

The original documents are located in Box 14, folder “Environment (6)” of the James M. Cannon Files at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

Copyright Notice

The copyright law of the United States (Title 17, United States Code) governs the making of photocopies or other reproductions of copyrighted material. Gerald Ford donated to the United States of America his copyrights in all of his unpublished writings in National Archives collections. Works prepared by U.S. Government employees as part of their official duties are in the public domain. The copyrights to materials written by other individuals or organizations are presumed to remain with them. If you think any of the information displayed in the PDF is subject to a valid copyright claim, please contact the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

File

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 1, 1975

ACTION

(URGENT)

OK

MEMORANDUM FOR: JIM CANNON

FROM: GLENN SCHLEEDE

SUBJECT: RUSS TRAIN'S TESTIMONY

Attached is a copy of the draft statement that EPA delivered to us about 8 PM. OMB staff and I have serious doubts as to whether it should be considered adequate, but Train's staff told us that he is adamant that he will say no more than this and that it is consistent with his agreement with you.

I told his staff man that the statement was less than I had expected based on your call to me, but that I would have to check with you to find out if you found it consistent with your conversation with Train.

We are under severe time pressures because the JCAE has indicated that testimony must be delivered 24 hours in advance of hearings.

The statement is technically correct. One change is essential to make the statement consistent with the President's budget and that has been made on page 2. I believe EPA will make that change.

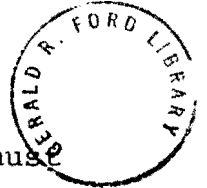
We owe Train's staff a call ASAP as to whether they have clearance.

STATEMENT BY HONORABLE RUSSELL E. TRAIN, ADMINISTRATOR,
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY BEFORE THE JOINT
COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY, DECEMBER 3, 1975.

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, I appreciate your invitation to discuss with you this morning the Environmental Protection Agency's views on the Nuclear Fuel Assurance Act of 1975. I'm sure you will appreciate that many of the issues presented by this legislation are beyond the purvue of EPA responsibilities.

In order to reach our goal of energy independence, we must continue with the development of our domestic sources of energy in ways that are consistent with protection of the environment. This includes a continuing emphasis on energy conservation and on renewable sources of energy such as solar, geothermal, and fusion power. In my view, the development of geothermal energy in particular should continue to have the highest priority. Until these new sources of energy are broadly available, the nation will look to existing sources, primarily coal and nuclear power, to satisfy that part of the increased demand for electrical energy that cannot be avoided through conservation.

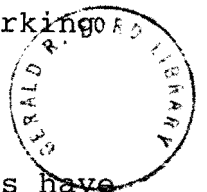
If the use of nuclear power to generate electricity is expected to grow, uranium enrichment capacity must be developed to meet that future growth. The Nuclear Fuel Assurance Act is designed



to foster such development by enabling ERDA to negotiate and enter into cooperative arrangements with firms wishing to finance, build, own and operate uranium enrichment facilities. With regard to the specific aspects of the legislation, I must defer to the Energy Research and Development Administration.

From an environmental point of view, every energy system has its problems. While nuclear power has substantial advantages in terms of air and water pollution, there are still serious problems associated with the management of radioactive wastes and plutonium utilization for which permanent solutions must be found. We strongly urge an accelerated program of research to find these permanent solutions and we are working with other agencies in this regard.

The principal area in which uranium enrichment facilities have a direct environmental effect involves the manner and amount of electrical power supplied a facility to be used in the enrichment process. Assuming that the generating facilities, whether nuclear or fossil fuel meet environmental regulations applicable to air and water quality, the environmental impact from these plants would be within acceptable limits. In any case, the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) will apply to the licensing of new electrical power plants and provide the opportunity for site-specific analyses and an additional means for ensuring that plants meet applicable environmental regulations.



As I have already stated, we do have serious concerns about the so-called "back end" of the nuclear fuel cycle particularly with respect to waste management and plutonium utilization. It has been suggested that, by transferring the enrichment capabilities to the private sector, we may be able to free our limited Federal resources to solve these problems. From our standpoint, this would be highly desirable.

In summary, with the exception of the last point, there will be no environmental differences between public and private ownership of enrichment capacity, and therefore, EPA takes no position on this issue. Those environmental problems that may arise can be addressed under existing authorities.

This concludes my statement. Thank you for the opportunity to present EPA's views on this legislation.





UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

December 2, 1975

OFFICE OF THE
ADMINISTRATOR

"A Letter To My Friends"
From John R. Quarles, Jr.

Dear Mike,

It has now been five years since EPA was created, five years since I squeezed into the crowded Senate Public Works hearing room to watch Bill Ruckelshaus testify at his confirmation hearings. These have been five years of excitement, five years of struggle, five years of change and growth. I thought I would write this letter to share some of my observations with friends who have followed the events of these years with a similar interest, though perhaps from a somewhat different point of vantage.

