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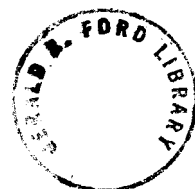
THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 3, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: JIM CONNOR
THROUGH: PHIL BUCHEN *P.W.B.*
FROM: KEN LAZARUS *KL*
SUBJECT: Republican Legislative Agenda:
"A Program for Progress"

We have made a cursory review of the program submitted by the Republican Congressional leadership and do not perceive any substantial initiatives which merit consideration by the President. However, it might be appropriate to request an OMB analysis of the agenda for our further review.



THE WHITE HOUSE

ACTION MEMORANDUM

WASHINGTON

LOG NO.:

Date: September 25, 1975

Time:

FOR ACTION:

cc (for information):

Phil Buchen

Jack Marsh

Jim Cannon

Bill Seidman

Max Friedersdorf

Brent Scowcroft

Jim Lynn

Frank Zarb

FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

DUE: Date: Wednesday, October 1

Time: 12 Noon

SUBJECT:

Republican Legislative Agenda

"A Program for Progress"

9/8/75

ACTION REQUESTED:

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

REMARKS:

We have been requested to prepare a report for the President on the Republican Legislative Agenda presented to him by the Republican Leadership. This report should cover:

- 1) What is being proposed.
 - 2) What are we doing in the areas mentioned in report.
 - 3) What are we not doing that we should be looking into
- In other words, any initiatives in the report we should consider undertaking?



PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.

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

Jim Connor
For the President

REPUBLICAN LEGISLATIVE AGENDA:

A PROGRAM FOR PROGRESS

SEPTEMBER 8, 1975



REPUBLICAN LEGISLATIVE AGENDA:

A PROGRAM FOR PROGRESS

The principal mission of government must be to provide its citizens the freedom to pursue opportunities to create and maintain the type of life each of them desires. We believe that the vast majority of Americans prefer:

- A life in which freedom of thought and action of the individual as a member of society is preserved and protected. Government's duty is to defend its people against aggressors from without and subversive and criminal elements from within.
- A life lived in an economic climate in which truly competitive free enterprise predominates. Government's role is to foster and further free enterprise, while maintaining protection for society and individuals against unfair advantage taken by predatory interests.
- A life in which all people have a full opportunity for success. Society and government have joint responsibility to make programs and facilities available to train individuals in marketable skills, so they may become productive members of the free enterprise system.
- A life that promotes and strengthens individual and family responsibility. Our youth should be given every opportunity to be exposed to the positive values of our American heritage.
- A life in which assistance is available to the needy, disabled, aged and handicapped, but in which able-bodied and able-minded persons are expected to work and produce.



Our present society has not yet fully achieved these goals, but it has proved that it has the ability to do so -- that it offers the best hope yet devised by man to realize the fulfillment of the American dream. We intend to hasten it toward its goal by prodding it where it needs prodding, by adjusting it where it needs adjusting, but all the while nurturing and protecting it against those who would destroy it.

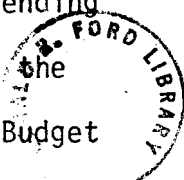
Government will play an important role, but must refrain from competing with and from putting strains and pressures on free enterprise which would damage the entire system and thus lead to eventual failure.

The essence of our American system is choice. Our nation grew strong under the concept of freedom of our people to choose the course of government. To choose well, there must be recognizable programs to be weighed in the balance. As a responsible minority, seeking to become a nucleus of a majority, we believe our obligation is to move our government better to serve the people.

There are certain principles which guide a Republic year in and year out. The policies any government should follow must be dictated by the particular time in which those guidelines will be operative.

We believe that at this time in our history it is essential the role of government be diminished, and emphasis placed on the encouragement of individual enterprise.¹

Congress must come to grips with the realities of federal spending in a peacetime economy and not allow the federal government to be the primary cause of inflation. We believe the Congress through the Budget Committee has the responsibility to curb excessive federal deficit financing, and work with the Executive Branch to establish national priorities consistent with federal revenues.



We recognize the fact that the transition from a deficit of \$80 billion to a balance between revenue and expenditures in one year, although desirable, is not feasible. We would expect to effect it within three years. During that time, it would be necessary for us to forego additional programs to be financed through the public sector and concentrate on improving, consolidating and in certain cases eliminating by intensive legislative oversight and amendment existing ineffective or unnecessary programs.²

We believe a commission should be established to study the operations of our government departments and agencies and recommend necessary reforms.³ In addition, our national transportation system must be reviewed and necessary legislative remedies enacted which will provide a balanced and adequate transportation system for the country.

