

4/16/80

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 15, 1980

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: FRANK MOORE
BILL CABLE
BOB THOMSON

BT

SUBJECT: HOUSE COMMITTEE VOTE - OIL IMPORT FEE

This is to alert you that we are likely to lose tomorrow when the full House Commerce Committee considers the subcommittee's restrictions on your ability to target the oil import fee to gasoline. Our count currently shows 7 for our position, 23 against and 12 undecided. Most of the undecideds are potential votes for us.

As you know, the amendment is on the DOE authorization bill. We will continue to work the issue hard.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

16 Apr 80

Stu Eizenstat

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

Rick Hutcheson

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

ok
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April 15, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT
FROM: STU EIZENSTAT *Stu*
SUBJECT: House Offer on EMB Conference

You asked for a brief analysis of the House offer made on March 31 to the Senate conferees. The House offer covers the three major remaining conference issues: the grandfather clause, substantive waivers, and streamlining.

The Senate conferees are reviewing this offer and will notify the House of their views on the offer after the Congress reconvenes. It is not necessary for us to signal our position to the conferees on this offer at this time.

Grandfather Provision. Both bills contain and we support a grandfather provision that would permit the EMB, where necessary to avoid excessive project delays or costs, to protect projects against post-construction changes in laws or regulations. While the House bill authorized the EMB to suspend laws for 5 years at most, the March 31 offer has moved substantially toward the position of the Administration and the Senate by providing that the suspension can be for as long as necessary to enable a project to comply in good faith with the new requirement. The House offer is more restrictive than the Administration proposal and Senate bill in not allowing "grandfather" of requirements enacted or adopted before the effective date of the EMB bill.

Substantive Waiver. The House offer is renamed the "Modified Congressional Review" provision. Under this approach:

- o On application of a priority energy project the EMB may recommend a substantive law exemption or modification.
- o The President may approve, modify or reject the recommendation. If the President approves substantive law exemptions or modifications they are sent to Congress as a joint resolution, a form of proposed statute.

- o Committees may modify, veto, or approve the resolution, but they must do so within 40 days after the President recommends the resolution.
- o If not voted down in Committee, the President's recommendation as modified must be approved or disapproved within 60 days by both Houses.
- o Resolutions reported by Committees cannot be amended on the floor.
- o The procedure may be invoked for no more than 12 projects per Congress (both sessions).

The House offer is a substantial change from its previous position in that it is essentially an expedited Congressional review, including committee veto. While this is, for all practical purposes a law, from the environmentalists' standpoint, it establishes a process which they believe will result in momentum for approval of substantive waivers and they therefore oppose it.

Streamlining. We had originally proposed granting the EMB broad power to require consolidation of procedures, whether statutory or otherwise, at every level of government in order to meet the project decision schedule (PDS).

In the Senate, we agreed to a compromise under which:

- o Our original approach would be retained for Federal agencies.
- o At the State and local level, agencies would be authorized to modify procedures to meet the PDS, but would not be directed to do so by the EMB.
- o Failure to meet the PDS would result in the decision being "bumped up" to the EMB, where consolidated procedures and State substantive law would be applied.

The House offer is considerably weaker than the Senate bill and our position in the following respects:

- o Federal agencies would be authorized to modify their procedures but could not be required to do so by the EMB.
- o State and local agencies would be authorized to modify only non-statutory procedures.

- o The authority of the EMB to set expedited time zones for state and local agencies in the PDS would be significantly eroded.

Conclusion:

From a substantive point of view we believe our main objective at this point should be to strengthen the "streamlining" provisions of the House offer. We will also seek to avoid political damage on the "substantive waiver" issue.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

4/1/80

Stu Eizenstat

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

Rick Hutcheson

March 31, 1980

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brief assessment
J

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL
PROVISIONS OF HOUSE PROPOSAL
MARCH 31, 1980
CONCERNING S. 1308

Grandfather

1. Applies to Federal, State, and local laws, regulations, rules, and standards. (Hereinafter referred to as "laws").
2. Applies only to laws enacted or promulgated after enactment of S. 1308, but before initial commercial operation of the Project.
3. Applies on Project-by-Project basis only.
4. Applies to designated Projects that commenced construction prior to enactment of S. 1308. Window begins on date of enactment of S. 1308 and ends when Project begins initial commercial operation.
5. Applies to other designated Projects. Window begins on date of construction, or date of application for designation, whichever is earlier, and ends when Project begins initial commercial operation.
6. Board can issue an order to suspend, modify, or amend laws for such period as the Board determines appropriate which could be for a temporary period or for the life of the plant.
7. Board exercises such authority only between date of designation of Project and initial commercial operation.
8. Board must give notice and provide opportunity for hearing.
9. Board must make findings, including findings concerning affect on public health or safety.
10. Board's order and certain findings subject to judicial review.

11. Prohibitions apply to Board and they are subject to judicial review.
12. Board cannot overturn decisions.

Modified Congressional Review

1. Applies to Federal statutes, rules, regulations, or standards enacted prior to grandfather window (hereinafter referred to as Federal law).
2. Board holds hearings and makes findings and recommendations to President.
3. President reviews. He can do nothing, reject it, send it back to the Board, or recommend to Congress.
4. If President recommends suspension, modification, or amendment of Federal law, he must make findings and include terms and conditions.
5. President's recommendation must be approved within a 60-day period by Congress by joint resolution subject to EPCA procedures as modified as follows:
 - (a) Once recommendation on waiver sent to Congress, President cannot amend.
 - (b) Recommendation goes to Committee of jurisdiction.
 - (c) Committee must hold hearing.
 - (d) No discharge if Committee reports approval resolution within 40 days.
 - (e) No discharge if Committee by majority vote by full Committee adopts by 40th day a motion not to report a resolution of approval. After 40th day, Committee could reverse itself and report a resolution of approval or disapproval. Any 3 members of Committee can require Chairman to hold a meeting to consider before the 40th day motion not to report or to report.
6. President cannot recommend suspension, modification, or amendment of Federal laws applicable to more than 12 designated Projects in any Congress.

7. Prohibitions apply and they are enforceable in TECA.

Streamlining

1. After Board confirmed, it reviews Federal agency procedures that are likely to consider Projects and makes recommendations.
2. Agencies are authorized to then change procedures in accordance with the way they were adopted.
3. If agencies fail to act, the Board may order them to act.
4. Does not apply to independent regulatory agencies.
5. Subject to judicial review.
6. Applies to State and local agencies where not prohibited, but no orders.

State Siting

When PDS established, Board reviews State siting law and, under certain conditions, may agree to defer bump up.

PACKAGE PROPOSAL
CONCERNING SENATE-HOUSE GRANDFATHER,
HOUSE CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW,
SENATE STREAMLINING, AND
SENATE STATE SITING PROVISIONS
OF S. 1308

Package – Agreement by the House to Parts III and IV (Senate streamlining and siting) is contingent on Conferees agreement to both Part I and II (grandfather and modified Congressional review).

PART I – GRANDFATHER PROVISION

1. *Laws Affected* – (a) Applies to provisions of Federal, State and local statute, rule, regulation or standard (hereinafter referred to as "law"). The law must present a substantial impediment to the implementation of the Project, as determined by the Board.

2. *Grandfather Authority* – (a) The Board may, in its discretion and on a Project-by-Project basis, grant by order a suspension, modification, or amendment of a law for such period as the Board determines appropriate which could be for a temporary period of years to enable the Project to achieve good faith compliance with such law or for the life of the Project, as determined by the Board.

(b) Grandfather authority may only be exercised by the Board between date of designation of Project and date of initial commercial operation of the Project (as determined by the Board). During this period, the Board may modify or extend, on its own motion or on petition, any suspension, amendment, or modification subject to the provisions of this Part I.

(c) The managers statement will make clear that, in the case of Projects that were not intended to operate commercially, the term "initial commercial operation" means full-scale operation for the purpose for which it was intended.

3. *Grandfather Window for Laws* – The grandfather authority of paragraph 2. applies to a Project as follows:

(a) In the case of a designated Project for which construction commenced prior to enactment of S. 1308, the window applicable to grandfather laws of paragraph 1. begins on the date of enactment of S. 1308. (*i.e.* The grandfathered law must be enacted or promulgated after the date such window begins).

(b) In the case of any other designated Project, the window begins not on the date of enactment of S. 1308 but on the date of (i) commencement of construction of the Project, or (ii) the date an application for designation of the Project is filed with the Board, whichever is earlier. (*i.e.* The grandfather law must be enacted or promulgated after these earlier of the two dates, so long as either date occurs after enactment of S. 1308). Managers statement would make it clear that the application must be a good faith effort to meet criteria of Board and S. 1308 for filing applications, as determined by the Board.

(c) The window for subparagraphs (a) and (b) closes on the date of initial commercial operation of the Project, as determined by the Board. (*i.e.* No law enacted or promulgated after such date may be grandfathered).

(d)(1) Define "commencement of construction" to mean that the owner or operator of a Project has either –

(A) obtained necessary preconstruction approvals or permits required, if any, by Federal, State, or local laws or regulations (that are not a part of the PDS or that are not precluded from being issued until one or more approvals in the PDS are issued) and has begun or caused to begin a continuous program of physical onsite construction of the Project; or

(B) where no such approvals or permits are required, except as part of the PDS, has begun or caused to begin a continuous program of physical onsite construction of the Project; or

(C) entered into binding written agreements or contracts with respect to the Project to undertake substantial physical onsite construction or acquisition of significant components for the construction or operation of the Project, and such agreements or contracts cannot be cancelled or modified without substantial financial loss to the Project.

(2) In the case of designated Projects which do not involve construction (e.g., conservation Projects), the term "commencement of construction" means that there must have been a commitment" significant commitment toward the Project. "Significant commitment" means entering into binding contracts or agreements, or the making of substantial financial commitments, which cannot be modified or cancelled without substantial financial loss to the Project.

(e)(1) Except as provided in subparagraph (2) below, the grandfather authority may not be ordered by the Board under paragraph 2.(a) if such authority would have the effect of changing an agency decision in violation of paragraph 7(b) which is issued for the Project for which such grandfather authority is exercised. However, the fact that such a decision has been issued for such Project shall not be construed to prevent the use of such authority for another Project prior to an agency decision specifically rendered for such other Project.

(2) Where a final agency decision is based in whole or in part on a provision of law subject to paragraph 2.(a) and such decision is issued after the Board gives notice under paragraph 4., but before the Board issues an order pursuant to paragraph 2.(a), the Board may by order stay the application of that agency decision, notwithstanding paragraph 7.(b), for the Project for such period as it deems appropriate to enable the Board to act under the grandfather authority of paragraph 2.(a). Such stay shall not be for more than 90 days.

4. *Procedures* – (a) Whenever the Board decides to exercise the authority of paragraph 2.(a), the Board shall notify the Project owner or operator, the affected Federal, State and local agencies, the appropriate Committees of Congress, and publish a notice in the *Federal Register*. The notice shall identify the provisions of any law to be considered for suspension, modification, or amendment, provide a brief summary of the possible need therefor (although the Board need not indicate at that time what action it will propose, if any) and the date and place of the hearing. The

Board shall thereafter hold an informal public hearing with a transcript. It should be in the vicinity of the Project (unless it is more convenient to have it elsewhere) pursuant to such procedures as the Board may prescribe. Such hearing shall be completed within 45 days after the notice. At the discretion of the Board, a longer time may be provided. At the hearing any interested person, including the Project owner or operator and affected agencies, may present oral and written testimony.

