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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

CALL RUSS TRAIN:

RE: Dunkirk, Ohio



EPA

Train 60 min

Two days

Dunkirk, Ohio

ruled they have to
install sewer system
for the city - 350 people -
enormous cost.

\$10,000 a-head

* get facts



Face the Nation

10,000,000

Top

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
722 JACKSON PLACE, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

cc:
Handwritten signature -

June 1, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR JAMES CANNON
DOMESTIC COUNCIL

SUBJECT: Dunkirk, Ohio Sewage Treatment System

Dunkirk is a small town (population 1,036) in Hardin County, 60 miles northwest of Columbus.

The town presently has no sewers or municipal sewage treatment facilities, but there is a problem of leaking septic tanks. They have received a "Step I" planning grant from the Environmental Protection Agency (for \$12,450), which is expected to be completed on July 1, 1976. They have submitted a proposal for a "Step II" grant for designing a facility (\$71,250) but no action will be taken on this until the planning report has been received.

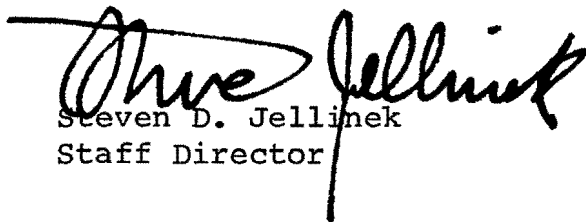
To correct the water pollution problems it appears as if the community will require:

- ° a collection sewer system (estimated cost \$1,430,000)
- ° a treatment facility (estimated cost \$530,000 to \$740,000)

Because EPA is not presently funding collector sewers, the expected total cost to the community would be \$1,582,000 to \$1,615,000. This would result in a connection charge of about \$500, and a user charge of about \$6.00 per month. Administration amendments to the FWPCA would remove collector sewers from ever being eligible for EPA grants.

Unlike many states, Ohio provides no state funding to assist communities in financing such systems.

EPA has not made any decision on what facilities would be required and will not do so until the planning study has been completed.


Steven D. Jellinek
Staff Director



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 8, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR:

PAUL O'NEILL

FROM:

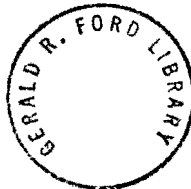
JIM CANNON

SUBJECT:

Proposed 1977 Budget Amendment
for EPA

I return this to you as we discussed.

Attachment



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

May 28, 1976

SIGNATURE

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

James A. Lynn

SUBJECT:

Proposed 1977 Budget Amendment for
the Environmental Protection Agency

Attached for your signature is a fiscal year 1977 budget amendment request of \$4 million for the Environmental Protection Agency for the initiation of a coordinated research and development program to ascertain the need for and the potential scope of regulations to protect the ozone layer from possible depletion caused by chemical substances.

There is considerable concern that the release of halocarbons and other chemicals into the environment may cause a reduction of the stratospheric ozone layer leading to various potential adverse effects upon human and ecological systems. There is at present, no Federal program designed to develop short term information regarding the human health and environmental effects of ozone depletion. The Federal Council for Science and Technology recommended in February 1976 that a coordinated program be immediately undertaken to assess the need for and the extent of possible regulatory action.

The total program costs are approximately \$8 million, and this \$4 million budget amendment will be supplemented by funds currently available in EPA. In addition, EPA as the coordinator of the program, will negotiate with other involved agencies to supplement the program from existing funds. This proposal will increase 1977 outlays by \$4 million.

Recommendation

I recommend that you sign the letter transmitting the proposal to the Congress.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

The President

of the Senate

Sir:

I ask the Congress to consider an amendment to the request for appropriations transmitted in the budget for fiscal year 1977 in the amount of \$4,000,000 for the Environmental Protection Agency.

The details of this proposal are set forth in the enclosed letter from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget. I concur in his comments and observations.

Respectfully,



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

The President

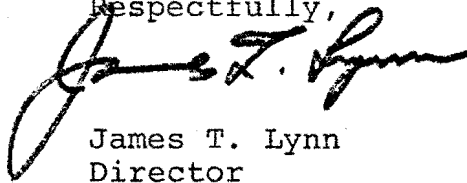
The White House

Sir:

I have the honor to submit for your consideration an amendment to the request for appropriations transmitted in the budget for fiscal year 1977, involving an increase in the amount of \$4,000,000 for the Environmental Protection Agency. Details of the amendment are contained in the enclosure to this letter.

I have carefully reviewed this budget request and am satisfied that it is necessary at this time. I recommend, therefore, that this proposal be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully,



James T. Lynn
Director



ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Budget appendix page	Heading	1977 Request pending	1977 Proposed amendment	1977 Revised request
634	Research and development	\$159,476,000	\$4,000,000	\$163,476,000

This proposed budget amendment provides the funds necessary to undertake a new program to ascertain the human health and ecological effects of ozone depletion. The proposed program is the result of recommendations made by the Federal Council for Science and Technology. The funds will be directed at developing the short term information needed to enable the Federal Government to more adequately assess the need and potential scope of regulations to protect the ozone layer from depletion caused by chemical substances. The budget amendment will supplement funds currently available in 1976 and requested in the 1977 budget.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 7, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: JIM CANNON
FROM: *Glenn*
GLENN SCHLEEDE
SUBJECT: PROPOSED \$4 MILLION 1977
BUDGET AMENDMENT FOR EPA

I talked with Jim Mitchell's people (Jim is out of the country) and then with Paul O'Neill.