Since its beginning in 1913, the federal income tax system has grown into a hodgepodge of conflicting regulations, inconsistencies, and inequities. Our tax system needs immediate reform, the kind of reform that would require every American to pay a fair share, no more or no less. We must avoid incentive-destroying tax levels which slow the growth of the economy and prevent the creation of new jobs.⁴

We stand for full employment and believe every American who is willing and able to work has a right to expect and an obligation to pursue opportunities to earn a living. Because massive federal make-work programs offer no hope to the jobless for long-range future security, we endorse stimulation of free enterprise to generate productive jobs that will last and pay a decent wage. We favor automatically extended unemployment benefits coupled with intensive manpower training to tide workers over periods of unemployment. Much of the added expense for expanded manpower training can be defrayed by purging the bloated welfare



rolls of the many ineligibles, by rooting out welfare fraud and by strengthening work requirements. Moreover, to help channel assistance where it is really needed, we favor a drastic revision of the run-away food stamp program.⁵

One of the great challenges of our time is our need to become independent in energy production. We believe that energy independence should be reached mainly through the efforts of private enterprise. Tax incentives will be needed to assist in prodigious capital formation to invest in new and expanded facilities. The direct federal role should be limited to appropriate participation in research and development of new energy sources.⁶

We believe older Americans are especially deserving of attention and concern. They are faced with loss of income security from inflation and the spectre of financial disaster from major illnesses. The greatest contribution Congress can make is to assume leadership in an all-out effort to reduce inflation to protect the buying power of retirement dollars. Because of spiraling costs for medical care and health services, we feel a health insurance program offering protection against the financial ravages of catastrophic illnesses is needed.⁷

The entire area of health care must be examined in order to establish a national health policy. Federal involvement in health care is extensive with fragmented, categorical programs and pervasive regulations and guidelines. In order to address the complex questions involved in this issue, we have established a Task Force on Health with the Republican Research Committee.⁸



We regard it as imperative to preserve the integrity of the Social Security Trust Fund financed by employee-employer contributions and to adjust benefit payments to sustain purchasing power in constant dollars. We will actively support incentives to expand the individual retirement program of every American.⁹

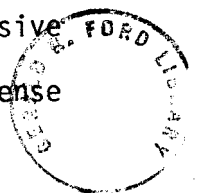
Education of our nation's young people is a state responsibility, a local function and a federal concern.¹⁰

The mentally and physically handicapped must be afforded opportunities that will allow them to function as useful members of our society.¹¹

It is a major responsibility of government to protect the lives and property of its citizens and insure the domestic tranquility. Justice must be as concerned with protecting the rights of the victim of crime as assuring the rights of the accused. At the same time, we must consider legislation to assure American citizens that they will not be subject to arbitrary or unjustified surveillance by government agents and to protect citizens' rights-to-privacy.¹²

An estimated 10 million residents of foreign countries now live illegally in the United States and actively compete with American workers for available jobs. Existing laws which establish a legal yearly entry rate must be strengthened and strictly enforced.¹³

In this nuclear age, we live in a still-perilous world. Until disarmament becomes a reality it is necessary that we continue intensive negotiations. There is no acceptable alternative to an American defense second to none.¹⁴



Efficient production of food and fiber is to the credit of the American farmer and must be encouraged to meet domestic and world needs without undue government interference.¹⁵

Democrats have controlled both Houses of Congress for 38 of the past 42 years and must bear the responsibility for failure of the federal government to meet the needs of America. Loosely written legislation by Congress has created a maze of contradictory and duplicative controls. Congress must provide constant oversight of federal operations and regulatory agencies to insure that legislative intent is carried out and to determine the need for corrective legislation.

The positions and attitudes reflected here are presented as guidelines, not as a definitive, all-inclusive program for America. In fact, we recognize the omission of many areas of concern, not from a lack of interest, but because our positions have become well-known through our legislative actions or through our party platforms. We attempt to point in the directions in which we would intend to lead our country, were we to become the nucleus of a majority in Congress. We believe it is incumbent upon Congress to respond in these ways to the people who must pay for government, and we believe the people must and will see to it that the Congress does so respond.