As I look back over all of the turmoil and the effort, one strong impression that stands out is the progress we have made. I believe that the major achievement of this period has been the establishment of specific abatement requirements in both water and air pollution for virtually all of the big pollution sources in the country. The improved machinery for monitoring actual discharges and emissions and the strengthened approach toward enforcement have increased the likelihood that these requirements will be met. It now seems probable that in the near future most of the notorious pollution problems will be cleaned up. Visible evidence of progress is beginning to appear--for example in Lake Erie, Escambia Bay, or the Connecticut River. As the abatement programs now underway are brought to completion, that evidence should become impressive.

Looking to the future, a profound improvement has been establishment of the basic principle that all new industrial facilities must be equipped with first-class pollution control systems. It is now clearly understood that future plants cannot be built in disregard of their pollution problems. Incorporating environmental control into the siting and design requirements for new facilities will produce growing benefits in the future, especially as research and development for new production processes includes pollution control as one of its goals.



The general approach of requiring superior pollution control in all new plants means that the prospect for future achievement of clean air and clean water should be promising.

On the side of disappointment, we are all now wiser but sadder as to the ability to solve national pollution problems quickly. It is now evident that the work of cleaning up pollution will require intensive effort throughout the next ten or fifteen years and that many important environmental goals will not be reached any sooner than that. Passing a law does not by itself solve a problem. Manpower, money and in some cases technical advances must also be provided, and experience leads me to conclude that in a national program tackling complex problems the achievement of results takes patience as well as persistence. The risk this creates is that if the intensity of effort weakens along the way some of the goals may never be achieved.

One lesson we have learned is that in the long run the only solid foundation on which environmental programs can be based is public education and a high measure of voluntary compliance. I remain convinced that an aggressive enforcement effort by EPA is indispensable to full success in carrying out our regulations, but it is also true that strict requirements are impossible to apply on a basis of ramming them down everyone's throat. In some instances our long-term effectiveness has been hurt because under the pressure of statutory deadlines we have not allowed time for public education to precede legal enforcement. We must work harder to explain our requirements and seek voluntary support for them, resorting to the club of enforcement only in the exception cases where the quest for cooperation has proved fruitless.

I am also impressed by the fact that EPA will never have the resources or the ability to do a "total job" and that the strongest possible partnership with state and local governments is a necessity. Much has been done to strengthen state and local environmental agencies--more is required if we are to obtain the best results.

My observation is that throughout American industry the importance of environmental protection has been almost universally accepted. The hiring of employees to carry out pollution control programs, exemplified by the now frequent Vice President for Environmental Affairs, is the most solid evidence of commitments by industry to solve their environmental problems, and it also provides the best hope for the success of our programs. With a few notable exceptions--I will not discuss U. S. Steel in this letter--we are receiving most encouraging cooperation from the vast majority of American industry. This does not in any way suggest that the rigor of environmental regulation should be relaxed, but it does mean that we certainly should not plan or carry out our program requirements on the assumption that all polluters are recalcitrant.



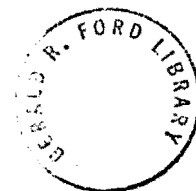
The need to seek a broad base of public support for environmental requirements will become even more essential as our focus shifts from cleaning up the existing point sources of pollution to broader efforts to prevent future degradation by influencing patterns of community growth and personal activity. It might have been possible to attack industrial pollution with a philosophy that "they" are "the bad guys." Obviously it will be impossible to have any effect at all on community attitudes toward greater use of public transportation if one assumes that every citizen is an enemy.

Environmental objectives in the future will be increasingly entangled in general community planning. This will include efforts to influence the siting of industrial facilities or power plants, or the design of sewer systems, or the methods for disposal of municipal trash. This may also include adoption of new codes to prevent erosion during construction activities or to reduce urban runoff through street cleaning practices. These measures do not lend themselves so easily to direct regulatory control. Since they seek to incorporate better environmental planning into a broad range of activities, they will depend on a broad range of public support.

The biggest question facing the environmental movement is whether the general public will sustain its insistence on continuing efforts to end environmental abuse. A great many problems do remain. Their solution will demand changes, and all changes are apt to provoke resistance. It was the intensive efforts of citizen groups throughout the country that made possible the environmental progress we have made. During the last two or three years, however, the level of activity among citizen and public interest groups has declined, even though public opinion polls suggest that broad support continues for most environmental objectives.

My own feeling is that the grassroots public interest in environmental issues once again is quickening. I sense a renewed interest among the press and media, and on several specific issues the momentum for environmental improvement is picking up.

As I look back over the past five years, I do feel a real sense of satisfaction with the many close friends I have made and the progress we all have made together. Surely it has been a lively time. We began with Union Carbide, Armco, and the cities of Atlanta, Cleveland and Detroit, and the episode at Birmingham, and we have "come of age" with T.C.P.s, tussock moths and fire ants, scrubbers, Section 404 permits, fuel economy, and the Safe Drinking Water Act--to mention only a few.



Through it all a great deal is now being done that will assure a better environment for the future. Yet many jobs are still waiting, many stiff challenges lying ahead. As we look ahead to the next five years, we must be ready to tackle new problems and to carry forward the momentum of the environmental movement. A wide range of groups within the country will be affected as we face each of the remaining problems, and we all must work together to achieve their resolution.