Paul's request is that we return the package directly to him. He will discuss it with Mitchell when Mitchell returns. Paul had very strong reservations about it but had been told that it was essential.

I also talked with Guy Stever's Special Assistant, Phil Smith (Guy is also out of town), to see if there would be any serious problem caused by not sending up the amendment now. (Stever chairs the FCST--which had recommended the amendment back in February, before the scientists began changing their mind on the ozone depletion question.) Smith indicates that there should be no problem and that the matter could be reconsidered in preparing the FY1978 budget. By then, the conclusions of the National Academy of Sciences study of the subject should be available.

cc: Jim Cavanaugh
Judy Johnston



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Returned to O'Neill
as discussed

6/8



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 4, 1976

Wick

MEMORANDUM FOR:

JIM CANNON

FROM:

GLENN SCHLEIDE

SUBJECT:

PROPOSED 1977 BUDGET AMENDMENT
FOR EPA

I recommend against approval of the proposed \$4 million budget amendment for EPA, at least as it is now described. My reasons are as follows:

1. The recommendation for an expanded research program from the Federal Council for Science and Technology (FCST) pre-dated the change in views that is now going on in the scientific community on halocarbon impact on ozone depletion. (TAB A). The FCST has not reconsidered the recommendations in light of the changing scientific community views.
2. Dr. Stever, Chairman of the interagency FCST, was asked by people within NSF who are staffing the FCST group that is pushing this program to write a letter to Jim Lynn in support of the proposed budget amendment. He refused on grounds that he did not consider it as high priority as other research needs (e.g., earthquake prediction).
3. If the amendment is submitted, the description of the amendment should be corrected. For example:
 - The first sentence reflects a conclusion that ozone is being depleted. There are strong views that this simply is not the case.
 - The second sentence, with respect to the recommendations of the FCST, should be deleted unless the FCST or its Chairman are prepared to make this recommendation now, in light of the change in views that is now going on.



-- The description should make clear whether the purpose of the research is to (a) determine whether ozone is in fact depleted by halocarbons and is not replaced by some other process; (b) whether there is adverse health or environmental impact if ozone is depleted, or (c) both.

-- The third sentence reflects the conclusion that the ozone layer is being depleted by chemical substances, which conclusion apparently now is open to question.

-- It is too early to talk about regulations, given the uncertainties of whether there is a problem that needs regulating.

While I would prefer no budget amendment in view of the uncertainties, there is one strong argument for going ahead with an amendment if it is properly, objectively described. Apparently there is strong industry opposition to EPA and environmentalist views on the impact of chemical substances on the ozone layer. (This information comes from NSF.) If this is the case, it is quite conceivable that the President could be blamed for killing an OMB-recommended budget amendment because of chemical industry opposition. While totally untrue, it probably would make a good story for the environmental press.

RECOMMENDATION

-- That OMB be asked to reconsider the proposal.

-- If OMB still recommends it:

- ° they should supply a specific and current recommendation from Guy Stever;
- ° the description of the purpose of the funds should be corrected.

Attachment



Week ending 5/8/76

Is the 'Threat' Of Aerosols Going *Pffft*?

By August Gribbin

MANY LAYMEN have said all along that the

on atmospheric molecules differ in the different spheres.

Rowland and Molina said that in the stratosphere the sun's ultraviolet rays sunder the fluorocarbons' molecules, which regroup to form chlorine and other compounds. The chlorine then decimates stratospheric ozone, the "filter" that keeps excessive—and thus harmful—ultraviolet radiation from reaching earth.

One molecule of chlorine could demolish 10,000 ozone molecules, they said. And because of the relative stability of temperature and relative lack of movement of gases in the stratosphere, the chlorine could hang around to keep blitzing the ozone, which isn't plentiful

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

ACTION

June 4, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: JIM CANNON
FROM: GEORGE W. HUMPHREYS 
SUBJECT: 1977 Budget Amendment for EPA

I recommend approval but I do not think that this is a high priority. My recommendation is based upon the simple belief that it would not be easy to explain why we do not want to fund studies in this area. I do believe the money will be well spent.

You should know that the machinery for seeking this budget amendment was put into motion prior to recent scientific speculation that the problem may not be as great as originally anticipated.

This money will be spent as part of the Interagency Task Force on the Inadvertent Modification of the Stratosphere which you wrote to the President about on April 14, 1976.



THE WHITE HOUSE

ACTION MEMORANDUM

WASHINGTON

LOG NO.:

Date: May 28

Time: 515pm

FOR ACTION: George Humphreys
Glenn Schleede
Max Friedersdorf
Ken Lazarus
Robert Hartmann

cc (for information): Jack Marsh
Jim Cavanaugh
Ed Schmults

FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

DUE: Date: Tuesday, June 1

Time: noon

SUBJECT:

1977 Budget Amendment for EPA

ACTION REQUESTED:

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

REMARKS:

Please return to Judy Johnston, Ground Floor 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

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

May 28, 1976

SIGNATURE

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

James A. Lynn

SUBJECT:

Proposed 1977 Budget Amendment for
the Environmental Protection Agency

Attached for your signature is a fiscal year 1977 budget amendment request of \$4 million for the Environmental Protection Agency for the initiation of a coordinated research and development program to ascertain the need for and the potential scope of regulations to protect the ozone layer from possible depletion caused by chemical substances.