1 - Private Enterprise


Our two-hundred year old system of private enterprise, working within a free and competitive economy, has produced the highest living standard in the world. This private sector production has been and is the only creator of our national wealth with government merely redistributing wealth it has acquired through taxation of private enterprise and individual citizens. Any broader effort by government to control or direct our huge trillion-and-a-half dollar economic machine could be a disaster. Government should not assume the function of the great tinkerer, but can, and should, help promote prosperity. It can best do this by not hindering the course of commerce, by minimizing regulation, by allowing the time-tested laws of supply and demand to work with maximum freedom, by encouraging healthy competition and the enforcement of anti-trust laws that protect the consumer and fledgling businesses. We believe that solutions to our dual economic problems of inflation and recession lie in returning decision-making to the people through the forces of supply and demand in the marketplace. People themselves can best decide what to produce, sell, and buy, and at what price levels. No government agency is as capable of making these decisions as are the people through the voluntary exchange of goods and services. There is already ample machinery within the federal government and in the private sector to protect the consumer from exploitation. We applaud the Ford Administration's effort to orient existing regulatory and administrative agencies toward consumer protection. We propose that federal estate and gift tax laws be revised to encourage private ownership of Small Business.



2- Public Debt

During the past 40 years excessive appropriations by Democrat controlled Congresses have created massive deficits and forced the federal government to borrow heavily. This competition with the private sector has caused interest rates to rise and as a result funds for private capital investment which are needed to create new jobs have become scarce and expensive. Massive deficits will rekindle double-digit inflation and prevent the expansion of business needed to pull our economy out of the recession. More inflation will further weaken our economic system, and jeopardize the financial security of all Americans. Congress must exercise fiscal restraint, consolidate existing programs, eliminate duplication and waste and thereby reduce the volume and expense of government.

The Budget Committees of the Congress, in conjunction with the Executive Branch, must establish spending priorities consistent with federal revenues with a systematic reduction of the public debt. The public debt must be restructured. Trust fund surpluses, which by statute can only be invested in government obligations, tend to distort the real picture and should not be included in considering the overall public debt ceiling. The present system of establishing a debt ceiling has become meaningless. Debt ceiling increases have been manipulated and irresponsibly used as a vehicle for non-fiscal legislation. We propose that the limit of the public debt be set concurrently with the adoption of the Federal Budget.



3- Government Reform

In recent years, an entrenched, burgeoning bureaucracy has developed in the federal government. Federal agencies have proliferated and become fragmented, inefficient, duplicative and wasteful. Regulatory agencies have overstepped their authority in the promulgation of rules and regulations. They have usurped authorities which rightfully belong to the States, and ultimately to the people. Return of power, to the States, as well as strict Congressional oversight of agency compliance with the letter and spirit of the law, are urgently needed to preserve personal liberty, improve efficiency, and eliminate waste. We recommend a bipartisan commission be established to review present governmental performance, administrative costs, proliferating federal programs, redefine national goals and recommend legislative revisions to enhance the capability of government to meet the challenges of the coming decade. This recommendation emphasizes the failure of the Democrat Congress to provide effective oversight of federal operations and regulatory agencies to insure that legislative intent is carried out and to determine the need to amend loosely written legislation that has created a maze of contradictory and duplicative controls, rules and regulations which hamper business and harass the citizen.

As a majority we would dedicate the next Republican Congress to legislative oversight -- to redirecting the operations of government toward efficiency and economy.



4- Tax Reform

The past four decades have seen Democrat Congresses increase the tax burden on the average working American not only through additional taxes but with the approval of built-in inequities and loopholes. The Democrats continue to give lip service to meaningful tax reform but produce only false promises which deceive the American taxpayer. The only way to cut federal taxes for American wage earners is to reduce total federal expenditures. "Tax gimmicks" are not a solution but only offer benefits to special interest groups.

We propose that Congress begin work immediately on revision of federal taxation:

- to simplify tax preparation
- to discourage tax evasion
- to bring equity to the tax system
- to provide incentives for economic growth.



