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FILE

NEWS SUMMARY SUPPLEMENT
February 24, 1975

Congressional Quarterly prepared the attached summary of what Congress did with White House legislative requests in 1974.

President Ford won approval of 23 of 64 requests, winning about 36 per cent of his proposals to Congress during the five months he was in office in 1974.

Since it is a tabular checklist of the President's program, you may want to keep it for future reference.



CONGRESS APPROVES ONE-THIRD OF 1974 REQUESTS

Dealing with the legislative programs of both President Nixon and his successor, Gerald Ford, the second session of the 93rd Congress approved just over a third of the legislative requests of each.

A 25-year veteran of the House, Ford entered the White House with assurances of cooperation from his former colleagues and enjoyed early success with his legislative program. His first request, for a wage-price council to monitor inflation, cleared Congress in little more than a week. But the Nixon pardon soon soured that early rapport, and while Ford did win some major victories, they came only after long struggles.

Ford's major initiative in 1974, a series of proposals for legislation to combat the soaring inflation that plagued the nation's economy, died a quiet death. His proposal to set a five per cent tax surcharge was roundly denounced by Democrats and Republicans alike, and no legislation was ever acted on.

While President Nixon devoted much of his energy in the first eight months of 1974 to foreign affairs and fighting off impeachment, his major legislative successes—and defeats—involved domestic legislation. Congress approved his proposals for additional veterans benefits, for new health research funding and for a comprehensive health planning system. But one of Nixon's top domestic priorities, national health insurance, never emerged from the House Ways and Means Committee. And in a year that began with crippling energy shortages, Congress ignored all of Nixon's 1974 energy initiatives. Large cuts also were made in his foreign aid budget, especially funds for Southeast Asia.

As measured by Congressional Quarterly's annual Boxscore, Nixon made 97 specific requests for legislation (including treaties submitted for ratification) in 25 messages to Congress and other public statements. Of these, 33—or about 34 per cent—were enacted into law or ratified. The Nixon score was a slight improvement over his mark of 31 per cent in 1973 but below his highest score of 46 per cent in 1970.

President Ford fared better than his predecessor, winning approval of 23 of 64 requests—or about 36 per cent, for the five months he was in office in 1974.

The Boxscore is a survey of specific presidential legislative requests during a calendar year and their fate during that year's session of Congress. It is not a comprehensive review of an administration's legislative accomplishments. Issues are not reflected in the Boxscore unless they were the subject of public statements or messages to Congress by the President himself in 1974. Success in legislative struggles spanning more than one session of a Congress is not recorded in the Boxscore. For example, the passage in August of omnibus housing legislation, though given a high priority by President Nixon, was not included in the study because the initial presidential request and major legislative action occurred prior to 1974.

Nor does the Boxscore differentiate between major legislation and less significant proposals. The individual requests are itemized as they were presented in the messages.

Major Proposals

Following is a summary of congressional action on the major requests by Presidents Ford and Nixon in 1974:

Foreign Policy

Congress refused to go along with President Nixon's foreign aid budget, cutting \$555-million from his \$2.7-billion request. Particular targets of the budget-slicing were funds for Southeast Asia and for all military aid. Congress did approve special assistance programs for both Israel and Arab countries.

President Ford succeeded in engineering temporary compromises with Congress on aid to Turkey and for U.S. military construction on the island of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean. Similarly, in providing funds—reduced from

How the Boxscore Works

The items tabulated in the Boxscore include only the specific legislative requests contained in the President's messages to Congress and other public statements during a calendar year.

Excluded from the Boxscore are proposals advocated by executive branch officials but not specifically by the President; measures endorsed by the President but not specifically requested by him; nominations, and suggestions that Congress consider or study particular topics when legislative action is not requested.

Except for major proposals, presidential requests for District of Columbia legislation also are excluded from the Boxscore tabulation.

Routine appropriation requests, which provide funds for regular, continuing government operations, are excluded. Appropriation requests for specific programs, or requests for substantial budget increases, are included if the President indicated in special messages or other communications that they were important in his over-all legislative program.

Because the Boxscore fundamentally is a tabular checklist of the President's program, presented in neither greater nor less detail than is found in presidential messages, the individual requests necessarily differ considerably from one another in their scope and importance.

Because Congress does not always vote "yes" or "no" on a proposal, CQ evaluates legislative action to determine whether compromises amount to approval or rejection of the President's requests.

Legislative activity on an item must occur in the same year as the presidential request in order to be credited in the Boxscore.

Symbols in the Final Outcome column indicate whether Congress took favorable or unfavorable action on the proposal.

Source Key: Nixon and Ford Legislative Requests in 1974

The sources of 1974 legislative requests by Presidents Nixon and Ford are listed below, preceded by a letter-symbol. Messages asking Senate consent to treat-

ty ratifications are excluded from this compilation. Page numbers refer to those requests in the 1974 *Weekly Report*.

	Source, Message	Date	Page
A	Energy Message	Jan. 23	142
B	Education Priorities	Jan. 24	246
C	Veterans Programs	Jan. 28	244
D	Public Letter to HEW Secretary	Jan. 29	
E	State of the Union	Jan. 30	239
F	Letter to President of Senate and Speaker of House proposing USIA Extension	Feb. 7	
G	Economic Adjustment Assistance Program	Feb. 19	505
H	Health Programs	Feb. 20	502
I	Drug Abuse	Feb. 21	557
J	Privacy	Feb. 23	
K	Letter to House and Senate Veterans Committees	March 4	
L	Emergency Energy Veto	March 6	634
M	Campaign Reform	March 8	676
N	Future of American Education	March 23	
O	Request for Appropriations Reduction	March 30	
P	Statement on Veterans Bills	March 31	
Q	Minimum Wage Increase	April 8	
R	Remarks in Xenia, Ohio	April 9	
S	Foreign Assistance Programs	April 24	
T	Salary Increases	May 7	
U	D.C. Budget	May 21	
V	The Nation's Economy	May 25	
W	National Wilderness System	June 13	

	Source, Message	Date	Page
X	Executive Development	July 17	
Y	Agriculture Appropriations Veto	Aug. 8	2192

Ford

Z	Address to Congress	Aug. 12	2208
AA	News Conference	Aug. 28	2347
BB	Pay Raise Deferral	Aug. 31	
CC	Speech to Urban Transportation Conference	Sept. 9	
DD	Economic Conference	Sept. 11	
EE	Legislative Priorities	Sept. 12	2564
FF	Economic Message	Oct. 8	2829
GG	Remarks in Detroit	Oct. 10	
HH	Atomic Energy Bill Veto	Oct. 12	2905
II	Continuing Appropriations Veto	Oct. 14	2904
JJ	Freedom of Information Veto	Oct. 17	2905
KK	Federal Deposit Insurance Bill	Oct. 29	
LL	Interest Rate Legislation	Oct. 29	
MM	Amtrak Improvement Bill	Oct. 29	
NN	Farm Labor Contractor Registration Act Amendments Veto	Oct. 29	3044
OO	Speech to Realtors	Nov. 14	
PP	Legislative Priorities	Nov. 18	3165
QQ	Zinc Tariff Bill Veto	Nov. 26	3261
RR	National Wilderness System	Dec. 4	

the administration's budget request—for the State Department and U.S. Information Agency, Congress required disclosure of political contributions of ambassadorial nominees and directed the State Department to outline its future policy for aid to Vietnam.

The Senate ratified one of eight treaties submitted by Ford and eight of 23 by Nixon, including a major agreement limiting the use of chemical and biological weapons. It failed twice to cut off debate over a 1948 treaty making genocide an international crime.

Economic Affairs

Responding to pressures of a deepening recession, Congress approved requests by both presidents for action to relieve an unemployment rate that by year's end had reached 7.2 per cent. The lameduck Congress in December cleared two measures that together authorized a \$2.5-billion public service jobs program, broadened unemployment insurance to cover 12 million additional persons and extended coverage for those already enrolled for an additional 13 weeks. Congress had rejected, however, earlier Nixon efforts to deal with the companion problem of in-

flation, declining to give special aid to hard hit areas and to extend the inflation-monitoring powers of the Cost of Living Council.

Although Congress did grant Ford's early request for a Council on Wage and Price Stability, it refused other requests which were part of his anti-inflation program, including the tax surcharge and a proposal to delay pay raises for federal workers for 90 days.

Energy and Environment

Congress gave little attention to 1974 Nixon requests to deal with energy shortages. The House held hearings but did not act on a proposal to expedite the licensing procedure for nuclear power plants, and in the Senate legislation to deregulate the price of natural gas was never reported out of committee.

Among the energy proposals endorsed by the new President only two were passed. The proposals were to expand funding for energy research and to create an Energy Research and Development Administration. Congress denied Ford his requests to deregulate natural gas prices and to end tax benefits accruing to major oil companies.



definitive source of the request. A key to the sources appears on the preceding page. Nixon treaty ratification requests made earlier in his administration and pending in 1974 are included and followed by the date each treaty originally was sent to the Senate.

✓ Favorable Action.
X Unfavorable Action.
No Action Taken.
H Hearings Held.
Congressional Inaction Constitutes Favorable Action.
Request Previously Submitted, but Denied or Not Acted Upon.

	PUBLIC LAW NUMBER	FINAL OUTCOME	SENATE FLOOR ACTION	SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION	HOUSE FLOOR ACTION	HOUSE COMMITTEE ACTION
	6	5	4	3	2	1
l (\$350-special	559	X	X	X	X	X
ietnam,	559	X	X	X	X	X
istance, reporting		X	X	X	X	X
bill, for	448	X				
ontinue	559	X	X	X	X	X
t Bank.	537 646 500	X	X	X	X	X
riders.		X	X	X	X	X
consu-						
result-						
rime of						

1. Authorize foreign aid budget for fiscal 1975 of \$518-billion. (S)
2. Provide special assistance program for Middle East, with funds for Israel (\$350-million, Egypt (\$250-million), Jordan (\$207.5-million) and \$100-million for special requirements. (S)
3. Authorize \$939.8-million for military and economic assistance to South Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos. (S)
4. Authorize \$255.3-million for functional development assistance programs. (S)
5. Authorize fiscal 1975 appropriations of \$985-million for grant military assistance, \$555-million for foreign military sales and \$385.5-million for security supporting assistance. (S)

1. Pass fiscal 1975 appropriation for foreign assistance. (EE)
2. Delay cutoff of aid to Turkey, proposed in supplemental appropriations bill, for 60 days. (GG)
3. Amend the Food for Peace Program to assure that food aid programs can continue to serve the national interest and humanitarian goals. (PP)
4. Authorize continuation of U.S. foreign aid programs. (PP)

1. Authorize United States participation in African Development Fund. (EE)
2. Authorize increased United States participation in the Asian Development Bank. (EE)
3. Extend authorization for the Export-Import Bank.
4. Amend and extend the Export Administration Act of 1969. (EE)
5. Return to the president the vetoed zinc tariff bill without nongermane tax riders. (QQ)

Consent to ratification of:

1. Consular Convention dealing with functions, privileges and immunities of consular officers. 10/8/69
2. Agreements dealing with adjustments in flood control payments to Canada resulting from the early completion of two projects on the Columbia River. 10/14/69
3. Renewal of request for convention on prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide.

1. Treaty with Australia updating extradition relations and adding to the list of extraditable offenses both narcotics violations and aircraft hijacking. 8/22/74
2. Treaty of Extradition between the United States and Canada. 9/12/74
3. Treaty of Extradition between the United States and Bulgaria. 9/12/74
4. Protocol limiting the level and potential extent of ABM deployment by the United States and the Soviet Union. 9/19/74
5. International Telecommunications Convention abrogating and replacing a previous agreement with minor improvements and a few major modifications to take account of technical developments in the field. 10/17/74.
6. Amendments to seven regulations of the International Convention for Safety of Life at Sea directed toward the improvement of safety requirements for the carriage of grain in bulk. 10/17/74
7. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes Against International Protected Persons. 11/18/74
8. International Agreement for the Creation at Paris of an International Office of Epizootics to provide information of animal disease outbreaks, technical information and other services. 12/3/74

1. Amend banking regulation to ensure that loan credit is extended to all persons on an equitable basis. (E)

[illegible]

Ford

1. Delete from the bank insurance bill a section limiting the existing method of gathering agency views and identifying potential conflicts with existing legislation regarding federal deposit insurance. (KK)
2. Reform financial regulation by gradually freeing the credit market from certain regulations. (LL)

ECONOMIC POLICY**Nixon**

1. Provide unemployment insurance for people in areas impacted by serious economic dislocation. (E)
2. Extend the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 for one year and establish an economic adjustment assistance program. (G)
3. Appropriate funds for the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973. (Q)
4. Establish a Cost of Living Task Force to monitor wages and prices. (V)

Ford

1. Reactivate a cost of living council to monitor wages and prices. (Z)
2. Defer federal pay raises for 90 days to January 1, 1975. (BB)
3. Provide special unemployment insurance and widen coverage to counter effects of inflation. (DD)
4. Create a Community Improvement Corps to provide work for the unemployed. (FF)
5. Establish a \$300-billion ceiling on federal spending for 1975 (RR)

TAXES**Ford**

1. Establish a 10 per cent investment tax credit. (FF)
2. Provide that all dividends on preferred stocks issued for cash be fully deductible by the issuing company. (FF)
3. Impose one-year temporary tax surcharge of five per cent. (FF)
4. Impose tax on windfall profits incurred by oil companies. (EE)
5. Eliminate foreign oil depletion allowance. (EE)
6. Provide tax reduction for low-income individuals. (EE)

National Security**DEFENSE****Nixon**

1. Increase defense budget to improve readiness of armed forces, build up essential equipment levels and preserve force levels in the face of rising costs. (E)
2. Extend the authorization for the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and amend its authority to procure experts and consultants. (F)

Ford

1. Extend the Defense Production Act. (EE)
2. Authorize General Services Administration to sell stocks of silver, lead and tin that exceed national security needs. (PP)

1	2	3	4	5	6
				X	
X		H		X	
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	567
H		H		X	572
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
X		X		X	517
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	387
		X	X	X	567
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	567
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	572
✓	✓		X	X	567
H				X	
				X	
H				X	
✓		✓	X	X ¹	
✓		✓	X	X ¹	
✓		✓	X	X ¹	
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	437
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	332
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	426
X				X	

¹ The House Ways and Means Committee Nov. 26 reported a bill, HR 17488, containing these provisions, but the Rules Committee Dec. 12 voted against considering a rule allowing floor action on the bill, thus killing it.