There is considerable concern that the release of halocarbons and other chemicals into the environment may cause a reduction of the stratospheric ozone layer leading to various potential adverse effects upon human and ecological systems. There is at present, no Federal program designed to develop short term information regarding the human health and environmental effects of ozone depletion. The Federal Council for Science and Technology recommended in February 1976 that a coordinated program be immediately undertaken to assess the need for and the extent of possible regulatory action.

The total program costs are approximately \$8 million, and this \$4 million budget amendment will be supplemented by funds currently available in EPA. In addition, EPA as the coordinator of the program, will negotiate with other involved agencies to supplement the program from existing funds. This proposal will increase 1977 outlays by \$4 million.

Recommendation

I recommend that you sign the letter transmitting the proposal to the Congress.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

The President

of the Senate

Sir:

I ask the Congress to consider an amendment to the request for appropriations transmitted in the budget for fiscal year 1977 in the amount of \$4,000,000 for the Environmental Protection Agency.

The details of this proposal are set forth in the enclosed letter from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget. I concur in his comments and observations.

Respectfully,

X _____





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

The President

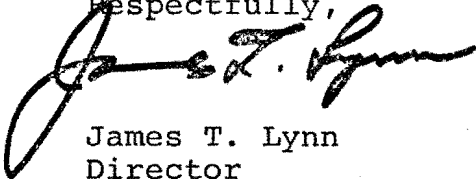
The White House

Sir:

I have the honor to submit for your consideration an amendment to the request for appropriations transmitted in the budget for fiscal year 1977, involving an increase in the amount of \$4,000,000 for the Environmental Protection Agency. Details of the amendment are contained in the enclosure to this letter.

I have carefully reviewed this budget request and am satisfied that it is necessary at this time. I recommend, therefore, that this proposal be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully,



James T. Lynn
Director



ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Budget appendix page	Heading	1977 Request pending	1977 Proposed amendment	1977 Revised request
634	Research and development	\$159,476,000	\$4,000,000	\$163,476,000

Dejandine

This proposed budget amendment provides the funds necessary to undertake a new program to ascertain the human health and ecological effects of ozone depletion. The proposed program is the result of recommendations made by the Federal Council for Science and Technology. The funds will be directed at developing the short term information needed to enable the Federal Government to more adequately assess the need and potential scope of regulations to protect the ozone layer from depletion caused by chemical substances. The budget amendment will supplement funds currently available in 1976 and requested in the 1977 budget.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 5, 1976

*George -
Figures -
[Signature]*

MEMORANDUM FOR JIM CANNON

FROM: GEORGE HUMPHREYS

SUBJECT: EPA Regulations on Lead Reduction in Gasoline

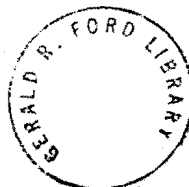
*Anything
we
need to
do?
Jim*

In 1973, EPA announced its intention to issue regulations to phase down the lead content of gasoline from 1.7 grams per gallon in 1976 to .5 grams per gallon in 1980. Current average is 1.9 grams per gallon.

Ethyl Corp. and 30 other firms challenged the regulations on the grounds that no health hazard was obvious. EPA argued that, although unquantifiable, a health hazard was reasonable to presume. A Court of Appeals ruled for EPA and the Supreme Court last week upheld the Appeals Court decision.

On Friday, July 2, EPA published the original schedule in the Federal Register and will have a period for public comment prior to promulgation on October 1, 1976. There could be changes in the schedule resulting from the public comments.

At the time of the original proposal, OMB argued that the regs were unnecessary because the catalytic convertors, which require lead-free gasoline, would accomplish almost the same lead reduction as would the regulations. EPA cited a concern over the possibility that the convertors may be removed from use, thus requiring the regs. The White House referred the arguments and concluded that, although the regs were probably unnecessary, they were not so onerous as to call for a higher review of EPA's proposal.



There is a penalty resulting from reduction of lead in gasoline. Additional refining is necessary, thus creating a smaller percentage of gasoline from crude oil.

There appears to be a consensus that the first year's level will not create a gas shortage. There may be spot shortages this year, but not as a result of the new regs. Further, with 10% of the fleets adding catalytic convertors each year, the requirement for lead-free gasoline in the long run will create the same penalty pressure. There could be shortage problems in the short run, but the exact penalty is not clear.

As you requested Glenn Schleede will provide comments to you shortly.



~~—~~ Sent 7/7

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Tues., July 6

JMC:

Do you need to respond?

cameron
11:45

George?
True Jim



cc: Humphreys

Environment

The Administrator
Washington, D.C. 20460

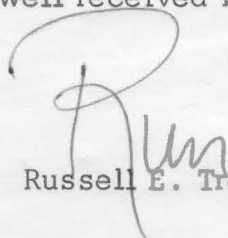
June 28, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. JAMES CANNON
Assistant for Domestic Affairs
The White House

SUBJECT: Land and Water Conservation Fund

I understand from Nat Reed that the President will soon consider a proposal to expand the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Based on my personal experience with this program as Under Secretary of Interior, I would endorse Secretary Kleppe's recommendation. It would be my view that some movement on the funding level by the Administration would be well received by the public.


