

5/15/79 [3]

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http://www.jimmycarterlibrary.gov/library/findingaids/Staff_Secretary.pdf

5/15/79

press conference re mental health

Pres Com on MH

Ros & Tom Bryant

Implementing some research - outpatient

Mental disabilities
Millions - ¹⁵⁻²⁰ institutions ^{1/2 mil}

→ poor, children, old

→ Comp MH Systems Act

New partnership Fed/st

Cruc: unrecinst vs mad community

Flexible funding

Prevention - early

Rural - inner city

Bureaucratic Confusion

Rights of mentally ill

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community leaders/windfall profits tax 5/17/79

Windfall Profits Tax 5-15-79

Hearings last wk

ReControl - Windfall Tax

4/77 - not oil

Iowa - NH - Calif

Nation concerned -

scapegoats

US Production

Conservation

Other sources

Consultation - no. ^{extension} controls

phased

Tax tough & fair

Predictability

Tax not easy to pass

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5/13-14/79

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

6:30 fish fry

Jack - "th"

Ceiling on imported oil price
with personal mts

Harri Nech

- C130 - sales

Rhodesia

- C1 Better

OPEC

Oil companies

Innovative proposals

Water - Charges - Blue Ridge - TVA

Jan - ACC -

Bobby Richards

DOT = 36% - 43%

67% ⁵ #1 B.1

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Handwritten signature

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 12, 1979

*Direct to Stu
J
Jill talk to him
Then
J*

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: STU EIZENSTAT *Stu*
SUBJECT: My Meeting with Senator Moynihan

At the conclusion of a meeting I had with Senator Moynihan Friday on welfare reform, he cleared the room and talked to me personally and with great emotion about what he sees as continued personal attacks on his character by members of the White House staff. He stated that he has continued to publicly support you and wants to do so in the future, but that these continued attacks are making it a personal matter and he cannot tolerate it any more.

He reiterated that he has no interest in running for President but that if these cheap personal shots do not stop, he will have to look to other people for the Presidency.

He mentioned the following:

a. A few weeks ago when he was the subject of a profile in The New York Times Magazine, three reporters told him that the White House was putting out the word that he was a heavy drinker.

b. He gave me the attached copy of a galley proof from a biography coming out on him, in which White House aides are quoted about a story which is clearly fallacious, but when he so told the author of the book, unnamed persons on the White House staff reaffirmed this to the author.

He also stated that he had never really been consulted on appointments and none of his suggestions have ever been accepted.

I understand that you will be having lunch with ^{him} ~~he~~ and his wife next week. I think it would help clear the atmosphere in advance of that if you called him and told him that you have previously given orders for this trash ←

ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL -- NOT FOR CIRCULATION

-2-

to stop and that you will again talk to the senior staff to be sure that they and their subordinates refrain from such untruths.

You might tell him that you appreciate the support he has given you on domestic initiatives, such as countercyclical aid, that you have the highest regard for his integrity, and that you look forward to working with him in the future.

were not only the equal of the United States in military power but were destined to surpass it. Throughout 1977 and 1978 the administration "has quietly given in to the long sustained efforts of the Soviets to depict Israel as an outcast nation, an illegitimate nation, a nation whose very existence violates the standards of the international community."¹⁵ Moynihan feared that the administration would offer a Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty that would accommodate the trend toward dominant soviet military power, and he said that he and a majority of the Senate would never support it. When Secretary of State Vance later indicated he would go ahead with the SALT talks despite the trials in the Soviet Union of two prominent dissidents, Anatoly Schcharansky and Aleksandr Ginzburg, Moynihan joined with Senator Jackson to criticize the decision to proceed.¹⁶ But since then Moynihan has not really had occasion to criticize the administration's foreign policy. The Camp David accords have (at least temporarily) removed the Middle East from the arena of partisan debate and as of this writing the Senate has not yet considered the SALT agreement.

Moynihan's criticisms of the president were not unheard. Carter's antagonism surfaced first when Moynihan advocated tighter monitoring of soviet efforts to tap American telephones. The president responded with an ad hominem attack that did not even touch on Moynihan's argument; he said that Moynihan, as a high-ranking member of the Nixon administration, was well able to judge the knowledge that that administration had had of such activities.

Another indication of the president's feelings toward Moynihan may be found in a story told by White House aides. According to them, the president gave each senator the private telephone number of his study shortly after the inauguration and told the senators to call him there whenever they had a question or a problem. Few senators took the president up on his offer, preferring to go through normal channels. Not so Moynihan; he took to calling Carter so often in the early months of the administration that the president usually knew who was calling whenever the private number rang. Carter finally tired of hearing Moynihan's making demands and reiterating his importance in winning New York and decided to have his military aide answer the private number he had given the senators.

Reaffirmed 3 wks. ago

FOR STAFFING
FOR INFORMATION
FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND
NO DEADLINE
LAST DAY FOR ACTION -

ACTION
FYI

ADMIN CONFID
CONFIDENTIAL
SECRET
EYES ONLY

VICE PRESIDENT
EIZENSTAT
JORDAN
KRAFT
LIPSHUTZ
MOORE
POWELL
WATSON
WEXLER
BRZEZINSKI
MCINTYRE
SCHULTZE

ARAGON
BOURNE
BUTLER
H. CARTER
CLOUGH
COSTANZA
CRUIKSHANK
FALLOWS
FIRST LADY
GAMMILL
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JAGODA
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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 15, 1979

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MR. PRESIDENT:

I talked with Jerome Ethridge today. He was pleased to know of your interest and wanted you and Rosalynn to know he prays for you every day -- about 6 hours before you get up each morning.

