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FOR (15)

Morris K. Udall, Ariz.  
 Phillip Burton, Calif.  
 Robert W. Kastenmeier, Wis.  
 Patsy T. Mink, Hawaii  
 Lloyd Meeds, Wash.  
 Joseph P. Vigorito, PA  
 Jonathan B. Bingham, N.Y.  
 John F. Seiberling, Ohio  
 Antonio Borja Won Pat, Guam  
 Ron De Lugo, V.I.  
 Bob Eckhardt, Tex.  
 Paul E. Tsongas, Mass.  
 Bob Carr, Mich.  
 George Miller, Calif.  
 Alan Steelman, Tex.

AGAINST (OR LEANING) (18)

\* Harold T. Johnson, Calif.  
 Abraham Kazen, JR., Tex.  
 Robert G. Stephens, Jr., Ga.  
 John Melcher, Mont.  
 Harold Runnels, N. Mex.  
 Goodloe E. Byron, Md.  
 Theodore M. Risenhoover, Okla.  
 Wright Patman, Tex  
 \* Joe Skubitz, Kans.  
 Sam Steiger, Ariz.  
 Keith G. Sebelius, Kans.  
 William M. Ketchum, Calif.  
 Don Young, Alaska  
 Robert E. Bauman, MD.  
 Steven D. Symms, Idaho  
 James P. Johnson, Colo.  
 \* Robert J. Lagomarsino, Calif.  
 Virginia Smith, Nebr.

UNDECIDED (10)

Roy A. Taylor, N.C.  
 Teno Roncalio, Wyo.  
 Jim Santini, Nev.  
 Allan T. Howe, Utah  
 James Weaver, Oreg.  
 Philip E. Ruppe, Mich.  
 Manuel Lujan, Jr., N. Mex.  
 Don Clausen, Calif.  
 James A. Haley, Fla.  
 Jaime Benitez, P.R.

\* needs work

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National Land Use Policy Act

File  
Legis.

The Administration initially introduced its land use policy and planning assistance legislation in the beginning of the 92nd Congress. Although Senator Jackson had earlier introduced a very broad land inventory and planning bill and Congressman Aspinall introduced a planning bill principally aimed at Federal lands, the basic concepts of the Administration bill have prevailed. The Senate passed bill and the bill reported by the House Interior Committee are mostly consistent with the original Administration view and have been regularly endorsed as such.

The President's National Land Use Policy legislation has been repeatedly emphasized as his number 1 priority in environmental legislation. It was urged to the nation in its essential detail in the 1971, 1972, and 1973 environmental messages, and the 1974 State of the Union Message. Upon signing the Coastal Zone Act into law, the President characterized it as an important first step which should be followed by enactment of "...My National Land Use Policy Act."

The bill reported by the House Interior Committee and the Administration bill provide for

- a. grants to states to enable them to,
- b. develop land use planning processes including,
- c. inventory methods, and
- d. control methods over state designated areas of regional concern.

The Federal Government is not involved in the substance of State inventory, plans or control. Broad discretion is left to the States.

Congressman Sam Steiger has been a consistent opponent of our land use policy legislation. He has made several attempts during committee sessions to defeat the bill, including an attempted substitution of his own bill. All these have failed.

Congressman Steiger's bill is basically deficient in failing to encourage States to develop specific, clear, effective control methods. Moreover, it is not clear in this bill that the Federal role is confined to a review of methods and process with absolutely no involvement in substantive State decisions and actions.



The House Interior Subcommittee voted the land use bill as follows:

FOR

Ruppe  
Skubitz  
Don Clausen  
Steelman  
Regula  
Jim Martin

AGAINST

Steiger  
Bauman  
Simms  
Ketchum  
Sibelius

Upon succession to ranking minority member of the Committee, Rep. Hosmer questioned the bill. Following extensive analysis and discussion with Administration representatives and inclusion of language to assist energy facility accommodations, he is now a supporter of the legislation.