3. Authorize funds for military construction, including a specified amount for limited expansion of the Navy and Air Force facilities on Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean. (PP)

VETERANS AFFAIRS

Nixon

1. Provide automatic cost-of-living adjustments in pension benefits. (C)
2. Treat veterans and widows of veterans equally with regard to income and pension payments. (C)
3. Increase Veterans Administration benefits to pensioners who receive less total income than adult welfare recipients. Also, consider a family's total income in determining amount of pension. (C)
4. Provide an additional \$200-million for an eight per cent increase in education benefits in 1975. (C)
5. Restore November 11 as the official date for Veterans Day. (C)
6. Establish automatic cost-of-living adjustments for recipients of disabled compensation and of dependents and indemnity compensation. (K)
7. Increase benefits paid to recipients of disabled compensation and of dependents and indemnity compensation. (K)
8. Provide supplemental appropriations for veterans benefits under education and disability increases. (P)

Ford

1. Reduce benefits in veterans education bill to level provided in the original Senate bill. (EE)

Energy and Natural Resources

ENERGY

Nixon

- 1.* Accelerate the licensing and construction of nuclear facilities. (A)
- 2.* Establish a drilling investment tax credit to provide incentive for exploratory drilling for new gas and oil fields. (L)
- 3.* Place all mineral exploration and mining activities on federal lands under a modernized leasing system. (L)
- 4.* Allow competitive pricing of new gas supplies and encourage exploration. (L)

Ford

1. Expand geothermal, solar and development research in the field of energy. (AA)
2. Expedite the licensing process for new nuclear reactors. (AA)
3. Authorize Energy Research and Development Administration without a proposed Energy Policy Committee and other undesirable provisions. (EE)
4. End federal regulation of natural gas prices. (EE)
5. Require use of cleaner coal processes and nuclear fuel in new electric plants. (FF)
6. Require quick conversion of existing oil plants. (FF)
7. Remove from Atomic Energy Act Amendments, vetoed Oct. 12, a section allowing Congress to disapprove extension within 30 days after a joint committee report on safety. (HH)
8. Require that a percentage of imported petroleum be carried on U.S. vessels. (PP)

1	2	3	4	5	6
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	552
H		H		X	
		H		X	
		H		X	
X	X	X	X	X	
X		✓	✓	X	
H		H		X	
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	295
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	321
	X		X	X	
H				X	
✓			X	X	
H		✓	✓	X	
		H		X	
					409
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	410
H				X	473
				✓	438
		H		X	
				X	
				X	
X				X	
X	X	X	X	X	

* The House and Senate Dec. 3 overrode a veto of a veterans education bill, H.R. 12628, which President Ford had rejected as too expensive.

* President Ford Dec. 30 pocket-vetoed the bill, H.R. 8193, as too expensive.



ENVIRONMENT

Nixon

- 1.* Amend federal tax laws to discourage unwise use of coastal wetlands and demolition of historic structures. (E)
2. Designate 15 new areas part of the National Wilderness Preservation System. (W)

Ford

1. Designate 37 new areas part of the National Wilderness Preservation System. (RR)

General Government

CRIME AND JUSTICE

Nixon

1. Increase funding for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration to \$886-million from \$826-million. (E)
2. Establish rules governing the collection and use of criminal justice information (J)

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

Nixon

- 1.* Reinstitute the reorganization plan authority of presidents that expired in March 1973. (E)
2. Transfer the food stamp and related programs from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. (E)
3. Reform the laws for federal election campaigns. (E)
4. Increase, by three stages, salaries in the executive, legislative and judicial branches of government. (E)
5. Reform campaign practices by prohibiting organized and intentional campaign disruptions. (M)
6. Revise libel law to provide recourse to political candidates in attacks on their reputations. (M)
7. Raise salary levels of lowest three executive level grades to relax compression on salaries of top civil servants. (T)
8. Amend Intergovernmental Personnel Act to increase the management capability of state and local program managers through additional postgraduate education. (X)
9. Increase appropriation request for Intergovernmental Personnel Act program to \$30-million from \$15-million. (X)
10. Institute reforms in the personnel system for executive manpower by establishing a new executive personnel system. (X)

Ford

1. Authorize extension of the United States Information Agency. (EE)
2. Provide State Department authorization without encumbering policy requirements. (EE)
3. Renew executive authority to submit executive reorganization plans. (EE)
4. Establish a national commission on regulatory reform to re-examine independent regulatory agencies. (FF)
5. Revise the 1974 Freedom of Information Act Amendments, vetoed October 17, to ease the manner of judicial review and to mitigate the administrative burden on agencies. (JJ)

1	2	3	4	5	6
X		X X		X X	
				X	
✓ H	✓	✓ H	✓	✓ X	433
X				X	
X	X	X	X	X X	
✓		✓	X	X	
			✓	X	
		X		X	
X				X	
X				X	
				X	
X				X	
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	475
✓ X	✓	✓	✓	✓	475
		✓	X	X	
	X		X	X ¹	

* The House Nov. 20 and the Senate Nov. 21 override President Ford's veto.

Welfare and Urban Affairs

GENERAL WELFARE

Nixon

1. Reform the welfare system. (E)
2. Reduce the fiscal 1974 welfare appropriation by \$800-million. (O)

HOUSING

Nixon

- | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|-----|
| 1. Provide for improved disaster assistance. (H) | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 288 |
| 2. Pass the Financial Institutions Act of 1974 to improve the efficiency and flexibility of the financial system of the United States. (H) | X | | H | | X | |
| 3. Authorize aid to Ohio universities damaged in the April tornadoes. (R) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 288 |

Ford

- | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|-----|
| 1. Make more home mortgages eligible for purchase by federal agencies. (FF) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 449 |
| 2. Amend the Emergency Home Purchase Assistance Act to include privately financed multi-family projects and individual condominium units. (OO) | | | | | X | |

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

Nixon

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| 1. Restructure airport and airway financing system to allocate costs more equitably among users. (E) | | | X |
| 2. Establish a national cable television policy. (E) | | | X |
| 3. Repeal the equal time provision of the Communications Act. (M) | ✓ | X | X |

Ford

- | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|-----|
| 1. Authorize continued operation of Amtrak. (EE) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 496 |
| 2. Restore financial integrity to the railroad retirement system without resorting to a subsidy from either the Social Security System or general revenues. (EE) | | X | | X | X | |
| 3. Revise the Amtrak Improvement Act of 1974 to make customs inspection provisions consistent with effective enforcement of customs and related laws. (MM) | | | | | X | |
| 4. Establish a permanent 55-mile-per-hour speed limit. (PP) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 643 |
| 5. Extend the car-pooling provisions in the Emergency Highway Energy Conservation Act that expired Dec. 31, 1974. (PP) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 643 |
| 6. Authorize reasonable increases in the size and weight of trucks traveling on interstate highways (PP) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 643 |

Education and Health

EDUCATION

Nixon

- | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|-----|
| 1. Provide a fiscal 1974 supplemental appropriation of \$2.85-billion as forward funding for education programs for the school year 1974-75. (B) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 554 |
| 2.* Consolidate present programs of vocational education and merge existing authorities in adult education. (B) | X | | X | | X | |
| 3.* Devise new formula for distribution of federal funds for disadvantaged children. (B) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 380 |
| 4.* Consolidate eight discretionary authorities into four broad programs for the education of the handicapped. (B) | X | | X | | X | |
| 5. Phase out impact aid funds through gradual stages. (B) | X | | X | | X | |

6. Continue support for demonstration programs to develop better bilingual education programs. (B)
7. Provide aid to school districts undergoing voluntary or court-ordered desegregation. (B)
8. Provide project grants for educational services to Indian tribes and communities. (B)
- 9.* Increase Basic Educational Opportunity Grant funds from an average \$260 to up to \$1,400 depending on need. (B)
10. Pass Library Partnership Act to encourage establishment of reference and information services on a demonstration basis. (B)
11. Increase upper limits on guaranteed college loans. (H)
12. Amend education act to prohibit forced busing of school children under certain circumstances. (N)

HEALTH

Nixon

1. Expand the attack on cancer under the National Cancer Act of 1971 by providing for increased funding. (D)
2. Establish a national health insurance plan. (E)
3. Expand national health service scholarship program to provide funds for students in health professions and ensure that the federal government can meet its needs for physicians. (E)
4. Assist states and localities improve planning and use of health resources. (E)
5. Set severe new penalties for both heroin traffickers and those engaged in illegal distribution of other illicit drugs. (I)
6. Authorize continuation of economic controls on health care costs. (H)
7. Provide scholarships to any student who agrees to serve in health programs or in underserved areas after graduation. (H)
8. Shift method of federal support for medical education from general institutional operating subsidies to direct assistance to medical students. (H)
9. Provide \$125-million for 1974 and 1975 to fund Health Maintenance Organizations development programs. (H)
10. Increase by \$55-million the federal appropriation for the Food and Drug Administration. (H)
11. Regulate the sale of medical devices. (H)
12. Broaden the inspection authority and increase other powers of the Food and Drug Administration. (H)
13. Increase the appropriation for heart disease research. (H)

Ford

1. Establish a National Health Insurance Plan. (Z)
2. Extend the Health Services Act. (EE)
3. Extend the Health Manpower Act. (EE)
4. Approve the Health Resources Planning Act of 1974. (EE)

Agriculture

Nixon

1. Remove production controls on extra long staple cotton. (E)
2. Remove production controls on peanuts. (E)
3. Remove production controls on rice. (E)
4. Revise Agriculture-EPA appropriations bill, vetoed August 8, to reduce spending and drop a provision transferring a Great Lakes clean-up program from HUD to EPA. (Y)

* President Ford Jan. 2, 1975, pocket-vetoed the bill, HR 17085, as too expensive.

1	2	3	4	5	6
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	380
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	380
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	380
X		X		X	
X		X		X	
H				X	
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	380
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	352
H		H		X	
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	385
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	641
X		X		X	
X		X		X	
✓	✓	✓	✓	X	
				X	
X	X	X	X	X	
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	563
X		✓	✓	X	
H		H		X	
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	517
H		H		X	
✓	✓	✓	✓	X ³	
✓	✓	✓	✓	X	
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	641
X		X		X	
✓	X	✓		X	
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	563

Ford

1. Reduce proposed level of spending under 1975 agriculture appropriation, vetoed by former President Nixon August 8. (EE)
2. Remove all remaining acreage limitations on rice. (FF)
3. Remove all remaining acreage limitations on peanuts. (FF)
4. Remove all remaining acreage limitations on cotton. (FF)
5. Amend Commodity Exchange Act to correct requirement for concurrent submission to Congress and the President of the commission's budget and legislative proposals and delete requirement for Senate confirmation of a non-presidential appointee. (PP)
6. Remove from the Farm Labor Contractor Registration Act Amendments of 1974, vetoed Oct. 29, a nongermane personnel rider not related to working conditions of migrant farm laborers. (NN)

1	2	3	4	5	6
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	563
✓	X	✓		X	
				X	
				X	
✓	X			X	518
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 3, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR:

JIM CANNON

THRU:

MAX L. FRIEDERSDORF
VERN LOEN *VL*

FROM:

CHARLES LEPPERT, JR. *CLJ.*

SUBJECT:

Legislation Likely to be Considered by
the House of Representatives,
July 8 to August 1, 1975

Attached per your request is a list of bills and conference reports most likely to be considered by the House of Representatives during the period of July 8 to August 1, 1975, and possibly sent to the White House for action.