If you look beyond all of the problems and complexities, the environmental movement concerns the health and safety of the American people and the quality of our lives and the lives of our children. EPA carries an enormous and humbling burden of responsibility, and certainly as we move ahead we need all the help we can get. This means receiving both your suggestions and your criticism. Please let me hear from you.

Best wishes for the Holiday Season!

Mike,

Thanks for your help - and
friendship - through all our
termail.

John



1/18/25

Geo —

Does Quaker

have the authority
import or export,

to propose these
changes in

Administration

tax policy?

Jim



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

1/9/76

TO: ~~James Cannon, FYI~~
James Connor, FYI
Wm. Seidman, FYI

FROM: Ofc. of Legislative Affairs

1
JAN 10 1976

STEVEN D. SYMMS
1ST DISTRICT, IDAHO

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
1410 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
202-225-6611

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

DISTRICT OFFICES:
BOX 1190
BOISE, IDAHO 83701
208-336-1492
305 FEDERAL BUILDING
COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO 83814
208-664-5490
PONDEROSA-LEWIS AND
CLARK MOTOR INN
LEWISTON, IDAHO 83501
208-743-1492

December 31, 1975

Mr. Russell E. Train, Administrator
United States Environmental Protection Agency
Waterside Mall, 4th and M Streets Southwest
Washington, D.C. 20460

Dear Mr. Train:

Attached you will find a copy of the press release issued December 4 in conjunction with John R. Quarles' speech before the National Council on Philanthropy. I feel the release expresses an obvious bias against the business community in America and am wondering to what extent Mr. Quarles expressed the official policy at EPA.

Is it your intention as Administrator of EPA to request from the Congress the elimination of tax deductions allowed businessmen for government relations expenses?

Do you as Administrator intend to ask the Congress for legislation allowing private non-profit organizations which have an interest in public policy issues to devote a certain percentage of their budgets to legitimate legislative activities without running the risk of losing their tax exempt status? If so, what do you consider to be "legitimate legislative activities"?

I know it is too late to make amends for an unfortunate choice of words, but I hope you will pass along to John Quarles my extreme displeasure over his reference to businessmen as possessing "superior resources, but not necessarily superior logic". It hardly befits a man in high public office who must realize that it is the businessmen, not the tax-exempt environmental organizations, which pay the bills for EPA operations, including your salaries.

Page Two

I will look forward to hearing from you further on this matter of EPA policy regarding allowable tax deductions and the lobbying status of tax-exempt organizations.

Yours for a free society,

Steve Symms
Member of Congress

SS:sp

Enclosure

cc: Honorable Gerald R. Ford
Honorable William Simon
Honorable Earl Butz
Honorable Tom Kleppe





OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE \$300
AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

Environmental News

Ryan (202) 755-0344

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1975

QUARLES ASKS SUPPORT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL GROUPS, CHANGES IN TAX LAWS

John R. Quarles, Jr., Environmental Protection Agency Deputy Administrator, today told the National Council on Philanthropy that "it is essential that the major environmental groups continue to receive adequate financial support" from foundations and other philanthropic groups.

Quarles called for changes in the tax laws to support environmental groups and their efforts to lobby the Congress.

"Everyone knows," Quarles said, "that legislation is not passed in a vacuum. No one questions the right of business and industry to lobby Congress."

"Congress needs to hear both sides of the story before acting on important environmental legislation," he said. "To encourage one side to tell its story and not the other is not only unfair, it is unwise. It enables the group with superior resources, but not necessarily superior logic, to exercise a disproportionate influence on public policy. To enact legislation which is truly in the 'public interest,' Congress must hear from all segments of that public--not just the business sector."

(more)

Return this sheet if you do NOT wish to receive this material ☐, or if change of address is needed ☐ (Indicate change, including zip code).

EPA FORM 1310-1 (REV. 9-72)

-2-

"Up to now," Quarles said, "most environmental groups--at least those that depend on tax exempt contributions--have not been able to directly lobby Congress. This is a result of the way the nation's tax laws are written. Under Section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code, no private tax-exempt organization can devote a significant portion of its income to lobbying activities. If they do, the groups run the risk of losing their tax exempt status, and thus their major source of income. What this means is that a substantial number of large, important conservation organizations are unable to effectively present their views to Congress. This is why the environmental movement can support so few full time lobbyists. Only those groups which do not seek tax exempt status are permitted to lobby. Unfortunately these are few and far between. To understand just how great the disparity between industry and the environmental groups is, consider the following:

"In Washington, D.C. industry and trade associations maintain well over 100 lobbyists who devote some or all of their time to environmental issues. The number of full time lobbyists maintained by the environmental groups is perhaps 10-15."

"What is surprising," Quarles said, "and what must be changed, is the additional tax break given to industry. Under Section 162 of the Internal Revenue Code, a business is permitted to deduct many of the costs associated with lobbying activities. This means that, in the case of large corporations, Uncle Sam, is, in effect, footing almost half the bill for corporate lobbying activities. The top corporate tax rate is 48%--that means that every dollar which is spent for lobbying activities only "costs" the corporation 52 cents since if that same dollar were taxable income, the corporation would only get to keep 52 cents of it. The other 48 cents would go to Uncle Sam. Thus, the government in effect subsidizes corporate lobbying activities by permitting their cost to be deducted from corporate income which in turn reduces total corporate taxes. In short, the tax laws merely aggravate any already overwhelming imbalance."