The full House Interior Committee vote was as follows:

FOR

Hosmer  
Don Clausen  
Skubitz  
Jim Martin  
Regula  
Steelman  
Dellenback  
Cronin  
Ruppe

AGAINST

Steiger  
Ketchum  
Bauman  
Camp  
Sibelius  
Simms  
Towell  
Don Young

In the Senate Interior Committee Republican members voted as follows:

FOR

Buckley  
McClure  
Hatfield

AGAINST

Fannin  
Hansen  
Bartlett

Although Senator Hugh Scott was opposed to the bill, the Senate floor vote passed the bill by 64 to 21, Republicans voting 23 to 14 for the bill.



Any shift in Administration support for this land use legislation would be a sharp departure from a consistent posture, heavily emphasized for more than three years. Even with all out Administration support, it is highly unlikely the House would vote to substitute the Steiger bill on the House floor. However, in that unlikely event, House conferees who supported the committee bill could not possibly be expected to prevail with a Steiger substitute in Conference with the Senate. That scenario could result in large scale adoption of the Senate bill, a much inferior bill to the House Committee legislation.

The following outside organizations have generally endorsed the House Committee bill:

- Council of State Governments
- National Association of Regional Councils
- American Institute of Architects
- American Institute of Planners
- American Society of Planning Officials
- National Forest Products Association
- National Association of Home Builders
- National Association of Realtors
- National Audubon Society
- Environmental Policy Center
- National Wildlife Federation
- Sierra Club
- Izaak Walton League
- AFL/CIO
- Ohio Farm Bureau
- National Governors' Conference
- National Association of Counties
- National League of Cities
- U. S. Conference of Mayors
- National Legislative Conference





# Committee Bill

Slieger

## COMPARATIVE SUMMARY

H.R. 10294

H.R. 10294, Land Use Planning Act, ordered reported January 24, 1974.

Title I, Assistance to States

1. Purpose: To encourage and support the establishment of State land use planning and implementation processes that consider environmental and economic implications and provide for public involvement.

2. State Agency: To be eligible for voluntary grants, State must establish a land use planning agency and an intergovernmental advisory council.

3. Land Use Planning Process: Takes account of land and other natural resources and includes: an adequate data base; technical assistance; public involvement; coordination of State planning activities; public participation methods to identify areas of critical environmental concern; key facilities, large-scale development, and development and land use of regional benefit; and State policies.

4. Implementation of Planning Process: To be eligible for grants after 3 years the land use planning process must include methods to: assure protection of critical environmental areas; control the use of land in areas which are or impacted by key facilities; control large-scale development and development and land use of regional benefit; consider the impact of large-scale subdivision or development projects; assure house opportunities; and an administrative appeals procedure.

H.R. 11325

H.R. 11325, Land Use Planning Act of 1973, the substitute.

Title I, Assistance to States

1. Purpose: Similar to H.R. 10294.

2. State Agency: Same as H.R. 10294.

3. Land Use Planning Process: An adequate data base; technical assistance; public involvement; methods to coordinate State, interstate and Federal land use activities; the resolution of conflicts between State and Indian land use planning by a three member board: one each appointed by the State, Indian tribe and with the consent of both; methods to consider land to be used for all purposes; and the definition, identification, designation, and regulation of areas of critical State concern, large-scale development, land use of regional benefit, and areas suitable for or impacted by key facilities.

4. Implementation of Planning Process: Except as noted in #3 above, not provided.



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- poli.  
not used  
May per-

§105 - Feels  
H.R. 11325 does  
for the States is  
too capital-  
(4)  
(1) location in CA  
+ other stuff

5. Means of Implementation: By general purpose local governments under State standards and subject to State administrative review with authority to disapprove for failure to meet standards, or direct State land use planning and regulation or any combination of both. States are encouraged to use general purpose local governments.

6. Interstate Cooperation: Encourage States to cooperate on an interstate basis through existing or new interstate agreements.

7. Scope of Federal Review: Limited to administering the grant assistance program. In no case may it intercede in regulatory decisions.

8. Federal Projects and Activities: Significantly and primarily affecting the use of non-Federal shall be consistent with approved State land use planning process except in the case of overriding national interest as determined by the President.

9. Appeal Procedure: Authorizes a State appeal to U.S. Court of Appeals to review a finding of ineligibility for grants by the Secretary.

