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APPROVED
AUG 30 1974

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

AUG 26 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Enrolled Bill S. 2510 - Office of Federal Procurement Policy
Sponsors - Sen. Chiles (D) Florida and Sen. Roth (R) Delaware

*Added
7/9/74
To RECORDS
9/3*

Last Day for Action

August 31, 1974 - Saturday

Purpose

To create an Office of Federal Procurement Policy designed to promote economy, efficiency and effectiveness in the procurement of goods, services and facilities by and for the executive branch of the Federal Government.

Agency Recommendations

Office of Management and Budget	Approval
General Services Administration	Approval
Department of Defense	Approval
Veterans Administration	Approval
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	Defers to OMB
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	No objection
Department of Transportation	No objection
Department of Labor	No objection (Informally)

Discussion

The bill would implement one of the principal recommendations of the Commission on Government Procurement, which submitted its report to the Congress in December 1972.



S. 2510 would create an Office of Federal Procurement Policy (OFPP) within the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) "to provide overall direction of procurement policies, regulations, procedures, and forms for executive agencies in accordance with applicable laws." The authority and responsibilities of the OFPP are stated in the bill in broad, discretionary terms.

The most significant provisions of S. 2510 are:

-- The Administrator would be directed to provide overall direction of procurement policy in the Executive branch and, to the extent he considers appropriate, to prescribe policies, regulations, procedures and forms to be followed by executive agencies in the procurement of property (other than real property in being), services, and construction, alteration, repair and maintenance of real property. The executive agencies would also have to follow the regulations in providing for procurement by Federal grantees.

-- The Administrator would also have the following functions: (a) to establish a system of coordinated and, to the extent possible, uniform procurement regulations for the Executive branch, (b) to develop procedures for soliciting the views of interested parties in the development of regulations, (c) to promote and conduct research, and (d) to develop a system to collect, develop and disseminate procurement data.

-- The Administrator would be required to furnish the Government Operations Committees, at least 30 days in advance of their effective date, with a detailed report on any proposed major policy or regulation, unless the report is waived by the President in case of an emergency. The President's waiver would have to take the form of a written statement to the Congress giving his reasons.

-- He would be required to keep the Congress and its appropriate committees "fully and currently informed" of the major activities of OFPP and to submit an annual report and other reports from time to time, together with appropriate legislative recommendations.

-- The OFPP would be specifically restricted from interfering with an agency's decision to enter into an actual procurement or with an agency's award or administration of a procurement contract.

-- The administrator would be required to consult with executive agencies, including the Small Business Administration, in the development of procurement policies and procedures.

-- He would be required to conduct formal meetings, as he sees fit, for establishing procurement policies and regulations and to hold such meetings open to the public.

-- He would be required to furnish information on the activities of the OFPP to the Comptroller General for the discharge of his responsibilities and to allow the GAO access to books, records and documents of the OFPP.

-- Other existing legislative authorities to prescribe procurement policies and procedures would be made subject to the authority conferred in this bill.

-- Appropriations would be authorized for the fiscal years 1975-79, with a specific authorization of \$2,000,000 for fiscal year 1975 and open-ended authorizations for the next four years.

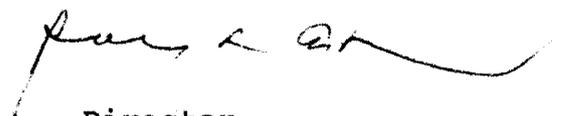
In its enrolled form, S. 2510 does not include a number of features to which the Administration objected during its consideration, including independent agency status for the Office and provision for one-House disapproval of proposed procurement policies or regulations. It does include a number of provisions which are not desirable, in our view, but which are liveable. The latter include Senate confirmation of the Administrator (this may, but need not, establish a precedent for requiring confirmation of Associate Directors of OMB) and a "fully and currently informed" provision which could prove troublesome but can, we believe, be responded to in a constitutional manner without violating the separation of powers doctrine.

One final comment on the relationship of the Administrator to the OMB Director should be noted. The conference committee report states:

"The conferees agree that placement of the OFPP in the OMB will give the new Office prestige and leverage in dealing with the executive agencies and thereby will enhance its ability to discharge the important responsibilities conferred by the act.