Russell E. Train



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 19, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: JIM CANNON

FROM: GEORGE HUMPHREYS *GH*

SUBJECT: Schedule Proposal Signing Ceremony
for Coastal Zone Management Act

Attached is a schedule proposal that I recommend you sign and send in.

The Coastal Zone Management Act is a major environmental component of our total energy development program. It is very important to the States, and is supported by both industry and environmental groups. The thrust of the Act is to provide financial assistance to localities that are impacted by off-shore oil development.

Because of my absence, Art Quern has suggested that Dennis Barnes handle the arrangements for the Domestic Council, with help on substance to be provided by Steve Jellinek at CEQ.

cc: Jim Cavanaugh
Steve Jellinek

Attachments





United States
Environmental Protection Agency
Washington, D.C. 20460

July 19, 1976

The Administrator

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: EPA Auto Emissions Testing



On June 8, I had the opportunity to discuss with you EPA's proposed regulation to establish assembly line emission testing requirements for auto vehicles (referred to as the SEA regulations). The regulation was proposed in December 1974, was modified substantially on the basis of agency and public comments, and was sent to interagency review this past January. It has been held up since, primarily because of OMB objections to the general concept.

Meanwhile, the Senate Clean Air Act Amendments include a provision which mandates assembly line testing, instead of the approach of existing law which leaves such a regulation and its scope to the discretion of the EPA Administrator. (It is my understanding that the amendment has the support of the entire committee.) The Senate amendment, if it becomes law, could require EPA to develop a far more extensive and demanding assembly line test procedure than that provided in our proposed regulation. It is presumably for this reason that at least one major auto maker (Ford) has urged promulgation of regulations as soon as possible.

The absence of EPA action on a final regulation has provided the major impetus for the Senate amendment. It has also led to inquiries from the Moss Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations (House) and a recent letter from Senator Muskie highly critical of our inaction.

I am committed to opposing the Senate amendment as unnecessary when and if our regulations are promulgated. I would have no credibility in opposing the amendment under any other circumstances. Time is running out. The Senate has scheduled the Clean Air Act for next Monday, July 26. In order for me to have any opportunity for effectively opposing the amendment now in the bill, it is essential that EPA's regulation be promulgated immediately. Six weeks have already elapsed since our meeting on the subject and there is no resolution of the basic differences between EPA and OMB.

In order to resolve the matter, I propose to sign the regulation and send it to the Federal Register at noon, July 20th, unless I have direct instructions from you not to do so. (I am leaving that afternoon for a meeting of the International Joint Commission at Windsor, Ontario, and for a Great Lakes clean-up inspection.)

I believe this course of action is essential both to dealing with the Senate bill and also to avoiding what could be a major political embarrassment.


Russell E. Train

cc: Mr. James Lynn
Mr. James Cannon
Mr. William Seidman



Draft

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 19, 1976

8:00,
Jim - Geo. Humphreys
agrees with
last paragraph -
I have not been
able to reach him
Bill Gorog

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: L. WILLIAM SEIDMAN AND JAMES CANNON
FROM: WILLIAM F. GOROG *WFG*
SUBJECT: Selective Enforcement Audit (SEA) Procedures

In response to your request for a review of the SEA procedure which would be applied by the Environmental Protection Agency to the automobile industry, I have concluded a series of meetings with EPA, OMB and industry representatives, held to determine if the issues involved could be resolved to the satisfaction of all concerned.

BACKGROUND

EPA first proposed SEA regulations in December of 1974. Such regulations were authorized by the Clean Air Act of 1970 in order to allow the EPA Administrator to determine whether automobiles or engines being manufactured "do in fact conform" to emission standards. The Clean Air Act of 1970 authorized the use of SEA on a discretionary basis, while mandating four other enforcement programs for dealing with emissions control. These include:

- a. Certification of emission control systems prior to production (operational since 1971);
- b. Production warranty (promulgation in process);
- c. Five-year, 50,000-mile performance warranty (development in process);
- d. Recall authority (operational as needed).



The proposed regulations would authorize EPA to order manufacturers to select and test vehicles in accordance with a sampling plan devised by EPA. EPA estimates that a total of 800 cars per model year would be subjected to testing inclusive of the entire industry.

Upon review of EPA's initial SEA proposal, OMB determined that the regulation would cause a de facto tightening of emission standards, due to the stringency of test procedures involved. EPA altered the regulations from their original form, thereby solving the problem of de facto emissions. However, OMB believes that there are several important issues which remain to be resolved, and which stand as major criterion which to base a decision on SEA.

First, OMB questions whether SEA is in fact needed, as determined partially by whether or not currently produced autos conform to standards. 1976 manufacturer production data indicates that 95% of the vehicles produced would pass EPA's proposed test. EPA believes that this data is too limited to be representative of all model lines, that the validity of the data is questionable and that without an enforcement program, manufacturers would not maintain effective quality control. OMB maintains the position that the burden of proof rests with EPA in determining before promulgation of regulations that vehicles are being produced out of compliance. Furthermore, OMB holds that the combined use of the four mandated enforcement procedures provides sufficient incentive to the industry to produce vehicles that conform to emissions standards.