"Private non-profit organizations which have an interest in public policy issues should be permitted to devote a certain percentage of their budgets to legitimate legislative activities without running the risk of losing their tax exempt status," Quarles said, "this is only fair if corporations and trade associations are permitted to deduct their lobbying expenses."

R-308

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

ACTION

February 4, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

JIM CANNON

SUBJECT:

H.R. 11510 - Emergency Blackbird Control
in Kentucky and Tennessee

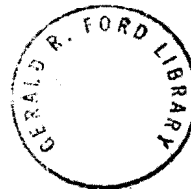
Attached for your consideration is H.R. 11510, a bill sponsored by Representative Beard (D) of Tennessee and 14 others, directing the Interior Department to apply control chemicals to blackbird and starling roosts in Kentucky and Tennessee. The last day for action is Monday, February 9, 1976.

BACKGROUND

The bill waives compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act, the Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act, or any other provision of the law. The Governor of either State must certify that the birds pose a significant hazard to health, safety, or property and the Secretary must find that the use of a registered chemical will not cause hazards to health, safety, or property. The bill is effective through April 15, 1976.

The bill, introduced as an emergency measure and without committee approvals, passed both Houses unanimously with little debate. Additionally, the Tennessee and Kentucky legislatures have noted to ask approval of the bill, as have both Governors.

The urgency of action is based on the use of Tergitol, a chemical that depends on cold weather to be effective.



AGENCY RECOMMENDATIONS

Office of Management and Budget (Tab A)	Approval
Department of the Interior	Approval
Environmental Protection Agency	Disapproval
Council on Environmental Quality	Disapproval
Department of Defense	Defers to CEQ (Informally)
Department of Justice	Defers to Interior
Department of Agriculture	Defers to Interior

STAFF COMMENTS

Jack Marsh, Robert Hartmann, Max Friedersdorf,
Rogers Morton, Ken Lazarus, and I recommend approval.

RECOMMENDATION

That you approve this bill.



THE WHITE HOUSE

REQUESTED

WASHINGTON

February 12, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

JIM CANNON *JMC*

SUBJECT:

Blackbirds

On Monday, February 9, you asked for an update on the blackbird problem.

To date, only one attempt has been made. On February 7, 1976, the Kentucky Agriculture Department, operating under a permit from the U.S. Department of the Interior, sprayed a roost at Russelville, Kentucky. Since the chemical used (Tergitol) requires a combination of rain and cold weather to be effective, the attempt failed because the rain stopped at the time of spraying. Another attempt is planned at Russellville this weekend.

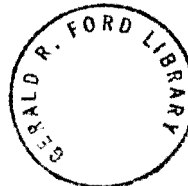
If the weather forecast continues to be favorable, an attempt will be made at Flyntville, Tennessee today.

In Montgomery County, Tennessee, the birds are now too dispersed for an effective spraying, and weather forecasts for the remaining 10 or 12 target roosts in Kentucky and Tennessee do not indicate any successful efforts can be made in the next few days.

Local officials and citizens are aware, and appreciative, of your prompt action. Results will depend for the most part upon the weather.

As new attempts are made, we will keep you informed.

bcc: Max Friedersdorf



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 9, 1976

ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR:

JIM CANNON

FROM:

JIM CONNOR *JEC*

SUBJECT:

"Blackbirds"

The attached newspaper clipping was returned in the President's outbox with the following notation:

"Any better news on our Blackbirds?"

Please follow-up with appropriate action.



cc: Dick Cheney

Attachment:

Article entitled "Blackbirds Flout Law,
Cheat Chemical Spray" from WASHINGTON STAR
Sunday, February 8, 1976

THE PRESIDENT HAS SPOKE...

New Federal Approval

Blackbirds Flout Law, Cheat Chemical Spray

By John Sherwood

Washington Star Staff Writer

RUSSELLVILLE, Ky.—The Congress of the United States acted with unaccustomed speed, and last week President Ford signed the bird-control blitz legislation into law. The pesky blackbirds of Highland Lick Road, however, are not "paying them any mind," as they say down here in the hollows.

Logan county, in the Bible and Bourbon Belt of southwestern Kentucky, has especially had it with the

blackbird "menace" that has been plaguing other parts of the nation as well. Only here, some 150 people have come down with a lung ailment that local health officials say is caused by diseased and disease-carrying birds.

The first of a two-state (Kentucky and Tennessee) 1976 mass-kill offensive against tens of millions of assorted, roosting blackbirds and starlings was launched here in deadly earnest the other evening. The whole town was geared for the protective-reac-

See BIRDS, A-5



BIRDS

Continued From A-1

tion kill. Everyone was talking about "those damn birds."

The offending area that is literally alive with roosting blackbirds was quarantined and sealed off. Roadblocks were set up. Police dome lights were flashing. Families were evacuated.

AND THEN, in the early evening dusk, a commercial helicopter roared in to deliver a killing chemical spray that was to freeze the birds to death if the attack was followed by predicted rainfall.