"Although, as a component of OMB, the OFPP will be subject to supervision and direction by the OMB Director, and through him by the President, the conferees wish to emphasize that the Administrator of the OFPP is charged with the duties and responsibilities set forth in this act and will be held accountable by the Congress for their effective performance. Other provisions in this act are consistent with the concern for independence"

In summary, we think that the new Office will serve a useful purpose and that the remaining defects in the bill can be coped with or corrected at a later date. Accordingly, we recommend approval.



Director

Enclosures

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

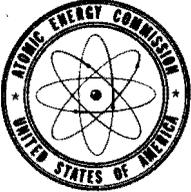
8/28/74

TO: WARREN HENDRIKS

To be added to the bill

file, please.

RDL
Robert D. Linder



UNITED STATES
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20545

AUG 26 1974

Mr. Wilfred H. Rommel
Assistant Director for
Legislative Reference
ATTN: Mrs. Louise Garziglia
Legislative Reference Division
Office of Management and Budget

Dear Mr. Rommel:

The Atomic Energy Commission is pleased to respond to your request for its views and recommendations on Enrolled Bill S. 2510, "[t]o establish an Office of Federal Procurement Policy within the Office of Management and Budget, and for other purposes."

The Atomic Energy Commission recommends that the President sign the enrolled bill.

The bill would establish an Office of Federal Procurement Policy (OFPP) within the Office of Management and Budget, which office would be headed by an Administrator, appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The basic purpose of the OFPP would be to provide overall direction of procurement policies, regulations, procedures, and forms for executive agencies, which policies shall be in accordance with applicable laws and give due regard to the program activities of the various agencies.

Executive agencies are directed to make their services, personnel, and facilities available to the OFPP to the greatest practicable extent and, except when prohibited by law, furnish to the OFPP Administrator and give him access to all information and records in their possession which the Administrator may determine to be necessary for the performance of the functions of the Office.

Under the bill, major policies prescribed by the OFPP Administrator shall be transmitted to the Committees on

Wilfred H. Roumel

- 2 -

AUG 26 1974

Government Operations of the Congress 30 days prior to the effective date thereof. The Congress shall not, however, have veto power over such policies. This advance notice requirement may be waived by the President in case of emergency.

We believe that the bill, if enacted, will be the first and most important step in solving many of the problems in Government procurement which were identified by the Commission on Government Procurement in its report to Congress.

Sincerely,



Chairman

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, DC 20405



AUG 22 1974

Honorable Roy L. Ash
Director
Office of Management and Budget
Washington, DC 20503

Dear Mr. Ash:

By referral dated August 21, 1974, from the Assistant Director for Legislative Reference, your office requested the views of the General Services Administration on enrolled bill S. 2510, 93rd Congress, an act "To establish an Office of Federal Procurement Policy within the Office of Management and Budget, and for other purposes.

The bill would implement the first recommendation of the Commission on Government Procurement by establishing an Office of Federal Procurement Policy within the Office of Management and Budget, headed by an Administrator for Federal Procurement Policy. The new office will provide overall direction of procurement policies, regulations, procedures, and forms for executive agencies in accordance with applicable laws.

GSA favors Presidential approval of the enrolled bill.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Arthur F. Sampson", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Arthur F. Sampson
Administrator



GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20301

August 22, 1974

Honorable Roy L. Ash
Director, Office of Management and Budget
Washington, D. C. 20503

Dear Mr. Ash:

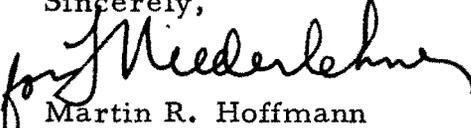
This is in response to your request for the views of the Department of Defense on the enrolled enactment of S. 2510, 93d Congress, "To establish an Office of Federal Procurement Policy within the Office of Management and Budget, and for other purposes."

The "Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act" (S. 2510, 93d Congress) would establish an Office of Federal Procurement Policy (OFPP) in the Office of Management and Budget. Its purpose is to provide overall direction of procurement policies, regulations, procedures, and forms for executive agencies in accordance with applicable laws. This Act adopts the key recommendation in the report of the Commission on Government Procurement.