Please note this is not a comprehensive listing of all legislation likely to be considered by the House during that period but only those bills and conference reports most likely to be scheduled for action by the House of Representatives.

cc: Jack Marsh
Max Friedersdorf
Vern Loen
Bill Kendall
Pat O'Donnell
Dick Dunham
Jim Cavanaugh
Paul O'Neill
Jerry Jones
Tom Loeffler



LEGISLATION MOST LIKELY TO BE CONSIDERED IN THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
JULY 8 to AUGUST 1, 1975

1. H. R. 49 National Petroleum Reserves (Elk Hills)
2. H. R. 6706 White House Authorization
3. H. R. Transportation Appropriations FY '76
4. H. R. 5546 Health Manpower Act
5. H. R. 4035 (S. 621) Conference Report on Amending EPAA, Decontrol
of old oil
6. H. R. 5901 Conference Report on Education Division Approp. FY '76
7. H. R. 6950 Conference Report on Legislative Approp. FY '76
8. H. R. 8069 Conference Report on Labor, HEW Approp. FY '76
9. H. R. 8070 Conference Report on HUD appropriations FY '76
10. H. R. 8121 Conference Report on State, Justice, Commerce,
Judiciary Appropriations FY '76
11. H. R. 8122 Conference Report on Public Works Approp. FY '76
12. H. R. 7014 Energy Conservation & Oil Policy Act '75
13. H. R. 5900 Common Situs Picketing
14. H. R. Pension Reform (Dent bill)
15. H. R. 3510 Land Use and Resource Conservation Act
16. H. R. 6721 Coal Leasing Act Amendments
17. H. R. 7575 (S. 200) Agency for Consumer Advocacy
18. H. R. 6860 Conference Report on Energy Conservation Taxes
19. H. R. 5970 Health Insurance for Unemployed
20. H. R. 5247 Accelerated Public Works Employment
21. H. R. 7217 Education of Handicapped
22. H. R. 4316 GAO Audit of Federal Reserve
23. H. R. 6461 Public Broadcasting Financing
24. H. R. 2390 Repeal of Fair Trade Laws
25. H. R. 8053 Post Card Voter Registration
26. H. R. 6219 Extension of Voting Rights Act of 1965
27. H. R. Auto Emission Standards
28. H. R. Food Stamp Program
29. S. 1542 Conference Report on Maritime Programs Auth. FY '76
30. S. 66 Conference Report on Nurse Training; Health Revenue
Corp.
31. H. R. 6674 Conference Report, Defense Dept. Authorization, FY '76
32. H. R. 3130 Conference Report, Environmental Impact Statement
33. H. R. 4723 Conference Report, National Science Foundation
Authorization Act, FY '76
34. H. R. 4005 Conference Report, Developmental Disabilities
Amendments, 1975
35. H. R. 6900 Conference Report, Emergency Unemployment
Compensation



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 26, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: JACK MARSH
BOB WOLTHUIS

FROM: TOM LOEFFLER

SUBJECT: Status of Major Legislation to be
Considered in the near future by the
House of Representatives

PRESIDENTIAL VETOES

- HR-5901, Education Appropriation. The House presently has scheduled a vote on the question of sustaining or overriding this veto for September 9.
- S.1849, the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Extension Act of 1975. The Senate will first consider this veto. In the event the veto is overridden in the Senate, the House will act. The date upon which the Senate will act is not yet known.

PASSED HOUSE, AWAITING SENATE AND/OR CONFERENCE ACTION

DOMESTIC

- HR-49/S.2173, legislation authorizing the production and exploration from the Naval Petroleum Reserve and establishing a Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
- HR-5900, Construction site picketing.
- HR-6860, Energy Conservation Taxes, including windfall profits, plowback, and rebates.
- HR-4222, Child Nutrition Programs.
- HR-8561, Agriculture and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill.



- HR-8773, Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill.
- HR-8070, HUD and Independent Offices Appropriation Bill.
- HR-8121, State, Justice, Commerce, Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill.
- HR-8365, Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill.
- HR-8957, Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Appropriation Bill.

INTERNATIONAL

- H. J. Res. 549, Northern Mariana Islands.
- HR-7500, State Department Authorization Act.
- HR-6674, Department of Defense Appropriation Authorization Act.

LEGISLATION AWAITING COMPLETION OF INITIAL HOUSE ACTION

DOMESTIC

- HR-7014, Energy Conservation Oil Policy Act (This is the Dingell legislation currently being considered by the House.)
- HR-7575, Agency for Consumer Advocacy.
- HR-8053, Post Card Voter Registration.
- Draft bill with no number, Tax Reform legislation.
- HR-982/HR-8713, Illegal Alien Legislation.

INTERNATIONAL

- HR-1287, Rhodesian Chrome
- HR-200, Fishing Zone Extension



- HR-9005, Foreign Aid--International Development and Food Assistance Act of 1975.
- S.2330, Turkish Arms Embargo.
- H. Con. Res. 337/S. Con Res. 50, Hawk missile sales to Jordan.
- H. Res. 160/H. Res. 197, Strategic Arms Control--resolution of support of the Vladivostok agreement.

cc: Max Friedersdorf
Vern Loen
Charles Leppert
Bill Kendall
Pat O'Donnell



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

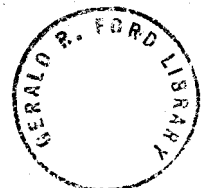
December 20, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: MAX L. FRIEDERSDORF *MA. 6.*
SUBJECT: Status of Key Legislation

1. Labor-HEW Veto - The President's veto is being held by the House for an override attempt after Congress reconvenes on January **27**, 1976.
2. Common Situs - The bill has been signed by the Speaker and the papers are being held by the Senate.
3. Energy Bill - The energy bill has arrived at the White House. Deadline for action is Tuesday, December 30, 1975.
4. Rail Bill - The Senate has the papers and the bill should be at the White House on Monday.
5. Tax Bill - The Speaker will sign the bill Monday and it will be transmitted to the White House the same day.

On other legislation, see TAB A



BILLS RECEIVED AT THE WHITE HOUSE

LAST DAY FOR ACTION: 12/20/75

S. 1800 ~~An Act to provide indemnities for exhibitions of artistic and humanistic endeavors, and for other purposes.~~

12/22/75

H.R. 9005 An Act to authorize assistance for disaster relief and rehabilitation, to provide for overseas distribution and production of agricultural commodities, to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and for other purposes.

12/24/75

S. 55 An Act for the relief of Dino Mendoza Pascua

S. 447 An Act for the relief of Jesus Cortez Pineda

S. 605 An Act for the relief of Heung Soon Kim

S. 1653 An Act for the relief of Sun Yang Kim and Sun Mi Kim

H.R. 2724 An Act to provide for establishment of the Father Marquette National Memorial near Saint Ignace, Michigan, and for other purposes.

H.R. 8773 An Act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1976, and the period ending September 30, 1976, and for other purposes.

H.R. 9883 An Act to amend the Joint Resolution approved December 28, 1973, providing for the establishment of the Lyndon Baines Johnson Memorial Grove on the Potomac, and for other purposes.

H.R. 9924 An Act to direct the National Commission on the Observance of International Women's Year, 1975, to organize and convene a National Women's Conference, and for other purposes.



12/26/75

- ~~H.J. Res. 733~~ ~~Joint Resolution making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1976, and for other purposes.~~
- H.R. 8122 An Act making appropriations for public works.
- H.R. 8674 An Act to declare a national policy of coordinating the increasing use of the metric system in the United States, and to establish a United States Metric Board to coordinate the voluntary conversion to the metric system.

12/27/75

- H.R. 6642 An Act to provide for allotment or assignment of payments from civil service annuities, and for other purposes.
- H.R. 7976 An Act to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide that annual leave lost by a Federal employee because of an unjustified or unwarranted personnel action shall be restored to the employee, and for other purposes.
- S. 2757 An Act to extend until April 30, 1976, the authority of the National Commission for the Review of Federal and State Laws Relating to Wiretapping and Electronic Surveillance.
- H.R. 1753 An Act to amend section 141 of title 13, United States Code, to provide for the transmittal to each of the several States of the tabulation of population of that State obtained in each decennial census.
- H.R. 2110 An Act for the relief of Joyce Ann Farrior and Sarah E. Farrior.
- H.R. 4865 An Act to amend title 39, United States Code, to prohibit certain franked mailings by Members of the Congress and certain officers of the United States, other than mailings relating to the closing of their official business, after such Members or officers have left office.



12/29/75

- H.R. 1535 An Act to increase the amount of benefits payable to widows of certain former employees of the Lighthouse Service.
- H.R. 6851 An Act to increase the reiterated pay of certain members of the former Lighthouse Service.
- H.R. 6874 An Act to amend the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956, as amended.
- H.R. 8151 An Act to authorize the President of the United States to present in the name of Congress, a medal to Brigadier General Charles E. Yeager.

12/30/75

- S. 622 An Act to increase domestic energy supplies and availability; to restrain energy demand; to prepare for energy emergencies; and for other purposes.
- S. 848 An Act to amend section 2 of the National Housing Act to increase the maximum loan amounts for the purchase of mobile homes.
- S. 1922 An Act to amend the Act of July 7, 1970, (84 Stat. 409) to authorize appropriations to the Secretary of the Interior without reference to the agencies involved.

12/31/75

- S. 313 An Act to authorize an exchange of lands for and entrance road at Guadalupe Mountains National Park, Texas, and for other purposes.
- S. 1281 An Act to extend the authority for the flexible regulation of interest rates on deposits and share accounts in depository institutions, to extend the National Commission on Electronic Fund Transfers, and to provide for home mortgage disclosure.
- S. 2350 An Act to amend the National Security Act of 1947, as amended, to include the Secretary of the Treasury as a member of the National Security Council.



12/31/75

- H.R. 3474 An Act to authorize appropriations to the Energy Research and Development Administration in accordance with section 261 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, section 305 of the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974, and section 16 of the Federal Non-nuclear Energy Research and Development Act of 1974, and for other purposes.
- H.R. 4073 An Act to extend the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, to increase the authorization for the title V Action Planning Commissions, and for other purposes.
- H.R. 5541 An Act to provide for emergency relief for small business concerns in connection with fixed price Government contracts.
- H.R. 6561 An Act to amend certain provisions of the Communications Act of 1934 to provide long-term financing for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, and for other purposes.
- H.R. 7862 An Act to amend the Farm Credit Act of 1971 relating to credit eligibility for cooperatives serving agricultural producers, and to enlarge the access of production credit associations to Federal district courts.
- H.R. 8631 An Act to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, to provide for the phaseout of governmental indemnity as a source of funds for public remuneration in the event of a nuclear incident, and for other purposes.
- H.R. 10555 An Act for the relief of Mrika Mrnacaj
- H.R. 10792 An Act for the relief of Jana Hlavaty
- H.R. 11016 An Act to extend the Renegotiation Act of 1951 for nine months.
- H.R. 11172 An Act to insure that the compensation and other emoluments for any person filling the vacancy on the Federal Maritime Commission caused by the resignation of Commissioner George Henry Hearn shall be those which were in effect on January 1, 1975 and for other purposes.



1976 State of the Union: A Summary

In his State of the Union address Monday night, President Ford set forth his blueprint for America's future -- a blueprint that seeks to establish "a new balance" in our national life and to solve the Nation's problems with hardheaded common sense.

Substantial Progress Already Made

The President pointed out that under his approach, substantial progress was made in 1975:

- inflation was cut nearly in half -- down to about 7%.
- the economy was brought out of recession and is now enjoying a healthy recovery.
- two thirds of the jobs lost in the recession have been restored.
- to those critics who were asking whether we had lost our nerve, the U.S. has shown that it remains a strong and reliable partner in the search for peace.
- and through the President's efforts, much of the public's faith in the integrity of the White House has been restored.

Programs to Build Upon Past Progress

The President is now seeking to build upon the foundations laid in 1975. Specifically:

1. In the Economy

A. Curbing Inflation

-- The centerpiece of the President's economic policies to fight inflation and create jobs is his attempt to cut Federal spending and to cut Federal taxes.

-- The President's budget sets a limit of \$394.2 billion spending in fiscal year 1977 -- a substantial reduction under earlier projected spending for that year.

-- In the last two years, Federal spending has increased by a total of 40%. The Ford budget would limit the 1977 spending increases to 5.5% -- the smallest single increase since President Eisenhower was in office.

-- The President devoted more personal time to the preparation of the budget than any President in a quarter of a century; as a result, he was able to pare spending without cutting deeply into any programs essential for the health or safety of the Nation.

-- To accompany the spending cut, the President is calling for a permanent tax cut of \$28 billion -- \$10 billion more than what Congress has allowed.

more



B. Creating New Jobs -- The President is seeking to create new jobs not through vast new public works programs -- programs that have been tried and failed -- but by creating conditions in the private sector that will stimulate economic growth. The tax cut/spending cut is a major part of this effort. In addition, he proposed in the State of the Union:

-- Accelerated depreciation for businesses constructing new plants, purchasing equipment, or expanding their plants in areas of 7% unemployment.

-- Broadened stock ownership so that moderate income Americans will be given tax deductions for investing in American owned companies.

-- Changes in tax laws that will prevent family farms and small businesses from being wiped out by estate taxes.

-- The President will ask for additional housing assistance for 500,000 families.

C. Regulatory Reform -- The President has asked that the regulatory burden be lightened in four industries -- banking, airlines, trucking and railroads -- so that competition can be fostered and consumer prices reduced. Other areas are still under study.

2. In Energy -- Last year's comprehensive energy bill was flawed but it does provide a base upon which to build. The President is asking for swift Congressional action that would deregulate the price of new natural gas, open up Federal reserves, stimulate greater conservation, develop synthetic fuels from coal, create the EIA, and accelerate technological advances.

3. In Health -- The President proposed catastrophic health insurance for all persons covered by Medicare (the elderly and disabled), so that none of them would be required to pay more than \$500 a year for covered hospital bills or more than \$250 a year for covered doctor's bills. Slightly higher costs would be imposed upon Medicare beneficiaries to pay for the insurance.