He is pleased with the Peace Corps and AID assistance in Togo. He had no specific requests for help but will call me before departing for Togo in 2 weeks if any possibilities arise.

PHIL

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Photograph with Bill Simpson and his son William Simpson III
Tuesday, May 15, 1979
12:20 p.m.
(3 minutes)
The Oval Office

(by: Hamilton Jordan)

I. PURPOSE: Brief Photo OpportunityII. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS, PRESS:

A. Background: In June of 1977, my son, Bill Simpson III, aged 19, was seriously injured riding his "dirt bike" (motorcycle). He sustained a bad break of both bones in his lower left leg, a severe concussion, and numerous lacerations. His spirit was at the low point of his life.

The President called him in the Hospital, and the call set him on the road to a complete recovery. Bill was particularly impressed by the President telling him that he and the First Lady would say a prayer for him.

B. Participants: The President
Bill Simpson
Bill Simpson, III

C. Press: White House Photographer only

III. TALKING POINTS:

- (1) Bill simply wants to thank the President for thinking of him in his time of trouble.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 14, 1979

BRIEFING ON THE WINDFALL PROFITS TAX
FOR COMMUNITY LEADERS

Tuesday, May 15, 1979
2:15 p.m. - 2:30 p.m.
The East Room

FROM: ANNE WEXLER *AW*
STU EIZENSTAT *Stu*

I. PURPOSE

To encourage community leaders from across the country to work in support of the windfall profits tax legislation.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS AND PRESS PLAN

A. Background

1. Hearings started in the House Ways and Means Committee on May 9. Testifying for the Administration were Mike Blumenthal, Jim Schlesinger and Charlie Schultze. Frank Moore has already submitted a paper to you on the expected timing of the legislation.

This will be the first group to be briefed on the windfall profits tax legislation. While the focus of the meeting will be primarily on the windfall profits tax, your energy decisions will also be covered as background.

2. Stu Eizenstat will open the meeting and will give general background about the energy situation. Mike Blumenthal will brief on the legislation, and then both he and Stu will take questions. When you arrive to close the meeting, Mike and Stu will be answering questions. After you speak, there will be a reception in the State Dining Room. (See attached agenda).

B. Participants

About 300 community leaders have been invited from across the country. The audience will include CEO's of independent oil and coal companies, representatives of conservation-minded groups such as AAA and the National Restaurant Association, small businessmen, State Presidents of the League of Women Voters, scientists and urban groups. Most of the audience should be quite supportive of the tax and conservation measures.

C. Press Plan

White House photo and press pool will be present for your remarks. In addition, several press representatives will have been in the room for the entire briefing. They are energy trade correspondents, and representatives of newspapers in the hometowns of some of the participants.

III. TALKING POINTS

Suggested talking points will be submitted separately by Stu.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

WINDFALL PROFITS TAX BRIEFING

The East Room -- The White House

May 15, 1979

AGENDA

1:30 p.m.	Opening remarks; energy background	Stu Eizenstat Assistant to the President
1:40 p.m.	Windfall Profits Tax Legislation	Michael Blumenthal Secretary of the Treasury
1:55 p.m.	Questions & Answers	Stu Eizenstat Michael Blumenthal
2:15 p.m.	Closing Remarks	The President
2:30 p.m.	Reception in the State Dining Room	

TALKING POINTS

1. I am pleased that so many of you could come to the White House today to learn more about the windfall profits tax. I know that Stu and Mike have already gone over the details of the tax with you. I would like to add a few words to theirs--to let you know why I feel so strongly that we need to decontrol oil prices and to recapture part of the resulting revenues through a windfall profits tax.
2. This past week we have begun to see long gas lines around the country. There are many reasons for that, and they will be discussed in a report we are issuing later today, but one of the main reasons is simply that we are not producing as much oil in this country as we need to be. We are overly dependent on foreign oil, and that dependence has made us vulnerable to the types of supply interruptions we are experiencing because of the Iranian revolution.
3. We can overcome that problem by increasing our domestic production of oil. Our national need to do that led me to the decision to phase-out controls between now and September of 1981. That phase-out will lead to increased exploration and production incentives in this country. Now, there are idle rigs throughout the country, because the financial incentives are just not present to induce developers to find more oil. With decontrol, we will be providing the incentives needed to produce 750,000* barrels of additional oil a day--all of which we will not have to purchase from OPEC.
4. I also decided to decontrol on a phase-out basis because that will not only begin to result in increased energy conservation--the equivalent of 300,000*barrels a day--but also because that will lessen the inflationary blow which would otherwise have occurred. Under existing law, controls would end in September of 1981, producing an immediate and enormous increase in oil prices. The economic shock would be devastating.
5. Because it was clear from our consultations that controls would not be extended by the Congress, I decided to take action to avoid the precipitous increase in energy prices that would have occurred in September of 1981. I decided to phase-in decontrol gradually between June of this year and September of 1981.