5- Welfare Reform

We believe that society has the responsibility to assist those who cannot provide for themselves. The present welfare system falls far short of this goal due to mismanagement and abuses. The \$5.2 billion Food Stamp Program has grown 14,203% in the past decade. Recipients have increased from 500,000 in 1965 to nearly 20 million, and under present regulations an estimated 57 million people are eligible. Present law has established lax eligibility standards allowing persons with adequate incomes to participate in the program. This massive program has bypassed the real intent of Congress to provide help only for the needy. We call attention to the fact that the bill for welfare is mainly borne by the American worker. To meet its responsibility to the American taxpayer and the truly needy, Congress must take immediate steps to reform the welfare system. We propose Congressional action:

- to provide adequate living standards for the truly needy
- to eliminate ineligible recipients from the welfare rolls
- to establish effective regulations to prevent future welfare fraud
- to strengthen and enforce work requirements
- to provide educational and vocational incentives to allow recipients to become self-supporting
- to increase penalties for welfare fraud to discourage abuses
- to coordinate Federal reforms with state and social welfare agencies
- to strengthen state and local administrative functions
- to transfer administration of the Food Stamp Program from the Department of Agriculture to HEW
- to tighten eligibility requirements for food stamps.



6- Energy

The key to future economic security and a high standard of living for all Americans is a comprehensive national policy that will produce an adequate supply of energy for an expanding economy.

We believe the current lack of direction by the Democrat majority in Congress poses grave economic peril for the future. Their single-minded emphasis on unrealistically regulated prices today, fails to lay the groundwork necessary for future expanded energy supplies.

Constructive action now by the Congress could help assure our people and our industries an ample supply of reasonably priced energy for the years ahead.

- We propose that all federal regulations, programs and policies that directly affect energy, be reviewed, and ineffective programs be eliminated or replaced.

Our energy challenge must essentially be solved by private industry. We believe that unreasonable regulatory and tax policies have hampered development and lessened investment in research, plants and equipment needed for maximum energy production.

- We propose a windfall profits tax program with a plowback provision to encourage reinvestment of energy earnings and eliminate windfall profits.

Energy development has been hampered by excessive and often frivolous litigation, endless hearings, studies, commissions and reports.

- We propose that Congress' comprehensive energy package provide strong legal authority to allow development of natural resources with full recognition of the need to provide safeguards for the protection of the environment.



During the period of 1970-1974, our yearly imports of foreign oil rose from 483 million barrels to 1.2 billion barrels, while during the same period domestic production fell from 3.5 billion barrels to 3.2 billion barrels per year. Our nation cannot afford continued dependence on foreign oil.

- We propose that Congress provide incentives for exploration and development of more American-owned oil and natural gas. A full scale effort must be made to develop our oil shale resources.

Our nation must develop alternative energy sources. Congress should provide incentives and opportunities to accelerate research, discovery and delivery of untapped resources. Immediate emphasis should be given to development of economical solar energy systems for homes and industry.

- We propose that Congress require that new federal structures, where practical, be heated and cooled with solar systems.

An essential part of a national energy program must be development of all available forms of energy.

- We propose a stepped-up program for coal gasification, geo-thermal and nuclear power production.
- A strong program of research and development should be continued for the fusion process to unlock the unlimited potential of the Hydrogen atom.

Conservation of energy depends on more efficient utilization by industry and individuals.

- We propose that Congress provide practical incentives:
 - 1- for conservation of energy by the public
 - 2- to increase the utilization of waste materials in energy production
 - 3- for production by industry of more energy efficient products.

7- Older Americans

Many older Americans live on relatively fixed, limited incomes and inflation has hurt them cruelly. The rapidly rising cost of living is caused in substantial measure by the profligate spending of the federal government. To protect the purchasing power of the income and savings of our older people we must stop inflation.

We believe the federal government must meet its commitments to finding solutions and facilities to help meet their needs. Needed is "catastrophic" health insurance that will cover the medical needs of those who experience long, serious illnesses. We support a nutritional supplement system and a comprehensive program of nutrition education for needy older citizens. Inadequate housing and transportation must receive our undivided attention and affirmative action.

8- Health Care

There is an urgent need to review Federal involvement in health care. Not only government spending, but regulations and guidelines have had great impact on national health care delivery.

Under our present system, we have one of the best health care delivery programs in the world. There are some gaps that need filling, to assure our people the quality of services nationwide that we are capable of providing.

We believe that our nation needs a National Health Policy, which would balance health systems supply and demand with financing. In addition there is a need for emphasis on education, environmental improvement, better housing and nutritional gains, all of which affect the general health of the American public.