(b) The purpose of any such hearing is to gain information, including views for the Board to consider, among other things, in exercising its authority under paragraph 2.(a) and making and supporting its findings. It is not intended to be an evidentiary hearing subject to 5 U.S.C. 554 or 556.

5. *Findings* — Prior to ordering a suspension, modification, or amendment (pursuant to paragraph 2.(a)) the Board must make findings, after such hearings and after consultation with the agency responsible for implementation of the affected law. The findings are that:

(a) The provision of law was enacted or promulgated within the applicable grandfather window of paragraph 3;

(b) The provision of law presents a substantial impediment to the implementation of the Project;

(Managers' Statement to include discussion of meaning of "substantial impediment" to show that it is intended that the Board not grant a suspension, modification, or amendment where reasonable alternatives exist, even if those alternatives are more costly, or where the delays or costs associated with compliance with any provision of such law would not be unreasonable.)

(c) There is substantial evidence that the exercise of the grandfather authority will not result in substantial harm to the public health or safety (taking into account the purposes for which such provision of law was enacted or promulgated and the terms and conditions to be imposed by the Board pursuant to paragraph 6. concerning such health and safety);

(d) The exercise of such grandfather authority is not prohibited in whole or in part under paragraph 7; and

(e) The exercise of such grandfather authority is in the national interest and in furtherance of the purposes of this Act.

6. *Terms and Conditions* – (a) The Board shall include such terms and conditions as the Board deems necessary to mitigate any adverse effects anticipated to result from such suspension, modification, or amendment (including such effects on public health, safety, welfare, and the environment, including fish and wildlife and related resources) and to enhance the environment related to the Project and affected by such suspension, modification, or amendment.

(b) The agency primarily responsible for implementing the grandfather law shall enforce the terms and conditions. The Board may, during its existence and in its discretion, after following the procedures of paragraph 4., enforce terms and conditions if the Board finds that the Project failed to comply with the terms and conditions of any order and any such agency refuses or is unable to enforce them.

(c) The Board, in imposing such terms and conditions, shall consult with the agency or agencies with primary responsibility for implementing and enforcing such terms and conditions.

(d) Each order of the Board exercising the grandfather authority must include a detailed identification of the provision of law to be affected by the grandfather authority, the findings of paragraph 5., and the basis for each such finding, a statement of the Board's reasons for exercising the grandfather authority, along with a summary of the views of the agencies with which the Board consulted, and the terms and conditions.

7. *Limitations on Grandfather Authority* – (a) No suspension, modification or amendment may be ordered by the Board, and no suspension, modification, or amendment may take effect—

(l) if it would suspend, modify, or amend any Federal, State or local law which relates to—

(A) the rights, working conditions (including health and safety), compensation, pensions, or hours of employment;

(B) antitrust matters (as defined in section 3(l) of the Public Utilities Regulatory Policies Act of 1978);

(C) criminal laws;

(D) civil rights;

(E) securities; or

(F) the IRS Code; or

(2) if it would cause a violation of any primary air quality standard established under the Clean Air Act; or

(3) if it would have the effect of impairing or abridging any right or rights of any person under the Constitution; or

(4) if it would contravene any interstate compact, provision of State or local law, or Federal contract, relating to water rights or to the appropriation, delivery, or use of water pursuant to such rights.

(b) If the suspension, modification, or amendment would reverse or modify a final Federal, State, or local agency decision applicable to the Project, no such suspension, modification, or amendment may be ordered by the Board, and no such suspension, etc., may take effect.

8. *Judicial Review of Grandfather Authority*

(a) Any order of the Board or any modification thereof exercising the grandfather authority of paragraph 2. is subject to expedited review in TECA within 60 days after the Board gives public notice of the issuance of such order.

(b) The limitations of paragraph 7. are also subject to enforcement in TECA against the Board within 60 days after such notice of issuance of such order.

(c) The court shall limit its review under subparagraph (a) to the order and findings of paragraph 5.(a) and (c). The establishment by the Board of terms and conditions under 6. is not subject to judicial review.

(d) The provisions of 5 U.S.C. 706, but not 706(2)(E) and (F), shall apply to the review under subparagraph (c) above.

PART II - MODIFIED CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW

1. *Laws Affected* – Federal statutes, rules, regulations, or standards enacted or promulgated prior to grandfather window of paragraph 3. of Part I (hereinafter referred to as "Federal Law").

2. *Board Review* – (a) Any Project sponsor may petition the Board to recommend the suspension, modification, or amendment of any Federal law which presents a substantial impediment to the completion of a Project (as that term is defined in Part I in the Managers' Statement). The Board may initiate action on its own motion to make such recommendation. The Board may only exercise this authority within the time described in paragraph 2.(b) of Part I. The Board shall conduct an informal hearing as provided in paragraph 4. of Part I to determine whether to make such recommendation. (The Board may stay by order the application of any agency decision subject to such petition or motion from the date of a notice of a hearing to the date of completion of the hearing to allow the Board to Act.) At the conclusion of the hearing, the Board shall either deny the petition or transmit it to the President along with the Board's findings under paragraph 5. of Part I and its recommendations. Any such recommendation shall be subject to paragraphs 6 (terms and conditions) and 7 (limitations) of Part I.

(c) The Board's recommendation is to be published in the *Federal Register* upon transmittal to the President and a copy provided to the appropriate Committees of Congress for

information purposes only. A period of 30 days will be provided for written comments by the public on the recommendation transmitted to the President. This period can be extended by the President.

3. *Presidential Review* – (a) Not earlier than 30 days after the recommendation is published in the *Federal Register*, the President, after considering public comment thereon, may, in his discretion, do nothing, reject the Board's recommendation, send it back to the Board for further consideration, or recommend to the Congress a suspension, modification, or amendment of the provisions of Federal law if he determines that—

(i) it is in the national interest and in furtherance of the purposes of the Act;

(ii) such provision or provisions of Federal law presents a substantial impediment to implementation of the Project;

(iii) there is substantial evidence to support the Board's recommendation and applicable finding;

(iv) the recommendation is not prohibited in whole or in part under paragraph 5. of Part I; and

(v) there is substantial evidence that substantial harm to the public health or safety will not result, taking into account the purposes for which such provision of law was enacted or promulgated and the terms and conditions to be imposed pursuant to paragraph 4. below concerning such health and safety.

4. *President's Terms and Conditions* – The President's recommendation, in addition to including terms and conditions to mitigate any adverse effects anticipated to result from such suspension, modification, or amendment (including effects on public health, welfare, and the environment, including fish and wildlife and related resources) and to enhance the environment related to the Project and affected by such suspension, modification, or amendment and for the imposition of less stringent requirements or other alternatives to the provisions to be suspended, modified, or amended, must include a detailed identification of the provisions of such law to be

suspended, modified, or amended, the above findings, and a statement of the President's reasons for making the recommendation, together with a summary of the agency views.

5. *Congressional Review* – (a) The President's recommendation goes to both Houses of Congress. The President cannot amend it thereafter. The Congress has 60 calendar days of continuous session to act upon it. As defined in EPCA, this does not include days when either House is in recess for more than 3 days or there is *sine die* adjournment. The Committees will have 40 days of continuous session to consider it, including holding markups. The recommendation and resolution goes to Committee of jurisdiction over the applicable law. There must be a separate recommendation and resolution for each Federal law. The President's recommendation cannot take effect until both Houses pass a joint resolution of approval within the 60-day timeframe and in accordance with the EPCA procedures as modified here. The form of joint resolution approving the suspension, modification or amendment or disapproving it will be spelled out in the bill. The resolution cannot be amended in Congress. The EPCA procedures continue for the duration of the program.

(b) No discharge of a Committee is provided if such Committee reports a resolution within 40 days as provided in EPCA. No discharge of a Committee is provided if the Committee by majority vote by the Full Committee adopts by the 40th day a motion not to report a resolution of approval, subject to the quorum requirements for the reporting of any bill. The Committee could later reverse itself and report a resolution of approval or disapproval. Any 3 Members of the Committee by written notice to the Chairman can require the Chairman to hold a meeting to consider before the 40th day such a motion to report or not to report.

6. *Limitations* – (a) The President shall not recommend the suspension, modification, or amendment of Federal laws applicable to more than 12 designated Projects in any Congress.

(b) The limitations of paragraph 7. of Part I apply to this Part.

(c) The limitations of paragraph 7. of Part I, in the case of the Presidential recommendation approved by Congress, are also subject to enforcement against the Board in TECA within 60 days after such Congressional approval becomes final. Approval by the Congress of any

Presidential recommendation pursuant to this Act shall not be deemed approval of any violation of any of the limitations and thus preclude any subsequent action to enforce such limitations.

(d) Any recommendation to the President or to the Congress under this Part and any findings which are part of such recommendation are not subject to judicial review.

PART III – STREAMLINING

(a) This Part does not apply to independent regulatory agencies, such as FERC, ICC, and SEC.

(b) Within 180 days after all Board Members are confirmed and from time to time thereafter, the Board shall identify those other Federal agencies which probably will consider designated Projects and, as it deems appropriate, recommend procedural changes by those agencies consistent with this Part for such Projects. The recommendations and reasons therefor for each agency shall be public. Thereafter such agencies shall promptly examine such agency procedures to determine what, if any, changes should be made and such agencies are authorized to modify such procedures in the same manner as such procedures were adopted by such agencies with adequate public participation. If after a reasonable period such agencies do not initiate such action, the Board may order each such agency to proceed to modify such procedures in such manner, but the agency has discretion after the completion of such process not to modify such procedures. The Board shall set forth its reasons in writing for requiring such modification.

(c) In the case of item (1) of section 19 or 17(b) – *consolidation* – make it clear that consolidation proceedings should be held to the greatest extent practicable in the vicinity of the Project.

In the case of items (3) and (4) of section 19 or 17(b) – *hearings* – provide that any modified hearing procedure insures adequate and fair participation and meets all due process requirements.

March 31, 1980

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In the case of item (4) of section 19 or 17(b) – *shorter deadlines* – delete because it is already covered by the provisions relating to the PDS, which the conferees previously agreed to. The Board can require shorter deadlines under that agreement.

In the case of item (6) of section 19 or 17(b) – *elimination of initial decisions* – make it clear that this provision would not apply where an Administrative Law Judge hears the matter.

(d) Judicial review of streamlining actions by agencies and any Board order in TECA within 60 days after agency acts or Board issues an order.

(e) The Board may make such recommendations in accordance with paragraph (b) to State and local agencies, but no orders. Unless prohibited by State or local law, the State and local agencies are authorized to modify such procedures in the same manner as such procedures were adopted by such agencies with adequate public participation.