Second, OMB questions the cost-effectiveness of the proposed SEA regulations. EPA's latest estimates indicate that SEA is highly cost-effective; however, OMB believes that the assumptions concerning cost-effectiveness are highly speculative, maintaining that no definitive case has been made to support the institution of SEA.

Third, OMB questions the need for SEA in light of the present or impending use of the four mandatory enforcement programs intended by the Clean Air Act of 1970. EPA states that SEA is critical to the overall emissions control enforcement strategy because it guarantees improved quality control, while giving States that are in the process of implementing Inspection and Maintenance Programs proper assurance that vehicles do in fact meet standards at the point of manufacture. OMB, in turn, believes that the use of production warranties, which warrant against defects in manufacture and recall authority provide a full substitute to SEA.

In summary, the divergence of positions between OMB and EPA is consistent with divergent views of the Administration's position on regulatory reform. EPA's position as articulated by Russell Train, holds that the final decision on this issue should rest with EPA, since the policy of the Administration to date has been to allow the appropriate course in a regulatory matter to be determined by the respective Agency.



OMB holds that regardless of this view, any new regulations must be strongly justified on a cost/benefit basis.

LEGISLATIVE CONSIDERATIONS

On June 24, 1976, Senator Edmund Muskie sent a letter to Russell Train inquiring as to why selected enforcement audit procedures had not been finally promulgated, noting that five and a half years had elapsed since the passage of the Clean Air Act of 1970. The Muskie letter also stated that "because of the continued failure on the part of the Agency to exercise the authority intended by Section 206 (B)(1), the Committee on Public Works has included in the pending Clean Air Act Amendments a provision mandating the institution of an assembly-line test procedure." Muskie also asked Train to inform him immediately as to the date of promulgation for the SEA regulations and if such regulations were not to be promulgated, what the explanation for such decision was.

Russ Train believes that immediate issuance of SEA regulations might defuse efforts directed at mandating the institution of assembly line test procedure, thereby allowing EPA to operate on this issue with greater flexibility under the authorization of the 1970 Clean Air Act. The House Clean Air Act Amendments of 1976 do not contain a provision dealing with selective enforcement audit procedures.

PRESENT STATUS

I have been unable to resolve the conflict over this issue between OMB and EPA. It is my understanding from talking to Russ Train that he intends to transmit to the White House today a Memorandum outlining his intentions to promulgate SEA in its present form tomorrow, barring your objection. The White House Counsel's Office advises that while it would be unlawful for you to attempt to prevent issuance of an SEA program, you are empowered to direct the manner and duration of such a program.

RECOMMENDATION

That you do not object to issuance of the SEA program, but that you direct Russell Train to combine the certification and SEA programs to prevent bureaucratic duplication. You should also advise the Administrator that you want an analysis of results of the SEA program after it has been in effect for twelve months, the purpose being to establish the basis for either discontinuing the SEA program or commencing phase out of the certification program.

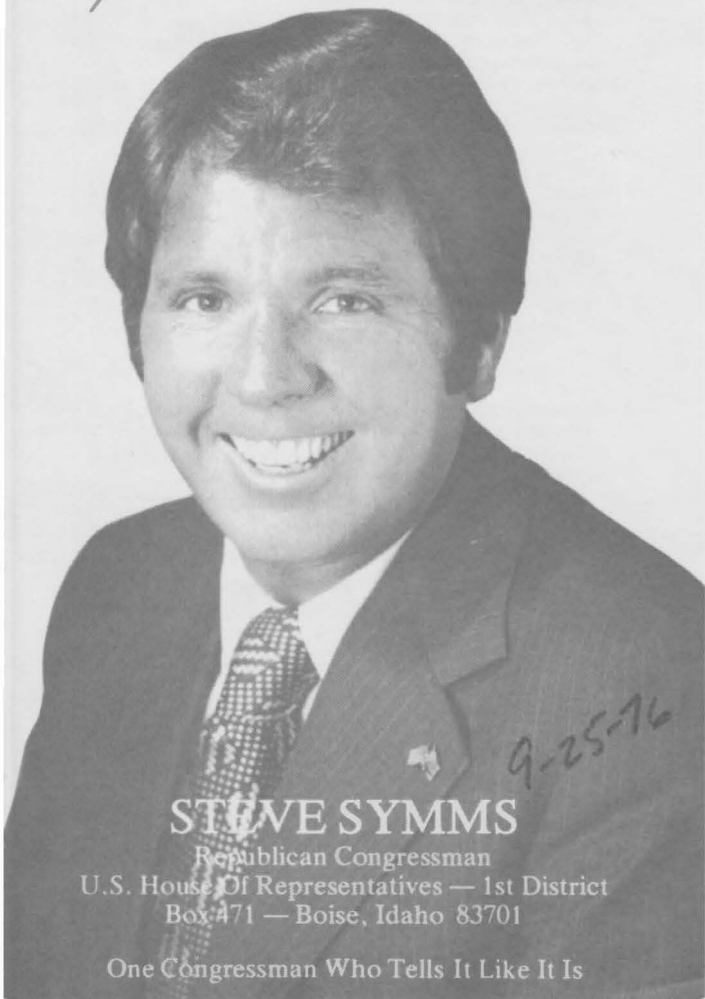


SYMMS

PRINCIPLES, NOT PROMISES

*File
Chamberlain
Boise*

TANSTAAFL



STEVE SYMMS

Republican Congressman

U.S. House Of Representatives — 1st District

Box 471 — Boise, Idaho 83701

One Congressman Who Tells It Like It Is

STEVE SYMMS, U. S. REPRESENTATIVE FOR IDAHO

TALK IS CHEAP! At election time you will hear lots of political promises. Most are made without fear that anyone will check up on them later or that they will have to live up to them if elected.