A National Health Policy would determine broad goals and priorities for medical care, preventive practices, and dispersal of facilities to be within reach of our people. We believe the present combination of private and public health care financing can be extended and improved. The present system suffers from fragmentation, and we believe a National Health Policy should bring together all vital health functions into a practical and workable program to provide better health care for all our citizens.

9- Social Security - Retirement

Controlling inflation is the most important way to insure the retirement security earned by American workers. Congress must give top priority to maintaining the integrity of the Social Security Trust Funds and must revise retirement programs to more nearly meet the needs of older Americans. Adequate funding that will provide benefits in constant value dollars should be assured from a self-adjusting formula of contributions by employees and employers. Unlimited outside earnings should be allowed without benefit penalties.

All Americans deserve the opportunity to provide their own additional retirement security. The Individual Retirement Account (IRA) has extended this opportunity to an additional segment of our working force. We propose that Congress expand this Keogh-type supplemental retirement plan to make it available to all workers. Our proposal would provide tax incentives allowing workers to invest voluntarily in a private retirement fund that would supplement both Social Security and company pension plans. In addition to providing greater retirement security this plan will provide investment funds needed to build a stronger American economy and to aid in capital formation.



10- Education

We insist that Congress review, evaluate and consolidate the more than 400 federal education programs and assign priorities to those that are effective. Federal support to reduce financial barriers to students in post-secondary education and to encourage vocational education and job training, compensatory education for the disadvantaged, and special education for the physically and mentally handicapped should supplement resources provided by state and local programs. Administration of educational programs is the responsibility of state government and local institutions, and federal intrusion cannot be allowed.

We favor the development of quality day care services, locally controlled and administered, with the requirement that the recipients of these services pay their fair share of the costs according to their ability.

In the education and training of children there is no substitute for parental discipline. We believe in the parents' right to make fundamental decisions regarding the care, development and education of their children.



11-Mentally and Physically Handicapped

Those among us who are handicapped face difficult challenges every day while trying to cope with a physical environment designed for the activities of the non-handicapped. We believe that strong efforts should be made to assist the handicapped to function in our society -- to have access to education, medical care, economic security, equal treatment from our institutions, improved transportation and protection from exploitation.

Federal programs should be reviewed to ensure that all that can be done is being done to help the handicapped become more fully integrated into our social and economic life.



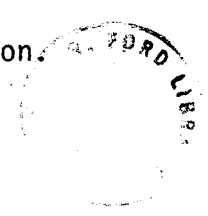
12-Crime

A fundamental responsibility of government is to protect the lives and property of its citizens. We believe the thrust of justice must be to protect the law-abiding citizen against the criminal.

To combat crime:

- We support the continuance of federal grants to States, cities and towns to strengthen local law enforcement.
- We support court system reform to increase efficiency, eliminate excessive case loads, reverse the present practice of "turnstyle justice" and keep the criminal off the streets.
- We support reform of our penal system to correct the failure of our present policies of punishment and rehabilitation.
- We support redoubled efforts against the hard drug traffic to arrest, prosecute, and convict pushers -- especially those that prey on young boys and girls.
- We propose Congress enact mandatory minimum sentences for persons convicted of federal crimes involving violence, use of firearms, trafficking in hard drugs and habitual offenses.

Prevention is the long-term solution to crime. Effective crime prevention depends on strengthening community ties and encouraging individual participation in community decisions establishing moral and ethical standards. We recognize, however, that a healthy fear of swift and sure punishment is not without effectiveness in crime prevention.



13-Illegal Aliens

An estimated 10 million citizens of foreign countries now live illegally in the United States and actively compete with American workers for available jobs. Congress must insist on enforcement of existing laws which establish a legal yearly entry rate, increased border control and more effective apprehension and deportation of people living illegally in the United States. Social Security requirements for all workers must be enforced and participation by illegal aliens in federally funded welfare programs must be stopped.

14-Defense

The first, and major, responsibility of government is to provide for the common defense. Recent world events have demonstrated that until we can safely disarm, we must continue to improve our military capability to defend the United States and honor our commitments to Free World Nations. A strong military capability is essential to the balance of power on which our safety rests. To be successful in negotiations with foreign nations we must deal from a position of strength. Preparedness cannot be a sometime policy. Responsibility for the common defense, for maintaining our military capability, our honor and commitments, rests with Congress. We deplore the attitude that the military budget represents a readily available source of federal money which can be diverted to other programs without dangerous consequences. Congress must continue to provide adequate funding to sustain volunteer manpower levels, equip our forces and conduct vital research and development.