*by 1985

6. Since I made my decontrol decision, there has been an effort, which we expected, to extend controls. But that effort is certain to fail--I believe that now as strongly as I did when I made my decision. I also believe that the proponents of extending controls cannot develop an alternative plan which increases domestic production incentives--and reduces our OPEC dependence-- in a way that is better than the phased decontrol program I have adapted. And without a program to increase incentives, the long gasoline lines will continue and worsen, not be reduced and eliminated.
7. Decontrol will obviously produce windfall revenues for the oil companies. Some of those windfall revenues are needed to provide the oil companies with the incentives to increase their exploration and production. But not all of those revenues are needed to provide sufficient incentives. Much of those revenues could be used for better purposes--helping the poor with increased energy costs; improving our mass transit systems; and dramatically increasing our research and development of alternative energy sources, such as solar, biomass, gasohol, wood-burning stoves, coal conversion, geothermal, ocean.
8. For those reasons, I decided to propose a windfall profits tax, along with an Energy Security Fund to channel the tax revenues into the more productive purposes I mentioned. The tax is a tough tax--it is a tax on 50% of the difference between the current controlled prices and the new price; it is also a tax on 50% of all increases in oil industry revenues due to future OPEC increases beyond the current price.
9. Without the tax, oil producers would keep, after paying all other taxes, charges, royalties and payments, \$.43 of every windfall dollar. With the tax they will keep only \$.29 of every dollar. In other words, with the tax, oil company revenues would be reduced by 30% from the amount which would have been kept because of decontrol.
10. This is a tough tax, but it is also a fair tax. The \$.29 on the dollar the oil companies will keep, which is on top of the profits that are already built into their pricing patterns, is more than adequate to encourage exploration and development.
11. The key is not whether or not the tax should be toughened by a few cents. If the tax can be toughened, and still

provide the needed incentives, I would be glad to sign it. What is more important, though, is that I have something to sign--a bill which imposes a tough tax. We cannot let the debate over the toughness of the tax divert our attention from the fact that a tax must be passed--that it will not be easy--but that we cannot fail if we are to prevent the oil companies from keeping more than \$6 billion of the \$18 billion in windfall revenues. We cannot fail if we are to achieve energy security, through the alternative energy funding of the Energy Security Trust Fund.

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H538

12. This fight for the windfall tax will be going on over the next several months. I need your help if we are to win--if the American people are to win. Those of you in this room today have the power and influence in your communities to make the difference as to whether your Representatives and Senators will support a tough tax. I urge you to use your power and influence constructively and support a tough windfall tax.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 14, 1979

GREETING OF NATIONAL LEADERS OF THE
FRATERNAL ORDER OF POLICE

Tuesday, May 15, 1979

12:05 p.m.

The Oval Office

FROM: ANNE WEXLER *Anne*

I. PURPOSE

To greet the National President and Rhode Island Officers of the Fraternal Order of Police.

II. BACKGROUND

Representative National Leaders of the Fraternal Order of Police (FOP) have met with other Presidents in the past. This will be your first meeting with the FOP.

The National Fraternal Organization of Police represents over 160,000 policemen in 44 states and the District of Columbia. In Rhode Island, the organization represents 2,000 police officers.

III. TALKING POINTS

- I am happy to be able to continue a tradition of meeting with representatives of the Fraternal Order of Police.
- You are all to be commended for your work on behalf of the police officers of the United States.
- The enforcement of the law is a service which many of us take for granted, but which is one of the most necessary services the government can provide. In my budget for Fiscal Year 1980, outlays for law enforcement activities represent the largest component of Federal expenditures in the area of justice administration.

IV. PARTICIPANTS AND PRESS PLAN

A. Participants

Pat Stark -- National President

Joseph Agugiaro -- Rhode Island State President

Raymond Pezzullo -- National Trustee

William Amaral -- Immediate Past Rhode Island State
President

John "Okie" O'Connell -- former Secretary

Albert Conti -- Former National Publicity Director

Senator Claiborne Pell

Congressman Fred St Germaine

B. Press Plan

White House photographer.

12:00 p.m.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 14, 1979

GREETING AND PHOTO WITH ROCK HOUSE PRESERVATION GROUP

Tuesday, May 15, 1979
12:00 p.m. (3 minutes)
The Oval Office

From: Hugh Carter *HAC*

I. PURPOSE

To greet Mrs. Dorothy Jones and Mr. C. Hunt Dent of the Wrightsboro Quaker Community Foundation, Inc.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS AND PRESS PLAN

A. Background: The Wrightsboro Quaker Community Foundation has as its project the preservation and restoration of the Rock House in McDuffie County, Georgia. The Rock House is, as you know, the home place of Thomas Ansley.

They have secured a \$7500 grant from Governor Busbee, and another \$7500 grant from the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Services, Department of the Interior for a restoration study. That study has now been completed by the architect, and they will bring you a copy.

B. Participants:
Mr. C. Hunt Dent, President and Chairman of the Wrightsboro Foundation
Mrs. Dorothy Jones, Grants Coordinator of the Wrightsboro Foundation
Mr. Norman Davenport Askins, Architect
Mr. Tim Maund, Central Savannah River Area Planning and Development Comm.
Mr. Chris Delaport, Heritage Conservation & Recreation Services, Interior
Congressman Doug Bernard
Hugh Carter

C. Press Plan: White House Photographer

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12:10 PM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 14, 1979

PRESENTATION OF FIRST SPECIAL COUNTRY MUSIC ASSOCIATION AWARD

Tuesday, May 15, 1979
12:10 p.m. (3 minutes)
The Oval Office

From: Jim Free *GF.*

I. PURPOSE

To receive the first special country music association's award from the board members of the Country Music Association.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS AND PRESS PLAN

A. Background: The Board of Directors and Officers of the Country Music Association have voted unanimously to present you the very first special Country Music Association Award. It is special in that it was designated to honor someone who has made a unique and lasting contribution to the furtherance of country music. They are grateful to you for the prestige that your recognition has given to this truly American art form. The award itself will be an engraved Steuben crystal bowl.