PART IV – STATE SITING

At the time the Board establishes the PDS, if the Governor of an affected State certifies to the Board that such State has a single process for siting all energy projects which establishes a binding deadline for all final State or local agency decisions applicable to the Project and if the Board determines, after reviewing the State siting process, that such deadline is no longer than the deadlines established by the PDS for all such State and local decisions, the Board may agree not to exercise its bump up authority before the last deadline on the PDS for such State and local decisions. The Board's determination is not subject to judicial review.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Cong Leaders 4-16-80

Schultz - Econ OPEC \$50b tax

EMB

ESC

Registration

Mitt DeVos - Seuss⁽⁻⁾ Need weight
\$1 = \$50 loans thru 456NP + 3:1

Budget

Farm services, no panic buying
4mt wheat - 1 1/2 mt corn + 5mt → Res
Farmer Reserves - 5-10 mt Exports + 12mt
Corn, cattle prices ↑

Housing - Cranston/pums

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 15, 1980

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MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: FRANK MOORE

FRM

SUBJECT: TRUCK DEREGULATION

The Senate passed the trucking deregulation bill 70 - 20 early this evening. Kahn met Cannon and Packwood in the Senate Press Gallery to congratulate them on your behalf. There was only one minor amendment.

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April 14, 1980

Memorandum to the President

From: Al Moses *AM*

Bob Strauss may have reached you late this evening following a meeting of five key Jewish Carter/Mondale supporters -- Ed Sanders, Max Kampelman, Steve Solarz, et at. Our focus was on the upcoming Begin visit.

The give and take of actual negotiations are of course the responsibility of Sol Linowitz. Our concern was with appearances and the message these appearances will give to the Jewish community whose attention will be riveted on you and Begin for the next three days.

Mutual Security

The warmth of your toast to Begin on Tuesday night will be compared to your warm tribute to Sadat. It will be well to add to the suggested talking points prepared by your staff a reference to the Holocaust and the Carter Administration's appointment of a Holocaust Commission. Also a tribute to Israel's withdrawal to the El Arish line in the Sinai ahead of schedule and the return of the Alma oil fields by a country that has no oil resources of its own would be good to mention. (If you would add at this point a statement that the United States has signed an agreement "which we assure you Mr. Prime Minister we shall fully honor", to assure Israel needed oil, this will have a strong positive impact.)

Appearances at meetings with the press when Begin departs the White House on Wednesday noon are similarly important. The mood and the words are both important. Israel and Begin should be described as friends. (This should produce a similar personal response from Begin which would be helpful in rebuilding Jewish support for the Administration.)

If points of disagreement emerge, these can be dealt with as you so effectively stated in response to a recent question by a British journalist -- we have points of disagreement with many friendly nations, including Great Britain. The point to stress here is the overarching friendship with Israel based on common democratic principles, national interests and the strategic importance of each to the other.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS
WASHINGTON

April 15, 1980

EYES ONLY

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

From: Charlie Schultze ^{CLS}

Subject: Industrial Production in March (released
Tuesday, 9:30 a.m.); Housing Starts in March
(to be released Wednesday, 1:30 p.m.)

Industrial Production

This morning (Tuesday, April 15), the Federal Reserve Board published the preliminary estimate of industrial production. This measure of output declined 0.8 percent last month, and the revised estimate for February also shows a decline, of 0.2 percent.

Declines in March were widespread by category of output. The reduction in output of construction products was particularly large -- 3.6 percent -- reflecting the very strong effect of high interest rates on homebuilding.

From December to March, industrial production declined at a 2-1/2 percent annual rate. The average level of industrial output in the first quarter, however, was about equal to the average in the fourth quarter. It is therefore possible that real GNP (which is measured on a quarterly average basis) rose between the fourth and first quarters. The figures on real GNP will be available later this week.

Housing Starts

In March, housing starts (seasonally adjusted annual rate) fell very sharply, to 1,041,000 from 1,332,000 in February. This is a 22 percent decline in one month, and reflects a 42 percent drop from a year ago. There was a large drop in both single-family and multi-unit construction.

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

(On the basis of the seasonally adjusted numbers, starts rose in the Northeast region. However, the absolute number of starts in the Northeast is so small this time of year, that the data are probably meaningless.)

While widely anticipated as an inevitable result of the unprecedented rise in mortgage interest rates, the steep drop in housing starts came slightly earlier than many had thought. It is now quite possible that housing starts in April could fall to 850,000 or less.

After discussions with Senators and staff people on the Hill, DPS, CEA, OMB, and HUD have developed several possible plans to provide a modest amount of assistance to the housing industry, at minimum (but not zero) budget cost. The EPG has reviewed these plans and approved them in principle. We will shortly submit to you our recommendations.

Implications of the News

The March drop in housing starts, coupled with the widespread decline in industrial production, leaves little doubt that the long-postponed recession is with us. So far, the economic decline is very serious in housing and more moderate elsewhere in the economy. The slow decline outside of housing could quickly become steeper. But so far, it is impossible to call.

9:40

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Mr. President: 4/16/80

The VP has agreed to present the Teacher of the Year award due to Begin's visit. However the teacher is from Missouri and would be a good hit for you. It is scheduled for 9:30 am this morning. May I arrange a 5 minute dropby at the ceremony?

yes no

Photo only
J

Phil

940

9:40

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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Caglet m

MEETING WITH TEACHER OF THE YEAR

Tuesday, April 15, 1980

~~4:30 p.m.~~ 9:30 am 9:40 am

~~Room 2015 - OEOB~~ Roosevelt Room

From: Allison Thomas *at* x2jw

I. PURPOSE

To represent the President in the presentation of the Teacher of the Year award to Mrs. Beverly Bimes of St. Louis, Missouri.

II. BACKGROUND

In the past, the President has always presented the Teacher of the Year award; however, due to the visit of Prime Minister Begin, no photo opportunity was scheduled this year.

Beverly Bimes is a high school English teacher at Hazelwood East High School in St. Louis. She was selected from over 140,000 teachers nominated by school superintendents from all over the United States. The President also appointed Mrs. Bimes to the Commission on Presidential Scholars. *submit*

The Teacher of the Year program is sponsored by the Encyclopedia Britannica Companies, the Council of Chief State School Officers, and Good Housekeeping magazine.

III. PARTICIPANTS

A list of participants is attached. As well, Congressman Volkmer of St. Louis will be attending. *Cong. Gephardt also.*

IV. PRESS PLAN

A White House photographer will take pictures of the meeting, in addition to a camera crew from Capitol Broadcast News.

V. AGENDA

You will present a crystal apple to Beverly Bimes. In the past, teachers have brought artwork from their classrooms for the President. This may occur today as well.

VI. TALKING POINTS

1. The President asked me to express his regrets at not being able to be here today, but unfortunately he is meeting with Prime Minister Begin.
2. I want to congratulate Mrs. Bimes on her achievements at Hazelwood East High School. I think all of us have one teacher to which he can attribute our own achievements.
3. The President and the White House feel especially fortunate that Mrs. Bimes has participated on the Commission on Presidential Scholars.

4. President has deep commitment to education

- a) Served in Santa Cruz County Bd. Educ.
- b) Helped direct attendance program
- c) Proposed + run employment program for Bd. Educ.
- d) Massive increase in investment for elem + second. educ. + for

5. ^{post-secondary educ.} ^{part employment} → ^{educ. & job training}
significance of gifted teacher centers as most important element in life of youngsters

Missouri Participants

1980 National Teacher of the Year Program

Mrs. Beverly J. Bimes - Teacher

Dr. James Bimes - Husband

Ms. Kimberly Bimes (14) - Daughter

Ms. Terri Bimes (12) - Daughter

Ms. Cheryl Bimes (10) - Daughter

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Reeds - Parents

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Erdel - Parents-in-law

Mrs. Fern Thompson - Sister

Mrs. Wanda Sullivan - Sister

Dr. Arthur L. Mallory - Missouri Commissioner of Education

Ms. Mildred Winter - Missouri Teacher of the Year Program Coordinator

Mrs. Connie James - Secretary to the Commissioner

Mr. Irving Williamson - Member, State Board of Education

Mr. Grover Gamm - Member, State Board of Education

Dr. Thomas J. Lawson - Superintendent, Hazelwood School District

Dr. Richard W. Negri - Principal

Ms. Jane Hull - Department Chairman

Mr. William W. Crow - School board member

Mr. James E. Arnac - School board member

Ms. Gwendolyn L. Gerhardt - School board member

Mr. Joseph J. Sparacio - School board member

Mr. August A. Busch - School board member

Ms. Mary Ellen Lundy
Mr. Phillip E. Corte

1980 National Teacher of the Year Washington, D. C., Participants

Anne Campbell — Nebraska CSSD

Darlene S. Pierce

John S. Robling

John H. Benton

Ralph C. Wagner

President, EB Association

Louise Benton Wagner

John P. Field

James E. Glynn

Mary Wiermanski

Fred Krueger

Dennis Harmon

James Roberts

John Mack Center — Editor in ~~Chief~~ Chief

NATIONAL TEACHER OF THE YEAR

Basic Data Sheet

Name: Beverly Joyce Bimes

Name and Location of School: Hazelwood East High School, 11300 Dunn Road, St. Louis, MO 63138

Subject and Grade Level: English - Senior High

Years in Present Position: 11 Total Years of Experience: 12

Name and Address of School Principal: Dr. Richard W. Negri

11300 Dunn Road, St. Louis, MO 63138

Name and Address of School Superintendent: Dr. Thomas J. Lawson

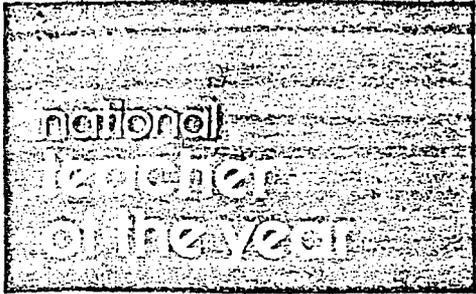
Hazelwood School District, 15955 New Halls Ferry Road, Florissant, MO 63031

PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE

| <u>Dates</u> | <u>Institution and Location</u> | <u>Position</u> |
|--------------|---------------------------------|---|
| 1963-64 | Hazelwood Junior High School | Teacher |
| 1964-65 | Hazelwood Senior High School | Teacher |
| 1970-71 | Hazelwood Senior High School | Teacher |
| 1972-74 | Hazelwood Senior High School | Master Teacher Differentiated Staffing |
| 1974-75 | Hazelwood East High School | Instructional Coordinator |
| 1976-79 | Hazelwood East High School | Teacher |

PROFESSIONAL PREPARATION

| <u>Dates</u> | <u>Institution and Location</u> | <u>Degree</u> |
|--------------|--|--------------------|
| 1960-1963 | Greenville College, Greenville, IL | English Biology |
| 1974 | Webster College, Webster Groves, MO | |
| 1975-76 | The Lindenwood Colleges, St. Charles, MO | M.A. |
| 1978 | Washington University, St. Louis, MO | |



425 N. Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60611
Telephone, Chicago (312) 321-6760
New York City (212) PL9-4811
Washington (202) 624-7730

5793

Allison - Obviously writes before W.H. scheduling but it gives you the info you want.

Darlene Price

Sponsored by Encyclopaedia Britannica Companies, The Council of Chief State School Officers, and Good Housekeeping Magazine

press release

12:00 Noon Tuesday, April 15, 1980

Contact: James E. Glynn
Anna M. Rosenberg Associates
(212) PL 9-4811
April 14-16 - Washington, D.C.
(202) 965-2300 or 624-5883

MISSOURI WOMAN NAMED TEACHER OF THE YEAR BY PRESIDENT CARTER AT WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON, D.C. . . . President Jimmy Carter, at a White House ceremony today, named Beverly J. Bimes, a senior high school English teacher at Hazelwood East High School, St. Louis, Missouri as the 1980 National Teacher of the Year.