-- Veterans were assured of high quality medical care.

-- The President spoke of the eventual need for national health insurance plan but not one dictated by Washington; the private sector must be the basis of it.

4. In Social Security -- The President called for a full cost of living increase for the elderly receiving Social Security. At the same time, he urged we face reality: the Social Security Trust Fund is running out of money. To preserve the fund and thus to protect future beneficiaries, the President asked for a small increase in Social Security taxes, effective January 1, 1977. The additional cost would come to no more than \$1 a week for any employee.

more



5. In Welfare -- The President said that current programs had to be overhauled, but that they shouldn't be dumped in the laps of State and local governments nor should we make massive changes in midst of recovery. Some reforms can be made now; the most prominent -- food stamp reform. The President called for limiting food stamps to those in true poverty.

6. In Crime -- Law enforcement remains primarily a local and State responsibility, but Washington can and must help. The President is proposing: mandatory sentencing laws, more Federal prosecutors, more Federal judges, and more Federal prisons so that judges will be willing to send more criminals to jail. The President also promised a further crackdown on drug pushers.

7. In Federal Program Consolidation -- The President proposed that some 59 Federal programs be collapsed into 4 block grants -- health, education, child nutrition and community services. The biggest block grant would be a \$10 billion health grant for medicaid and other purposes; money would be distributed on basis of which state has most low income families. Purpose of the consolidation would be to wipe out red tape, give those closest to the problems greater flexibility to solve them. They would be similar to revenue sharing, a program for which the President urged re-enactment.

8. In Defense and Foreign Policy -- The President called for a significant increase in defense spending to ensure that the U.S. never becomes second strongest power.

-- He pointed to numerous successes in foreign policy of keeping the country at peace, progress in Middle East, strengthening of relationships with Europe and Japan, progress on arms limitations.

-- But he warned against further internal attacks on foreign policy community, especially the CIA, and against further Congressional efforts to tie the hands of the President.

-- He promised action to strengthen the intelligence establishment.

#

"Government exists to create and preserve conditions in which people can translate their ideals into practical reality.

"And in all that we do, we must be more honest with the American people; promising them no more than we can deliver, and delivering all that we promise."

(From the President's 1976 State of the Union Message to the Congress.)



Presidential Legislative Proposal

File

State of the Union Address, 1/19/76

1. Tax reduction and other reforms
2. Aviation Act (P)
3. Motor Carrier Reform Act (P)
4. Financial Institutions Act (P)
5. Remainder of energy proposals (P):
 - Energy Independence Authority
 - Naval Petroleum Reserves
 - New Natural Gas Deregulation
 - Clean Air Act amendments
 - Synthetic fuels commercialization program
 - Utilities Act
 - Energy Facilities Planning and Development Act
 - Building Energy Conservation Standards Act
 - Winterization Assistance Act
 - Natural Gas Emergency Standby Act
 - Commercial pricing for uranium enrichment service
 - Nuclear Fuel Assurance Act
 - Electric Power Facility Construction Incentive Act
6. Medicare catastrophic coverage and other reforms
7. Federal Assistance for Health Care Act
8. Social Security tax increase
9. Income Assistance Simplification Act
10. National Food Stamp Reform Act (P)
11. Gun control (P)
12. Criminal Justice Reform Act (S.1 with amendments) (P)
13. Crime Control Act (LEAA extension) (P)
14. State and Local Fiscal Assistance Act extension (P)
15. Federal Assistance for Elementary and Secondary Education Act
16. Child Nutrition Reform Act
17. Federal Assistance for Community Services Act
18. IMF, monetary reform
19. Defense cost reduction proposals (5 items)
20. Possible intelligence proposal (e.g., "sources and methods")

(P) = Pending from 1st session of 94th Congress.



Presidential Legislative Proposal

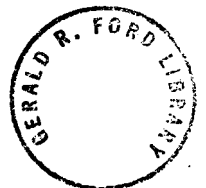
Budget Message, 1/21/76 (not included in SOTU)

1. Social Security reforms (other than tax increase)

Budget, Part 2, 4 and 5 (not included in SOTU or Budget Message)

2. Stockpile disposals (P)
3. International security assistance
4. Financial Support Fund (P)
5. Contribution to the International Finance Corporation
6. Inter-American Development Bank, increased U.S. participation (P)
7. Asian Development Bank special fund replenishment
8. Federal Water Pollution Control Act amendments
9. Federal Crop Insurance Act (P)
10. Limit cost-sharing in agricultural conservation programs
11. Water resource policies reforms (contingent)
12. U.S. Grain Standards Act amendments (P)
13. Federal-Aid Highway Act (P)
14. Airport and Airways Development Act (P)
15. Waterway user charges
16. Pennsylvania Avenue Development Plan
17. Higher Education Act amendments
18. Education impact aid reform
19. WIN incentive program reform
20. Allied Services Act (P)
21. Transfer or closure of PHS hospitals
22. Transfer of St. Elizabeths Hospital to D.C.
23. Transfer to DOT of health care responsibility for Coast Guard
24. Comprehensive Health Professions Education Act (P)
25. Unemployment Compensation amendments (P)
26. Repeal "1% kicker" in civil service, foreign service, and military retirement (~~\$~~ measures)
27. Single measure of income under lower income housing assistance and public housing programs
28. Termination of GI bill education benefits (P)
29. Repeal two-year GI bill extension in PL 93-337 (P)
30. Require health insurers to reimburse VA for care of insured patients with non-service connected disabilities (P)
31. State veterans cemeteries (P)
32. Eliminate duplicate veterans burial payments
33. Eliminate flight and correspondence school programs from GI bill eligibility

(P) = Pending from 1st session of 94th Congress



34. Recreate Presidential Science Adviser (P)
35. Revise Wage Board pay
36. Separate compensation schedules for special occupations
37. Revise General Schedule pay system
38. Reforms of civil service retirement financing (contingent)
39. Increase in public debt limit

(P) = Pending from 1st session of 94th Congress



JANUARY 19, 1976

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

FACT SHEET

THE PRESIDENT'S STATE OF THE UNION MESSAGE

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I. ECONOMIC PROGRAM AND PROSPECTS

The President's economic policies outlined in his State of the Union Message are designed to keep the economy on an upward path toward two central long-term objectives:

- Sustained economic growth without inflation;
- Jobs for all who seek work.

A. SUSTAINED ECONOMIC GROWTH WITHOUT INFLATION

BACKGROUND

At the beginning of 1976, the American economy is well on the way to recovery from the deepest recession since the 1930's. One year ago most economic indicators including unemployment, inflation and production were deteriorating. The most significant economic feature of 1975 was that the economy turned around and steadily grew healthier during the last half of the year. The double digit inflation of over 12 percent in 1974 was reduced in 1975 to an estimated 6.9 percent. Further progress is expected in 1976 when a rate of 5.9 percent is forecast. The further reduction in the anticipated rate of inflation is expected to coincide with a continuation of the recent healthy recovery in the standard of living. Real gross national product is expected to grow by 6.2 percent in 1976 and 5.7 percent in 1977.

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM

1. Spending Restraint and a Balanced Federal Budget by 1979

The President's budget recommends \$394.2 billion in Federal outlays for FY 1977, a reduction of nearly \$29 billion in the projected growth of Federal Government spending. As a result of this spending restraint, the Federal deficit would be reduced from an estimated \$76 billion in FY 1976 to \$43 billion in FY 1977. By continuing to check the growth in Federal spending, the budget can be balanced in FY 1979. Significant spending restraint coupled with tax cuts will foster sustained economic growth without inflation.

2. Tax Cuts

The President will seek further permanent tax cuts for the American people, effective July 1, 1976. In keeping with his budget to contain the growth of Federal spending, the President reaffirmed his proposal for a \$28 billion permanent tax reduction. The President's proposed permanent tax reduction is \$10 billion more than the temporary tax reduction (annualized) enacted in December.

more

(OVER)



a. Calendar Year 1977 and Beyond

The President's permanent program has the following major features:

- an increase in the personal exemption from \$750 to \$1,000.
- substitution of a single standard deduction --- \$2,500 for married couples filing jointly and \$1,800 for single taxpayers -- for the existing low income allowance and percentage standard deduction,
- a reduction in individual income tax rates (see Annexes A and B),
- a permanent 10 percent investment tax credit,
- a reduction in the maximum corporate income tax rate from 48 percent to 46 percent and making permanent the current temporary tax cuts on the first \$50,000 of corporate income.
- a program to stimulate construction of new electric utility facilities to insure that long-run economic growth is not limited by capacity shortages in the production of electricity (see Annex C).

b. Calendar Year 1976

Since taxpayers compute their taxes on a calendar year basis, the President is proposing tax liability changes for calendar year 1976 that mesh his permanent proposal with the Revenue Adjustment Act of 1975 and approximate the effect of applying in 1976 the current temporary tax cuts for six months and the President's permanent tax cuts for six months. The President's full proposed tax liability changes will apply for 1977 and subsequent years.

The President's proposals would result in lower withholding tax rates (and higher take-home pay) effective July 1, 1976. The lower withholding tax rates would reflect the full impact of the tax cuts proposed by the President last October and would remain constant in 1977.

The specific tax liability provisions that will apply in calendar year 1976 are:

Tax Cuts (Compared
to 1974 law)

For individuals:

- a personal exemption of \$875 \$ 5.4 billion
- a per capita exemption credit of \$17.50, with alternative taxable income credit equal to 1 percent of the first \$9,000 of taxable income (i.e., maximum credit equals \$90); \$ 4.6 billion

more

- standard deduction changes \$ 4.1 billion
 - . a low income allowance of \$2,300 for joint returns and \$1,750 for singles;
 - . a percentage standard deduction of 16 percent of Adjusted Gross Income with a maximum of \$2,650 for joint returns and \$2,100 for singles;
- an average of the rate structures under present law and the President's permanent tax cut program (see Annexes A & B); \$ 3.6 billion
- an earned income credit equal to 5 percent of earned income with a maximum of \$200, phasing out at \$8,000 of earned income or adjusted gross income, whichever is greater. \$ 0.7 billion
- TOTAL INDIVIDUAL CUTS \$18.5 billion

For business:

- a reduction in corporate rates \$ 3.2 billion
 - . the rates will be 20 percent for the first \$25,000 of taxable income, 22 percent for the second \$25,000 of taxable income, and 47 percent for taxable income above \$50,000.
- the program to stimulate construction of electric facilities, effective July 1, 1976. \$ 0.6 billion
- TOTAL INDIVIDUAL AND BUSINESS TAX CUTS \$22.2 billion

c. Comparative Tax Tables

The tables in Annex D illustrate the effect of the President's tax cut proposal when it is fully effective in 1977 on different individual taxpayers compared to 1) tax liabilities under 1972-74 law; 2) 1975 tax liabilities; 3) 1976 tax liabilities under the Revenue Adjustment Act; and 4) the President's transitional proposal for 1976.

more

(OVER)



B. JOB CREATION AND EMPLOYMENT

BACKGROUND

Considerable progress has been achieved during the past year. There were 85.5 million Americans at work in December, 1.7 million more than at the low point in March 1975.

The President's approach to the unemployment problem has embraced three sets of policies:

1. Alleviating the economic hardship for those who are unemployed through temporarily extending unemployment insurance coverage to 12 million additional workers and temporarily extending the period of time individuals may receive unemployment insurance benefits from 39 to 65 weeks.
2. Providing increased funds for established and proven Federal programs including Comprehensive Employment Training Act (CETA), summer youth employment and public service employment.
3. Stimulating economic activity in the private sector through a reduction in individual and corporate income taxes and encouraging increased investment in America's economic future through a series of tax incentives.

To encourage investment, the President has already proposed a phased integration of the corporate and individual income tax which will eventually eliminate the double tax burden now imposed on corporate dividends. In addition, he has proposed a six-point plan to stimulate construction of new electric utility facilities to insure that long-run economic growth is not limited by capacity shortages in the production of electricity.

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM

The President has proposed four new programs to promote additional investment and create new jobs:

1. Tax Cuts

The President proposed permanent reductions in individual and corporate income taxes and a permanent increase in the investment tax credit. Details of these proposals are outlined above.

2. Accelerated Depreciation for Construction of Plants and Equipment in High Unemployment Areas

To speed up plant expansion and the purchase of new equipment in high unemployment areas, the President proposed permitting very rapid depreciation for businesses constructing new plants, purchasing equipment, or expanding existing facilities in areas experiencing unemployment in excess of 7 percent. Construction of such facilities must begin within one year of today to be eligible.

The program would accelerate the construction of new industrial and commercial facilities in areas of high unemployment where new jobs are

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most needed. It would immediately benefit the construction industry -- one of the most depressed industries in the economy -- and would create productive, permanent, well-paying jobs in the private sector.

The incentives provided by this proposal are substantial. For example, in the case of a building with a 30-year useful life, the taxpayer would be able to write off one-third of the cost in the first 5 years as compared with 23 percent under the most accelerated method of depreciation now available. For equipment, the entire cost of equipment with a 12-year useful life could be written off in 5 years compared to 60 percent under the double declining balance method now available.

The program has the following provisions:

Qualifying Location: Any Labor Market Area (LMA) which had an average unemployment rate of 7 percent or more for calendar year 1975. If the unemployment rate for such year in any state, exclusive of the LMAs in such state, was 7 percent or more, all areas of such state outside the LMAs would also qualify. A list of potentially qualified Labor Market Areas is at Annex E.