10. Penalties: None.

Title II, Indian Reservation and Other Tribal Lands

1. Task Force Study: Authorizes Secretary to establish a task force to study the legal, economic, social; and environmental factors related to the control and regulation of Indian reservation and other tribal lands within two years.

5. Means of Implementation: States are encouraged to utilize general purpose local governments.

6. Interstate Cooperation: Same as H.R. 10294, except that interstate entities must include participation by Federal and local governments, property owners, users of the land, and the public.

7. Scope of Federal Review: Same as H.R. 10294.

8. Federal Projects and Activities: Same as H.R. 10294.

9. Appeal Procedure: Same as H.R. 10294.

10. Penalties: None.

Title II, Indian Reservation and Other Tribal Lands.

1. Indian Land Use Planning Grants: Authorizes grants to Indian tribes to inventory land resources; identify critical areas, key facilities, and large-scale development; methods to control such areas and land use; and methods to coordinate with State land use planning.

106(c)(2)-1-1  
State Court  
ensure that it  
"filing" but also  
107 - termination of  
eligibility -  
- what States in





2. Reservation and Other Tribal Lands: All lands within the exterior boundaries of any Indian reservation, notwithstanding the issuance of any patent, and including rights-of-way, and all land held in trust for any tribe.

### Title III, Public Lands

1. Federal Land Management: Requires inventory and planning of the public lands, emphasizing critical environmental areas, coordination with the State land use planning process; and public participation.

2. Nothing in the act shall be construed to grant new or additional authority with respect to the classification, segregation, change of status, or management of the public lands.

### Title IV, Administration

1. Administering Agency: Department of the Interior in consultation with other Federal agencies. CEO issues guidelines to Federal agencies within 6 months; DOI issues regulations to States within 9 months.

2. Interagency Land Use Policy and Planning Board: Established to advise in the administration of the Act and includes representatives of Federal agencies, State and local governments, and regional interstate and intrastate entities.

3. National Policy Recommendations: The Secretary is directed to study the need for and the form of national land use policy and report to Congress not later than 3 years.

2. Indian Reservation and Other Tribal Lands: All lands of a reservation held in trust for an Indian tribe and for individual Indians, or held subject to a restriction on alienation.

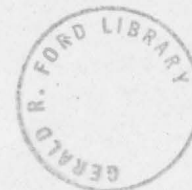
Public Lands - not provided.

### Title III, Administration.

1. Administering Agency. Department of the Interior through the Office of Land Use Planning. Secretary issues guidelines to States and Federal agencies within 6 months and regulations within 9 months.

2. Interagency Land Use Policy and Planning Board. Not provided.

3. National Policy Recommendation: Same as H.R. 10294.



*ok*

*ok*

3. Funds Authorization:

\$100 million/year for 8 years at 75% for State grants.

\$10 million/year for 3 years for administration.

Such sums as are necessary for Indian lands task force study.

4. Funds Authorization:

\$40 million/year for 5 years at 75% for State grants.

\$8 million/year for 3 years for administration.

\$3 million/year for 5 years for Indian grants at 100%.

5. Grant Allotments: Shall be made according to regulation based on the amount and nature of State's land resource base, population, pressures resulting from growth, land ownership patterns, financial need, and other relevant factors.

5. State Grant Allotments: Same as H.R. 10294

6. Coastal Zone Coordination: Nothing shall be in derogation of nor prevent grants under the Coastal Zone Management Act. States are required to coordinate both acts, which may include joint applicability of both acts to the coastal zone except that H.R. 10294 is not applicable to transitional, wetlands, and beach areas unless the State does not have an approved coastal zone management program by June 30, 1977, and the Secretary of Commerce has not determined that it is making progress towards developing a program, but in no case shall H.R. 10294 be applicable to coastal waters.

6. Coastal Zone Coordination. Nothing shall be in derogation of the Coastal Zone Management Act. States are required to coordinate both Acts.