S. 2510, 93d Congress, as passed by Congress and forwarded to the President for signature is the result of a conference committee report recommending certain resolutions of the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on amendments to initial bills. The conference committee resolved favorably several differences in the previous bills of significant concern to the Department of Defense. These differences were (1) the location of OFPP in OMB rather than the creation of a separate agency, (2) the removal of a requirement for a 60 day waiting period after a 30 day notice of a new policy to Congress in which either House by resolution could void issuance of the policy, and (3) the modification of a requirement for formal public meetings on policy formulation by providing to the OFPP Administrator some discretion as to which meetings should be designated as open to the public.

The Department of Defense endorses the purpose of S. 2510 and recommends signature by the President.

Sincerely,


Martin R. Hoffmann



VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20420

AUGUST 23 1974

The Honorable
Roy L. Ash
Director, Office of
Management and Budget
Washington, D. C. 20503

Dear Mr. Ash:

This will respond to the request of the Assistant Director for Legislative Reference for the views and recommendations of the Veterans Administration on the enrolled enactment of S. 2510, 93d Congress, an act "To establish an Office of Federal Procurement Policy within the Office of Management and Budget, and for other purposes."

The enactment indicates that the primary purpose of the legislation is to improve "economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in the procurement of property and services by the executive agencies." In order to accomplish this, it establishes in the Office of Management and Budget an agency to be known as the Office of Federal Procurement Policy, with an Administrator to be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The Office of Federal Procurement Policy would provide overall direction of procurement policies, regulations, procedures, and forms for executive agencies in accordance with applicable laws. Other important functions of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy would be:

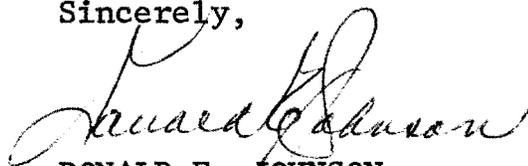
1. establishing a system of coordinated, and to the extent feasible, uniform procurement regulations for the executive agencies;
2. establishing criteria and procedures for an effective and timely method of soliciting the viewpoints of interested parties in the development of procurement policies, regulations, procedures, and forms;

3. monitoring and revising policies, regulations, procedures, and forms relating to reliance by the Federal Government on the private sector to provide needed property and services;
4. promoting and conducting research in procurement policies, regulations, procedures, and forms;
5. establishing a system for collecting, developing, and disseminating procurement data which takes into account the needs of the Congress, the executive branch, and the private sector;
6. recommending and promoting programs of the Civil Service Commission and executive agencies for recruitment, training, career development, and performance evaluation of procurement personnel.

One of the primary recommendations of the Procurement Commission was that an Office of Federal Procurement Policy be established to provide a single point within the executive branch where fundamental policies could be debated, developed, and finally published with a reasonable degree of consistency and supporting authority. While it is true that an organization to accomplish this could be created by executive order, legislation, on the other hand, imparts a major impetus to an organization, helps to insure continuity of effort, and provides better accountability for results. Creation of a statutory office, moreover, would enhance public confidence in Federal Procurement activities. We believe that what is needed is a program with a statutory basis, directed by an Administrator who is on a plane above and independent of Government buying activities, is responsible to the President and the Congress, and whose role is to insure integrity and efficiency in Federal procurement. The enrolled enactment of S. 2510, we believe, meets these objectives.

In view of the foregoing, we recommend that the President approve S. 2510.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Donald E. Johnson". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name.

DONALD E. JOHNSON
Administrator



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

AUG 26 1974

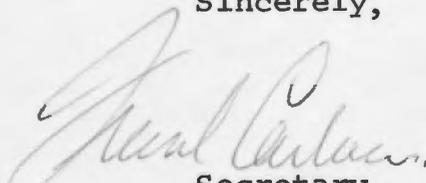
Honorable Roy L. Ash
Director, Office of Management
and Budget
Washington, D. C. 20503

Dear Mr. Ash:

This is in response to Mr. Rommel's request of August 21, 1974, for a report on S. 2510, an enrolled bill "To establish an Office of Federal Procurement Policy within the Office of Management and Budget, and for other purposes."