It rained heavily everywhere in the area, of course, except on the enemy. The sitting birds took the death strike like a spring drizzle, winning the first round. They continued to sit, instead of fall. And the next day, at dawn, they swarmed with a new vigor. Alfred Hitchcock would have been proud.

The troublesome birds in this particular 29-acre roost just outside of town are estimated to number upwards of 7 million. There are more than 75 million elsewhere in the surrounding migratory blackbird hotbeds in western Kentucky and Tennessee.

Tom Harris, Kentucky's commissioner of agriculture, was the field commander in charge of the spraying of an "avian stressing agent" called "PA-14," a chemical whose principal ingredient is "Tergitol."

He was flabbergasted when the rainfall stopped with the spraying. He wanted some kind of body count. A controversial Tergitol

dose last February in nearby Ft. Campbell killed an estimated 500,000 birds — hardly enough, however, to make a dent in the roost there. Pictures of the birds dying produced a great environmental uproar that put a stop to the exterminations.

HARRIS — a big and gruff, deep-voiced country boy — was most unhappy with this first winter offensive. Oh, a few of the birds keeled over, but Operation Wipeout was clearly another victory for the swift and feathered other side. But Harris plans to strike again, and soon.

"You have to have the right weather conditions to make it work," he said sadly, lugging back the Blossom Shop's "Bye Bye Blackbird" wreath of plastic flowers. The chemical, he explained, washes off the birds' protective oils when combined with rain and freezing temperatures, causing death from exposure.

Last Friday evening Harris watched helplessly as the birds came swarming in at dusk like endless, insane formations, of attacking buzz bombs. They dotted the sky like pepper with their blackness; swooping lower and lower until they reached "home" — a devastated grove of dying cedar trees in the backyard of a 73-year-old "widow lady" named Goldie Lee Gunn Morris.

The birds first visited Goldie's place in large numbers in 1970, she says, and then skipped a year. But they returned in 1974, and their numbers soared almost beyond estimation last year and this year. Mrs. Morris has owned the grove

for all of the 52 years she has lived here.

At first she chased them with a broom, then banged pots and pans. She even took up shooting at them, along with other neighbors and a Baptist minister who lives across the street. But nothing worked. "Some times they bounce off the windows and walls," she says. "It's as if they want to get inside, you know, like that movie ('The Birds'). I got used to it, I reckon."

GOLDIE MORRIS can even manage to laugh about it, along with her neighbors who have an extremely easy-going, tolerant way of dealing with such an enormous problem. Is it their nature, however, to take things easy. The world moves slower here.

For George and Beverly Whitson, who live near Mrs. Morris, the situation is approaching the danger point. Their two daughters, Julie, 4, and Ginger, 3, are among the 150 Logan county residents living near the roost who have the respiratory ailment called "Histoplasmosis." It is caused, say local health officials, by the dried-up spores of the bird droppings. Some of the piles behind their house are a foot deep.

Glenn Little, a neighbor of the Whitsons, says his son, Lanny, 21, and his wife, Darlene, and their son, Christopher Ray, 3, all have the sickness which can cause blindness and is picked up merely by inhaling the airborne spores.

"THESE BIRD lovers, we never see them down here," says Little. "They're up in New York, aren't they? They should take some time out and come down to look at some of our

GRACEHAM BIRDS GET REPRIEVE

GRACEHAM, Md. (AP)—The more than a million blackbirds roosting in a 60-acre pine grove near here may not be killed, state officials have ruled.

In a letter to the Frederick County commissioners, Ralph Bitely, state wildlife administrator, said an extermination effort wouldn't work at this time.

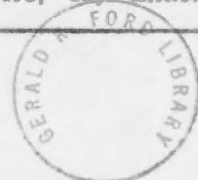
The commissioners had voted recently to seek state approval to exterminate the birds who have been plaguing the town every winter for two years.

"We can understand now how you feel about the birds," Bitely said, but he added that it would be useless to kill them now unless the extermination was coordinated with blackbird kills in several other states.

sick children. I like birds as much as the next guy, but the human environment has to be protected, too. I wonder how they would like this kind of roost in their back yards?"

The birds arrive in early October and migrate north in early April, but during their six-month stay they create havoc among farmers by eating the food put out for livestock. They also strip the early corn and wheat and soy bean fields. The sound and sight of them soaring off at sunrise to forage within a 50-mile radius is awesome and terrifying.

The patient people of western Kentucky and Tennessee have been putting up with it for years. "But we don't want to put up with it no more," says Little.



Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSEFACT SHEETLEGACY OF PARKS PROPERTIES

The President announced today the transfer of 52 parcels of Federal property with an estimated value of \$13.9 million to State and local governments, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the U.S. Forest Service, and the National Park Service.

BACKGROUND

- . As part of a commitment to the reduction of unneeded Federal landholdings, surplus Federal properties are made available for park and recreational purposes and fish and wildlife conservation uses.
- . Since 1971, a total of 563 parks containing in excess of 77,354 acres with a value of more than \$214 million have been announced under this program. Every State, including the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the District of Columbia, has received land for at least one park.
- . In 1970 the General Services Administration was assigned responsibility for conducting surveys of Federal land holdings for purposes of identifying excess lands, and the Property Review Board was created to coordinate the program (Executive Order No. 11508). In June 1973, the Federal Property Council was created within the Executive Office of the President to assume the functions of the Property Review Board.