B. Participants: The President
Tom Collins, President of Pi-Gem/Chess Music, Inc. and Chairman of the Board of Directors of CMA
Willie Nelson, Entertainer
Frances Preston, Vice President of Broadcast Music, Permanent Board Member of CMA
Charley Pride, Entertainer, RCA Recording and Member of the CMA Board
Joseph H. Talbot, III., President of Precision Record Pressing, Inc., Past President of CMA
Jo Walker, Executive Director of CMA
Irving Waugh, Commissioner, Department of Tourism Development, State of Tennessee

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Page two
CMA Award

William Utz, Historian of the Country Music
Association

Mark Rothbaum, Manager of Willie Nelson

David Anderson, Road Manager of Willie Nelson

Frank Moore

Jim Free

III. TALKING POINTS

1. Thank them for this special honor. Tell them that you take pride in the Country Music Association's achievements on behalf of the country's musical creators and just plain listeners.
2. Many performers from this Association helped in 1976. Thank them for their support and ask them for future assistance.
3. Comment that the CMA dinner at the White House last year was one of the most enjoyable social events to date.

2025

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

15 May 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: RICK HUTCHESON

SUBJECT: Energy Management Partnership Act of 1979

OMB has forwarded for your signature letters transmitting the proposed "Energy Management Partnership Act of 1979" (EMPA). This legislation is designed to assist the States in developing an ongoing energy planning and management capability and assist local governments in expanding their energy-related activities. Consistent with the budget, this legislation would authorize \$110M annually for EMPA activities for fiscal years 1980-1984.

This legislative proposal was prepared by the Department of Energy and has been cleared by Stu Eizenstat, Congressional Liaison and all concerned Federal agencies.

TWO SIGNATURES REQUESTED

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Mr. President:

In furtherance of my energy program announced on April 5, 1979, I am transmitting herewith the proposed "Energy Management Partnership Act of 1979" (EMPA), a measure designed to assist the States in developing an ongoing energy planning and management capability and assist local governments in expanding their energy-related activities.

As you know, Congress in recent years has established a number of energy programs designed to assist States and local governments in achieving more efficient use of energy. Two State conservation planning programs were separately established by the Energy Policy and Conservation Act enacted in late 1975 and the Energy Conservation and Production Act adopted in 1976. With enactment of the National Energy Act (NEA), still other responsibilities must be assumed by States and local governments although Federal funding for some NEA programs is not provided.

Experience strongly suggests that these programs could be made more effective if they, as well as other State energy-related initiatives, were carried out as part of an overall State energy plan. The effectiveness of these programs could be increased by assisting States in establishing a mechanism for their integration at the State level.

This legislation addresses the concerns which Governors, local officials and others have raised regarding the need for better coordination in energy activities carried on at every level of government. Much more can be done if State and local energy agencies, working in partnership with the Federal government, are permitted to seek their own solutions to their energy problems.

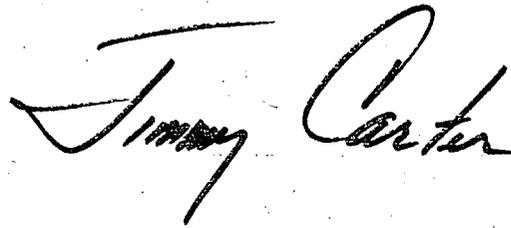
The bill I am transmitting contains the following principal features:

1. State energy plan. Participation in the State energy plan program under EMPA would be voluntary. A participating State would receive an initial grant for planning activities in addition to assistance it receives to continue activities under existing Federal energy programs pending approval of the State energy plan. After the Secretary has approved the plan, these programs would be managed and monitored by the State according to the requirements and objectives of the State energy plan. The plan would provide a framework in which a State, working with local governments, would develop and implement its own strategies and programs.
2. Energy emergency planning. EMPA would provide support for State energy emergency planning. Some of the activities included in such planning are State plans for set-aside of petroleum products and other energy supplies, allocation of fuels in short supply during a period of supply disruption, monitoring of supply and consumption, and developing and implementing other emergency energy measures which are responsive to State needs.
3. Special energy projects. EMPA would authorize the Secretary of Energy to make grants to local governments and Indian tribes to develop and implement special energy projects. This feature of the bill would provide the flexibility necessary to support innovative projects which may not qualify under existing categorical programs but which are nevertheless worthy of Federal support. Projects having national applicability are given preference under this program.
4. Funding for programs not now funded. No Federal assistance to States is provided for some energy functions, including renewable resource development and removal of technical, economic and institutional barriers to energy production. EMPA would help fill these financial gaps.

5. Coordination of Federal energy assistance. EMPA would permit States to consolidate applications for assistance programs administered by the Department of Energy and would provide States flexibility in the use of administration funds under such programs.

I believe that to meet our national energy requirements requires concerted action with all levels of government working in partnership. Enactment of this bill would make a significant contribution toward that end. For these reasons, I urge prompt consideration of this proposed legislation.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jimmy Carter". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the word "Sincerely,".

The Honorable Walter F. Mondale
President of the Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Mr. Speaker:

In furtherance of my energy program announced on April 5, 1979, I am transmitting herewith the proposed "Energy Management Partnership Act of 1979" (EMPA), a measure designed to assist the States in developing an ongoing energy planning and management capability and assist local governments in expanding their energy-related activities.

As you know, Congress in recent years has established a number of energy programs designed to assist States and local governments in achieving more efficient use of energy. Two State conservation planning programs were separately established by the Energy Policy and Conservation Act enacted in late 1975 and the Energy Conservation and Production Act adopted in 1976. With enactment of the National Energy Act (NEA), still other responsibilities must be assumed by States and local governments although Federal funding for some NEA programs is not provided.

Experience strongly suggests that these programs could be made more effective if they, as well as other State energy-related initiatives, were carried out as part of an overall State energy plan. The effectiveness of these programs could be increased by assisting States in establishing a mechanism for their integration at the State level.

This legislation addresses the concerns which Governors, local officials and others have raised regarding the need for better coordination in energy activities carried on at every level of government. Much more can be done if State and local energy agencies, working in partnership with the Federal government, are permitted to seek their own solutions to their energy problems.