FORTUNATELY, you can be sure where YOUR Congressman stands on the issues. You can simply look at his record. If you agree with it, support him with your vote and all other honorable efforts.

BRIEFLY, here are some facts about the Symms record as monitored by various groups who make it their business to watch what a representative does, not what he says. Let's look at the record!

THE SYMMS RECORD — YOUR RECORD

* CONSTITUTIONAL ACCURACY RATINGS

Committee for the Survival of a Free Congress 92%

American Conservative Union 100%

One of only eight in the House to score perfect mark

Americans for Constitutional Action 100%

Rates Congressmen according to their votes consistent with Constitutional principles.

* National Alliance of Senior Citizens 100%

Received Golden Age Award for protecting senior citizens against the ravages of inflation.

* American Security Council 100%

Peace through strong defense.

* National Environmental Development Association Triple EEE Award

One of only 16 persons throughout America to win award.

* National Federation of Independent Business 80%

* American Farm Bureau Federation 90%

Rates congressmen for votes in the best interests of agriculture (Idaho's number one enterprise)

* The National Rifle Association Received Plaque

Congressional leader in defense of individual liberties

PERFORMANCE TO DATE — PRODUCTIVITY

1. Helped lead fight which abolished "bureaucratic" wage and price controls.
2. Instrumental in stopping any further gun control legislation since he came to Congress.
3. Led successful fight each Congress to stop Federal land use control over private ownership.
4. Joined successful fight to open Congressional committees to the press and to the public.
5. Serves on two committees vital to Idaho: Agriculture and Interior. Is ranking Republican on the Forestry Subcommittee.

KEY LEGISLATION PENDING

1. To remove earnings limitations on people receiving Social Security.
2. Co-sponsor of Sunset Law, to require Congressional review before reinstatement of ALL Federal bureaucracies every four years.
3. Supports Wilderness classification for Chamberlin Basin, with special concern for wildlife habitat.

*Paid for by the Symms for Congress Committee
Jim Mertz, Chairman—Dick Buxton, Treasurer*





cc: G. Humphreys

file

STATE OF NEW YORK
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER
ALBANY 12224

HUGH L. CAREY
GOVERNOR

July 22, 1976

Dear Mr. Cannon:

Thank you for your letter of June 28,
1976.

On behalf of the people of New York State,
I wish to thank President Ford and his Domestic
Council for their concern and prompt assistance
in dealing with the recent episode concerning
the wash ups of pollutants on the New York City-
Long Island oceanfront beaches.

The one hundred Job Corps personnel assigned
by the President to assist in the beach clean up
operations contributed significantly to the cleaning
of over thirty-four miles of beaches in four days of
work.

Sincerely,

Hugh L. Carey

Mr. James M. Cannon
Assistant to the President
for Domestic Affairs
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Environment

RL

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 2, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: MAX FRIEDERSDORF

FROM: JIM CANNON *Jm*

SUBJECT: H.R. 13372--Inclusion of the New River
(North Carolina) into the Wild and
Scenic River System

Governor Holshouser's people have asked our help with the Republican members of the House Rules Committee on this bill. The Governor recognizes that the President has directed Tom Kleppe to offer all possible help to assure passage of the bill; but in Holshouser's view, some Republican Congressmen do not view Interior's support as indicative of Presidential support.

Could you ask your staff to advise the Republican Committee members of the President's interest?

Many thanks.



~~George~~
THE WHITE HOUSE

Handwritten: *Shirley*
Handwritten: *7/11*
DATE: 8-3-76

TO:

Joni Cannon

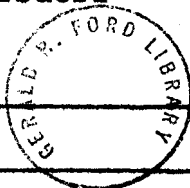
FROM: Max L. Friedersdorf

Please handle _____

Please see me _____

For your information ✓

Other



*This is
being done. I have
discussed with
governor personally.*

R.L.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 2, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: MAX FRIEDERSDORF
FROM: JIM CANNON *J. Cannon*
SUBJECT: H.R. 13372--Inclusion of the New River
(North Carolina) into the Wild and
Scenic River System

Governor Holshouser's people have asked our help with the Republican members of the House Rules Committee on this bill. The Governor recognizes that the President has directed Tom Kleppe to offer all possible help to assure passage of the bill; but in Holshouser's view, some Republican Congressmen do not view Interior's support as indicative of Presidential support.

Could you ask your staff to advise the Republican Committee members of the President's interest?

Many thanks.



*Boundary Waters Canoe Area
Environment*

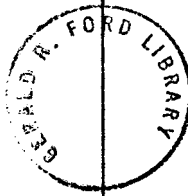
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TO: MARGITA WHITE

FROM: JIM CANNON

I would appreciate it if you would see that this is appropriately taken care of.