Definition -

- areas for which shall include (v. adjacent)
- example v. "shall include"
- key from 11/1/77

LAND USE

JJR COMMENTS

- (1) A bill which does not say what should be in the state plan.
- (2) In order to participate, each state must establish a land use planning agency for the formulation and enforcement of land use policy.
- (3) State plans and their enforcement should be in accordance with the laws of the State and at the direction of the state legislatures.
- (4) There should be a requirement that land must be inventoried.
- (5) It should "coordinate community land planning" in accordance with such directions as the state legislature may give.
- (6) Check with Charlie Leppert and check what alternatives might be for allocation of funds among the states.
- (7) Authorize \$100 million a year for five years.
- (8) Federal lands; contain a provision for this, but come down very hard on the point that states have a right to have a say with regard to development of Federal land.
- (9) Protection of water sheds - there should be a provision that land, whose primary purpose is for production of water, should be preserved for that purpose.
- (10) The bill should be short and sweet, and not get the Federal Government into any form of control or regulation of State land use planning.
- (11) Include provisions on : Wetlands and lands of special ecological importance
- (12) - Blanket authority for interstate co-operation at planning level



File

PROBABLE POSITION OF MEMBERS OF INTERIOR & INSULAR AFFAIRS COMMITTEE  
ON FEDERAL LAND USE LEGISLATION

FOR FEDERAL LAND USE

Haley of Florida  
Taylor of N.C.  
Udall of Arizona  
Burton of Calif.  
Kastenmeier of Wisc.  
Mink of Hawaii  
Meeds of Washington  
Vigorito of Penn.  
Roncalio of Wyoming  
Bingham of New York  
Seiberling of Ohio  
Won Pat of Guam  
De Lugo of V.I.  
Steelman of Texas  
Eckhardt of Texas  
Benitez of P.R.  
Tsongas of Mass.  
Carr of Michigan

AGAINST FEDERAL LAND USE

Steiger of Arizona  
Kazen of Texas  
Johnson of Calif.  
Skubitz of Kansas  
Clausen of Calif.  
Stephens of Georgia  
Sebelius of Kansas  
Melcher of Montana  
Runnels of N.M.  
Ketchum of Calif.  
Young of Alaska  
Bauman of Maryland  
Symms of Idaho  
Byron of Maryland  
Patman of Texas  
Lagomarsino of Calif.  
Johnson of Colorado  
Smith of Nebraska  
Risenhoover of Okla.

UNDECIDED

\*Ruppe of Mich.  
\*Lujan of N.M.  
Howe of Utah  
→Weaver of Oregon  
Miller of Calif.  
Santini of Nevada

\*\*Foley of Washington

\*\*No longer on committee.

\*Previously voted  
for Udall bill.  
Now considered a  
possible undecided.





THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

March 14, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR:

VERN LOEN *VL*

FROM:

CHARLES LEPPERT, Jr. *CLJ*

SUBJECT:

Federal Land Use Legislation  
Letter from Rep. Sam Steiger and others  
March 5, 1975

Minority Leader John Rhodes would like to have a copy of the Administration's land use bill and recommends that the Administration, if it is to seek land use legislation, should push for intensive hearings between legislative committees throughout the country to establish a factual basis for the need and objectives of any land use legislation. The Administration, if it is to support land use legislation, should propose legislation which requires strong local and state involvement with federal grants to the states and local communities to provide land use planning.

Prior to receipt of this communication, I talked with Rep. Sam Steiger who is leading the fight against the passage of any land use legislation. Rep. Steiger has indicated that with the formulation of outside groups and other special interests, he is committed to defeating any land use legislation in the 94th Congress.

I recommend that the President meet with these members for approximately 15 minutes to obtain their views and the basis for their position. I will follow up today by discussing the matter with Rep. Steiger.

(Dictated by phone but not read)





# Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, D.C. 20515

March 5, 1975

The President  
The White House  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

The proponents of Federal land use legislation are again advocating the adoption of such a measure by the Congress. We believe there are no good reasons for the Congress to adopt this legislation and those of us in the House who have opposed the measure in the past want to inform you of our continued opposition to a proposal which calls for substantial federal involvement in the affairs of State and local government as well as the individual citizen.

The arguments in favor of the adoption of Federal land use legislation have never been compelling and are even less so during this period of economic difficulty. At a time when every effort should be taken to insure substantial increases in industrial growth and productivity, it would be a serious mistake for the Congress to adopt legislation which would require an extensive Federal planning and review process which would restrict essential growth in the economy. It would equally be a serious mistake for your Administration to recommend such legislation.