Qualifying Real Estate: Any commercial or industrial facility located in a qualifying area, the construction of which is commenced on or after January 19, 1976, and before January 20, 1977, which is completed within 36 months. Commercial and industrial facilities include factories, warehouses, shopping centers and office buildings, but do not include residential real estate of any kind. Distinct additions to existing facilities will also qualify for these benefits.

Qualifying Equipment: Production equipment which is ordered during the year commencing January 19, 1976, and placed into service in a qualified facility or addition within 36 months thereafter. Equipment for existing facilities or equipment such as over-the-road equipment and rolling stock does not qualify.

Amortization of Qualified Real Estate: Amortization will be allowed over a period equal to one-half the shortest life which a taxpayer may now claim under any provision of the Internal Revenue Code and Regulations. The definition of real estate, as distinguished from equipment, for this purpose will be the same as is used in the investment credit code provisions.

Amortization of Equipment: Equipment can be amortized over sixty months by the straight-line method from the date the equipment is placed in service.

Investment Credit for Equipment: The full investment tax credit would still be allowed if the useful life of such equipment, under present tests, is 7 years or more. This is a most significant

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benefit which will make the election to amortize much more attractive than if the taxpayer were limited to two-thirds of the investment credit as is the case under current law with respect to property depreciated over a five-year period.

Application to Electric Utilities: This proposal would not apply to electric utilities if the Administration's program relating to the taxation of such utilities is implemented.

3. Broadening Stock Ownership

The President proposed tax incentives to encourage broadened stock ownership by low and middle income working Americans by allowing deferral of taxes on certain funds invested in common stocks. Widespread stock ownership will promote more stable financial markets; strengthen economic, social and political support for the free market system; and help employees build a reasonable estate. Details of the program will be worked out with the Congress.

The proposal has the following general features:

-- A Broadened Stock Ownership Plan (BSOP) could be established by individuals or by employers for the voluntary participation of their employees.

-- Contributions to BSOP would be deductible from taxable income.

-- Participation would be restricted to individuals in the middle and low income ranges through a limit on the maximum amount of the annual contribution eligible for exclusion from income tax, with participation phased out at higher income levels.

-- Funds in a BSOP would have to be invested in common stocks, which could take the form of an interest in a mutual fund.

-- Funds in a BSOP would have to remain invested for at least 7 years and are subject to tax at the time of withdrawal.

-- Income earned by the BSOP would be exempt from tax until withdrawn from the plan.

-- The plan would go into effect July 1, 1976, and the full deduction would be allowed for calendar year 1976.

4. Estate Tax Proposal for Family Farms and Businesses

The President proposed a change in the Federal estate tax laws to make it easier to continue the family ownership of a small farm or business. The proposed changes would stretch out the estate tax payment period so that Federal estate taxes can be paid out of the income of the farm or business. No payment will be required for five years and 20 years will be allowed for full payment of estate taxes at a 4 percent interest rate. This reform will help ensure the survival of smaller farms and businesses for future generations and allow them to expand their current operations.

The proposed change would liberalize the present rules under section 6166 of the Internal Revenue Code which permit the payment in 10 annual installments of estate taxes attributable to a family farm or other closely-held business constituting a substantial part of an estate (35 percent of the total estate or 50 percent of the taxable estate). Currently, interest on deferred estate tax payments is charged at the normal rate on overdue tax payments (currently 9 percent, but 7 percent effective February 1, 1976).

The proposal has the following features:

-- At the estate's option, a five-year moratorium will apply to payment of that portion of the tax liability attributable to an ownership interest in a family farm or other closely-held business qualifying for ten-year installment payments under present section 6166 of the Internal Revenue Code. No interest will accrue during the five-year moratorium period and no principal or interest payments will be required during that period.

-- At the end of the five-year period, the deferred tax will, at the estate's option, be payable in equal annual installments over the next 20 years.

-- Interest on the installments will be reduced to 4 percent per annum from the 7 percent rate generally applicable to deferred tax payments.

-- The five-year moratorium and twenty-year extended payment provisions will apply only to the estate tax liability attributable to the first \$300,000 in value of the family farm or business. Between \$300,000 and \$600,000 there will be a dollar for dollar reduction in the value of the farm or business qualifying for the moratorium and extended payment provisions. That portion of the tax not qualifying will continue to be subject to ten-year installment payments with the 7 percent interest rate.

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II. HOUSING ASSISTANCE

The President announced additional housing assistance for 500,000 families.

BACKGROUND

Federal housing programs administered by HUD play a significant role in increasing the Nation's supply of housing. Two programs, Section 8 and Section 235, will help spur the construction of new housing units and will provide housing assistance for low and moderate income families.

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM

Subsidies will be provided for up to an additional 400,000 low income families under a rental housing program in fiscal year 1977. This includes 125,000 units of new construction or substantial rehabilitation. This program (commonly referred to as the "Section 8" program) pays the difference between a percentage of family income and the rent charged by the landlord.

During FY 1977, mortgage subsidies will be approved for an additional 100,000 families with moderate incomes to help them buy newly constructed or substantially rehabilitated homes, under the revised Section 235 homeownership assistance program.

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III. REGULATORY REFORM

The President reemphasized his concern that government regulation be modernized to provide a rational and efficient regulatory system serving today's needs.

BACKGROUND

President Ford has adopted the reform of government regulation as a principal goal of his Administration. He has ordered a critical review of all Federal regulatory activities to eliminate regulations which are obsolete and inefficient in today's economic environment. Regulatory reform is an essential part of the President's effort to make government more responsive to current economic and social realities.

A. PRINCIPAL OBJECTIVES OF THE ADMINISTRATION'S PROGRAM

1. Benefit consumers by encouraging increased competition. Competition fosters innovation, encourages new businesses, creates new jobs, ensures a wide choice of goods and services, and helps to keep prices at reasonable levels. By eliminating arbitrary barriers to entry and by increasing pricing flexibility, the Administration hopes to restore competition in the regulated sectors of the economy.
2. Increase understanding of the costs of regulation. Often the real costs of regulatory activities are hidden from public view. Inefficient and outdated regulation costs consumers billions of dollars every year in unnecessarily high prices. The Administration believes that these costs should be subject to the same critical attention devoted to the Federal budget.
3. Improve methods of achieving the objectives of regulation. In many instances, regulation is necessary, particularly in the health, environment and safety areas. However, regulation can impose a considerable cost burden on the consuming public and on the economy. The Administration is concerned that public protection be achieved in the most efficient manner.
4. Substitute increased antitrust enforcement for administrative regulation. In the past, regulation has often been a substitute for competition. The Administration is seeking to reverse this pattern and believes that antitrust enforcement has an important role in keeping costs and prices down.

B. DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM

In October, 1974, the President initiated the reform program by asking Congress to sponsor jointly a National Commission on Regulatory Reform to study the problems of Government regulation; but so far, Congress has taken no action. Accordingly, the Administration is pursuing the following specific reform initiatives:

1. Expanded Antitrust Activity. In addition to providing for increased antitrust enforcement resources, the Administration is questioning antitrust immunity now granted to numerous industries. Many of the Administration's legislative proposals will eliminate unnecessary antitrust exemptions which restrain competition.

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2. Independent Regulatory Commissions. The President has met with the Commissioners of the 10 independent Regulatory Agencies to emphasize the importance of regulatory reform. He has asked the Commissioners to: analyze the economic costs and benefits of their actions; reduce regulatory delays; better represent consumer interests; and eliminate outdated regulation.
3. Executive Branch Agencies. Departments and Agencies are now required to analyze the inflationary impact of major new legislative proposals, rules and regulations. This requirement is designed to measure the economic costs of Government regulation.
4. Commission of Federal Paperwork. The Commission has been established to study the impact of Government reporting requirements on businesses and individuals. To assure action in the short-run, the Administration is working now to eliminate unnecessary Government paperwork requirements.
5. Transportation Regulatory Reform. The Administration has developed specific legislative proposals to reform transportation economic regulation.

The Railroad Revitalization Act, introduced in May, 1975, seeks to rebuild a healthy, efficient rail system by eliminating outdated regulatory restrictions. It will enable the railroads to compete more effectively with other forms of transportation.

The Aviation Act of 1975, submitted in October, 1975, will improve the airline regulatory environment by fostering price competition and by allowing existing airlines to serve new markets and new carriers to enter the industry.

The Motor Carrier Reform Act, introduced in November, 1975, will increase competition in the motor carrier industry and provide shippers and consumers with a wider range of services and prices.

6. Financial Institutions Act. The Administration submitted last March the Financial Institutions Act which will enable small savers to earn higher interest on savings accounts and provide more diversified financial services to all customers.
7. Energy. To help assure adequate supplies of energy, the Administration has proposed legislation to deregulate the price of new natural gas.

The following Administration legislative initiatives have been passed by the Congress and signed by the President:

8. Fair Trade Laws. The repeal of these laws, which allowed manufacturers to dictate the retail price for their products, can save consumers an estimated \$2 billion per year.
9. Securities. President Ford signed the Securities Act Amendments of 1975 last June, to promote competition among stockbrokers and to establish a national stock market system.

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IV. ENERGY

The President's State of the Union Message reviewed the Nation's current energy situation and reiterated major policy objectives. With the legislative accomplishments to date and administrative actions taken by the President, the Nation will achieve more than 80 percent of the President's near-term goal for reducing vulnerability to another embargo.

BACKGROUND

In last year's State of the Union Message, the President announced a set of policy goals:

- In the near-term, 1975-1977, halt our growing import dependence by reducing oil imports by 2 million barrels per day (MMB/D) before the end of 1977.
- In the mid-term, 1975-1985, attain energy independence by achieving invulnerability to oil import disruption; this means a 1985 import range of 3-5 MMB/D, replaceable by stored supply and emergency measures.
- In the long-term, beyond 1985, mobilize U.S. technology and resources to supply a significant share of the Free World's energy needs.

In January, 1975, he also submitted to the Congress the Energy Independence Act. This Act contained a comprehensive set of measures to conserve energy, increase domestic energy production, and provide for strategic reserves and standby authorities in the event of another embargo. The President also took administrative action imposing an import fee on crude oil to reduce our dependency and submitted several additional legislative proposals to the Congress during last year.

In December, the President signed the Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975, which contains several of his proposals, including:

- A national strategic petroleum reserve to provide a stockpile for future embargoes.
- Standby allocation, rationing, and other authorities for use in the event of another embargo.
- An oil pricing formula that provides for decontrol.
- Conservation measures to improve energy efficiency by affixing energy labels on appliances and automobiles.
- Extension of the Federal Government's ability to mandate utility and industrial conversions to coal from oil and gas.

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A. PENDING LEGISLATION

Other Administration proposals now before the Congress include:

- New natural gas price deregulation and emergency measures have passed the Senate and will soon come up in the House.
- Authorization for production of the Naval Petroleum Reserves is in Conference Committee.
- National thermal efficiency standards for new buildings have passed the House and will soon be considered by the full Senate.
- Weatherization assistance to help low income and elderly consumers save energy has passed the House and will soon be considered by the full Senate.
- Clean Air Act Amendments.
- Assurances for private competitive uranium enrichment industry.
- Improved nuclear licensing procedures.
- Energy Independence Authority, including commercialization of synthetic fuels.
- Tax credit for insulation.
- Electric utility regulatory reform.
- New energy facility siting authorities.

B. CURRENT ENERGY SITUATION

- Domestic oil production continues to decline. Production in 1975 averaged about 8.4 MMB/D --- a decline of about 0.7 MMB/D from the time of the embargo and about 13 percent from peak production in 1970.
- The United States paid about 27 billion dollars for foreign oil last year -- over \$125 for every American.
- Imports averaged about 6 MMB/D in 1975, about the same as 1974.
- Natural gas production declined for the second straight year. About 20.1 trillion cubic feet (Tcf) were produced in 1975, as compared to 21.6 Tcf in 1974 and 22.6 Tcf in 1973.
- Coal production was about 640 million tons in 1975, an increase of about 6 percent from 1974.
- The contribution of nuclear power to the generation of electricity increased from 6 percent in 1974 to about 8.5 percent in 1975 and will continue to rise.

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C. FUTURE ENERGY OUTLOOK

1. Near-Term (1976-1978): In the next 2-3 years, imports will increase unless rapid action is taken on some conservation measures, Naval Petroleum Reserve legislation, Clean Air Act amendments, and domestic production incentives allowed under current price controls. Without legislative and administrative action, imports would have been about 8 MMB/D in 1978; with action imports can be held to less than 6.5 MMB/D and vulnerability to an embargo can be reduced by an additional 1.3 MMB/D.
2. Mid-Term (1976-1985): There is considerable flexibility to improve our energy situation in the next ten years. Under assumptions of continued high imported oil prices, the Nation's vulnerability to an embargo could be reduced to zero if the President's programs are enacted. Imports would rise to about 10-15 MMB/D if none of his proposals were enacted. Under the program already enacted and administrative actions being taken, about two-thirds of our potential vulnerability reductions will be achieved. Further, the role of coal and nuclear power will be significantly expanded in the next ten years.
3. Long-Term (beyond 1985): The results of the U.S. energy research and development program will have an important effect on our long-term supply and demand situation. Advanced technology is being developed for energy conservation and for using solar, fossil, nuclear, and geothermal energy sources. The President is asking the Congress to increase funding substantially in these areas.