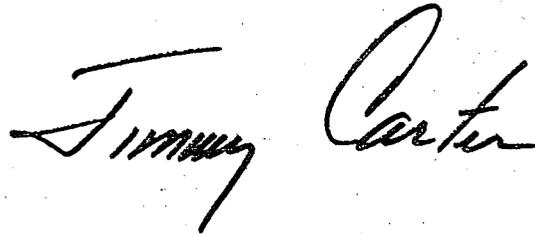
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Sincerely,

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The Honorable Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr.
Speaker of the
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

12:30 PM



OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON
May 14, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: THE VICE PRESIDENT *wf*
SUBJECT: LUNCHEON WITH SENATOR AND
MRS. (LIZ) MOYNIHAN

In preparation for your luncheon with Senator and Mrs. Moynihan, there are five points I wanted to draw to your attention based on my conversation with Pat last week.

1. Consolidated Social Security Building in Queens County. This ranks very high on Pat's list of priority concerns. He has been working for over a year to try to get GSA to approve a consolidated Federal office building for the Social Security Administration's Northeast region. Pat argues that the project would:

- Enable the Social Security Administration to follow through on plans to bring together in one building offices that are now spread over four rented quarters in Queens County;
- Represent the single most important federal project that is realistically available for New York City today (estimated cost \$92 million); and
- Help to anchor the Jamaica section in Queens as a stable urban center.

Earlier this month, GSA completed its report recommending in favor of project construction. The report has been transmitted to OMB. After a preliminary review OMB has contacted GSA requesting a response as quickly as possible to a series of questions relating to the project's justification. The questions -- 18 in all -- are viewed by OMB as raising serious issues concerning the need, cost and impact of the project. (OMB attachment provided at Tab A). Bo Cutter recommends that you defer any commitment, at least until the GSA response has been provided and there has been an opportunity to gauge the level of interest in the project.

2. SALT. You should also ask for Senator Moynihan's help on SALT. Last Thursday he spoke out in New York before a meeting of the American Jewish community saying, "I want to vote for the treaty" . . . "There is a compelling case for continuing the process" of negotiating arms control with the Soviet Union, "and for the moment this (SALT) is all we have." Pat said he wanted assurances from the Administration that would enable him to vote for the treaty including assurances:

- That the Administration will take a firm line with the USSR on issues such as the presence of Soviet spies in the UN;
- That the Soviets will cease their telecommunication eavesdropping on US telephone calls (an issue Pat feels very deeply about); and
- That the Administration will insist on Soviet compliance with agreements, once made, in all fields.

In your meeting with Senator Moynihan, you could state that you will continue vigorously to defend US interests in all fields in any instances where the USSR acts contrary to those interests.

- Your summit meeting with Brezhnev in Vienna will enable you to emphasize to him and his party the concern U.S. citizens have over issues such as those mentioned by Pat Moynihan in his recent speech.
- Commend Moynihan for his view that the SALT process must be continued with the Soviets.
- Stress the importance of his approval of the SALT II agreement as a vital contribution to this process -- without Senate approval, we cannot move on to SALT III, CTB and other important arms control issues.

3. Cooperation on Urban and other Matters. Pat would like to be more closely involved in key urban and other White House activities affecting New York. He feels that we are consistently working more closely with other New York leaders than we are with him. He is especially concerned about rumors from the White House implying that his relations with us are bad, that he is not respected and so on. He does not think that you are in any way responsible for these rumors, but I believe it would be very helpful to reaffirm your personal respect and support for him.

4. 1980 Campaign. In addition, I think you might want to stress your hope that he will take an active part and work hard for us during the campaign.

5. Welfare Reform--To be Announced Next Week. It would be useful if you would briefly mention welfare reform to Senator Moynihan. (Stu briefed him fully last week. The memorandum seeking your final decisions will reach you today). You should ask him to introduce the cash bill, which we expect will have bipartisan support, including support from Senator Bellmon.

In his meeting last Friday with Stu, the Senator characterized the incremental welfare proposal which we will submit next week as "tireless tinkering . . . certainly worth pursuing, but disappointing to the folks back home." We can expect him to introduce our bill but say that it provides too little fiscal relief and offers no new vision of the welfare system. Furthermore, he is concerned with "fiscal federalism" -- the general question of whether New York benefits from federal spending in proportion to the contributions of its taxpayers. Our welfare package is roughly even, with the cash bill tilted towards low-benefit states and the jobs bill tilted towards states with large caseloads. In private, he acknowledges that political and fiscal constraints make our package reasonable.

Two additional issues have been flagged by Jack Watson and Bob Lipshutz as matters Senator Moynihan may want to raise with you. They are:

1. Lake Placid Olympics. All parties have apparently agreed to our reprogramming of \$11 million in EDA funds, contingent on an additional \$2.6 million being raised by the State or by the Olympic Committee.

May 14, 1979

Page 4

2. Hubert Matos. Senator Moynihan and 26 of his colleagues recently wrote you urging that you make a public statement on behalf of the release of a Cuban native, Hubert Matos, from prison in Cuba. A copy of Senator Moynihan's letter and Bob Lipshutz' response are attached at Tab B. Matos is one of the best known Cuban political prisoners among human rights advocates and exiles throughout the world. A Castro supporter in 1957, he was subsequently arrested, tried and convicted for protesting Communist infiltration of the Castro forces. Bob reports the following:

- President Castro announced some months ago that he intends to release almost all Cuban political prisoners.
- More recently he has said that there is no reason to believe that Matos will not be included in the general prisoner release -- a posture that is confirmed by private diplomatic conversations with the Cuban government.
- Public statements concerning Matos' release are likely to be counter productive because his release would then give the appearance of publicly conceding to U.S. pressures.
- Therefore, our government's expression of support for Matos' rights and release have been done quietly through diplomatic channels.