Further, the cost of this legislation is half a billion dollars. At a time when the estimated budget deficit is in excess of \$50 billion, we agree with you that we must carefully evaluate the need for expensive new Federal programs.

The success or failure, Mr. President, of a land use proposal depends, in large measure, on the position taken by your Administration. The opposition of your predecessor to the adoption of this legislation was, in part, instrumental in its defeat in the House of Representatives. We are disturbed by indications that individuals in your Administration are advocating support for some form of land use legislation.



The President  
March 5, 1975  
Page Two

In order to provide you with a balanced perspective on Congressional opinion regarding this legislation, we request an opportunity to meet with you as soon as possible, but certainly prior to the commencement of hearings by the Energy and Environment Subcommittee on March 17. We feel that this meeting would be constructive and would enable you to personally hear our views on a legislative proposal which could have a profound impact on this nation's ability to become energy sufficient and to move toward economic recovery.

We look forward to an opportunity at your earliest convenience to discuss this matter with you personally.

*Sam Stepi*  
*Don Young*

*Bill Ketch*

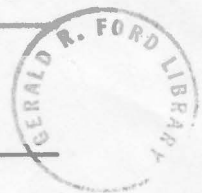
*Scott Helbling*

*Virginia Smith*

*Bob Bauman*

*Bob Bauer*

*Steve Symms*



The President  
The White House  
Washington, D.C.

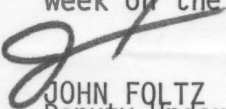
OFFICE OF  
THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

March 14, 1975

Mr. Charles Leppert  
The White House

Dear Charlie:

Attached, for your information, are two letters from the Secretary on the land-use issue. Thought you would like to have these following our brief discussion earlier this week on the subject.

  
JOHN FOLTZ  
Deputy Under Secretary





DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

MAR 12 1975

The Vice President  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Mr. Vice President:

My letter to the President on November 27, 1974, expressed the Department's interest in the land-use issue. A copy is enclosed for your information. It is still evident that there is no simple solution to this complex problem and that any Administration proposal must attempt to unite rather than divide the many forces involved.

This Department is generally in favor of the concept of federal incentives to improve state and local land management and decision-making. We support new legislation that will encourage a more unified state procedural framework for dealing with major land development and conservation decisions affecting more than one local government. Coordination of existing federal programs apparently could not create the needed implementation capability at state and local levels.

We have studied the legislative proposal of the Department of the Interior, along with H.R. 3510 and S. 984 introduced into the 94th Congress. In many respects, the Interior proposal is preferable to those of the Congress. We differ with it on some minor points, but after meeting with Interior's staff we believe that mutually acceptable changes can be made. With hearings scheduled on H.R. 3510 March 17 and 18, 1975, there is considerable urgency in the development of an Administration position.

We still must devise an institutional structure at the federal level to encourage more rational, consistent federal actions and programs that influence land-use throughout the country. The Department of the Interior has circulated an issue paper proposing utilization of the Domestic Council as a high level policy coordinating mechanism, with an interagency advisory board to serve as a forum for evaluating policy issues requiring Council resolution. A unique opportunity exists for the Administration to propose an institutional arrangement designed to effectively prescribe the proper role of several key agencies now having significant land-use programs and actions pertinent to state and local governments.



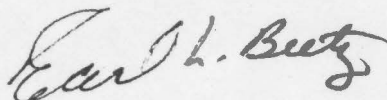


## The Vice President

The fundamental principle that must be maintained in any land-use bill is that one department should not determine the overriding national interest in land-use policies, decisions, or investments. Such determinations must be made in the Office of the President. Other major departments agree with us on this principle. Furthermore, the efforts to tie land-use legislation directly to the current energy situation and the need for abundant food production, as well as other economic and social realities, demands a continuing institutional ability to define short and long range priorities of national interest. Environmental protection strategies have dominated past discussions about land-use legislation. The time has come for a broader perspective, bringing together the view of the entire Administration.

As Vice Chairman of the Domestic Council, we believe you could play a major role in bringing about the institutional framework needed in any land-use bill. Please let me know how this Department may assist in this important effort. I have designated Assistant Secretary for Conservation, Research and Education, Robert W. Long, to represent me on this matter. He is prepared to review this issue with James Cannon, Executive Director, and Assistant to the President for Domestic Affairs.