Ms. Bimes who has been teaching for twelve years, believes that a good basic education should include the teaching of values. "Somehow we have got to turn out a person who is more responsible to society. It's true that children learn the ethics of behavior from their parents and other adults but teachers can lead these children to a higher level of thought about moral issues."

She was chosen from some 140,000 teachers in the annual awards program sponsored by the Encyclopaedia Britannica Companies, Council of Chief State School Officers, and Good Housekeeping magazine.

Ms. Bimes, mother of three children, is an avid jogger and is known to begin her day with a three mile run to her high school. Her husband, James, is a Social Studies consultant for the Hazelwood School system.

The Teacher of the Year program, now in its 29th year, focuses public attention on excellence in teaching.

President Carter also appointed Ms. Bimes to the Commission on Presidential Scholars which annually designates two high school seniors as Presidential Scholars from every state in the Union. A symbolic crystal apple with an engraved citation was presented to Ms. Bimes by President Carter.

The semi-finalists in the program, were Ms. Lucinda L. Hebbeler, a teacher of hearing impaired adolescents, Woodland Junior High School, East Meadow, New York; Richard A. Nelson, senior high school teacher, East High School, Denver, Colorado; and Mrs. Emma M. Stevens, a kindergarten teacher, Westside Center, Valdosta, Georgia.

The 1980 Teacher of the Year and semi-finalists will be featured in the May issue of Good Housekeeping magazine, the 1980 Britannica Book of the Year, and on several television programs.

THE NATIONAL TEACHER OF THE YEAR AWARD PROGRAM

In 1952 the United States Office of Education initiated the National Teacher of the Year Project in cooperation with the Council of Chief State School Officers to give public recognition to the nation's finest teachers. In 1963 the U. S. Office of Education officially withdrew from the project in keeping with the new office policy which prohibited joint sponsorship with professional organizations.

Since the beginning of the program, four magazines have participated as sponsors: McCall's Magazine from 1952 to 1960; Look Magazine from 1960 until its final publication in 1971; Ladies' Home Journal from 1971 to 1979 and Good Housekeeping beginning with the 1980 program.

In 1971 the Encyclopaedia Britannica Companies became a sponsor so the current sponsors are the Council, Encyclopaedia Britannica and Good Housekeeping magazine.

Each year, chief state school officers are invited to nominate a candidate from their state for the national program. Nominated teachers exhibit a sound professional education, successful teaching experience, skills in human relations, intellectual ability, emotional maturity, love of children and wide cultural interests. The states are free to find their candidates through any method of selection they choose. Many develop statewide committees; others work through local superintendents and some through state education associations. Each candidate becomes the State Teacher of the Year receiving recognition and honors within the state similar to those given to the National Teacher of the Year.

The Council appoints a selection committee to review data on the candidates, select the finalists and ultimately the National Teacher of the Year. The committee, which serves anonymously and without pay, represents professional educational organizations, lay groups and universities. About two-thirds are continuing members and the remainder are newly appointed each year.

The National Teacher of the Year is announced by the White House in the Spring. The announcement coincides with the publication of a major article in the sponsoring magazine.

In recent years the National Teacher has become more and more involved in speaking for education at various state, regional and national meetings thus focusing attention on all that is good in American public education.

CARTER ADMINISTRATION ACHIEVEMENTS IN EDUCATION*

INCREASES IN FEDERAL SPENDING DURING THE CARTER ADMINISTRATION

- ③ Compared to the last budget of the previous administration, President Carter has requested a 73% increase in Federal aid to education -- the greatest jump in those funds in American history.
- ③ In elementary and secondary education, this Administration's overall request is up 66% from the previous administration's last budget. Compared to the last budget of the previous administration, President Carter has requested:
 - a 55% increase for ESEA Title I
 - a 193% increase for the Handicapped Education State Grant Program
 - a 95% increase for Bilingual Education
 - a 124% increase for Indian Education
 - a 147% increase for the Womens Educational Equity Act
 - an increase for Teacher Centers from zero funding under the previous administration to \$14.3 million in the FY 1981 budget request.
- ③ In postsecondary education, this Administration's overall request for FY 1981 represents a hefty 111% increase over the level proposed by the previous administration in its last budget. Compared to the previous administration's last budget, we have:
 - More than doubled funding for the student financial aid programs
 - Increased funding for the "TRIO" student service programs by 127%.
- ③ These substantial increases are in marked contrast to the treatment education received during the previous two administrations, when education appropriations suffered first five presidential vetoes and later--impoundment.

*Reflects revised FY 1981 Carter Budget

PRESIDENT CARTER'S REVISED FY 1981 BUDGET REQUEST

- The President's revised FY 1981 budget request reflects particular sensitivity to the needs of special populations like Indians, other minorities, women, the educationally and economically disadvantaged, students with limited English-speaking ability, and adult learners.
- Correspondingly, the revised budget request for FY 1981 provides significant increases for many programs designed to enhance the quality of American education, including programs relating to areas as diverse as international education, research libraries, museums, basic skills improvement, and teacher centers.
- Our revised FY 1981 budget still includes \$900 million in new funding for the education component of a major Youth Education and Employment Initiative, which was announced by the President on January 10th.

LEGISLATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN EDUCATION

- Enactment of the Education Amendments of 1978. This legislation embodied nearly all of the Administration's proposals for improvements in the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, including:
 - Title I Concentration Grants. This provision authorizes \$400 million in new grants to school districts with exceptionally high concentrations of children from low-income families.
 - Basic Skills. Title II of ESEA provides for a new program to improve the achievement of children in basic skills. Also included was new Federal assistance to States for the development of improved tests to measure students' basic academic skills.
 - Other Title I Program Improvements. These included using multi-year application cycles to reduce paperwork and planning burdens, developing school-wide project authority, increasing parental and teacher involvement, and streamlining procedures to improve Title I services to students in private schools.
- Defeat of Tuition Tax Credit Legislation. The Administration vigorously opposed tuition tax credit bills, and -- with the help of the NEA--managed to defeat this legislation in the 95th Congress.

- Passage of the Middle Income Student Assistance Act (MISAA). The Middle Income Student Assistance Act expanded eligibility for need-based student financial aid to approximately one-third of the students enrolled in postsecondary education in order to help students from middle income families defray the rising costs of postsecondary education.
- Reauthorization Proposals for Postsecondary Education. President Carter submitted to the Congress in July of 1979 a major legislative package that builds on the gains made in student financial aid through MISAA and which strengthens and improves the institutional and student service programs authorized by the Higher Education Act of 1965. The centerpiece of the Administration's proposal is a major reform of the student loan programs. The proposal would for the first time ensure access to loans for all undergraduate and graduate students who need them. In addition, parents for the first time would be able to borrow their expected contribution to their children's education. Our proposals eliminate much of the paperwork and confusion that have plagued students, parents, and colleges by mandating a single application form -- processed at no fee to the student -- for all Federal need-based assistance. The Administration is currently working with the Congress to achieve a bill that meets important higher education needs at a reasonable cost to the taxpayer.
- Creation of a New Department of Education. Because of President Carter's leadership, the nation will be served by a new Department of Education. The Department combines roughly 150 existing Federal education programs into a cohesive, streamlined organization that will be more responsive to the needs of educators and students. The Department will make the flow of Federal dollars to school districts and institutions of higher education more efficient, thereby providing students and educators with more benefits per dollar of appropriation. The Department will give education a stronger voice at the Federal level, while at the same time prohibiting Federal control over education policies and decisions that have properly and traditionally been the responsibility of states, localities, and public and private institutions.

REDUCTION OF PAPERWORK

- The Carter Administration has eliminated 7.8 million hours of paperwork burden associated with data instruments and forms used by State departments of education and institutions of higher education.
 - We now require local educational agencies to submit plans to state education agencies once every three years instead of annually.

- State educational agencies now have to submit to the Federal government only one interim and one final report each year, where before they were required to report on a monthly or quarterly basis.
- This Administration has rewritten regulations in clear English and reduced the time required to issue final regulations.
 - Since we took office in January 1977, we have reduced the time required to produce new regulations by more than one-third.
 - Since September 1977 we have removed 498 pages of obsolete education regulations from the Code of Federal Regulations.

OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE IMPROVEMENTS IN EDUCATION

- We launched a major initiative to curb fraud, abuse and waste in Federal education programs. For example:
 - We saved many millions of dollars in questionable expenditures in the Title I program in FY 1979 through increased site visits and program reviews.
 - We have made substantial progress in clearing up the backlog of defaulted student loans in the Guaranteed Student Loan Program.

WAGE AND PRICE GUIDELINES

- Last year the NEA leadership brought their concerns about the President's voluntary pay and price guidelines to the attention of the White House. One of their concerns was the way the guidelines treated teacher step increases, which are based primarily on longevity. The Domestic Policy Staff, the President's Pay Advisory Committee, and the Council on Wage and Price Stability worked together to find a solution.

- Problem

Under the first year of the voluntary pay guidelines (October 1, 1978 - September 30, 1979), existing salary increment plans based on longevity were subject to the guidelines, while increments based on qualifications were exempt. Employers (in the case of teachers -- states and localities) were given the authority to decide which category (longevity or qualifications) applied to any given increment plan. Many teacher increment plans were placed in the longevity increase category. Consequently, many teachers had their scheduled step increases counted against the seven percent pay standard.

- Solution

Under the second year of the voluntary guidelines, which began on October 1, 1979, existing increment plans based on either qualifications or longevity are being exempted from the wage guidelines. Teachers will be able to get the maximum pay increase allowed under the guidelines plus their step increases and still be in compliance, if those step increases are given under a pre-existing increment pay plan and there is no change in the structure of the plan.

FUTURE DIRECTIONS: THE YOUTH EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT INITIATIVE

- ⊙ The Carter Administration has proposed a major initiative that will direct \$2 billion over the next two years into programs designed to alleviate youth unemployment through improved linkages between schools and the work place.

Update on the New Department of Education

April 8, 1980

• Background

On October 17, 1979, President Carter realized one of his major legislative objectives by signing into law a bill creating a new Cabinet-level Department of Education. The Department will combine over 150 existing Federal education programs into a cohesive, streamlined organization that will be more responsive to the needs of teachers and students. The Department will cut red tape and paperwork to make the flow of Federal dollars to school districts and postsecondary institutions more efficient -- thereby providing students and educators with more benefits per dollar of appropriation. The Department will ensure education a place in national decision-making, while at the same time prohibiting Federal control over education policies and decisions that have properly and traditionally been the responsibility of states, localities, and public and private institutions. Having won the legislative battle to create the Department, we have spent the last few months on the details of implementation.

• The First Secretary of Education

On October 30, 1979, President Carter nominated Judge Shirley Hufstedler from the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals to be the first Secretary of Education. The Senate confirmed this nomination on November 29th, and the new Secretary took her oath of office on December 6th.

• Time Line for Implementing the New Department

- The legislation establishing the Department specifies that the new organization must be fully implemented no later than 180 days after the Secretary takes office. This makes the official target date for implementation June 3, 1980.
- However, Secretary Hufstedler and her transition team have been moving on a faster track; the new Department will be officially established a month ahead of time -- on May 4, 1980.