We have no objection to the establishment of an Office of Federal Procurement Policy as delineated in the enrolled bill. We therefore defer to the Office of Management and Budget with respect to the desirability of enactment of the enrolled bill.

Sincerely,


Acting Secretary





NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20546

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

AUG 22 1974

Director
Office of Management and Budget
Executive Office of the President
Washington, DC 20503

Attention: Assistant Director for
Legislative Reference

Subject: Enrolled Enactment report on S. 2510, 93rd Congress

This is a report on the Enrolled Bill S. 2510, "To establish an Office of Federal Procurement Policy within the Office of Management and Budget, and for other purposes." It is submitted pursuant to Mr. Wilfred H. Rommel's memorandum of August 21, 1974.

The Enrolled Bill would establish an Office of Federal Procurement Policy (OFPP) in the Office of Management and Budget, to be headed by an Administrator appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall have no duties other than provided by this legislation. The purpose of the OFPP is to provide overall direction of procurement policies, regulations, procedures and forms for executive agencies in accordance with applicable laws. It applies to procurement from appropriated funds of (A) property other than real property, (B) services including research and development, and (C) construction, alteration, repair or maintenance of real property; and it also applies to such procurement by recipients of Federal grants or assistance.

The six enumerated functions of OFPP include, inter alia, establishing a system of coordinated, and to the extent feasible, uniform procurement regulations for the executive agencies; establishing procedures for soliciting viewpoints of interested parties in procurement policies and regulations; and revising policies on reliance on the private sector to provide property and services. In developing such regulations to be authorized or prescribed by OFPP, the affected executive agencies shall be consulted. Nothing under the legislation is to impair or interfere with the determination by the agencies

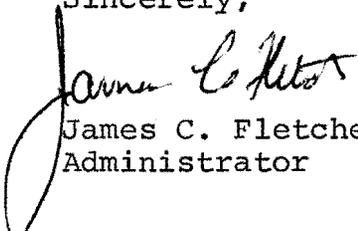
of their need for, or their use of, specific property or services; or to interfere with the determination by the agency of specific actions in the award or administration of contracts. The authority of an agency under any other law to prescribe procurement policies and regulations is subject to this legislation. However, policies and regulations now in effect shall continue in effect, and may be modified, until superseded by OFPP policies or regulations.

Upon request, each agency is to make its services, personnel, and facilities available to the OFPP to the greatest practicable extent for the performance of functions under the legislation. Except for the basic function to provide overall direction of procurement policy, the OFPP may delegate its authority to any agency. Each agency shall provide all information which the OFPP determines necessary for the performance of its functions unless prohibited by law.

The legislation also provides for the OFPP to keep Congress fully informed, to provide the Comptroller General information he may require, and to give the public ten days notice of formal OFPP meetings that deal with establishing procurement policies and regulations, with such meetings being open to the public.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration has no objection to approval of this legislation.

Sincerely,



James C. Fletcher
Administrator



GENERAL COUNSEL

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20590

AUG 23 1974

Honorable Roy L. Ash
Director
Office of Management and Budget
Washington, D.C. 20503

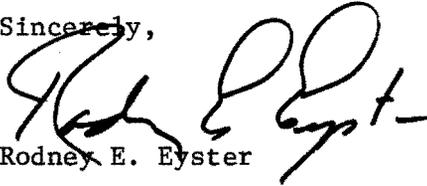
Dear Mr. Ash:

The Office of Management and Budget has asked for the views of this Department concerning S.2510 an enrolled bill

"To create an Office of Federal Procurement Policy
within the Executive Office of the President."

The Department expressed its concern about certain provisions of an earlier version of the bill, some of which have been retained. Our views on these matters are set forth on the enclosed sheets. Notwithstanding these concerns, we consider the bill in its present form to be significantly improved over the earlier version and would not object to the President signing this bill.

Sincerely,


Rodney E. Eyster

Enclosure

Comments and Recommendations of the Department of
Transportation Regarding S.2510

1. Subsection 2(1).

Comment:

The language "lowest reasonable cost" could, perhaps inadvertently, introduce a totally new concept into pricing of Government contracts. "Fair and reasonable" is the terminology commonly used to describe the Government's objective in pricing its contracts.