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V. HEALTH

A. MEDICARE IMPROVEMENTS OF 1976

The President is proposing significant modifications in the Federal Medicare program to provide catastrophic health cost protection to Medicare beneficiaries, changes in cost sharing requirements, and limits on the annual cost increases which will be reimbursed by Medicare.

BACKGROUND

The Nation's health care system continues to be one of the most inflationary sectors of the economy. Hospital costs have risen by more than 200 percent since 1965 (from \$40/day to \$128/day), and physicians' fees have risen more than 85% in the same period. Both rates of increase are significantly higher than the corresponding increases in the consumer price index.

Medicare is a major component of Federal health spending. It provides protection to more than 24 million aged and disabled Americans, and is expected to pay out more than \$17 billion for health care in 1976. However, Medicare has several failings -- it does not provide protection against the catastrophic financial burden of extended illness; and it contributes to health cost inflation by its failure to discourage patients from seeking health care indiscriminately.

For hospital care, Medicare currently pays nothing for the first day, 100% of costs from the 2nd through the 60th day, a reduced percentage through the 150th day, and nothing at all after that. This pattern serves to lengthen short-term hospital stays, but can lead to financial ruin for persons suffering serious, extended illness. Medicare also requires a \$60 deductible and co-payments of 20% for physicians' services. Since there is no annual maximum, this provision contributes to the financial burden of catastrophic health costs.

An additional problem with Medicare is that it contains inadequate mechanisms to control health inflation. Like most health insurance plans, it reimburses largely on the basis of actual costs or customary charges giving providers insufficient cause to seek to limit cost increases.

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM

The proposed "Medicare Improvements of 1976" are the following:

1. Catastrophic Cost Protection for Health Care

For the first time, Medicare beneficiaries would be provided protection against catastrophic health costs by limiting the amounts an individual must pay annually to \$500 for covered hospital care and \$250 for covered physicians' services.

2. Cost Sharing Modifications

-- Hospital Costs. Under this proposal, beneficiaries would be required to pay a deductible for the first day of a hospital stay (as under current law), and 10% of additional charges up to an annual maximum of \$500.

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- Physicians' Services. This proposal would increase the current annual deductible of \$60 to \$77 and maintain the existing co-payment of 20% for physicians' services. However, it would institute an annual maximum of \$250. The deductible would increase with Social Security benefit increases.

3. Reimbursement Limits

Annual Medicare reimbursement increases would be limited to 7% for hospital costs and 4% for physicians' service charges in 1977 and 1978.

B. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR HEALTH CARE

The President proposed to improve the efficiency and equity of health services to the poor by consolidating 16 Federal health programs, including Medicaid, into one \$10 billion block grant to States. No State will receive less in FY 1977 than its share of these program funds in FY 1976.

BACKGROUND

The existing array of Federal categorical health programs include varying eligibility requirements. This results in gaps in coverage for those who are needy but categorically ineligible, such as two-parent families, childless couples and single individuals. To receive Medicaid funds, States are currently required to provide matching funds. Under the existing structure of health programs, some of the States with the highest per capita income receive more than four times as much Federal money per low income recipient as do States with low per capita income. Also, the current system involves programs administered at the Federal level by six different HEW agencies. Under this proposal, one HEW health agency would be responsible.

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM

The "Financial Assistance for Health Care Act" is designed to improve access to quality health care at reasonable costs, to increase State and local control over health spending, to restrain the growth of Federal spending and the Federal bureaucracy, and to achieve a more equitable distribution of Federal health dollars among States. The President's proposal would consolidate 16 Federal health programs into one \$10 billion block grant to States. The programs include:

- Medicaid
- Community Mental Health Centers
- Alcohol Project and State Formula Grants
- Venereal Disease
- Immunization
- Rat Control
- Lead Paint Poisoning Prevention
- Developmental Disability
- Health Planning
- Medical Facilities Construction

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- Community Health Centers
- State Health Grants
- Maternal and Child Health
- Family Planning
- Migrant Health
- Emergency Medical Services

Funds will be distributed according to a formula based on the size of the States' low income population, per capita income and fiscal effort. No State match is required for the block grant. A phase-in of the distribution formula will avoid any reduction in FY 1977 below the amounts States are estimated to receive in FY 1976.

A State health care plan must be developed annually as a condition of receiving Federal funds. An open and public planning process is required in which broad input from health planning organizations, providers and consumers is assured. The plan must be available for public review and comment.

The State Health Care Plan should be directed, at a minimum, toward achieving the following goals:

- Assuring all citizens of the State, and particularly populations covered under the Financial Assistance for Health Care Act, access to needed health services of acceptable quality.
- Development and utilization of preventive health services.
- Prevention or reduction of inappropriate institutional care.
- Encouraging the use of ambulatory care in lieu of in-patient services.
- Provision of primary care services especially for those located in rural or medically underserved areas.
- Assurance of the most appropriate, effective, and efficient utilization of existing health care facilities and services.
- Promotion of community health.

States will define the specific health services to be provided. At least 90 percent of the Federal funds must be used for personal health care, at least 5 percent must be used for community and environmental health activities, and a maximum of 5 percent may be used for other activities including planning, rate regulation, and resource development. Eligibility criteria, including income and other standards, will be determined by the States in accordance with the public planning process.

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C. VETERANS ADMINISTRATION MEDICAL CARE

The President's State of the Union Message discussed the importance of assuring the quality of the medical care which our Nation's veterans receive.

BACKGROUND

In 1974, at the request of the Administration, the Veterans Administration conducted a thorough review of quality of care throughout its hospital system. The Quality of Care Survey resulted in the recommendation that employees should be added to the VA medical care staff and that funds were needed to correct fire and safety hazards and do other needed construction work.

The Administration has been implementing the Report's recommendations and is taking other steps to improve the quality of VA medical care.

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM _

The VA medical care system includes:

- 172 hospitals
- 229 out-patient clinics
- 89 nursing homes
- 18 domiciliary facilities

The hospitals serve 1.3 million veterans. 82,500 veterans are served by the nursing homes and domiciliary facilities. The out-patient clinics provide for 15.7 million visits a year.

The 1977 budget provides funds for all of the Quality Care medical staff not already hired -- an increase of over 1,700 full-time staff.

The 1977 budget includes over \$200 million for high priority construction projects, some of which are Quality Care projects which were not started in 1975 or 1976 when money for most of the recommended Quality Care construction work was appropriated.

On a space available basis, VA facilities are used to treat veterans with non-service connected disabilities. Many of these non-service connected veterans have health insurance coverage. The Administration proposes to require health insurers to reimburse the VA for the care provided to non-service connected veterans. At present, these insurance companies benefit when a veteran decides to seek care at a VA facility and they do not have to reimburse for expenditures for which they would otherwise be legally obligated.

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VI. INCOME SECURITY

A. SOCIAL SECURITY

To assist in protecting the financial integrity of the Social Security System, the President has proposed a slight increase in the payroll tax effective in January, 1977.

BACKGROUND

The Old Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance trust funds are paying out more in benefits than their current payroll tax receipts. This is largely due to increased benefits in the past few years and payroll tax receipts which have lagged because of unemployment and slowed wage growth. Unless action is taken to balance the income and outgo of Social Security, the trust funds will be exhausted in the early 1980's.

To prevent the rapid decline of the Social Security trust funds over the next few years, the choices are either to restrain increases in retirement and disability benefits or to increase revenues.

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM

The President has included a full cost of living increase in Social Security benefits in his FY 1977 budget. To assure the future financial stability of the Social Security system, the President proposed, effective January 1, 1977, a payroll tax increase of .3 percent each for employees and employers of covered wages.

The current Social Security tax rate is 5.65% for each employee and employer of covered wages. Under this proposal, in 1977 the tax rate would be 6.15% on a maximum wage base of \$16,500. This increase will cost workers with the maximum taxable income less than \$1 a week and will help stabilize the trust funds so that current and future recipients can be assured of the benefits that they have earned.

B. AID TO THE UNEMPLOYED

In the State of the Union Address the President spoke of the importance of efforts to aid the unemployed. He referred to two measures previously enacted by the Congress in response to his request and to the Administration's continued commitment to support programs which help the unemployed and which provide training and employment opportunities.

BACKGROUND

A temporary extension of unemployment insurance benefits from a maximum of 39 weeks to a maximum of 52 weeks was enacted in December, 1974. This measure also created a special unemployment assistance program for workers not covered under the regular program to provide them a total of up to 26 weeks of benefits.

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The maximum for those in the regular program was subsequently extended to 65 weeks while benefits for those not covered by the regular program were extended to 39 weeks.

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM

The President has also proposed more permanent changes to the unemployment insurance system. In July, 1975, a bill was transmitted to the Congress which would:

- Expand coverage under the regular unemployment insurance (UI) program to include agricultural workers, domestic workers, State and local hospital employees and elementary and secondary school employees.
- Set a Federal minimum standard for benefit levels.
- Strengthen the financing of the UI system.
- Increase the responsiveness of the system to changes in the economy.
- Establish a National Commission on Unemployment Compensation to undertake a thorough examination of the unemployment compensation system.

In FY 1977, it is estimated that \$14.8 billion in unemployment insurance will be paid to approximately 8.9 million beneficiaries under the regular UI program, the temporary extension to 65 weeks and the proposed legislation.

The Federal Government also supports programs which provide employment and training opportunities for millions of Americans. These programs fall under the general headings of:

- On-the-job training.
- Institutional training.
- Public service employment.
- Work support/experience.
- Vocational rehabilitation.

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VII. INCOME ASSISTANCE

A. Income Assistance Simplification Act

The President announced that he would submit later this year legislation granting him authority to adjust various income assistance programs to make these programs more consistent, equitable and efficient. All changes proposed under this authority would be subject to review and disapproval by the Congress.

BACKGROUND

The current collection of income assistance programs constitute a complex, disjointed "system" of Federal, State, and local responsibilities. The programs which comprise the "system" are inefficient and costly to administer and confusing to both recipients and taxpayers. Under the existing system, some needy persons receive insufficient help, while others receive more assistance than they should have. In some situations the programs can have the undesirable effect of discouraging work and promoting a breakdown of the family unit.

Federal expenditures for means-tested income support programs have grown to more than \$26 billion annually. There is widespread agreement that these programs require administrative simplification, consistency among program requirements, greater equity among recipients, preserved and strengthened work incentives, and targeting on those with greatest need.

The President's proposal would provide authority to modify existing laws to make needed program and procedural changes with the consent of the Congress.

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM

The proposed Income Assistance Simplification Act will include the following major provisions:

- Program Coverage. Authority will be sought only for modifications to Federal and Federally assisted means-tested programs which provide benefits to individuals in cash or "in kind", e.g. Food Stamps, AFDC, and SSI.
- Scope of Authority. The Act would give the President authority to modify administrative procedures, eligibility requirements, benefit levels, and program administration authority.
- Congressional Control. The Act would preserve Congressional authority over all proposed modifications since the Congress would have an opportunity for review and disapproval.
- Duration of Authority. Five years.

B. Food Stamp Reform

The President indicated his intention to renew the efforts he initiated last year to reform the Food Stamp Program.

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BACKGROUND

The President submitted to Congress on October 20, 1975, the National Food Stamp Reform Act of 1975 to correct serious problems in the current Food Stamp program. The program had become overly complex, expensive to administer and had been marred by abuses. This proposal would reduce program costs by approximately \$1.2 billion.

From total Federal outlays of \$30 million in fiscal year 1964 and 360,000 participants the Food Stamp Program grew to currently estimated costs of nearly \$6 billion and 19 million participants. Through an array of deductions, some families with incomes in excess of \$12,000 are currently receiving benefits.

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM

The key elements of the President's National Food Stamp Reform Act are:

- Limit eligibility for food stamps to those whose net income is below the poverty level. The current poverty level is \$5050 for a family of four.
- All families would receive a \$100 monthly deduction from gross income when computing net income. This would simplify the current system of itemized deductions and give additional aid to many low income families.
- Families with one or more members over 60 would receive an additional \$25 monthly deduction, making their standard deduction \$125 a month.
- All households eligible for food stamps would pay the same proportion of their net monthly income -- 30% -- when purchasing their food stamps.
- College students who are considered dependents by their families will only be eligible for food stamps if their families are eligible for food stamps.
- Measure actual income over the preceding 90 days for purposes of eligibility.

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VIII. CONTROLLING CRIME

The President reaffirmed his commitment to reducing crime, eliminating the traffic in hard drugs and stopping criminals from selling and using handguns.

BACKGROUND

On June 19, 1975, in a special message to the Congress on crime, President Ford set forth his program for dealing with this issue at the Federal level. While acknowledging that the Federal role in the fight against crime is a limited one, the President identified three important responsibilities of the Federal Government in this critical area:

- Providing leadership to State and local governments by improving the quality of Federal laws and the criminal justice system.
- Enacting and vigorously enforcing laws covering criminal conduct that cannot be adequately regulated at the State or local level.
- Providing financial and technical assistance to State and local governments and law enforcement agencies, and thereby enhancing their ability to enforce the law.