• Personnel

- To date, the President has nominated individuals to twelve top-level positions:
 - Steven Minter, (formerly Associate Director of the Cleveland Foundation) to be Under Secretary

- Michael Bakalis (formerly Superintendent for Public Instruction in Illinois) to be Deputy Under Secretary (for intergovernmental affairs)
- Margaret McKenna (formerly Deputy Counsel at the White House) to be Deputy Under Secretary (for interagency affairs)
- John Gabusi (formerly an Assistant Director in the Community Services Administration) to be Assistant Secretary for Management
- C. William Fischer (formerly a Deputy Assistant Secretary in the Department of Energy) to be Assistant Secretary for Planning and Budget
- Betsy Levin (currently a Duke University law professor) to be General Counsel
- Liz Carpenter (former press secretary to Lady Bird Johnson) to be Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs
- Thomas Minter (currently Deputy Commissioner for Elementary and Secondary Education in the U.S. Office of Education) to be Assistant Secretary for Elementary and Secondary Education
- Albert Bowker (formerly Chancellor of the University of California at Berkeley) to be Assistant Secretary for Postsecondary Education
- James Rutherford (currently Assistant Director for Science Education at the National Science Foundation) to be Assistant Secretary for Educational Research and Improvement
- Marshall Smith (formerly Assistant Commissioner for Policy Studies at the U.S. Office of Education) to be Special Assistant for Policy
- Hosue Gonzales (formerly Director of the Bilingual Education Program in the U.S. Office of Education) to be Director of the Office of Bilingual Education and Minority Language Affairs.

The Senate held confirmation hearings on Carpenter, Gabusi, and Fischer; and they were sworn in on March 14th. The Senate has also held confirmation hearings on Levin.

- Nominations for the positions of Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, and the Assistant Secretaries to head the remaining programmatic areas (e.g., Vocational and Adult Education, Special Education and Rehabilitative Services) are expected very soon.
- The President nominated and the Senate confirmed William Smith (former Director of the Teacher Corps) as the last Commissioner of Education. Commissioner Smith will oversee the day-to-day operations of education programs until the new Departmental becomes fully operational -- thus freeing Secretary Hufstedler for implementation tasks and broad policy formulation.

• Organization and Structure

- 14 task forces charged with developing options for arranging programs within the new Department have submitted their reports to the Secretary. She is making final decisions on program placement this week.
- Also winding to a close is the work of a dozen task forces overseeing technical issues such as hiring, space, and budget. These task forces and their functions have been subsumed under the appropriate Assistant Secretaries.

• Consultation and Outreach

- All phases of implementation are benefiting from wide consultation with the education community and the Congress
- The Secretary widely solicited nominations to the Department's statutorily mandated Intergovernmental Advisory Council on Education. The council will be composed of 6 elected state and local officials, 5 elementary and secondary representatives, 5 postsecondary education representatives, and 4 members of the general public, including students and their parents. The Secretary is currently sorting through the thousands of nominations that were received by the January 21st filing deadline.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

For Filing

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 9, 1980

1 pm
4/19/80

MR. PRESIDENT:

HAMILTON HAS ASKED ME TO
ARRANGE AN APPOINTMENT FOR DNC
CHAIRMAN JOHN WHITE ON MONDAY.

APPROVE DISAPPROVE

PHIL

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

4/15/80

Rich Henderson

NOTE FOR ~~SUSAN CLOUGH~~

FROM: JOE ONEK *jo*

The attached letter was never delivered at Colorado Springs. I am returning it to you for your files.

Attachment

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 11, 1980

To Robert Kane

I appreciate your letter of today's date and the proposed action of the Administrative Committee.

As you know, I am fully committed to the support of the Olympic movement and the United States Olympic Committee, and I am sure this is equally true of Congress. I am in agreement with the program you propose. In the event that the House of Delegates adopts a resolution substantially as presented by the Administrative Committee and as a result no United States team takes part in the 1980 Olympics in Moscow, I would intend to do the following:

1. I would assist in recovering the substantial financial losses sustained by the United States Olympic Committee because of the uncertainty surrounding recent events. I would accept an invitation to become an Honorary Chairman of the Committee's fund-drive, and my staff and I would lend appropriate support to the success of this effort.
2. In accordance with the amounts and terms outlined to you by Lloyd Cutler, I would request that the Congress appropriate additional matching funds to help defray the costs of our Amateur Sports Program.

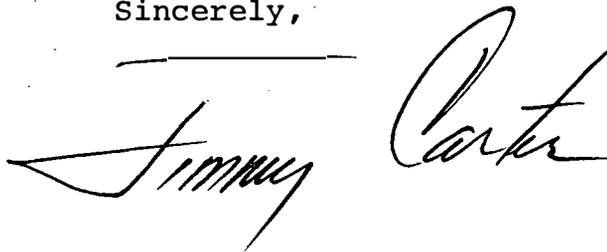
3. The Vice President, Rosalynn or I will be pleased to attend some of the Olympic trials. When the team members are selected they will be invited to Washington for an appropriate ceremony in honor of their selection and in recognition of the sacrifice they will be making for their country.

4. I fully support all efforts to provide post-Olympics world-class competitive opportunities for our athletes, and we will cooperate with the Committee and the National Governing Bodies in all appropriate efforts to provide such opportunities.

I appreciate the cooperation and the patriotism of the leadership of the United States Olympic Committee in response to the critical situation we face. As you know, the Government's proper role is to provide appropriate support as requested, and, except when the most grave matters of national security are concerned, to leave the direction of amateur sports to the capable private organizations now responsible for these activities.

I look forward to hearing the results of your deliberations.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Jimmy Carter". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the word "Sincerely,". The name "Jimmy" is written in a larger, more prominent script than "Carter".

Mr. Robert Kane
President
United States Olympic Committee
Colorado Springs, Colorado

8:00 AM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

CONGRESSIONAL LEADERSHIP BREAKFAST

Wednesday, April 16, 1980

8:00 a.m.

Family Dining Room

From: Frank Moore

I. PRESS PLAN

White House Photographer.

II. PARTICIPANTS

See attached list.

III. INTRODUCTION

This Leadership Breakfast will afford you an opportunity to take the offensive on issues that Members will have heard about while in their districts over the recess. For this reason I have included information on Administration initiatives for farmers and the housing industry. Charlie Schultze will attend the breakfast to give a short synopsis of the economic outlook and to take questions. It is important that you demonstrate your concern for these groups and let the Leadership know you are on top of the situation.

IV. AGENDA

A. ENERGY

- o Given the uncertainty of the international situation, particularly in the Middle East, it is a matter of concern to me that we have no clear idea when the two remaining energy conferences will complete their work. I am aware that some progress has been made, but we need to put our energy affairs in order as soon as possible. The U.S. must be able to deal from a position of strength in the coming weeks.
- o Accordingly, I would like you (Majority Leader Byrd, the Speaker, and Majority Leader Wright) to find out from the leadership of both conferences when they anticipate reporting conference reports on the Energy

Mobilization Board and the synthetic fuels legislation. I would also like some rough estimate from you about the timing for floor action and when I might expect both bills on my desk for signature. If I could have this information by the end of the week, I would be in a better position to assess the political and psychological components of any decisions I might have to make on Iran, Afghanistan or the autonomy talks.

- o The EMB conference is close to agreement. The House conferees have made an offer that represents a substantial softening of their position on the use of the Board's power to override federal substantive laws. I am informed that Senator Johnston believes agreement is near. Quick action seems possible.
- o On the synthetic fuels legislation, the conferees are close to agreement on the solar and conservation titles of the bill. Moreover, the staff has eliminated many areas of disagreement in the remaining titles dealing with gasohol. Nevertheless, it appears that much work remains to be done. The conference could well benefit from the establishment of a firm agenda similar to the one I have asked from you by the end of the week.

B. REGISTRATION

As you requested, I met with Chairman Whitten this morning. I understand that Whitten has agreed to mark up the selective service appropriation on Thursday and to take the bill to the House floor next week. As you recall, he made a similar promise before the recess but then turned around and cancelled the markup the morning it was to occur.

For this reason, and because we cannot afford any further delay, we recommend that you make it clear to the House leadership that your patience has been exhausted and that the bill must be passed next week.

In doing so, you should indicate an awareness of the assistance that the Speaker and particularly Jim Wright have provided. You should also remind Senator Byrd of the need for prompt action by the Senate once the bill gets there. Byrd, too, has been very helpful to date. However, it will take a good deal of additional work on his part to get the bill through the Senate in time to commence registration this spring.

This is at least the third time you have had to mention registration to the Leadership. It would not hurt to let them know your true feelings about the delay.

C. MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS

The House has scheduled consideration of the MDB conference for Thursday. At this time, the report is in jeopardy. Congressman Henry Reuss has written to you saying that the legislation will not pass without your assistance. Before the recess Jim Wright provided significant leadership by organizing a core group of Members to speak out on the floor. Wright needs to be reenergized, because Reuss does not seem to want to take responsibility. You should begin by thanking Wright for all the work he has done for us on the bill. His leadership can make the difference between success and failure on a very critical issue.

- o Passage of this legislation is extremely important to our national interests. The Inter-American Development Bank, the Asian Development Fund, and the African Development Fund are an essential element of our foreign policy toward Third World countries.
- o Loans to countries in southeast and central Asia and to the poorest African countries have been halted. The countries of Central America and the Caribbean are also being hurt by the cessation of IDB lending; these countries have small economies, and they are particularly dependent on the Bank for external assistance to support economic progress and political stability.
- o Passage of the conference bill is clearly in the economic self-interest of the U.S. The multilateral development banks lend \$50 for every \$1 paid in by the U.S. Many of the projects result in procurement of U.S. goods and services. Our participation in MDB's has had a positive impact on the U.S. current balance of payments account of over \$11 billion, and Treasury projects that banks' activities contribute \$3 to our GNP for each dollar we pay in.

D. BUDGET

You should try to pull Majority Leader Byrd aside for a few minutes before or after the breakfast and ask him what progress is being made on pulling together a leadership amendment to the Budget Resolution.

At the breakfast, you should ask the House and Senate leadership to describe the budget situation/prospects in each House. When this has been done you should make the following points:

- o I know how difficult it is to remain unshaken by the numerous pressures exerted on you by various interest groups. It is particularly arduous in an election year. Nevertheless, I will need your help on the tough votes.

- o We will need to pay particular attention to those groups that have been hardest hit.
- o Just last month in a true and historic spirit of cooperation, the legislative and executive branches met and forged agreements on a balanced budget.
- o I am willing to take more than my share of the political heat, but I reiterate that I will need your help. The willingness of the Congress to stand firm will make or break our goal of a balanced budget.