Sincerely,



Earl L. Butz  
Secretary of Agriculture

Enclosure



November 27, 1974

The President  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

The Department of Agriculture influences land use decisions on more areas each year than any other Government agency. It is directly involved with three-fourths of the 2.27 billion acres of land in the Nation. The privately owned lands are primarily used for farming, grazing, and forestry.

The Department's research, educational, financial, and technical services are available in every county and State of the Nation. The Department's nationwide delivery and communication system for land use information includes several thousand county offices, more than 3,000 resource conservation districts, research centers at Universities, and cooperative efforts with State Forestry and Agriculture Departments. At local and State levels, the Department has unparalleled working relationships with community and county decision-makers. The Department has amassed a wealth of land use data and information which would be available to local and State units of Government.

The failure of the Congress to pass land use legislation after prolonged consideration over several years indicates that there is no simple solution to the problem, and that the proposals made to-date are not widely accepted.

Current land use proposals have generated wide discussion at all levels of Government. Any Administration proposal should attempt to unite previously opposing forces rather than further divide them. It is absolutely essential that Federal, State, and local Government entities be given every opportunity to participate in a partnership or sharing relationship.



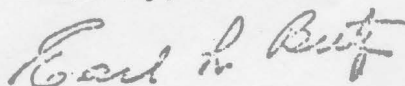
2-The President-November 27, 1974

This leads to the conclusion that broadly acceptable proposals for land use legislation have not been formulated--and that such acceptance is necessary if legislation is to be supported and approved. As a consequence, it is recommended that intense review involving all concerned Departments precede the adoption of an Administration position.

Several alternatives are available ranging from "no Federal action" to the immediate submission of a land use package. In view of the high interest at every level of Government in achieving workable arrangements, aggressive action within the Executive Branch is clearly indicated. Full participation in discussions on the many diverse viewpoints on land use policy is essential.

It seems to me to be highly important that we reflect a strong leadership role. Therefore, I urge that you initiate actions providing for a coordinated effort leading to the early development of an Administration position.

Sincerely,



EARL L. BUTZ  
Secretary



*ADMINISTRATION POSITION  
ON LAND USE.*

STATEMENT OF HONORABLE ROGERS C. B. MORTON, SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,  
BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT, HOUSE OF  
REPRESENTATIVES, MARCH 17, 1975.

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee:

I appreciate the opportunity to appear before you today to discuss land use legislation which has been a subject of personal interest to me since I first introduced legislation along these lines in 1964. As you know, this legislation has been the subject of discussion within the Administration for several months. While many believe there is a general need for legislation of this type to complement the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, there are presently overriding economic and budget problems which have forced us to reconsider our earlier support for this legislation.

The President's budget for Fiscal Year 1976, concedes a deficit of \$52 billion. This is one of the most severe deficits in our Nation's history. Its impact is of concern to us all. Moreover, there are proposals in the Congress today which could cause this deficit to be even greater.

The economy and energy are the two most crucial issues facing our Nation today. We must commit our available resources to meeting these enormous challenges.

We must stimulate economic revival, put more Americans back to work and proceed with a program to develop our domestic energy resources and reduce our reliance on foreign energy suppliers.

Consequently, we oppose the enactment of land use management assistance legislation at this time. This is in accordance with the President's already announced moratorium on new Federal spending programs which is also affecting other initiatives.

The need to properly manage the use, conservation, and development of America's land resources is evident to all. Land management institutions and procedures at the State levels need to be strengthened to better resolve major land use issues impacting more than one governmental jurisdiction and to implement the resulting decisions through the exercise of existing State and local authority.

As with many other public issues, the States have already pointed the direction towards which this Nation should be going. Approximately ten States have adopted Statewide legislation covering major land resource issues. Others are starting to focus on specific problems or are studying proposals for dealing with major social, economic, and environmental demands on land resources. Florida, Maine, Oregon, Vermont, Colorado, Hawaii, and most recently Wyoming, have taken the first step in this direction.