PROPERTIES ANNOUNCED FOR TRANSFER

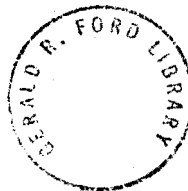
The 52 properties announced for transfer are located in 28 states. The properties are listed in the supplement along with the recipient organization and the estimated value.

#



LEGACY OF PARKS PROPERTIES

<u>Name, Location and Recipients</u>	<u>Approximate Acres</u>	<u>Estimated Value</u>
Portion of the Veterans Administration Hospital Fort Roots, North Little Rock, Arkansas Recipient: City of North Little Rock	32	\$ 160,000
Portion of Site 300, Parcel II San Joaquin County, California Recipient: State of California	100	30,000
Portion of the Norwalk Petroleum, Oil and Lubrication Station No. 2, Los Angeles County, Norwalk, California Recipient: Southeast Recreation and Park District, Norwalk, California	2	80,000
Portion of the Los Angeles Defense Area, Nike Site 78 Malibu, Los Angeles County, California Recipient: State of California	11	50,000
Portion of the Welaka National Fish Hatchery Putnam County, Florida Recipient: Putnam County	39	15,000
Spencer Grain Bin Site Will County, Illinois Recipient: New Lenox Community Park District, New Lenox, Illinois	2	15,000
Former U.S. Post Office, Biddeford, Maine Recipient: City of Biddeford	0.45	100,000
Launcher Area, NIKE Battery BA-03 Baltimore County, Maryland Recipient: Baltimore County	28	60,000



<u>Name, Location and Recipients</u>	<u>Approximate Acres</u>	<u>Estimated Value</u>
U.S. Army Coit Rifle Range Kent County, Michigan Recipient: Kent County	182	\$ 45,000
Clearwater Bin Site Antelope County, Nebraska Recipient: Village of Clearwater	2	1,000
Portion of Camp Lejeune Marine Corps Base Onslow County, North Carolina Recipient: Board of Commissioners of Onslow County, North Carolina	41	20,000
McKenzie Ranger Station McKenzie County, North Dakota Recipient: City of Watford City	1	20,000
Old Wickford Housing Area Quonset Point Naval Air Station North Kingstown, Rhode Island Recipient: Town of North Kingstown	41	100,000
Portion of Reese Air Force Base Lubbock County, Texas Recipient: City of Lubbock	10	26,000
Portion, Springville Fish Disease Laboratory Utah County, Utah Recipient: State of Utah	3	15,000
Portion of the Springville Fish Disease Laboratory Utah County, Utah Recipient: City of Springville	1	5,500



<u>Name, Location and Recipients</u>	<u>Approximate Acres</u>	<u>Estimated Value</u>
Second Class Tidelands, Fort Lewis Pierce County, Washington Recipient: U.S. Fish and Wuldlife Service Department of the Interior	457	\$ 15,000
Portion of the North Head Light Section Pacific County, Washington Recipient: Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission	49	500,000
Portion of the Cheyenne Marginal Road Property Laramie County, Wyoming Recipient: City of Cheyenne	7	7,000
Portion, San Francisco Engineer Docks and Yards Marin County, California Recipient: City of Sausalito	4	400,000
Portion of Fort Knox Military Reservation Hardin County, Kentucky Recipient: The City of West Point	185	19,000
Portion, Tucumcari Project Quay County, New Mexico Recipient: City of Tucumcari	28	7,000
Portion, Grand Forks Air Force Base Grand Forks County, North Dakota Recipient: North Dakota State Game and Fish Department	90	27,000

<u>Name, Location and Recipients</u>	<u>Approximate Acres</u>	<u>Estimated Value</u>
Portion, General Services Administration Depot Bastrop County, Texas Recipient: City of Bastrop, Texas	13	\$ 15,000
Portion of Cameron Station Alexandria, Virginia Recipient: The City of Alexandria	6	20,000
Portion of the Arsenal Way to Chico Highway Right-of-Way Bremerton, Washington Recipient: City of Bremerton Department of Parks and Recreation	4	91,000
Portion of Kingston Nike Site 92 Kitsap County, Washington Recipient: Kitsap County	15	27,500
Asotin Church Asotin, Washington Recipient: The Town of Asotin	0.25	15,000
Portion, U.S. Disciplinary Barracks Milwaukee, Wisconsin Recipient: City of Milwaukee	26	150,000
Portion of Tract A-5 Navajo Depot Activity Coconino County, Arizona Recipient: Department of Agriculture (U.S. Forest Service)	48	27,000
Former Bureau of Land Management Administrative Site Grand County, Colorado Recipient: Town of Kremmling	1	23,000