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM

To enable the Federal Government to carry out these responsibilities more effectively the President has made, and submitted legislation to implement the following recommendations:

- A. Mandatory Minimum Sentences. The President has recommended that the Congress enact a comprehensive Federal criminal code and, more specifically, has recommended that the code provide for the imposition of mandatory minimum sentences of incarceration for:
 - Persons committing offenses under Federal jurisdiction involving the use of a dangerous weapon.
 - Persons committing such exceptionally serious crimes as trafficking in hard drugs, kidnapping and aircraft hijacking.
 - Repeat offenders committing Federal crimes --- with or without a weapon --- which cause or have a potential to cause personal injury.
- B. Increased Federal Criminal Justice Manpower and Resources. Mindful that his recommendations for mandatory incarceration will require an improved response by the Federal criminal justice establishment, the President has:
 - Provided in his FY 1977 budget recommendations for a 9% increase in the number of Federal prosecutors, to enable U.S. Attorneys' offices to keep up with expanding caseloads.
 - Called for the enactment of legislation creating 51 additional Federal District Court judgeships, as has been recommended by the Federal Judicial Conference.

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- Provided in his FY 1977 budget recommendations \$46 million for the construction of four new Federal correctional institutions to relieve existing overcrowding and provide humane places of incarceration for Federal offenders.

C. Controlling Handgun Abuse. To help control criminal use of handguns, the President has recommended a four-part program consisting of:

- Legislation requiring the imposition of a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment for any person convicted of using or carrying a handgun in the commission of a Federal offense.
- Legislation banning the importation, domestic manufacture and sale of cheap, highly concealable handguns -- known as "Saturday Night Specials" -- which have no apparent use other than against human beings.
- Legislation strengthening current law to strike at the illegal commerce in handguns and to emphasize the responsibility of gun dealers to adhere to the law.
- Expansion, by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, of its enforcement efforts in the Nation's eleven largest metropolitan areas (Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Dallas-Fort Worth, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, San Francisco and Washington, D.C.) through the employment of an additional 500 firearms investigators.

D. Drug Abuse. Last spring the President directed the Domestic Council to review the entire Federal effort in drug law enforcement, treatment and prevention, and international control. The Domestic Council's Drug Abuse Task Force completed its review and reported to the President in October, 1975. That report, the White Paper on Drug Abuse, called for more selectivity and targeting of resources, better intra- and inter-agency management and coordination, recognition of the vital but limited role the Federal Government can play, and more visible Presidential leadership. President Ford has endorsed the White Paper and has provided funds in his FY 1977 budget recommendations to implement the recommendations. For example, the budget requests funds for:

- Additional intelligence analysis to help target law enforcement resources on high level drug traffickers.
- 7,000 new community treatment slots to ensure adequate treatment capacity for those in need.
- Strengthened regulatory and compliance activities to better control the diversion of dangerous drugs from legal production into the illicit market.
- A joint HEW/Labor program to increase employment opportunities for ex-addicts.

In addition to directing implementation of the recommendations contained in the White Paper, the President has spoken personally to Presidents Echeverria of Mexico

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and Lopez of Colombia and to Prime Minister Demirel of Turkey in an effort to strengthen cooperation among all nations involved in the fight against illicit drug traffic. He recently directed Secretary of State Kissinger to express again to the Mexican Government his continuing personal concern about the amount of Mexican heroin entering the United States. Finally, he has directed the Domestic Council Drug Abuse Task Force to reconvene and make recommendations for improving our ability to control drug trafficking along the Southwest border.

- E. Assistance to State and Local Government. To enable the Federal Government to continue to help State and local governments carry out their law enforcement responsibilities, the President has submitted to the Congress a bill continuing the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration through 1981 and authorizing \$6.8 billion for LEAA to continue its work during this period. Under the provision of the President's bill, special emphasis is placed on programs aimed at reducing crime in heavily populated urban areas and on improving the operation of State and local court systems.

more

IX. GENERAL REVENUE SHARING

The President again called for the continuation of the program for sharing Federal revenues with State and local governments.

BACKGROUND

The General Revenue Sharing program has been a highly successful and effective means for providing Federal assistance to State and local governments. General Revenue Sharing which was enacted in October, 1972, has to date made over \$22 billion available to the 50 States and over 38,000 local communities throughout the Nation.

Revenue sharing funds have been used by State and local governments as they determined necessary for a wide range of essential public purposes. In view of the current fiscal squeeze that State and local governments are now experiencing, further delay or the reduction and possible termination of revenue sharing payments could have a severe impact on State and local governments.

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM

The President has proposed legislation to extend the General Revenue Sharing program until September, 1982, a period of 5-3/4 more years during which \$39.85 billion will be returned to State and local governments. The renewal legislation proposed by the President in a Special Message to Congress on April 25, 1975, would maintain the basic features of the existing revenue sharing program while proposing several improvements. The principal elements of the President's proposal are:

- The basic revenue sharing formula is retained, including the present 1/3 - 2/3 split of these funds between State and local governments.
- Funds will be authorized for five and three-quarters years. The effect of this provision is to conform the time period to the new Federal fiscal year.
- The current method of funding with annual increases of \$150 million will be retained to compensate, in part, for the impact of inflation.
- The proposal aids certain jurisdictions by increasing the amount of funds that may be received by local governments with unusually high tax effort or low per capita income or both. The original Act limits a local government to an amount which may not exceed on a per capita basis 145% of the average per capita amount for all local governments in a State. By gradually raising the 145% constraint to an upper limit of 175%, the bill will allow governments now constrained to receive all or a greater part of the shared revenues otherwise allocated to them by the formula.

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- The civil rights provisions of the existing statute would be strengthened by authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to invoke several remedies to enforce the nondiscrimination provisions of the Act. The Secretary will have authority to withhold all or a portion of entitlement funds due a State or unit of local government, to terminate one or more payments of entitlement funds, and to require repayment of entitlement funds previously expended in a program or activity found to have been discriminatory. This change will further enhance the Secretary's ability to ensure that none of our citizens is denied on grounds of race, color, sex or national origin the benefits of any program funded in whole or in part through revenue sharing.
- To strengthen public participation in determining the use of shared revenues, the proposed legislation requires that recipient governments must provide a procedure for citizen participation in the allocation of revenue sharing monies.
- The Administration proposal would also make reporting requirements more flexible to meet varying needs from community to community.

more

X. PROGRAM CONSOLIDATION

A. Financial Assistance for Elementary and Secondary Education

The President will propose the Financial Assistance for Elementary and Secondary Education Act to consolidate Federal programs and to minimize Federal regulation while continuing Federal support for education. Federal funds will continue to be targeted on populations having special needs.

BACKGROUND

By law and tradition, State and local governments have the responsibility for providing free and universal public education. Over time, the Federal Government has furnished increasing assistance to the State and local governments to support elementary and secondary education. The Federal effort helps assure that children are provided equal educational opportunity.

The increasing Federal effort, channeled into categorical programs, has been accompanied by a growing number of Federal rules and regulations. Although Federal, State and local efforts overlap, the rules often earmark Federal funds for specified purposes. As a result, the test becomes not whether children are helped but whether the State meets the rules.

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM

The Act will consolidate 27 distinct programs into one block grant to the States. These programs fall under four main headings:

- Elementary and Secondary Education
- Education for the Handicapped
- Occupational, Vocational and Adult Education
- Library Resources

The budget authority requested for the block grant will be \$3.3 billion. Funds will be allocated to States on a formula basis. Three-quarters of the Federal funds will have to be used to serve the disadvantaged and the handicapped. The remaining quarter may be spent on any program consistent with the purposes of the programs consolidated in the block grant.

Three-quarters of the Federal funds will pass through to Local Education Agencies (LEAs).

The Act will require State plans to be developed with full public participation. Each State will have to certify that funds have been used for purposes required by the law and consistent with the State plan. Actual use of funds will be verified by an independent audit to be conducted by the State.

The Act will also require that to receive funds the State may not discriminate against a participant on the basis of race, sex, national origin or handicapping conditions. In addition, non-public school children will continue to be served on an equitable basis as under the programs to be consolidated.

more

(OVER)



B. Child Nutrition Reform

The President announced that he will submit a Child Nutrition Reform Act to consolidate child nutrition programs into a single comprehensive grant to provide States with increased flexibility to feed needy children.

BACKGROUND

The Federal Government now supports 15 child nutrition programs and provides subsidies for nearly 40 different mechanisms for delivering meals. In 1975 Federal outlays for child nutrition programs were \$2.2 billion. 1976 outlays are estimated to be \$2.8 billion. Under the existing programs, outlays next year are projected to be \$3.3 billion, a reflection of the fact that the size and number of child nutrition and school lunch programs continue to grow.

Children from all families, regardless of income, are now eligible to receive Federal subsidies for school lunches. There are, however, an estimated 700,000 children from poor families receiving no benefits whatsoever.

Due to changes in the programs made by the Congress last fall, the Federal Government will shortly be spending more money on non-needy children than needy children unless these programs are reformed.

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM

The President proposed the Child Nutrition Reform Act to enable the States to feed needy children.

The main objectives of this program are:

- To consolidate the school lunch, school breakfast, special milk, and several other programs.
- To help feed more low-income children.
- To eliminate the existing Federal food subsidies to non-needy children.
- To eliminate the existing administratively complicated programs to give States more flexibility and responsibility in meeting the needs of its poor children.

By eliminating assistance to non-needy children, this proposal is expected to save almost \$900 million.

C. Financial Assistance for Community Services

The President announced that he will submit the Financial Assistance for Community Services Act which will replace Title XX of the Social Security Act and will provide States with greater flexibility in delivering social services to low income families and individuals.

more

BACKGROUND

The present social services program, Title XX of the Social Security Act, provides grants to the States on the basis of population for the delivery of a wide range of social services to individuals and families including day care, family planning, foster care and homemaker services. Funds are provided on a Federal/State matching basis (75% Federal/25% State). Since its passage and implementation, Title XX has begun to increase latitude to States to use this program to meet their greatest service needs. Yet Federal administrative and reporting requirements have continued to be extensive.

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM

The President is proposing new legislation for Financial Assistance for Community Services to enhance further the States' discretion in the provision of services, and eliminate undue Federal regulation and restrictions on providers. The main features of Financial Assistance for Community Services are:

- Elimination of the requirement of State matching funds.
- Distribution of \$2.5 billion as a block grant to the States based on population.
- Elimination of most Federal requirements and prohibitions on the use of Federal funds.
- Emphasis on providing services to low-income Americans; concentration of Federal funds on those whose incomes fall below the poverty income guidelines.
- Public review and comment on State planning, evaluation, and reporting processes.

The Federal Government would retain the role of evaluating the overall operation of this program and of providing a clearinghouse for the dissemination and exchange of information among the States on effective services.

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[2/76]

Nancy --

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H. R. 10374
H. R. 10229
H. R. 1194
H. R. 9725
H. R. 11455
H. R. 1863
H. R. 3863

Neta



BILLS TO BE SCHEDULED DURING FEBRUARY 17 to 27, 1976
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H. R. 8532	Antitrust Parens Patriae Act
H. R. 8713	Immigration and Nationality Act, aliens, illegal
H. J. Res. 280	District of Columbia, representation in Congress
H. R. 7597	Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 correct technical defects
H. R. 8991	Community Services Act technical amendments of 1975
S. J. Res. 154	Handicapped Individuals, W. H. Conference on.
H. Con. Res. 225	Washington-Rochambeau Historic Route, recognize
H. R. 1404	Private relief, Jones, Mrs. Lucille, certain lands in Madera County, Calif.
H. R. 4979	Chickasaw National Recreation Area, Oklahoma, establish
H. R. 10370	Canaveral National Seashore, establish
S. 2308	Wilderness, Bristol Cliffs Area, Vermont, modification of boundaries
H. R. 3981	Coastal Zone Management Act Amendments
H. R. 2525	Indian Helath Care
H. R. 2763	Increase Funding for the Land and Water Conservation Fund and Historic Preservation Grants
H. R. 11193	Gun Control
H. R. 5988	National Institute of Education, appropriation authorization
H. R. 10130	Minimum Wage
H. R. 11233	Library Partnership Act
H. R. 11124	Medical Devices
H. R. 7743	Penna. Ave. Development Corp. Authorization
H. R. 7792	Alpine Lakes Wilderness, Washington

The above bills will be scheduled after the Lincoln Day Recess. Additional bills are scheduled to be reported from the Committees on Public Works and Transportation, and Ways and Means. Also scheduled for House floor action during February 1976 are the following bills:

Black Lung Benefits
Special Appropriation Bill for Railroads



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THE HOUSE DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY

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Amendments of 1976

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Appoint conferees on HR-9464, Natural
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HR-11193 - Gun Control

HR-615 - 3-Judge Court Legislation

HR-10130 - Minimum Wage

HR-7597 - Employee Retirement Income Security Act
of 1974

HR-11124 - Medical Devices

HR-3981 - Coastal Zone Management

Foreign Military Aid (expected to be reported
week of February 17, not certain as to
time for floor consideration)

Clean Air Act



HR-8235 - Highway Program and Trust Fund
Conference Report

HR-10624 - Municipal Bankruptcy
Conference Report



House Hearings Underway (Major Legislation)

Agriculture - S. 700 to permit leasing and transfer of flue-cured tobacco allotments or quotas across state lines.
(USDA has testified)

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Army Secretary Hoffman and Army Chief of Staff Gen. Weyand currently testifying.