E. FARM ECONOMY

- o I am aware of the problems our farmers are facing at this time and of the pressure they are bringing to bear on you and other Members.
- o Farm credit is extremely tight, particularly in the upper Mid-West. Despite this, credit is generally available, and most farmers have made credit arrangements for Spring planting.
- o Grain and livestock prices have been depressed in recent weeks, partly due to supply/demand imbalances (soybeans and livestock) and partly due to an erosion in market confidence (wheat and feed grains).
- o Net farm income, having increased 76 percent between 1976 and 1979, is expected to decline in 1980 as increased costs (led by a 40 percent increase in fuel costs) outpace slightly higher product prices.
- o Although this situation is of major personal concern, it is quite manageable. There is no cause for panic. Inflammatory rhetoric and exaggeration can only make matters worse. The most immediate need is for strength and confidence in the commodity markets. We have taken or soon will take several actions that will significantly help in this regard.
 - o We have just finished purchasing over 4 million metric tons (mmt) of wheat, the full amount of wheat that was suspended from shipment to the Soviet Union.
 - o We have purchased 1.5 mmt of corn and will likely purchase more in the days ahead.
 - o Through the adoption of increased incentives in the farmer-owned grain reserve, we have attracted an additional 5 mmt of corn into the reserve.

- o Later this week, the farmer-owned grain reserve will be opened to farmers who did not participate in the 1979 set-aside program. This too will bring more grain in the reserve, probably 5 to 10 mmt more.

- o We have aggressively promoted agricultural exports with the result that our estimate of grain exports for the year is up to 12 mmt from the level we expected on January 4. We will set new export records this year, as well.

In addition,

- o The Economic Emergency Loan program has been extended and an additional \$2 billion of loan funds made available.

- o I have approved legislation increasing target prices--to \$2.35 for corn and \$3.63 for wheat.

- o We have enacted new regulations that permit non-member banks to borrow for seasonal needs from the Federal Reserve discount window. And, the Chairman of the Federal Reserve is asking member banks to give special emphasis to the needs of farmers and small businesses.

We are beginning to see results from these actions. Corn and cattle prices should strengthen in the weeks ahead. Corn prices will be moved higher by the USDA purchase program and by strong export demand. Cattle prices will recover quickly in response to the recent decreases in the number of cattle placed in feed lots.

Wheat prices will depend on the U.S. crop conditions and on the world outlook. At present, conditions are generally favorable to a good crop.

F. AID TO HOUSING INDUSTRY

The EPG has agreed to recommend Administration approval of a Senate proposal to aid the housing industry. The proposal, drafted by a Williams-Cranston housing task force, would expand the Section 235 housing program to make it accessible to middle-income buyers. Administration approval would be contingent on the ability of Congress to find the \$75 million in FY 81 outlays for the program within existing budget limits.

Senator Cranston is likely to bring the matter up. He sees this as a way to avert a vote on the much more expensive Brooke-Cranston provision--an event that would be embarrassing to him and others.

CONGRESSIONAL LEADERSHIP BREAKFAST

Wednesday, April 16, 1980

PARTICIPANTS

The President
The Vice President

Senator Robert C. Byrd
Senator Alan Cranston
Senator Daniel Inouye
Senator Warren Magnuson
Senator Edmund Muskie

Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr.
Congressman Jim Wright
Congressman Thomas Foley
Congressman John Brademas
Congressman Daniel Rostenkowski
Congressman Robert Giaimo

Charlie Schultze
Stu Eizenstat
Zbig Brzezinski
Jim McIntyre
Al McDonald
Bill Smith
Bill Cable
Dan Tate
Bob Thomson

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 15, 1980

*Relayed
to Vance
J*

MR. PRESIDENT:

Fred Gregg received a call yesterday from Ambassador Dennis who is now in London. He is concerned about his wife who was visiting relatives in Liberia during the coup. He asked that our government appeal to the new Liberian Government for mercy and compassion. I talked with NSC and they are following up on this request and specifically Dennis' wife.

PHIL

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

16 Apr 80

Al McDonald

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

Rick Hutcheson

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

good!
J

April 16, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM : AL MCDONALD *AM*
SUBJECT: Economic Note

Chase Manhattan is expected to cut its prime rate today from 20 percent to 19-3/4 percent as a first move in the downward direction for this major indicator. This follows a strong opening market this morning with bond prices up as much as 3 points and the stock market up 7 points as of 10:15 a.m. as well.

Henry Kaufman of Saloman Brothers will be issuing a revised economic forecast indicating:

1. Monetary policy is beginning to work;
2. Recession inevitable now;
3. Prime rate should drop to at least 15 percent later this year;
4. Long term bonds should drop to 10-11 percent before year end.

In essence, although I am sure he will not say it, it means your program is working.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Handson has

BSK

NAME Sam Church

1266

TITLE President
United Mine Workers of America

Call ASAP (if possible
prior to 6:00 p.m.)
Requested by Landon Butler

CITY/STATE Washington, D.C.

Date of Request 4/14/80

Phone Number--Home (703) 321-7735

Work (202) 638-0530

Other (202) 638-2515

INFORMATION (Continued on back if necessary)

United Mine Workers of America endorsed the Carter/Mondale ticket this afternoon at 4:00 p.m.--Sam Church, UMWA President, will make the announcement at a 6:00 p.m. press conference.

Sam had to work very hard to get the endorsement--the final vote was 13 to 6 (a 2/3 majority is required).

(Over)

NOTES: (Date of Call 4-16) *Can come into
Pittsburgh Sun & Mon.
Wants Landon to work it out*

The UMWA endorsement will be important in Pennsylvania, where they have 75,000 members. You should simply thank Sam for the UMWA endorsement and urge their all out support in Pennsylvania.

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for Preservation Purposes**

CQ

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY
Weekly Report

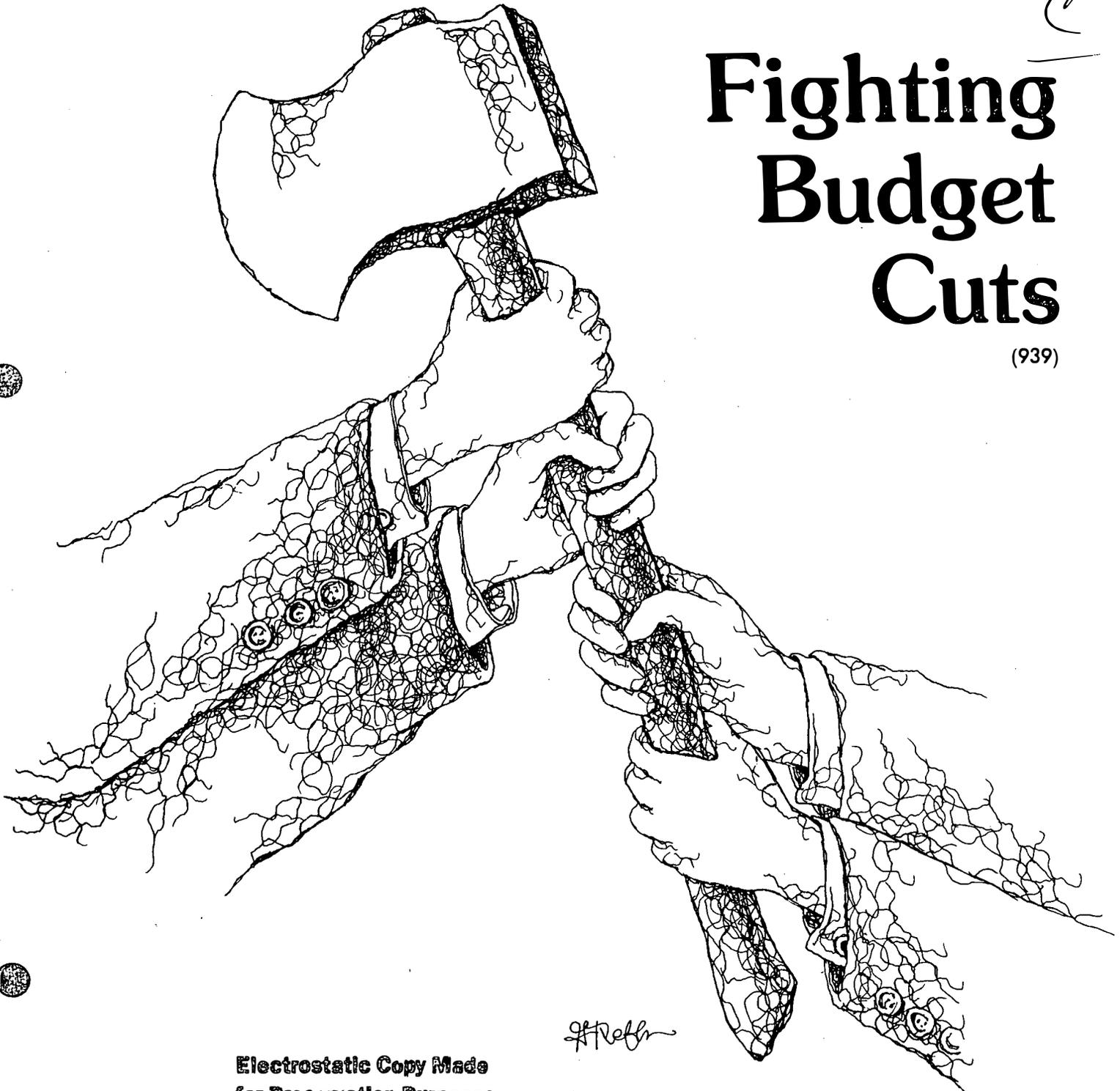
Vol. 38, No. 15

• Pages 937-1000

• April 12, 1980

**Fighting
Budget
Cuts**

(939)



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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

16 Apr 80

Jack Watson
Arnie Miller

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

Rick Hutcheson

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 15, 1980

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JACK WATSON *Jack*
ARNIE MILLER *AM*

SUBJECT: Director of the Community Services Administration

There are two strong candidates for the position of Director of the Community Services Administration, Richard Rios and Charles Bannerman. We have made extensive reference checks on each and have asked several members of the senior staff to interview them. Both are very capable and would bring different strengths to CSA and to the Administration.

Summaries of their resumes are attached.

Richard Rios is the Director of the California State Office of Economic Opportunity. Prior to that he was Director of a community action agency, Economic and Social Opportunities, Inc., in San Jose.

There has never been a Director of CSA with experience as a director of a community action program. The appointment would bring credibility with the 800 CAP agencies around the country as well as with the state economic opportunity offices.

Mr. Rios brings a significant constituency base with him, as a Chicano, as a Californian and as a CAP director. His strengths are in the management and operational areas. He has a reputation for tough management ability, empathy for the poor and innovation in program design and operation. His experience includes work with urban and rural programs; with economic development, training and traditional service delivery programs; with Black, white, Hispanic, American Indian and Asian groups. He seems to have worked well with and gained respect in all of these areas.

Rios has not been particularly active on the national level. While we are confident of his ability to operate on this level, he will require a longer orientation period than Bannerman will to establish working relationships here and around the country and to learn the federal system.

Charles Bannerman is originally from New York but has lived in Greenville, Mississippi, for fourteen years. He is the Executive Director of Mississippi Action for Community Education. He is also Chairman of the Boards of the Delta Foundation and Delta Development and Management Company.

Bannerman's experience with economic development would be a real asset. He would also be seen by community action agency directors as coming from the ranks, though his ties to that network are not as strong.

His experience is more rural and small town oriented than urban and more specialized in the economic development field than in the broader program services of community action agencies. CSA plays an important role with rural economic development and community action but the agency's programs are primarily aimed at urban areas.

Mr. Bannerman's work has been primarily with rural blacks. His work with other ethnic and racial groups seems to be very limited.