The word "cost," in Government procurement terminology normally refers to the contractor's cost while "price" means total cost to the Government.

2. Subsection 6(a)(2).

Comment:

The Department opposes granting to the proposed Office of Federal Procurement Policy (OFPP) authority to prescribe policies and regulations on procurement required in the performance of Federal assistance programs. In our view, this would fragment the responsibility for developing policies and regulations for managing Federal assistance programs. Procurement under such programs (i.e., contracting by grantees) is only one part of the total grant management function. Other aspects requiring policies and regulations are, for example, grant application procedures, grantee financial management systems, and grant program income.

Also, policies and regulations pertaining to procurement under Federal assistance programs are, in our view, apt to be so different in concept from those pertaining to direct Federal procurement that they should not be developed by a Federal procurement oriented organization.

Although we oppose assignment of authority to the OFPP, as proposed in the bill, we would expect that the OFPP would participate in the development of policies and regulations pertaining to procurement under Federal assistance programs.

3. Subsection 6(d)(5).

Comment:

This provision apparently contemplates a centralized, Government-wide procurement information system. The Department opposes such a system. In our view it would duplicate systems now existing in the various agencies and would unnecessarily increase the cost of collecting and disseminating data on procurement. Most agencies have systems that provide common categories of information and also data that is unique to the needs of the individual agency. Because each agency would have to keep its system in order to continue to support its own special management needs as well as to support the contemplated central system, the central system would simply be layered on top of the existing systems. Also, it is likely that the data in a central system, would be less current, complete, and accurate than that in any agency's system, if for no reason other than its remoteness, in time and space, from the source of the data.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

AUG 30 1974

Honorable Roy L. Ash
Director, Office of
Management and Budget
Washington, D. C. 20503

Dear Mr. Ash:

This is in response to your request for our views on S. 2510, an enrolled enactment to create an Office of Federal Procurement Policy within the Office of Management and Budget. The bill is intended to centralize and provide greater order to the procurement policies of the Federal Government.

This Department, of course, supports appropriate and useful efforts to make the Government's procurement process more efficient and effective. As to the general approach taken by S. 2510, we defer to the Office of Management and Budget and various Federal agencies with major procurement responsibilities.

We address our comments to one aspect of the bill which gives the Department of Labor considerable concern. Sections 6(a) and 9 of the bill provide that the Administrator shall prescribe policies and regulations in accordance with applicable laws which shall be followed by Executive agencies in their procurement, and with respect to procurement under Federal grant and assistance programs. Pursuant to statute and Executive Order, this Department has been vested with responsibility for the administration of a variety of programs intended to achieve a variety of social purposes through use of the procurement process. These programs include labor standards provisions applicable to Federal and federally assisted construction, and Federal service and supply contracts. They also include the Federal contract compliance program and aspects of the Department's manpower training programs.

We are quite concerned that the broad language of Sections 6(a) and 9 might be read to transfer ultimate authority to interpret the requirements of these social programs, as distinct from authority to coordinate such programs, to the new procurement office. In our judgment, it could not have been this bill's intent to transfer such authority with respect to civil rights, labor standards, and manpower programs to an agency whose primary responsibility would be to make the Government's procurement process more orderly. We believe such an interpretation would seriously undermine the effectiveness of these important programs. For the reasons stated, we strongly recommend that if the President decides to sign this Act, his statement should include the following language, or language similar thereto:

"While this Act is intended to foster more orderly and efficient management of the Federal procurement process, by providing for coordination of existing activities, I do not read Sections 6(a) and 9 to provide the OFPP with ultimate authority to interpret statutes and Executive Orders which are primarily designed to promote important social policies through the use of the procurement process. Some examples of such predominately social programs administered by the Labor Department are:

- (1) labor standards provisions which protect employees working on Federal contracts, including the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act, the Davis-Bacon Act, and the McNamara-O'Hara Service Contracts Act;
- (2) equal employment opportunity programs such as those conducted under Executive Order 11246, as amended by E.O. 11375, and the Rehabilitation Act; and

- (3) manpower training programs such as those conducted under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act."