Since we recommend postponement of action on new land use legislation, we believe that we now have a special obligation to find ways under existing authority to encourage the States to take the needed initiative by, among other things, better using the resources of the Federal Government. I have therefore directed the Department's Office of Land Use and Water Planning to develop a series of recommendations over the next two months for the Administration's consideration.



The Federal Government already administers many programs which have a direct and sometimes adverse impact on the use of land resources and the regulatory decisions made by State and local governments. Federal highway, airport, and other public works projects have all played a major role in determining the location and extent of land development.

The Administration firmly supports efforts which would return to the States a measure of control over the impact of these and other Federal projects and actions within a well coordinated land resource management system.

This question has been the subject of recent meetings with the President. The President believes that methods should be established to bring order out of these existing Federal programs. The President has urged me, as Chairman of the Domestic Council Committee on Land Use, to work with other Cabinet officers to find better ways to insure that Federal actions are more compatible with land resource management at State and local levels of government.

As you know, the Administration has introduced an Energy Facilities Siting bill. This is consistent with our view that any new spending programs of this sort should be directly related to our effort in the development of energy self-sufficiency. Nevertheless, any land use decision-making impacts a broad spectrum of uses and resources. The implementation of energy facilities siting legislation should be closely coordinated with existing State land use programs and coastal zone management programs to be truly effective.

Despite the limitation we presently face, America needs to forge a new land ethic which recognizes the stewardship responsibility of all segments of society. To support this principle, the role of the States to cope with major land resource issues must be strengthened. Failure by the States to take this initiative may well result in further encroachment by the Federal Government.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Date 3-15-75

TO: NETA

FROM: CHARLES LEPPERT

Please Handle



For Your Information

Per Our Conversation



Other: *VERA SAYS THIS LETTER  
SHOULD TAKE CARE OF THE  
REQUEST. PUT SCHEDULE PROPOSAL  
IN HOLD OR DEAD FILE.*

March 17, 1975

Dear Don:

Thank you for your March 5 letter to the President in which you joined with seven of your colleagues to advise him of your opposition to Federal land use legislation on which hearings commenced today in the Energy and Environmental Subcommittee.

I can assure you that the Administration will not submit a land use bill to the Congress this year. Such legislation would be in contravention of the President's opposition to any legislation calling for new spending programs, with the exception of those essential to our energy program.

I am sorry that we were unable to arrange the meeting you requested at this time. However, I trust that the foregoing will give you the needed assurance on the Administration's position concerning this and other new spending programs.

Sincerely,

Vernon C. Loen  
Deputy Assistant  
to the President

The Honorable Don H. Clausen  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

bcc: w/incoming to Mike Duval for your information  
bcc: w/incoming to Bob Benitati, OMB, for your information.

VCL:EF:VO:ve



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

Date: March 17, 1975  
Thru: Max L. Friedersdorf  
Vern Loen *VL*  
From: Charles Leppert, *CL*  
Via: Warren Rustand

MEETING: Requested by House GOP Members in opposition to Federal land use legislation.

DATE: Prior to Congressional Easter Recess March 26th.

PURPOSE: To receive and discuss the views of the House GOP Members in strong opposition to land use legislation

FORMAT: Oval Office or Cabinet Room  
Thirty (30) Minutes

PARTICIPANTS: See Tab A

CABINET

PARTICIPATION: None. Secretary of Interior Morton supported federal land use legislation in the 93rd Congress.

SPEECH MATERIAL: Talking Points

STAFF: Charles Leppert will submit briefing papers

RECOMMENDED: Max L. Friedersdorf

OPPOSED: None

PREVIOUS

PARTICIPATION: None

BACKGROUND:

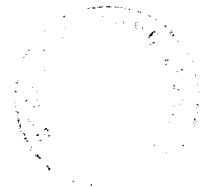
1. House GOP Members by letter and telephone have requested to see the President to personally voice their opposition to federal land use legislation.
2. Hearings begin March 17 on this legislation in the House Interior Committee.
3. The opponents of federal land use legislation contend that there is strong grass roots opposition to federal land use legislation.

more



4. The meeting can be a plus in demonstrating the President's willingness to receive views in opposition to proposed Administration programs.
5. The President can explore the source and potential of the opponents of federal land use legislation.
6. Regulation of land use by federal legislation is a popular issue strongly endorsed by the environmentalists and legal interests and other groups (including a study by the Conservation Foundation founded by Rockefellers.)
7. The prospect for passage of federal land use legislation by the 94th Congress is expected.