His involvement with organizations such as The Ford Foundation and the National Rural Center, make him more of a national personality. He may, therefore, have an easier adjustment to operating on the Federal level.

The position of Director has been held by an Hispanic since CSA was created. Prior to that the position of Director of OEO was traditionally held by a white male though one Hispanic was appointed to that position by President Nixon.

While there is some reluctance in the Hispanic community to have the position "earmarked" for them, Hispanic leaders do not want to give up the highest ranking position held by an Hispanic. With the departure of Grace Olivarez, not a single agency or Department in the Carter Administration is headed by an Hispanic.

Louis Martin and Bill Spring of Stu's staff believe that Mr. Bannerman is the stronger candidate. John White of OMB believes the two candidates to be equally qualified. Ed Torres joins us in recommending the appointment of Mr. Rios because of the need for an Hispanic in such a leadership position in the Administration and because he is personally and professionally extremely well-qualified for the job.

RECOMMENDATION:

We recommend that you nominate Mr. Richard Rios to be Director of the Community Services Administration.

✓ approve

_____ disapprove ✓

RICHARD J. RIOS

HOME: 4580 French Creek Road
Shingle Springs, California

AGE: 39

EDUCATION:

1965 - 1968 San Jose State College
Bachelor of Arts Degree

1962 - 1965 Foothill College, Los Altos Hills
Associate of Arts Degree

EMPLOYMENT:

February 1978 -
Present Director, California State Office
of Economic Opportunity

November 1971 -
February 1978 Executive Director, Economic and
Social Opportunities, Inc.

1968 - 1971 Director, Multi Cultural and
Educational Opportunity Programs
and Services

1966 - 1968 Group Counselor Santa Clara County
Juvenile Probation Department

OTHER ACTIVITIES:

Secretary to California Census Project Advisory
Council

Chairman, National State Economic Opportunity Office
Directors, Economic Opportunities Committee

Member, National Hispanic Caucus

Member, National Chicano Caucus

President, California - Nevada Community Action
Executive Directors Association

CHARLES D. BANNERMAN

HOME: 525 Cherry Street
Greenville, Mississippi

AGE: 39

EDUCATION:

1965 - Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio
Bachelor of Arts Political Science
and History

EMPLOYMENT:

1972 - Present Executive Director, Mississippi
Action for Community Education

1969 - Present Chairman, Board of Directors,
Delta Foundation President, Delta
Management and Development Company

1968 - Associate Director, Mississippi
Action for Community Education

1966 - 1967 Director of Technical Assistance,
Citizens Comrade Against Poverty

OTHER ACTIVITIES:

Co-Chairman, National Rural Center

Board of Directors, Southern Cooperative Development
Fund

President, Delta Real Estate Development

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

16 Apr 80

Jack Watson
Arnie Miller

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

Rick Hutcheson

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 15, 1980

C

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

Jack Watson
Arnie Miller



SUBJECT:

Assistant Secretary for Vocational and
Adult Education, Department of Education

We join Secretary Hufstedler in recommending that you select Dan Taylor as Assistant Secretary for Vocational and Adult Education.

Taylor, 47, served for seven years, 1970 - 1978, as the West Virginia State Superintendent of Schools where he directed a major effort to improve that State's vocational education programs. In 1978 Taylor was President of the National Council of Chief State School Officers. He is currently a senior lecturer at the Harvard Graduate School of Education.

He was Superintendent of the Wood County, West Virginia school system from 1966 - 1970 and its Assistant Superintendent from 1965 - 1966. Taylor taught high school social studies in Iowa and Pennsylvania before he moved to West Virginia. He holds a B.A. from Iowa and an M.A. and Ed.D. from West Virginia University.

Governor Rockefeller and Senators Byrd and Randolph endorse Taylor for this position.

RECOMMENDATION

We and Shirley Hufstedler recommend that you nominate Dan Taylor as Assistant Secretary for Vocational and Adult Education. Stu and Frank Moore concur.

approve

disapprove

RESUME

DANIEL B. TAYLOR

PERMANENT ADDRESS: 62 Abney Circle, North
Charleston, West Virginia 25314

PRESENT ADDRESS: 5 Fairfield Drive,
Lexington, Massachusetts 02173
Phone (617) 862-3665 (Res) (617) 495-3492 (Bus)

PERSONAL: Date of Birth - October 2, 1933
Place - Connellsville, Pennsylvania
Marital Status - Married to the former
Rosemary Snyder
Children - Three, Eric (21), Melanie (17),
Michelle (12)

EDUCATION: Connellsville High School 1951
Bowling Green State University 1951-52
University of Iowa, B.A. Poli. Sci. and Educ. 1957
West Virginia University, M.A. Guid. and
Counseling 1962
West Virginia University, Ed.D. Educ. Admin. 1965
Harvard Graduate School of Education,
Summer Session 1964

ACADEMIC HONORS: H.C. Frick Scholarship winner
Phi Delta Kappa - Honorary Education Fraternity
West Virginia Institute of Technology -
Hon. Dr. of Ltrs.

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCES:

July 1, 1979 - Present
Senior Lecturer, Harvard Graduate School of
Education, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

July 1, 1970 - July 1, 1979
State Superintendent of Schools, State of West
Virginia.
Major duties and responsibilities were as follows:

Resume - Daniel B. Taylor
(page 2)

Chief Executive Officer of the State Board of Education. Advised the Governor and the State Legislature concerning all aspects of elementary, secondary, vocational, technical, adult, and teacher education. Exercised over-all supervisory responsibility as required by law for all school systems in the state. Carried out financial responsibility for more than \$500,000,000 annually in public school expenditures. Supervised school construction program totaling more than \$500,000,000. Exercised program approval for all teacher education activities in all institutions of higher education, public and private, in the state. Supervised the day-to-day activities of the West Virginia Department of Education including the State Schools for the Deaf and the Blind. Served on the following major Boards and Commissions:

- (1) West Virginia Board of Regents
- (2) West Virginia Board of Public Works
- (3) West Virginia Broadcasting Authority
- (4) West Virginia Teachers Retirement Board
- (5) West Virginia Commission on Aging
- (6) West Virginia Commission on Mental Retardation

1966-1970

Superintendent of Schools, Wood County, West Virginia. Exercised the usual duties and responsibilities of a local superintendent in a school system enrolling approximately 20,000 students in grades 1 - 12.

1965-1966

Assistant Superintendent of Schools, Wood County, West Virginia. Served as Assistant Superintendent in charge of instruction.

1964-1965

Administrative Assistant to the Superintendent of Schools, Plainfield, New Jersey. Served as personnel officer in school system enrolling approximately 9,000 students in an urban setting.

1963-1964

Full-time graduate student at West Virginia University; held graduate research assistantship.

1958-1963

High School teacher of social studies (history, Am. Govt.) in Connellsville, Pennsylvania.

1957-1958

Junior high school teacher of social studies (civics, Am. Hist., geography) in Iowa City, Iowa.

OTHER WORK EXPERIENCES:

In addition to the above professional positions, the following other jobs have been performed:

- (1) Laborer, U.S. Steel Corporation 1952
- (2) Laborer, Anchor Hocking Glass Corporation 1952
- (3) Custodian, Connellsville Schools 1951
- (4) Recreation supervisor, Connellsville (summers 1958-63)

MILITARY SERVICE:

Served in the United States Army during the Korean Conflict from 1954 until 1956. Specialist 3rd, Personnel Specialist.

PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES AND MEMBERSHIPS:

President, Connellsville Education Association 1962
President, West Virginia Association of School Administrators 1970
President, Council of Chief State School Officers 1978
Member in numerous educational organizations

CIVIC ACTIVITIES AND MEMBERSHIPS:

Parkersburg Rotary Club
United Way of Kanawha Valley (Board of Directors)
Mid-Ohio Valley Red Cross (Board of Directors)
Charleston YMCA (Board of Directors)
Member Mayors Advisory Council

RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES AND INTERESTS:

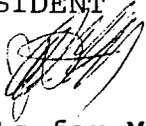
Reading, gardening, skiing, cycling, golfing, and running

3:30 pm

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 16, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: LOUIS MARTIN 

SUBJECT: Talking Points for Meeting with Leon Sullivan,
The Oval Office, Wednesday, April 16, 1980

Attached is a description of a youth employment program that Mr. Sullivan wants to implement with government support. I recommend that the President express his commitment to alleviating youth unemployment but not respond directly to Mr. Sullivan's proposal.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AND LEGISLATIVE RELATIONS SERVICE, INC.

777 14th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005
(202) 638-2322

April 16, 1980

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Louis Martin

FROM: Dr. Maurice A. Dawkins 

SUBJECT: Reverend Leon Sullivan and The President

I. Background

- A. The President met with Reverend Leon Sullivan last June (see attachment) with reference to a "war on youth unemployment" and it was agreed that the Sullivan efforts were in line with the President's objectives and the President asked that the Secretary of the Cabinet be contacted by Mr. Martin to assure an opportunity for Dr. Sullivan to enlist the support of the appropriate resources in the government.
- B. Meetings were held with the Secretary of Labor, Ray Marshall, and the Deputy Director of Office of Personnel Management, Jules Sugarman, and a plan for the Labor Department to spearhead inter-agency effort that would serve as a demonstration of "what the Federal Government can do" and a motivation to business and industry in the private sector.
 1. The plan would be for the federal agencies to be responsible for 25,000 permanent jobs for disadvantaged youth in the federal service.
 2. Reverend Sullivan would enlist the support of a 1,000 businessmen and women in each of 10 regions to mobilize 75,000 jobs for disadvantaged youth in the private sector as a beginning of his over all drive to training and place 1 million disadvantaged youth in jobs.
 3. The picture of the President and Reverend Sullivan symbolizing the public/private partnership with private industry and business creating a 100,000 jobs for youth to be portrayed through national media and all communications outlets to show the sincerity of purpose of the Administration with regard to the implementation of the President's Youth Initiative in spite of the current anti-inflation and budget balancing imperatives.

To Mr. Martin

- C. Pennsylvania is a reality that cannot be denied in the short range picture just as a 150 OIC related communities in 47 states is a long range fact of life.
1. Dr. Sullivan has been a prominent minister and leader in the State of Pennsylvania in the City of Philadelphia for 30 years.
 2. Dr. Sullivan has members of his OIC State Council and clergy supporters in more than 300 congregations across the State.
 3. The leadership of the clergy in the State of Pennsylvania especially the Pennsylvania State Baptist Convention, has been guided by the Reverend Franklin Henley past president and the Reverend William Shaw current president along with the Reverend Elmer Williams Vice President which involves Harrisburg, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.
 4. More than 100 Black clergy have been identified by Reverend Henley including 35 in the City of Harrisburg who are supporting President Carter as individual citizens although Reverend Sullivan traditionally has not endorsed candidates for election to public office. In addition Reverend William Gray, Congressman from Philadelphia, has enlisted the support of many Clergy and Reverend Gray himself is a member of the Philadelphia OIC Board, symbolizing the kind of broad influence that Reverend Sullivan has throughout the State.
 5. Reverend Sullivan personal policy has been to register as an independent and concentrate on a single issue jobs and training for the poor, the disadvantaged, the unemployed and the under employed. This has led him to endorse for election only three persons in 30 years. However, he has always "told the truth" about any help that was given to the cause of OIC and the continuing fight against poverty, unemployment, racial injustice, and inequality.