In the absence of a statement such as that indicated above, the Department of Labor would recommend veto of the enrolled enactment.

Sincerely,


Secretary of Labor

To
Harrison
8-26-74

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

AUG 26 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Enrolled Bill S. 2510 - Office of Federal Procurement Policy
Sponsors - Sen. Chiles (D) Florida and Sen. Roth (R) Delaware

Last Day for Action

August 31, 1974 - Saturday

Purpose

To create an Office of Federal Procurement Policy designed to promote economy, efficiency and effectiveness in the procurement of goods, services and facilities by and for the executive branch of the Federal Government.

Agency Recommendations

Office of Management and Budget	Approval
General Services Administration	Approval
Department of Defense	Approval
Veterans Administration	Approval
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	Defers to OMB
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	No objection
Department of Transportation	No objection
Department of Labor	No objection (Informally)

Discussion

The bill would implement one of the principal recommendations of the Commission on Government Procurement, which submitted its report to the Congress in December 1972.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

ENROLLED BILL

SUBJECT: Enrolled Bill S. 2510 - Office of
Federal Procurement Policy

<u>Name</u>	<u>Approval</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>L. William Seidman</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u> </u>
<u>Geoff Shepard</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u> </u>
<u>NSC/S</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u> </u>
<u>Phil Buchen</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u> </u>
<u>Bill Timmons</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u> </u>
<u>Ken Cole</u>		<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Comments:

THE WHITE HOUSE

ACTION MEMORANDUM

WASHINGTON

LOG NO.: 538

Date: August 27, 1974

Time: 9:15 a. m.

FOR ACTION: ✓ L. William Seidman

cc (for information): Warren K. Hendriks

✓ Geoff Shepard

Jerry Jones

✓ NSC/S

✓ Phil Buchen

✓ Bill Timmons

FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

DUE: Date: Wednesday, August 28, 1974

Time: 2:00 p. m.

SUBJECT: Enrolled Bill S. 2510 - Office of Federal Procurement Policy

ACTION REQUESTED:

___ For Necessary Action

XX For Your Recommendations

___ Prepare Agenda and Brief

___ Draft Reply

___ For Your Comments

___ Draft Remarks

REMARKS:

Please return to Kathy Tindle - West Wing

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.

K. R. COLE, JR.
For the President

THE WHITE HOUSE

ACTION MEMORANDUM

WASHINGTON

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Date: August 27, 1974

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___ Draft Remarks

REMARKS:

Please return to Kathy Tindle - West Wing

*No objection
D.C.*



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.

Warren K. Hendriks
For the President

THE WHITE HOUSE

ACTION MEMORANDUM

WASHINGTON

LOG NO.: 538

Date: August 27, 1974

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FOR ACTION: L. William Seidman

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Draft Remarks

REMARKS:

Please return to Kathy Tindle - West Wing

*Approval
G.C.S.*



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.

Warren K. Hendriks
For the President

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 29, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR: MR. WARREN HENDRIKS
FROM: WILLIAM E. TIMMONS *WT*
SUBJECT: Action Memorandum - Log No. 538
Enrolled Bill S. 2510 - Office of Federal
Procurement Policy

The Office of Legislative Affairs concurs in the attached proposal and has no additional recommendations.

Attachment



THE WHITE HOUSE

ACTION MEMORANDUM

WASHINGTON

LOG NO.: 538

Date: August 27, 1974

Time: 9:15 a. m.

FOR ACTION: L. William Seidman

cc (for information): Warren K. Hendriks

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___ Prepare Agenda and Brief

___ Draft Reply

___ For Your Comments

___ Draft Remarks

REMARKS:

Please return to Kathy Tindle - West Wing



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.

Warren K. Hendriks
For the President

August 20, 1974

Dear Mr. Director:

The following bill was received at the White House on August 20th:

S. 2510

Please let the President have reports and recommendations as to the approval of this bill as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Robert D. Linder
Chief Executive Clerk

The Honorable Roy L. Ash
Director
Office of Management and Budget
Washington, D. C.