<u>Name, Location and Recipients</u>	<u>Approximate Acres</u>	<u>Estimated Value</u>
Portion of Fort Stewart Military Reservation Bryan County, Georgia Recipient: State of Georgia	2	\$ 1,000
Portion of Fort Knox Military Reservation Meade County, Kentucky Recipient: The City of Muldraugh	55	56,000
Portion, NIKE Battery 36 Hog Island Hull, Massachusetts Recipient: Town of Hull	9	100,000
Portion, Beef Cattle Research Station Warren County, Virginia Recipient: Department of the Interior (National Park Service)	503	583,000
Chambers Island Light Station Door County, Wisconsin Recipient: Town of Gibraltar	40	71,000
Portion of the former Sand Point Naval Air Station Seattle, Washington Recipient: City of Seattle Department of Parks and Recreation	196	4.9 million
Portion of former Corps of Engineers Reservation Mobile County, Alabama Recipient: City of Mobile	10	500,000



<u>Name, Location and Recipients</u>	<u>Approximate Acres</u>	<u>Estimated Value</u>
Portion of the Valkaria Missile Tracking Annex Brevard County, Florida Recipient: Board of County Commissioners for Brevard County	12	\$ 18,000
Waikele Spur, a portion of the former Oahu Railway and Land Company Right-of-Way Naval Ammunition Depot Oahu, Hawaii Recipient: City and County of Honolulu	4	68,000
Portion of the Veterans Administration Hospital Reservation Albuquerque, New Mexico Recipient: City of Albuquerque	3	15,000
Portion of the Federal Aviation Administration Facility Erie County, New York Recipient: Town of Amherst	7	53,000
Portion of the Port Orford Coast Guard Station and Gap Filler Site Curry County, Oregon Recipient: Oregon State Department of Transportation	13	110,000
Sioux Falls Radio Tower Site Minnehaha County, South Dakota Recipient: City of Sioux Falls	5	9,000
Former Naval Research Laboratory Transmitter Site Starr County, Texas Recipient: Starr County	31	30,000
Osceola Air Force Station Communication Annex Polk County, Wisconsin Recipient: Town of Farmington	6	5,500



<u>Name, Location and Recipients</u>	<u>Approximate Acres</u>	<u>Estimated Value</u>
Launcher and Control Areas at Nike Battery BA-30/31 Kent County, Maryland Recipient: Kent County	45	\$ 40,000
Portion of Aberdeen Proving Ground, Edgewood Arsenal Harford County, Maryland Recipient: Harford County	7	3,000
Portion of the U.S. Coast Guard Umpqua River Station Douglas County, Oregon Recipient: Douglas County Park Department	5	160,000
Portion of the U.S. Naval Station located at Sachuest Point Middletown, Rhode Island Recipient: Town of Middletown	32	150,000
Portion of former National Fish Hatchery Fort Worth, Texas Recipient: City of Fort Worth	8	32,000
Portion of the former Galveston Harbor and Channel Project Galveston, Texas Recipient: City of Galveston	65	88,000
TOTALS:	52 Properties 2,682	\$13,978,500

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

2-24

Jennifer -

Attached is the letter we use
as a response to inquiries
re the 200-mile interim
fisheries legislation.

Phyllis



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 24, 1976

Dear Dr. Hargis:

The President has asked me to thank you for your recent letter concerning the 200-mile interim fisheries legislation recently passed by both Houses.

The President was asked to comment on these measures during his interview with New Hampshire editors on January 22. He noted then that the United States is seeking in the UN Law of the Sea Conference -- which resumes in March -- to settle all the problems of the sea, including fishing rights, and that he had urged the Congress to delay final consideration of this legislation until we have had time to continue our efforts to negotiate a comprehensive Law of the Sea agreement.

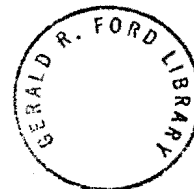
When asked by the editors if he was threatening a veto of the interim fisheries bill, the President replied that if there was a delayed implementation date in the legislation, and if all other provisions were satisfactory, he would probably not exercise the veto, adding that he hoped in the meantime that an acceptable Law of the Sea agreement would be produced.

Let me assure you that the President appreciates having your views on this issue.

Sincerely,

George W. Humphreys
Associate Director
Domestic Council

Dr. William J. Hargis, Jr.
Chairman
National Advisory Committee
on Oceans and Atmosphere
Washington, D.C. 20230



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 26, 1976

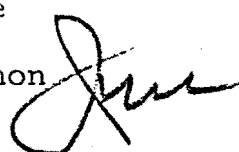
MEETING WITH RUSSELL PETERSON

Friday, February 27, 1976

11:00 a.m. (15 minutes)

The Oval Office

From: Jim Cannon



I. PURPOSE

To highlight transmittal to the Congress of the Sixth Annual Report of the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ).

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS AND PRESS PLAN

A. Background:

1. The Report. The preparation of an annual report on environmental quality is one of the statutory functions assigned to CEQ by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Traditionally, the annual report receives very wide circulation and is used as resource material in high school and college courses. The contents of this year's report are summarized briefly at Tab A. Some major points brought out in the report are:

- a. Carcinogens: It is estimated that 60 to 90 percent of all cancer is related to environmental factors. With about 2 million known chemical compounds, and thousands more being introduced yearly, the probability of adverse health effects from the diversity of use continues to increase.
- b. Air Quality Improvement: Sulfur dioxide emissions have reduced 25 percent nationwide in the last five-ten years. Particulate



emissions are down 14 percent. Of the approximately 20,000 major stationary sources, 15,600 are meeting standards or have a schedule for doing so.