II. Action Indicated

- A. The President's approval and support for the plan recommended by Secretary Ray Marshall and Office of Personnel and Management Director, Allen Campbell is needed.

Page 3

April 16, 1980
Memorandum

To Mr. Martin

1. This will involve follow-up with an inter-agency meeting and possibly an Executive Order orchestrated by Jack Watson and his staff.
 2. This will involve appropriate Public Relations to let the nation know that the President's initiatives in concentration on America's youth as America's future is being implemented now by executive action to set the example for legislative action and private sector participation.
- B. Appropriate press releases and press relations with an announcement by Reverend Sullivan to his constituencies of the "good works" of the President in the midst of these dark times as providing a light of hope.
1. Dr. Sullivan's traditional position of telling the story of the help that has been given to the cause to which he has devoted his life to be clearly understood by all who hear him.
 2. Dr. Sullivan's position of not getting involved in partisan politics and political endorsement in the usual manner would be maintained.

MAD:mb

3:30 PM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 16, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: LOUIS MARTIN *LM*

SUBJECT: Meeting with Reverend Leon Sullivan, Chairman of the Board, Opportunities Industrialization Centers of America, Inc. Oval Office, Wednesday, April 16, 1980, 3:30 P.M.

I. PURPOSE

This is a courtesy visit with a supporter who, along with members of his organization, has been very helpful to us in Pennsylvania.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS AND PRESS

A. Background: Reverend Leon Sullivan was born in Charleston, West Virginia in 1922. He has a M.A. in religion from Columbia and a D.D. from Union Theological Seminary. He is a Baptist minister in Philadelphia where fifteen years ago he led a ministers boycott of businesses to secure employment opportunities for Blacks. He was successful in getting the jobs but found it was difficult to fill the jobs with persons with appropriate skills. This led him to organize what has become a national training and job placement organization, the Opportunities Industrialization Centers of America, Inc. OIC has branch operations in 150 cities in 48 states.

B. Participants: Reverend Leon Sullivan

White House Staff: Louis Martin

C. Press: White House Photographer

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 16, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE STAFF SECRETARY

FROM:

JANE *Jane* MARTLEY

SUBJECT:

Names to be Recognized by the
President at the Fair Housing
Meeting

Chairman Peter Rodino will not be attending
the Fair Housing Meeting today at 2:00. He
should though be recognized for his efforts
as Chairman of the Committee.

[Salutations will be updated
no later than 11 AM on Wed
by Jane Hartley x2576.]

Bob Rackleff
Draft A-1; 4/14/80
Scheduled Delivery:
Wed, April 16, 3 PM

Talking Points for Fair Housing Bill Meeting

1. LET ME BEGIN BY RECOGNIZING OUR 101ST SENATOR,
CLARENCE MITCHELL, FOR HIS WORK ON THIS BILL, AND FOR A
LIFETIME DEVOTED TO JUSTICE IN AMERICA. I WANT TO THANK
CHAIRMAN PETE RODINO AND CONGRESSMEN DON EDWARDS AND TOM
RAILSBACK FOR THEIR BIPARTISAN EFFORT IN THE HOUSE JUDICIARY
COMMITTEE. LET ME ALSO THANK THE MANY OTHERS IN THIS ROOM
FOR YOUR EFFORTS TO ENACT THE FAIR HOUSING AMENDMENTS OF
1980.

2. YOU ARE ALREADY FAMILIAR WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THIS
LEGISLATION AND HAVE BEEN BROUGHT UP TO DATE ON ITS PROGRESS
THROUGH CONGRESS. I JUST WANT TO MAKE A FEW ADDITIONAL POINTS
BRIEFLY.

3. WHEN I TOOK OFFICE 3 YEARS AGO, I SET CIVIL RIGHTS
ENFORCEMENT AND LEGISLATION AS ONE OF MY HIGHEST PRIORITIES.
I WANTED TO BUILD ON THE PROGRESS MADE DURING THE 1960's.
ONE OF THE CLEAREST NEEDS FOR PROGRESS HAS BEEN IN OUR FAIR
HOUSING LAW. FRIDAY WAS THE 12TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SIGNING
OF AN ACT THAT MADE HOUSING DISCRIMINATION ILLEGAL. YET A
KEY OMISSION IN ENFORCEMENT POWERS HAS DEPRIVED US OF THE
NECESSARY TOOLS TO ELIMINATE HOUSING DISCRIMINATION. SINCE
THEN, MANY OF YOU HAVE WORKED CONTINUOUSLY TO GET STRONG
ENFORCEMENT BACK INTO THE LAW.

TALKING POINTS

4. THAT GOAL IS FINALLY WITHIN REACH. WE FACE DETERMINED OPPOSITION FROM POWERFUL INTERESTS, BUT WE HAVE FASHIONED A BILL THAT REBUTS THEIR CRITICISMS. WE ARE MAKING ENFORCEMENT AN ADMINISTRATIVE MATTER, AS IT SHOULD BE, WHILE PROTECTING FUTURE RESPONDENTS FROM ARBITRARY RULINGS. WE HAVE REACHED A GOOD COMPROMISE, AND CHANCES FOR FINAL PASSAGE THIS YEAR ARE GOOD.

5. LET ME PUT THIS ACCOMPLISHMENT INTO CONTEXT. IT IS ONLY ONE OF MANY SOLID ADVANCES WE HAVE MADE IN THE PAST 3 YEARS OF WORKING TOGETHER. FOR THE FIRST TIME EVER, MINORITIES AND WOMEN ARE WELL-ESTABLISHED IN JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE POSITIONS. THE PEOPLE ENFORCING CIVIL RIGHTS LAWS TODAY ARE THE MEN AND WOMEN WHO STRUGGLED TO HAVE THEM ENACTED. WE EXPANDED AFFIRMATIVE ACTION PROGRAMS AND MINORITY BUSINESS AID. WE EXTENDED THE DEADLINE FOR RATIFICATION OF THE E.R.A. AND WE SECURED CONGRESSIONAL PASSAGE OF THE D.C. VOTING RIGHTS AMENDMENT. THESE 3 YEARS HAVE BEEN A PERIOD OF CONSOLIDATION OF PAST GAINS, AND OF NEW PROGRESS AS WELL.

6. THE MOST OBVIOUS MISSING ELEMENT IS A TOUGH FAIR HOUSING LAW, AND THAT IS WHY WE ARE HERE TODAY. THIS IS A DAY FOR REDEDICATION FOR THOSE OF US WHO HAVE SPENT SO MANY YEARS WORKING TO EXPAND CIVIL RIGHTS IN AMERICA. THE CIVIL RIGHTS TASKS FOR THE 1980's ARE NO LESS IMPORTANT. I WANT US TO JOIN TOGETHER AGAIN FOR THAT CAUSE.

#

3:00 PM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

FAIR HOUSING LEGISLATION MEETING

Wednesday April 16, 1980

3:00 p.m. (15 minutes)

Cabinet Room

From: Anne Wexler *AW*
Louis Martin *LM* *[Signature]*

I. PURPOSE

To express Presidential support for the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1980 (H.R. 5200), and to generate active support from meeting participants.

II. BACKGROUND

The Fair Housing Amendments Act will amend the Civil Rights Act of 1968 by expanding the government's ability to enforce existing prohibitions against discrimination in housing. In particular, it gives HUD administrative enforcement powers and reduces the barriers to court enforcement by Justice and private litigants. Although this bill has been pending for several years, its approval by the House Judiciary Committee on March 5, 1980 was the first real progress. Action on the House floor is possible by the end of the month. The bill is sponsored by Congressmen Edwards and Drinan and Senators Bayh and Mathias.

Although Pat Harris and Moon Landrieu have strongly supported the legislation, some of its outside supporters have expressed concern about the strength of the Administration's commitment. This meeting has been scheduled to show our commitment and to generate public support.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The majority of the participants have lobbied the legislation with the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights. Confirmed attendees of the meeting include: Carl Holman (National Urban Coalition), Mayor Richard Hatcher, Clarence Mitchell, Hyman Bookbinder (American Jewish Committee), David Brody (B'nai B'rith), Evelyn Dubrow (International Ladies Garment Workers), and Congressman Railsback (R-IL). Attached is a list of those expected to attend. We will advise you of any changes prior to the meeting.

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IV. AGENDA

Prior to your arrival at the meeting, the group will have heard from Louis Martin, Moon Landrieu, Benjamin Civiletti; and Stuart Eizenstat. See the attached Agenda.

V. PRESS PLAN

The White House press pool will cover your remarks.

VI. TALKING POINTS

The speechwriters are submitting your remarks under separate cover.

EXPECTED ATTENDEES FOR FAIR HOUSING MEETING
Wednesday, April 16, Cabinet Room

Marvin Caplan
Leadership Conference on Civil Rights

David Brody
B'nai B'rith

Frank Polhaus
Washington Bureau, NAACP

Clarence Mitchell
NAACP

Jose Garza
National Hispanic Coalition

Reese Robrahn
American Council of the Blind
Service

Hyman Bookbinder
American Jewish Committee

Cushing Dolbeare
National Low-Income Housing
Coalition

Thomas Gale
National Urban League

Sarah M. Laird
League of Women Voters

Carl Holman
National Urban Coalition

Jessie Rattley
National League of Cities

Bernie Hillenbrand
National Association of Counties

Leon N. Weiner
National Housing Conference

Harold Sisson
Communications Workers of America

Judith Lichtman
Women's Equity Action League

William Taylor
Leadership Conference on Civil
Rights

Marty Sloane
National Committee Against
Discrimination in Housing

Genaro Chavez
National Council of LaRaza

Ronald Krietemeyer
U.S. Catholic Conference

Evelyn Dubrow
International Ladies Garmet Workers

The Honorable Richard Hatcher
Mayor of Gary

Ronald Andrade
National Congress of American Indians

Gregory Frazier
National Urban Indian Council

John Shattuck
American Civil Liberties Union

Arnold Aronson
Leadership Conference on Civil Rights

Jane O'Grady
AFL-CIO

Glenda Sloane
Center for Policy Review

Norman Hill
A. Philip Randolph Institute

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

FAIR HOUSING LEGISLATION BRIEFING

April 16, 1980

3:00 p.m. (15 minutes)

Cabinet Room

AGENDA

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------------------|----|---|
| 2:15 p.m. | Louis Martin | -- | Welcome |
| 2:20 p.m. | Moon Landrieu | -- | Fair Housing and its impact on the market -- i.e., the need for an effective law. |
| 2:30 p.m. | Ben Civiletti | -- | Civil Rights Enforcement and the need for the enforcement mechanisms contained in the bill. |
| 2:35 p.m. | Stu Eizenstat | -- | A summary of the legislative picture and expected negative amendments. |
| 2:40 p.m. | Questions and Answers | | |
| 3:00 p.m. | The President | -- | Remarks |

Wednesday 4/16 - 3:00 p.m.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 14, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Al McDonald
Rick Hertzberg
Bob Rackleff

SUBJECT: Presidential Talking
Points: Fair Housing
Bill Meeting

Scheduled Delivery:
Wed, April 16, 3 PM
Cabinet Room

Your talking points for this occasion
are attached.

Clearances

Anne Wexler
Louis Martin
David Rubenstein

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**