If you want additional draft language, we can get the Agriculture Department to provide some.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

NOTE: Please see Jack Marsh's comment. Paul Leach is aware of the note but does not plan any action on it, unless you feel it necessary.

JUDY 8/11

Note is at end of package.

Art -
seems to
we are taking
moving
credit.

file

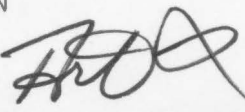
Environment

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 16, 1976

MEMORANDUM TO: JIM CANNON

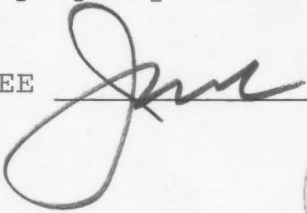
FROM: ART QUERN 

SUBJECT: Reassignment of Responsibility for
Forest Service Activities from Leach
to Humphreys

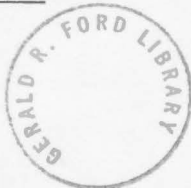
We originally assigned Forest Service activities to Paul Leach because the Department of Agriculture has responsibility for this area. Both Leach and Humphreys suggested the arrangement at the time.

Because the National Wilderness areas and other Forest Service activities fall more naturally in the national resource area, and the public constituency is more heavily dominated by the environmental groups, I feel we should direct Humphreys to assume Domestic Council responsibility. Humphreys agrees, and Leach has no objection.

If you agree, I will work out the details with Paul and George, along with being sure that Secretary Butz' people are properly notified.

AGREE 

DISAGREE _____



CEQ

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 2, 1976

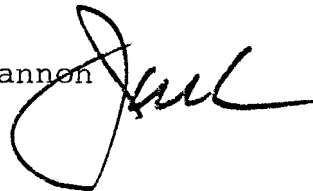
MEETING WITH RUSSELL W. PETERSON

Friday, September 3, 1976

4:30 p.m. (10 minutes)

The Oval Office

From: James Cannon



I. PURPOSE

Peterson intends to submit his resignation as Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality, effective October 1, 1976.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS & PRESS PLAN

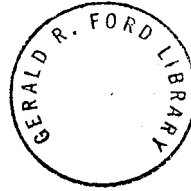
- A. Background: Peterson is leaving CEQ to become President of New Directions, a newly established organization headquartered in Washington. New Directions will focus on citizen involvement in international issues that affect the quality of life, such as world population and food supply. Before coming to CEQ in 1973, Peterson was Executive Director of the Commission on Critical Choices; Governor of the State of Delaware; and a senior management official with the duPont Company.
- B. Participants: Russell Peterson.
- C. Press Plan: None.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 14, 1976



MEMORANDUM TO: DICK CHENEY

FROM: JIM CANNON

SUBJECT: CEQ vs. OMB and The Domestic Council

We have an internal dispute, with Russ Peterson opposed to Jim Mitchell and Glenn Schleede.

Section 11 of the Non-Nuclear Energy Research and Development Act requires CEQ to perform an independent assessment of the adequacy of attention to environment and conservation in Federal Energy Research, Development and Demonstration. The Act does not set a specific time requirement for submitting this assessment. CEQ's report of this assessment, which is required to be submitted to the President, the Congress and the ERDA Administrator, has been in preparation for over a year and is ready for publication.

Jim Mitchell of OMB and Glenn Schleede of The Domestic Council feel that the report, in its criticism of ERDA's energy conservation program, is contrary to Administration policy and will be used by certain groups to support attacks upon the Administration.

Russ Peterson argues that the report does not violate Administration policy, and in any event, he has done all he feels he can do to meet any substantive objections that Schleede and Mitchell have put forth.

The content of the draft report is already widely known as Press reports have surfaced indicating the basic thrust and suggesting Administration pressure to squelch it.

We have three alternatives:

- A. Take no further action, thus allowing CEQ to publish the report without further revision. This would eliminate any charge of "high-handed White House pressure."

- B. Direct Peterson to rewrite the report in such a way as to accomodate the objections.

This option may result in a confrontation with Peterson that cannot be resolved, and could create a public backlash, if he so desired. His resignation is effective September 30.

- C. Continue to negotiate the differences.

The same problem exists as in option B. Peterson feels he has done all he can do, and there may be no further "give" in his position.

Recommendation:

I recommend that we allow the report to be published without further revision. There is merit in the Mitchell--Schleede objections, but the down-side risk of further efforts to rewrite the report is greater than the possibility of the report being used effectively as a basis of attack on Administration policy.

Approve

A _____

B _____

C _____



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Mr. Cannon:

Regarding the Cheney memo - here is what we know. A proposed memo for your signature came over here. You made some corrections and we sent it back to Humphreys for retyping.

Apparently (according to Art), you took the retyped version directly from Humphreys and gave it to Cheney. Therefore, we had no copy in our chron. This copy came from Humphrey's office.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 14, 1976



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Approve A _____
 B _____
 C _____



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 20, 1976

10 50 PM '76

MEMORANDUM TO: JIM CANNON

FROM: GEORGE W. HUMPHREYS

GH

Attached is a Schedule Proposal for a public signing ceremony on the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

I recommend your initialling and sending on to Nicholson.