12:30 PM



OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON
May 14, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: THE VICE PRESIDENT *wf*

SUBJECT: LUNCHEON WITH SENATOR AND
MRS. (LIZ) MOYNIHAN

In preparation for your luncheon with Senator and Mrs. Moynihan, there are five points I wanted to draw to your attention based on my conversation with Pat last week.

1. Consolidated Social Security Building in Queens County. This ranks very high on Pat's list of priority concerns. He has been working for over a year to try to get GSA to approve a consolidated Federal office building for the Social Security Administration's Northeast region. Pat argues that the project would:

- Enable the Social Security Administration to follow through on plans to bring together in one building offices that are now spread over four rented quarters in Queens County;
- Represent the single most important federal project that is realistically available for New York City today (estimated cost \$92 million); and
- Help to anchor the Jamaica section in Queens as a stable urban center.

Earlier this month, GSA completed its report recommending in favor of project construction. The report has been transmitted to OMB. After a preliminary review OMB has contacted GSA requesting a response as quickly as possible to a series of questions relating to the project's justification. The questions -- 18 in all -- are viewed by OMB as raising serious issues concerning the need, cost and impact of the project. (OMB attachment provided at Tab A). Bo Cutter recommends that you defer any commitment, at least until the GSA response has been provided and there has been an opportunity to gauge the level of interest in the project.

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TAB A

11(b) Report
Proposed Federal Building
Jamaica, New York

This 11(b) report prepared by GSA as directed by the Public Works Committees of Congress, proposes a Federal office building to consolidate the Social Security Administration (SSA) Northeastern Program Service Center now located in four separate buildings in the Queens area. The proposed building would provide 693K occupiable square feet of space at a cost of \$93M (\$134 per occupiable sq. ft.).

The need for this building is questionable. The current housing for most of the SSA employees (2,300 of the 2,720 included in the proposal) is in two adjacent buildings. Another building has the remaining staff and a fourth location is used for storage. All four buildings are within 5 miles of one another. Communication among the buildings is by telephone, mail and shuttle. The space currently occupied by SSA, other than storage, is of a quality rating between 81 and 85 on a scale of 0 - 100. (70 is considered the lowest acceptable rating).

The cost of the proposed building on a present value basis according to GSA figures, would be 90% more expensive (about \$93M more) than lease costs at the existing locations.

OMB has sent about 18 questions to GSA concerning the need, cost, impact on the agency, long-range planning and other aspects of the proposal. A more definitive analysis can be made when that information is provided by GSA.

TAB B

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

April 18, 1979

ACK. Fm/Lipshutz
CONGRESSIONAL
LIAISON

APR 20 1979

Dear Mr. President:

It is our earnest entreaty that you make a clear public statement to the Castro government that the United States both hopes and expects that Mr. Huber Matos, who has now served 19 years and 2 months of a 20 year sentence as a political prisoner in Cuba, soon will be released.

Huber Matos is said by authorities on political imprisonment to have endured a longer term than any other living political prisoner in any country. He has suffered gravely during this time: he has spent seven years in solitary confinement, has lost the sight of one eye and the use of one arm, and is afflicted by shattered ribs that have not healed.

Matos is an embodiment of the tragedy of modern Cuba -- an opponent of Batista and a participant in the effort to overthrow him, he rejected Fidel Castro's embrace of totalitarianism and in 1959 sought to leave the Castro government to return to his life as a teacher. For this offense he was charged with treason, and was prosecuted in a show trial, with Castro himself acting as the accuser. After his conviction he continued to demonstrate unbreakable spirit and dignity, although the only course open to him in his circumstances was one which a normal world would find humiliating. Throughout his imprisonment he has defiantly refused to put on the special uniform assigned to common criminals, and wears only his underclothing.

CC 02
HU02

There is reason to fear that the Castro government will refuse to free Matos even when he has completed his unconscionable sentence, or that something could happen to prevent him from ever leaving alive. A strong American declaration of support for his rights could help this brave man live out the rest of his exemplary life in liberty.