Budget - Continues hearings on first FY 77 budget resolution.
Director Lynn has testified.

Education and Labor - Higher Education Amendments in Subcommittee. Office of Education witnesses.

Reported earlier: Black Lung benefits.
No floor action expected until after May 15 when first budget resolution is reported because it would raise spending ceiling in FY 76 due to entitlements.

HR-9431 - National Workers Compensation Act in subcommittee. Outside witnesses.

House Administration - Action can be expected regarding Federal Elections Commission. No administration witnesses expected.

Interstate & Foreign

Commerce

- National Health insurance in subcommittee.
Medical Services Administration, HEW.

Continues mark-up of Clean Air Act Amendments



House Hearings (Cont.)

International Relations - In mark-up of security assistance bill, FY 76 and 77.

Judiciary - Outside witnesses continue testimony on abortion Constitutional amendment. No action expected in subcommittee.

Public Works &

Transportation - Hearings under way on aviation safety. Outside witnesses.

Science & Technology - NASA FY 77 authorization. Agency witnesses.

Ways & Means - President's social security proposals being considered in subcommittee. Outside witnesses.

Joint Committee on

Atomic Energy - ERDA FY 77 authorization in subcommittee. Agency witnesses.

Hearings also underway on Nuclear Fuel Assurance

Joint Economic

Committee - Hearings underway on President's Economic Report.

In Conference - HR-8235, highway authorization. Next meeting February 18.



LABOR

H.R. 11453 - Public Service Jobs bill
due on the floor of the House on
Tuesday, February 10.
(Administration is opposed)

* expecting an invitation from Budget Committee
for February 18 for the Secretary to testify
on Departmental budget

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H.R. 3981 - Coastal Zone Management
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Veto Override attempt on
H.R. 5247 - Local Public Works Capitol
Development and Investment Act

H.R. 10230 - Science Policy Bill
expect Conference Report

H.R. 200 - Interim Fisheries Zone Extension
and Management act (200 mile limit/ also S961)
Expect Conference Report

HEARINGS: Feb. 4 through 11 -
Committee on Appropriations - Subcommittee
on State, Commerce and Justice

Richardson already testified

JUSTICE:

(legislation on Abortion ?)

*possible consideration in House

1. Gun Control
2. Parens Patriae H.R. 8532 (Rules on Monday)
3. H.R. 39 - Civil CID Investigative Demand
Authority (Anti-Trust)



Federal Energy Administration

Definite Hearings

Date - February 11

Committee - House Science & Technology

Subcommittee - Research, Development and Demonstration

Subject: Fossil Fuels

Witness - Frank Zarb

Date - February 17

Committee - Senate Interior and Senate Commerce joint oversight
hearings

Subject: Alaskan Natural gas reserves and alternative transportation

Witness - Eric Zausner, Deputy Administration at FEA

Date - February 19

Committee - House Budget Committee

Subject: Overview of FEA activities which lead to budget
considerations

Witnesses - Zarb, Hill and Zausner

Probable legislative activities which are important, but no
witnesses scheduled.

Natural Gas Conference Committee - late February

Probability of the Conference on Naval Petroleum Reserves -
late February

Senate Judiciary continue hearings on divestiture in late February.
Don't know if they will be called on to testify.



Department of Housing and Urban Development

February 20 - Oversight hearings, Senate Committee on Banking,
Housing and Urban Affairs
Subject: Housing goals
Secretary Hills will testify.

Week of March 2 - Hearing before the Housing Subcommittee of
the House Committee on Banking, Currency
and Housing. Subject of hearings is a bill to
be introduced shortly authorizing administrative
expenses for HUD and incorporating various
other provisions of HR-9852 as passed by the
Senate. Witness will be Secretary Hills.



Environmental Protection Agency

No major legislation during February as it looks right now.

On February 11, before the House Committee on Science and Technology, Subcommittee on Energy Research, Development and Demonstration. Subject: Oversight on ERDA authorization legislation for FY 77 for fossil energy and related research and development. Dr. Wilson Talley, Assistant Administrator for Research and Development will testify.

On February 16, before the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Subcommittee on Materials, Minerals and Fuels. Subject: Interior regulations on leasing of Federal coal lands. Mr. Jack Green, Regional Administrator of Region 8 will testify.

On February 17, before the House Committee on Science & Technology, Subcommittee on Environment & Atmosphere. Subject: Overview of research and development. Dr. Wilson Talley will testify.

On February 20, before the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, Subcommittee on Oceanography and Wildlife Conservation and Environment. Subject: Ocean dumping. Mr. Gerald Hansler, Regional Administrator for Region 2 will testify. This will be held in New York City.

On February 23, before the House Committee on Government Operations, subcommittee on Conservation, Energy, and Natural Resources. Subject: Low-level radiation wastes and the Maxie Flats reports. Dr. William Rowe, Deputy Assistant Administrator for Radiation Programs, will testify.

On February 24 and 25, before the House Committee on Public Works, Subcommittee on Investigations and Review. Subject: Construction grants and permit program under Federal Water Pollution Control Act. Mr. Russell Train will testify.

On February 25 and 27, before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations. Subject: Regulatory oversight. Mr. Russell Train will testify.

Week of February 23, before the Senate Committee on Commerce, Subcommittee on Environment, Subject: Oversight on the Safe Drinking Water program. Mr. Dick Kimm, Deputy Assistant Administrator for Safe Drinking Water Program, will testify.



Department of Interior

February 9, 10, and 11

Senate Interior Committee field hearing
Honolulu, Kuai, and Hilo
S. J. Res 155, Hawaiian Native Claims

February 10

House Interior Committee
HR-2763, Land and Water Conservation Fund
9:45 a.m., 1324 Longworth

February 16 and 17

Joint field hearings
Senate Small Business and Interior Committees
Fresno, California
Information hearings on Reclamation Law and the family farm

February 17

Joint hearings
Senate Commerce and Interior Committees
Oversight hearing on Arctic Natural Gas reserves and
alternate transportation systems
10:00 a.m., 5110 Dirksen SOB
Witness: William Fisher, Acting Assistant Secretary of
Interior for Energy & Minerals

February 18

Senate Interior Committee
Pending calendar business
10:00 a.m., 3110 Dirksen SOB

February 20

Senate Judiciary Committee
2213 Dirksen SOB
Criminal Law
No Witness



Agency for International Development

- 1 - International Security Assistance Act of 1975
To be considered on House floor last week of February (2/23/76)
Floor manager - Rep. "Doc" Morgan, Chmn, Int'l Relations Comte
Ranking Minority Member - Bill Broomfield
- 2 - Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriations Act of '76
Should be marked up and reported by H. Appropriations Comte on
week of February 16th and brought to floor the day after they hear
the International Security Assistance Act of 1975.
Floor Manager - Rep. Otto Passman
Committee Chairman - George Mahon
Ranking Minority Member - Rep. Cederberg

No other bills on floor.

Testimony

Possibility but not likelihood that Adm. Daniel Parker will be called to lead off the testimony in the Subcommittee on Foreign Affairs, House Appropriations Committee, on Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriations of 1977. Tentatively set for February 25.

Slight possibility that they will have hearings involving the Administrator of AID - Daniel Parker, testifying on Guatemala, at the request of the Committee chairman. Parker briefed the President on this today, February 6, 1976.

International Fund for Agricultural Development. Approved in Rome, Italy in principle earlier this week. AID is required to file report with International Relations Committee. Report will probably be filed next week and then appear before Subcommittee on Foreign Operations of Appropriations Committee to request \$200,000,000. This has already been approved. The negotiator is not back from Rome as yet.



-Office of Management and Budget

Has no legislation on floor during month of February.

Hearings

- 2/10/76 House Budget Committee Task Force on Defense.
Donald Ogilvie testifies - 10:00 a.m.
- 2/17/76 James Lynn - House Ways and Means Committee
Increase Debt Ceiling - 10:00 a.m.
- 2/17/76 James Mitchell - Conservation Subcommittee on
House Government Operations
Personnel for Park Services - 10:00 a.m.
- 2/10/76 Anti-Trust Parens Patriae - HR 8532 (S-1136)
Rules Committee



Transportation

No major legislation on floor during month of February.

Hearings

- 2/9/76 - Coast Guard Appropriations for 1977
House Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation
Admiral Owen W. Siler - 10:00 a.m.
- 2/10/76 - Concorde decision
House Public Works and Transportation
Subcommittee on Aviation
Secretary Coleman - No time set
- 2/11/76 - Non-discriminatory Appointments to Coast Guard Academy
House Merchant Marine and Fisheries
Subcommittee on Coast Guard
Admiral Owen W. Siler
- 2/17/76 - Civil Aviation R&D Authorization FY 1977
House Science and Technology
Subcommittee on Aviation
FAA Administrator John McLucas - 10:00 a.m.
David Sheftel
- 2/17/76 - Coast Guard Reserve Authorization for 1977
House Armed Services Subcommittee on Military Personnel
Admiral Schwab
- 2/26/76 - Air Carrier Engine Retrofit Program
House Public Works and Transportation, Subcommittee on
Aviation - 10:00 a.m.
FAA Administrator John McLucas
- 2/27/76 - Ocean Dumping, Enforcement of Law et al
House Merchant Marine and Fisheries
Subcommittee on Oceanography
Rear Admiral Price - 9:30 a.m.



Treasury

No bills on floor during month of February.

Conference

2/17/76 Municipal Bankruptcy Act - H. R. 10624 and S. 2615
House and Senate Conference



[2/76]
FILE

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House Interior Committee
HR-2763, Land and Water Conservation Fund
9:45 a.m., 1324 Longworth

February 16 and 17

Joint field hearings
Senate Small Business and Interior Committees
Fresno, California
Information hearings on Reclamation Law and the family farm

February 17

Joint hearings
Senate Commerce and Interior Committees
Oversight hearing on Arctic Natural Gas reserves and
alternate transportation systems
10:00 a.m., 5110 Dirksen SOB
Witness: William Fisher, Acting Assistant Secretary of
Interior for Energy & Minerals

February 18

Senate Interior Committee
Pending calendar business
10:00 a.m., 3110 Dirksen SOB

February 20

Senate Judiciary Committee
2213 Dirksen SOB
Criminal Law
No Witness



Agency for International Development

- 1 - International Security Assistance Act of 1975
To be considered on House floor last week of February (2/23/76)
Floor manager - Rep. "Doc" Morgan, Chmn, Int'l Relations Comte
Ranking Minority Member - Bill Broomfield
- 2 - Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriations Act of '76
Should be marked up and reported by H. Appropriations Comte on
week of February 16th and brought to floor the day after they hear
the International Security Assistance Act of 1975.
Floor Manager - Rep. Otto Passman
Committee Chairman - George Mahon
Ranking Minority Member - Rep. Cederberg

No other bills on floor.

Testimony

Possibility but not likelihood that Adm. Daniel Parker will be called to lead off the testimony in the Subcommittee on Foreign Affairs, House Appropriations Committee, on Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriations of 1977. Tentatively set for February 25.

Slight possibility that they will have hearings involving the Administrator of AID - Daniel Parker, testifying on Guatemala, at the request of the Committee chairman. Parker briefed the President on this today, February 6, 1976.

International Fund for Agricultural Development. Approved in Rome, Italy in principle earlier this week. AID is required to file report with International Relations Committee. Report will probably be filed next week and then appear before Subcommittee on Foreign Operations of Appropriations Committee to request \$200,000,000. This has already been approved. The negotiator is not back from Rome as yet.



Office of Management and Budget

Has no legislation on floor during month of February.

Hearings

- 2/10/76 House Budget Committee Task Force on Defense.
Donald Ogilvie testifies - 10:00 a.m.
- 2/17/76 James Lynn - House Ways and Means Committee
Increase Debt Ceiling - 10:00 a.m.
- 2/17/76 James Mitchell - Conservation Subcommittee on
House Government Operations
Personnel for Park Services - 10:00 a.m.
- 2/10/76 Anti-Trust Parens Patriae - HR 8532 (S-1136)
Rules Committee



Transportation

No major legislation on floor during month of February.

Hearings

- 2/9/76 - Coast Guard Appropriations for 1977
House Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation
Admiral Owen W. Siler - 10:00 a.m.
- 2/10/76 - Concorde decision
House Public Works and Transportation
Subcommittee on Aviation
Secretary Coleman - No time set
- 2/11/76 - Non-discriminatory Appointments to Coast Guard Academy
House Merchant Marine and Fisheries
Subcommittee on Coast Guard
Admiral Owen W. Siler
- 2/17/76 - Civil Aviation R&D Authorization FY 1977
House Science and Technology
Subcommittee on Aviation
FAA Administrator John McLucas - 10:00 a.m.
David Sheftel
- 2/17/76 - Coast Guard Reserve Authorization for 1977
House Armed Services Subcommittee on Military Personnel
Admiral Schwab
- 2/26/76 - Air Carrier Engine Retrofit Program
House Public Works and Transportation, Subcommittee on
Aviation - 10:00 a.m.
FAA Administrator John McLucas
- 2/27/76 - Ocean Dumping, Enforcement of Law et al
House Merchant Marine and Fisheries
Subcommittee on Oceanography
Rear Admiral Price - 9:30 a.m.



Treasury

No bills on floor during month of February.

Conference

2/17/76 Municipal Bankruptcy Act - H. R. 10624 and S. 2615
House and Senate Conference