It is also the imperative responsibility of Congress to eliminate frills and waste, and to ensure a lean, efficient and mobile military to meet the challenges of the 1970's.



15-Agriculture

Overregulation by the government must not be allowed to hamper the most vital and efficient segment of our society -- agriculture. Production of food and fiber satisfies not only our domestic needs, but is also the keystone of our export program and our balance of payments. Agriculture policies should be designed to operate within the free market system with full recognition of the unique production and marketing problems faced by farmers and ranchers. In addition, applicable federal estate and gift tax provisions should be reviewed and reformed in order to preserve the ability of families to retain ownership of farm land.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 22, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: ED SCHMULTS
KEN LAZARUS

FROM: PHIL BUCHEN *P.*

The attached memorandum on the current status of legislation passed by Congress maybe helpful to you in determining to what extent our office will be concerned with legislation going to the President during the closing days of the current Congress.

Attachment



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

INFORMATION

September 23, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: JIM CANNON
SUBJECT: Legislation Passed by Congress

Following is a brief listing of the major bills passed by Congress and not yet acted upon by you as of 9:00 a.m., Thursday, September 23, 1976:

A. Bills Passed by Congress But Not Yet Sent to the White House

1. H.R. 10612 - Tax Reform Act of 1976

Status: Passed by Congress; not yet received by White House. Due 4:00 p.m. today.

Description: Comprehensive, complex revision of the tax laws.

2. H.R. 15193 - Appropriations for the District of Columbia, 1977

Status: Passed by Congress; not yet received by White House.

3. H.R. 14299 - Veterans Disability Compensation and Survivor Benefits Act of 1976

Status: Passed by Congress; not yet received by White House.

Description: To increase the rates of disability compensation for disabled veterans, and to increase the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for their survivors.



4. H.R. 14298 - The Veterans and Survivors Pension Adjustment Act of 1976

Status: Passed by Congress; not yet received by White House.

Description: To increase the rates of disability and death pension and to increase the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for parents.

5. H.R. 13325 - An Act to amend the Regional Rail Reorganization Act of 1973

Status: Passed by Congress; not yet received by White House.

Description: To authorize additional appropriations for the U.S. Railway Association.

6. H.R. 15194 - Appropriations for Public Works Employment/Counter-cyclical.

Status: Passed by Congress; not yet received by White House.

Description: To make appropriations for the Public Works and Counter-Cyclical bill which you vetoed earlier this year; the veto was overridden.

7. H.R. 12987 - Emergency Jobs Programs Extension Act of 1976

Status: Passed by Congress; not yet received by White House.

Description: To make appropriations for Title VI of CETA.

8. H.R. 11722 - To amend Title 18 of the United States Code to prohibit deprivation of employment or other benefit for political contribution.

Status: Passed by Congress; not yet received by White House.



B. Major Bills Passed by Congress and Pending With the White House

1. H.R. 8603 - Postal Reorganization Act Amendments of 1976

Status: With President

Description: To authorize emergency subsidies of \$500 million each for 1976 and 1977 for the Post Office.

Last Day for Action: Friday, September 24, 1976

2. H.R. 13655 - Automotive Transport Research and Development Act of 1976

Status: Staffing

Description: To direct the Energy Research and Development Administration to award grants for research and development leading to the development of advanced automobile propulsion systems.

Last Day for Action: Saturday, September 25, 1976

3. S. 327 - Act to amend the Land and Water Conservation Act of 1965

Status: Staffing

Description: Increase funding incrementally from current annual level of \$300 million to a top level of \$900 million by 1980, and establishes an Historic Preservation Fund. 40% of the Fund goes towards Federal land acquisition and 60% goes for matching State and local growth for acquisition and development.

Last Day for Action: Tuesday, September 28, 1976



4. S. 3283 - The Reclamation Authorizations Act of 1976

Status: Staffing

Description: Authorizes funds for repairs and construction of six water resource projects.

Last Day for Action: Tuesday, September 28, 1976

5. S. 2184 - The Olympic Winter Games Authorization Act of 1976

Status: With OMB

Description: To authorize appropriations for the winter Olympic games in 1980.