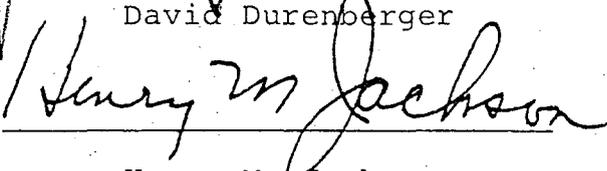
Sincerely,



Daniel P. Moynihan



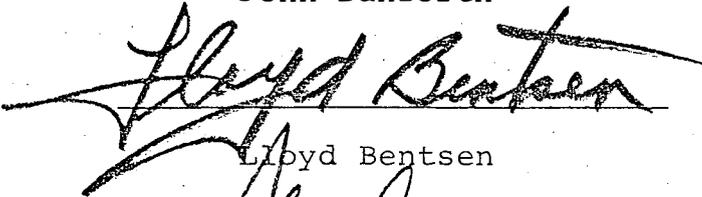
David Durenberger



Henry M. Jackson



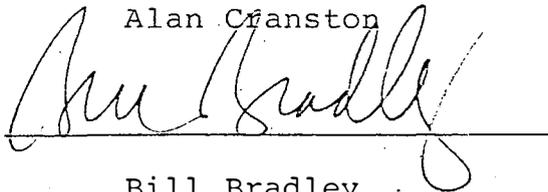
John Danforth



Lloyd Bentsen



Alan Cranston



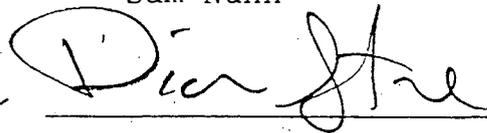
Bill Bradley



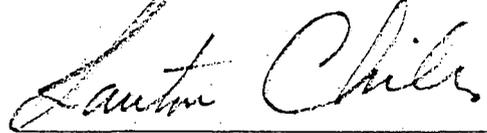
Birch Bayh



Sam Nunn



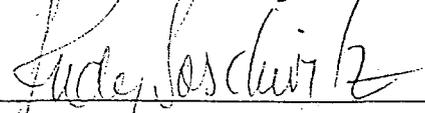
Richard Stone



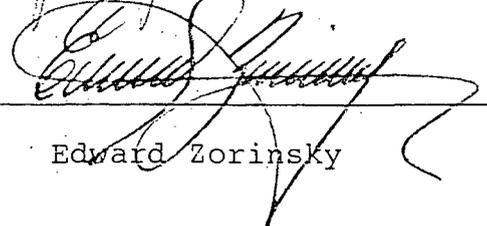
Lawton Chiles



Richard G. Lugar



Rudy Boschwitz



Edward Zorinsky

Paul Sarbanes

Paul S. Sarbanes

Jacob K. Javits

Jacob K. Javits

J. James Exon

J. James Exon

John Tower

John Tower

Howard M. Metzenbaum

Howard M. Metzenbaum

Bob Packwood

Bob Packwood

Dennis DeConcini

Dennis DeConcini

S. I. Hayakawa

S.I. Hayakawa

Harry F. Byrd, Jr.

Harry F. Byrd, Jr.

Strom Thurmond

Strom Thurmond

John Melcher

John Melcher

David L. Boren

David L. Boren

Max Baucus

Max Baucus

John A. Durkin

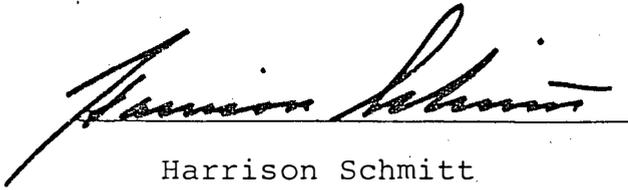
John A. Durkin

Carl Levin

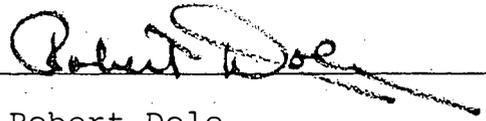
Carl Levin

Spark M. Matsunaga

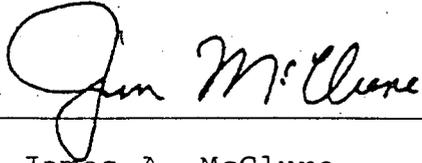
Spark M. Matsunaga



Harrison Schmitt



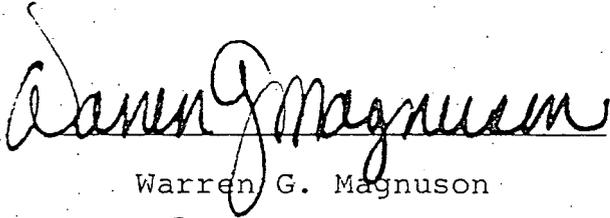
Robert Dole



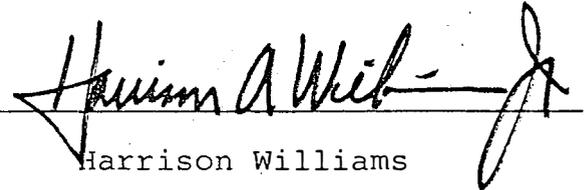
James A. McClure



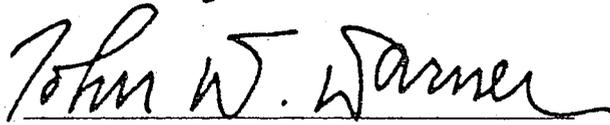
Ted Stevens



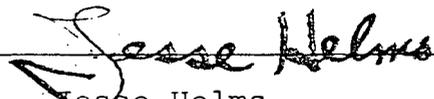
Warren G. Magnuson



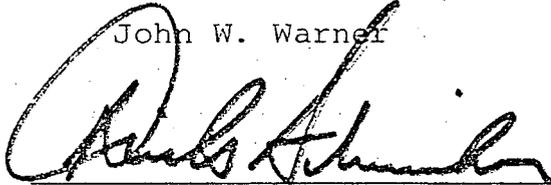
Harrison Williams



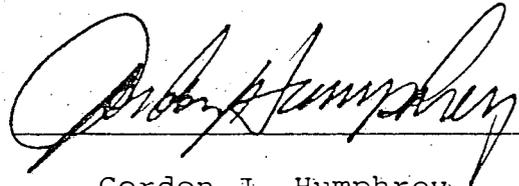
John W. Warner



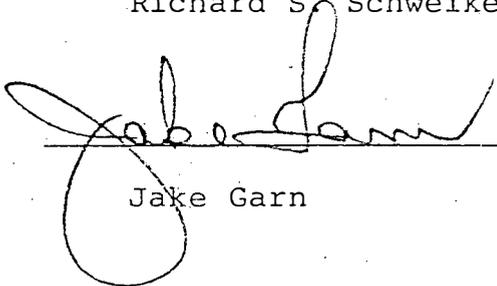
Jesse Helms



Richard S. Schweiker



Gordon J. Humphrey



Jake Garn

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 14, 1979

Dear Senator Moynihan:

I refer to your letter of April 18 in which you and your colleagues in the United States Senate urged the President to make a public statement insisting on the release of Huber Matos from the Cuban prison in which he has suffered for so many years.

