responsibility of establishing standards and conducting enforcement activities for all youth camps; authorizes an unwarranted new Federal grant program.</p> |
| <p>40. Public Service Jobs, S.1695, Nelson (D) Wisc. and 8 others, and H.R.2484, Daniels (D) N.J.</p> | <p>House completed hearings on H.R.2584. Senate has recessed hearings on S.1695 subject to call.</p> | <p>H.R.2584 and S.1695 each increases the authorization from \$2.5 billion to \$5 billion for Title VI of CETA-Emergency Jobs Program - to provide additional public service jobs for unemployed and underemployed persons. S.1695 also contains other objectionable amendments to CETA. The authorization level is excessive and it could not be effectively or efficiently used. There are limits to the use of public service employment as a job creation measure in a serious and prolonged economic downturn. The public service employment programs are costly, temporary, something of a stopgap, and can employ only a limited fraction of the large number of unemployed persons.</p> |

BILLSTATUSCOMMENT

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| 41. Intergovernmental Personnel Act amendments, S.957, Muskie (D) Me., Brock (R) Tenn., Chiles (D) Fla., and H.R.4415, Clay (D) Mo. | House passed H.R.4415. Senate Subcte. held hearings on S.957. | Bills as introduced are Administration proposals. House-passed bill now includes authorization for direct grants to unions which have no governmental responsibilities. |
| 42. Federal employee life insurance benefits, H.R.7222, Daniels (D) N.J. | Scheduled for floor action shortly. | Increases Government's share of premium cost of employee life insurance. Present rates are equitable; review is underway of total compensation of Federal employees. |
| 43. Federal civilian employee retirement, H.R.5397, White (D) Texas. | Scheduled for floor action shortly. | Allows optional retirement after 30 years of service regardless of age, subject to a reduction in annuity of 2% a year for each year the employee is under age 55. The Administration is opposed to the use of the extremely expensive "service-only" retirement test instead of the more meaningful combination of age and length of service requirement in present law. |
| 44. Retirement benefits for Customs and Immigration Inspectors, H.R. 7110, White (D) Texas. | House Cte. ordered reported. | Extends to customs and immigration inspectors the preferential early retirement benefits which now apply to FBI agents and other law enforcement employees. The Administration is opposed to extending these benefits to a group whose "hazardous duty" responsibilities cannot be equated with those now receiving them, and whose work does not require special liberal retirement to maintain a young vigorous workforce. Such an extension would serve as a precedent for other "hazardous duty" employees to seek special benefits also. |
| 45. Federal employee political activities (Hatch Act), H.R. 8617, Clay (D) Mo. | House Cte. reported H.R. 8617. | Eliminates nearly all Hatch Act prohibitions on active participation in partisan political activity by Federal employees, permitting them to freely campaign for office, to manage campaigns of others, and to solicit and receive political contributions from each other. Would shift Hatch Act enforcement from CSC to a new Board of Political Activities. |