- c. Water Quality Improvement: By July 1, 1975, 40,000 discharge permits had been issued to "major" industrial and municipal sources. This represents 95 percent of all applications processed. The water quality indicators show that many of our waterways are being cleaned up. Problems still remain with nutrients, trace metals, and land runoff.
 - d. Energy: While the population of the U.S. has grown by more than one-third since 1950, energy consumption has doubled. Domestic production of energy resources shows no growth since 1970. Projections of any program of energy independence must consider primary and secondary environmental impacts along with the economics.
 - e. Environmental Economics: Industry's pollution abatement costs increased 550 percent from 1967 to 1974 in dollar expenditures (365 percent in real cost). Average cost per person for meeting Federal environmental requirements will grow from \$35-40 in 1973 to \$98 in 1976.
2. The Council members will give you a brief summary of trends in environmental quality. They will also discuss the results of a recently completed review of Federal agency implementation of the environmental impact statement process of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Finally, they will want to hear your views on the environment.



B. Participants: CEQ Chairman Peterson and members
Busterud and Willard
White House staff: Jim Cannon
George W. Humphreys

- ° Russell Peterson has been CEQ Chairman since November 1973. Your most recent meeting with him was on July 3, 1975, in Cincinnati at your meeting with environmental group representatives.
- ° John Busterud has been a CEQ member since 1972. Previously he was a Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, lawyer in San Francisco and member of the California legislature. The last time you met with him was on December 12, 1974, for the transmittal of CEQ's Fifth Annual Report.
- ° Beatrice (Bettie) Willard has also been a CEQ member since 1972. She is a Ph.D. ecologist who formerly headed an ecological training and consulting institute in Boulder, Colorado. The last time you met with her was on December 12, 1974, for the transmittal of CEQ's Fifth Annual Report.

C. Press Plan: Press photo opportunity.

III. TALKING POINTS

- ° I recognize that many Americans continue to favor strong actions to improve environmental quality. Do you believe this view will continue as environmental costs increase?
- ° I continue to hear complaints from governors and others about the NEPA environmental impact statement process causing delays. What is the Council doing about this problem?
- ° In light of the public concern aroused by the recent resignations from NRC and GE, what is the Council's position on the role of nuclear power in meeting future energy needs?



CEO w/ P -

(File)

2/22/16

John Buntin

"under cover the
found fuel plants"



P int. disposal of nuclear waste

5/5 delays -

Give them to Russ -
in specifics.

totally dedicated to turn to
catch up
on the
didn't you need reflections
my every situation

now when a party
strongly feel for to
now to catch up
what we're all
is gone even
we're ~~from~~ catch up

But ^{strongly against} ~~to~~
concern
catch



reports on even
can't do. I all towns
shouldn't say to
keep from to get
Meyerton do
in to be to
come new plan

2 Be costs
of initial report

John. we got
a pointer way
of the Penn

* P. Got over
to west

full Friday of
white construction
of them

Ha - ? come in

up -

6 yr from Big City

lit in on student

83 ~~lit~~ up classroom
with project

~~final day~~

81 yr for English

project which

complete

list of P items which
offer you correct for sites
unimpaired

* ~~to get behind~~
has - 100% 12 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2

from - your own

has - pre - market
notification



THE WHITE HOUSE

REQUEST

WASHINGTON

March 1, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: JIM CANNON

FROM: GEORGE W. HUMPHREYS *GW*

At the President's meeting with the CEQ members, Bettie Willard asked the President what his views were on the environment in general. You wanted to write up the statement for possible use in the future, and asked for my notes for your reference.

I know your notes were extensive and probably close to verbatim. Mine are not that good, but as closely as I can reconstruct it, his statement was as follows:

We have been polluting our environment for over two centuries. I fully supported our programs in the last few years to "catch up." I recognize we still have much to do to clean up the environment, and I will continue to support that effort.

I would not, however, consider myself a "far-out" environmentalist. I believe that we cannot repair all the damage done overnight. The environment must be cleaned up, but I think we must not do it at a pace nor at a cost that our economy cannot handle.



NOTES ON THE PRESIDENT'S RESPONSE TO A QUESTION FROM
CEQ Member Betty Willard to the President:

"What is your position on the environment?"

The President's response was:

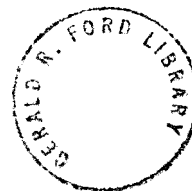
"I am totally dedicated to trying to catch up. For 100 years we were very neglectful. We didn't pay enough attention to the environment, and we have to act. I strongly feel we have got to act to catch up.

"And what we have accomplished in cleaner air and cleaner water is good evidence that we are catching up.

"So I strongly support EPA, but I am concerned about the costs and the impact on the economy. We can't do it all tomorrow. We shouldn't try to leap-frog and get accomplished in six years what has been caused by decades of public neglect.

"But the best evidence of my position is what I have done to provide for the funding of major environmental expenditures by the federal government."

(The President then asked that OMB provide him with a list of the decisions he has made which affirm his support for a better environment.)



President's Meeting with CEQ
February 27, 1976 11:00 a.m.