APPROVE \_\_\_\_\_ DISAPPROVE \_\_\_\_\_



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

March 14, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR:

VERN LOEN

FROM:

CHARLES LEPPERT, Jr.

SUBJECT:

Federal Land Use Legislation  
Letter from Rep. Sam Steiger and others  
March 5, 1975

Minority Leader John Rhodes would like to have a copy of the Administration's land use bill and recommends that the Administration, if it is to seek land use legislation, should push for intensive hearings between legislative committees throughout the country to establish a factual basis for the need and objectives of any land use legislation. The Administration, if it is to support land use legislation, should propose legislation which requires strong local and state involvement with federal grants to the states and local communities to provide land use planning.

Prior to receipt of this communication, I talked with Rep. Sam Steiger who is leading the fight against the passage of any land use legislation. Rep. Steiger has indicated that with the formulation of outside groups and other special interests, he is committed to defeating any land use legislation in the 94th Congress.

I recommend that the President meet with these members for approximately 15 minutes to obtain their views and the basis for their position. I will follow up today by discussing the matter with Rep. Steiger.

(Dictated by phone but not read)



Mar 14

TO: Charlie Leppert

FROM: Elouise Frayer

The attached letter was delivered by messenger late yesterday.

I talked with Vern and he said to give it to you and ask you to contact Sam Steiger.

You will note they want to meet with the President prior to March 17 (rec'd March 13).

Vern said that you will know of the political implications, etc. -- meeting might be helpful and might be possible to do after the recess during a Congressional half-hour??? Or they might use the meeting to booby-trap the President??

We are not sending a written acknowledgment at this time, or won't until after we hear from you.

Many thanks.



# Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, D.C. 20515

March 5, 1975

The President  
The White House  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

The proponents of Federal land use legislation are again advocating the adoption of such a measure by the Congress. We believe there are no good reasons for the Congress to adopt this legislation and those of us in the House who have opposed the measure in the past want to inform you of our continued opposition to a proposal which calls for substantial federal involvement in the affairs of State and local government as well as the individual citizen.

The arguments in favor of the adoption of Federal land use legislation have never been compelling and are even less so during this period of economic difficulty. At a time when every effort should be taken to insure substantial increases in industrial growth and productivity, it would be a serious mistake for the Congress to adopt legislation which would require an extensive Federal planning and review process which would restrict essential growth in the economy. It would equally be a serious mistake for your Administration to recommend such legislation.

Further, the cost of this legislation is half a billion dollars. At a time when the estimated budget deficit is in excess of \$50 billion, we agree with you that we must carefully evaluate the need for expensive new Federal programs.

The success or failure, Mr. President, of a land use proposal depends, in large measure, on the position taken by your Administration. The opposition of your predecessor to the adoption of this legislation was, in part, instrumental in its defeat in the House of Representatives. We are disturbed by indications that individuals in your Administration are advocating support for some form of land use legislation.



The President  
March 5, 1975  
Page Two

In order to provide you with a balanced perspective on Congressional opinion regarding this legislation, we request an opportunity to meet with you as soon as possible, but certainly prior to the commencement of hearings by the Energy and Environment Subcommittee on March 17. We feel that this meeting would be constructive and would enable you to personally hear our views on a legislative proposal which could have a profound impact on this nation's ability to become energy sufficient and to move toward economic recovery.

We look forward to an opportunity at your earliest convenience to discuss this matter with you personally.

Sam Regis  
Don Young

Jack Hebelius

Bob Bauman

Steve Symms

Bill Ketch

Virginia Smith

Ed Gauer



3-18-75

CL-

You should be aware  
of attached ltr I sent  
(cleared by Duval) to all  
of the land use boys yesterday.  
~~to~~ Unless there is further  
pressure, don't you think this  
will take care of them?

Also, see wire story today.

VZ

Charlie

Do you still want to put in Schedule Proposal  
or is that a dead issue now. YES.