Last Day for Action: Wednesday, September 29, 1976

6. H.R. 366 - The Public Safety Officers' Benefits Act of 1976

Status: With OMB

Description: To provide benefits to survivors of certain public safety officers who die in the performance of duty.

Last Day for Action: Wednesday, September 29, 1976

7. H.R. 14232 - An Act to make appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1977.

Status: With OMB

Description: Appropriates approximately \$4 billion above Administration request and includes amendment restricting use of Federal funds for abortions.

Last Day for Action: Wednesday, September 29, 1976



8. H.R. 8532 - The Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976

Status: With OMB

Description: Authorizes state attorney generals to bring antitrust suits (parens patriae) on behalf of citizens, requires notification of mergers, and strengthens government antitrust powers.

Last Day for Action: Thursday, September 30, 1976

9. S. 522 - The Indian Health Care Improvement Act

Status: With OMB

Description: To improve the services and facilities of Federal Indian health programs and to encourage maximum participation of Indians in such programs.

Last Day for Action: Friday, October 1, 1976

10. S. 2371 - An Act to provide for regulation of mining activity within, and the repeal of the application of mining laws to areas of the National Park System.

Status: With OMB

Description: Provides for a moratorium on new mining entries in the six remaining National Parks that have mining, and prescribes regulations for mining in the National Park System. We have not opposed the bill except for the inclusion of Glacier National Park in Alaska.

Last Day for Action: Saturday, October 2, 1976



Thursday 10/14/76

6:15 Mr. Scalia called. He said he had had a call from Tom Sussman, Senator Kennedy's AA (Mr. Scalia said he was sort of a friend in a way). Mr. Sussman did a lot of work on the Sovereign Immunity bill -- S. 800, which has passed. Tom would very much like to get a signing pen from a signing ceremony when it occurs. Mr. Scalia feels it would be proper and didn't know where to go to check on it.



Friday 10/15/76

12:20 Dawn called to say Ken had talked with both Monroe Leigh and Bob Anthony about the signing ceremony for the Sovereign Immunity bill -- S. 800. The bill Mr. Leigh was interested in has already been signed.

And he indicates there isn't time to set up a signing ceremony on the other one -- they aren't making a lot of arrangements for signing ceremonies these days.

(see attached note, which was sent to Ken)



Monday 10/4/76

*advised
Florence that
Ken would be
in touch*

2:30 I checked with Robert Anthony's office to see if his call was urgent -- since you have been so busy.

254.7020

Mr. Anthony spoke with me. Said he heard that S. 800, Judiciary Bill on Sovereign Immunity, was passed on Friday. He would like to know the President's position on it, or any other information you might be able to give him. Is asking if the President would have a ceremony on signing bills of this nature. It is a bill they sponsored and he's very anxious to know how it's coming along.

*Tell Ken to check into this bill +
then prepare memo for me to send
in to suggest signing ceremony. Monroe Leigh
also would like such a ceremony. He says ABA
(over)*



is very interested & should be asked
to participate. Ken should work
with M. Leigh & Bob Anthony on
suggested list of invitees.



Legislation

Friday 10/15/76

12:20 Dawn called to say Ken had talked with both Monroe Leigh and Bob Anthony about the signing ceremony for the Sovereign Immunity bill -- S. 800. The bill Mr. Leigh was interested in has already been signed.

And he indicates there isn't time to set up a signing ceremony on the other one -- they aren't making a lot of arrangements for signing ceremonies these days.

(see attached note, which was sent to Ken)

Shoted
1.



Monday 10/4/76

*advised
Reference that
Ken would be
in touch*

2:30 I checked with Robert Anthony's office to see if his call was urgent -- since you have been so busy.

254.7020

Mr. Anthony spoke with me. Said he heard that S. 800, Judiciary Bill on Sovereign Immunity, was passed on Friday. He would like to know the President's position on it, or any other information you might be able to give him. Is asking if the President would have a ceremony on signing bills of this nature. It is a bill they sponsored and he's very anxious to know how it's coming along.

*Tell Ken to check into this bill +
then prepare memo for me to send
in to suggest signing ceremony. Monroe Leigh
also would like such a ceremony. He says ABA
(over)*



15 very interested & should be asked
to participate. Ken should work
with M. Leigh & Bob Anthony on
suggested list of invitees.