072

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL
DATE: SEPTEMBER 20, 1976
FROM: JIM CANNON
VIA: BILL NICHOLSON

MEETING: Signing Ceremony - Land and Water Conservation Fund

DATE: Between September 24 and September 28

PURPOSE: To highlight the President's commitment to parks, recreation and wildlife area expansion and preservation.

FORMAT: Location - Rose Garden

Participants - Congressional leaders, Secretary of Interior, 50-75 invited State and local officials, public interest leaders

Expected length of participation - 15 minutes

CABINET Secretary of Interior
PARTICIPATION:

SPEECH Remarks (2 minutes)
MATERIAL:

PRESS Full White House press corps plus constituent press to
COVERAGE: be invited.

STAFF: George W. Humphreys - Domestic Council

RECOMMEND: Friedersdorf, Cannon

OPPOSED: -----

PREVIOUS N/A
PARTICIPATION:

BACKGROUND: In announcing the Bicentennial Land Heritage Program, the President stated his intention to accomplish part of his objectives through the use of an expanded L&WCF. This bill raises the Federal funding level from \$300 million per year to \$900 million per year.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 16, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR DOUG BENNETT

FROM: JIM CANNON

SUBJECT: CEQ Chairman

The Domestic Council is concerned that Mr. Peacock's resume does not seem to fit the needs of the job.

In our opinion, the President's interest would best be served by nominating someone with a broader exposure to the environmental field rather than by someone whose experience has been concentrated in the field of wildlife and resource management. It is highly important that at a minimum the nominee be credible to the environmental and conservation constituency. We are not going to win any one over with this nomination but neither should we unnecessarily arouse criticism.

An important consideration is exposure to the main areas in which CEQ works -- water and air pollution control, municipal and hazardous waste management, energy related activities, environmental impact assessments and the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act.

I would urge that another candidate be found for this position. This is a highly visible and important appointment and should be discussed with the head of EPA and the current Director of CEQ.

Don
Lyfkin

OLIVER L. PEACOCK, JR., Route 3, Box 451-T, Fort Pierce, Florida 33450

BORN: 12 June 1940, West Palm Beach, Florida

PARENTS: Oliver L. Peacock and Mildred Vare Peacock

BUSINESS AFFILIATIONS:

1970-1975 - President and General Manager of PEACOCK FRUIT & CATTLE CORP., Fort Pierce, Florida. Responsible for management and over-all direction of a commercial beef cattle and citrus fruit operation with assets in excess of \$25,000,000. *\$750,000 - good*

1969-1972 - Director IEA Corporation, West Palm Beach, Florida

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES:

Active as Area Campaign Manager for three Republican gubernatorial candidates. Life-long registered Republican and active in party organization.

1971-1974 - Commissioner, Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. Responsible for policy, rules, and general administrative guide lines for State-wide agency with budget in excess of \$11,000,000. *Part time job - expenses only*

1969-1971 - Commissioner, Florida Commission on Indian Affairs. Responsible for formulating policies and guide lines upon creation of this agency. *Part time job.*

MILITARY SERVICE:

1968-1975 - U. S. Army Reserve

1966-1968 - Active duty Hq 7th U. S. Army, Stuttgart, Germany and Hq USAREUR, Heidelberg, Germany. Captain 1968.

1965-1966 - U. S. Army Reserve

1963-1964 - U. S. Army, graduate Infantry Officer Candidate School, Fort Benning, Georgia; commissioned 2nd Lt. Infantry.

EDUCATION:

Public schools, St. Lucie County, Florida

Sewanee Military Academy, Sewanee, Tennessee

University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida

B.A., History, Florida Atlantic University, Boca Raton, Florida 1965

CLUBS:

Highlands Country Club, Highlands, N. C.; Capitol Hill Club, Washington, D.C.;

Marina Bay Club, Fort Lauderdale, Florida; Army and Navy Club, Washington, D.C.

SOCIETIES:

Florida Historical Society; Commission on Military History; Life Member National Rifle Association; Reserve Officers Association; National Wildlife Federation; Audubon Society; Florida Wildlife Federation.

OTHER INTERESTS:

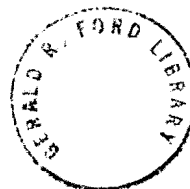
Flying, antique aircraft collecting, hunting, arms collecting.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 24, 1976 ^{276 92 01 PM 5 39}

MEMORANDUM FOR: JIM CANNON
FROM: JIM CAVANAUGH
SUBJECT: CEQ, OMB and Domestic Council



I have your note of September 24 on the problem between CEQ, OMB, and the Domestic Council. I think the best way to resolve this is for Petersen, Jim Lynn, and you to get together so that the report can accommodate the substantive objections identified by Glenn Schleede of the Domestic Council and Jim Mitchell of OMB.

Obviously Russ Petersen should not issue his report until there is an agreement.

*Jim
We've been trying for
months.
Petersen
isn't in
a matter
Jim
has
writ
aspirin - says
of conscience -
Mitchell says CEQ
legal*



092410

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 14, 1976

9/24/76
Jim (Cannon) -
Can you
get this
resolved for
me.
Thanks
Jim

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SUBJECT: CEQ vs. OMB and The Domestic Council

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Approve A _____
 B _____
 C _____