This Administration has consistently expressed its concern with human rights, in Cuba as elsewhere in the world. Indeed, one of our principal reasons for opening communications with the Cuban government was so that we could express those concerns directly and effectively. It was our conviction that quiet diplomacy was our best approach. We believe the results so far have borne out that conviction. President Castro announced some months ago his intention to release almost all Cuban political prisoners at a rate of some 400 per month and to permit them to depart for the United States accompanied by their families if they so wish. So far, over 1400 prisoners have been released and several hundred have already reached our shores. There have been other improvements in the field of human rights. For example, for the first time in over 15 years, thousands of Cubans resident here are being permitted to return to the island to visit families from whom they have been separated.

Huber Matos is indeed a brave man who has endured his long ordeal with dignity. He has the respect of freedom-loving people around the world. We hope his ordeal is nearly over. President Castro indicated publicly some weeks ago that there was no reason to believe Matos would not be included

in the general prisoner release. In addition, our diplomatic representatives have raised the case of Matos with Cuban authorities on several occasions recently. Judging from these conversations, we fully expect that Matos will be released, possibly even before his sentence expires in October.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Robert J. Lipshutz". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the typed name.

Robert J. Lipshutz
Counsel to the President

Honorable Daniel Moynihan
United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

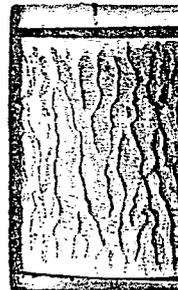
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

15 May 79

Frank Press
Phil Wise

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox and
is forwarded to you for
appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Mr. President:

I'm not sure this can
be worked in soon but you
would probably enjoy it.

Phil

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 2, 1979

RP

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MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Frank Press *FP*

SUBJECT: Visit to the Naval Observatory, Washington, D.C.

Captain Smith, the Superintendent, inquiries whether you and your family would like to visit the Observatory on an evening for good viewing of the Moon, planets and stars, using the 28 inch refractor. U.S. national time standard is at the Observatory and might be of interest also.

All of this could be accomplished in a one hour visit.

President approves _____

Not at this time _____ *✓*

J

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for Preservation Purposes**

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

15 May 79

Stu Eizenstat

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox today
and is forwarded to you for
your information.

Rick Hutcheson

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 12, 1979

*Stu -
It's unbelievable,
interesting - & probably
necessary -*

J

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: STU EIZENSTAT *Stu*
SI LAZARUS *S*
SUBJECT: Regulatory Calendar

Attached is a copy of the first Regulatory Calendar, published by the Regulatory Council in March. The Calendar attempts to identify and to some extent predict the consequences of all the "major" regulations to be developed by the various Executive Branch regulatory agencies over the coming year. An updated and refined version will be published this summer.

There is, of course, no need for you to read this document, but Doug Costle felt, and we agree, that it would be useful for you to see a copy of the Council's work.

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WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 28, 1979

PART IV



**THE
REGULATORY
COUNCIL**

**CALENDAR OF
FEDERAL REGULATIONS**

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Vol. 37, No. 19

• Pages 873-936

• May 12, 1979



How Many Doctors?

(889)

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1414 22nd Street, N.W. • Washington, D.C. 20037 • (202) 296-6800

12:15 PM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

14 May 1979

MEETING WITH AMBASSADOR MARVIN WARNER

Tuesday, 14 May 1979
12:15 PM (5 minutes)
The Oval Office

from: Tim Kraft *TK*

I. PURPOSE.

Warner, Ambassador to Switzerland, requested a brief meeting to inform you of his plans to resign in July.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS AND PRESS PLAN.

A. Background. Until he was appointed Ambassador, Warner was one of the principal Democratic fundraisers in Ohio. The Ohio Democratic Party is delighted that he will be returning in time for the 1980 elections.

We hope to involve Warner in our own fundraising efforts, and will be working with Evan Dobbelle and John Dalton to create an appropriate role for him. Arnie Miller is also looking for a suitable government appointment for Warner after his return.

Warner's plans to resign coincide with the recent announcement of his plans to wed Susan Goldwater.

B. Participants: The President
Ambassador Marvin Warner
Tim Kraft

C. Press Plan: White House Photographer.

III. TALKING POINTS.

1. Praise Warner's record as Ambassador to Switzerland. Commerce says that Warner has done an exceptional job promoting American trade abroad. State indicates he worked very effectively with the Swiss Defense Ministry.
2. Ask about his future plans.



WARNERTON FARMS

Jay Southworth
Farm Manager

Gerald Randall, D.V.M.
Veterinarian

Marvin L. Warner
Owner

John T. L. Jones, Jr.
General Manager

9 May 1979

*(F.Y.I -- to see how elaborate
this 2nd wedding for
both of them will be)*

Mrs. Susan Clough
c/o The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D. C.

(he's very proud of this!)

Dear Susan:

Ambassador Warner said that you might be attending the wedding and he wanted me to send you a list of the various events, etc.

The out of town guests will be staying at the Terrace Hilton Hotel in downtown Cincinnati. A chartered bus will take the guests to the various events.

Mr. and Mrs. Burton Bongard are hosting a pre-nuptial dinner on Friday, May 25, at 8 p.m. Burt and Susan's address and telephone number: 2374 Grandin Road; (513)321-6444.

Saturday night at 7 p.m. is the big event which will take place at Rockdale Temple. This is black tie. Following the ceremony there will be a party hosted by the Warner children at Alyson Warner Kuppin's home - 2409 Grandin Road.

On Sunday, May 27, at 12:30 p.m. there will be a luncheon at Warnerton Farm given by the new Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Warner.

We do hope you can attend. Please let me know.

Thanks.

Sincerely,


Ruth Comisar

RC