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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 17, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR FRED F. FIELDING

FROM: JOHN G. ROBERTS *JGR*

SUBJECT: Automotive Age Questionnaire
(Prepared by Reagan-Bush '84)

Richard Darman has asked that comments on the above-referenced candidate questionnaire be sent to Mike Baroody by noon today. The draft responses were prepared by Reagan-Bush '84, in accordance with your memorandum on candidate questionnaires of November 28, 1983.

The draft responses discuss continuing voluntary import restrictions on Japanese automobiles (will depend on market developments and progress of trade negotiations), domestic content legislation (oppose), and deregulation. In response to a question on anti-fleet subsidy legislation, the President simply notes that the issue is before Congress, that no final version of a bill has emerged, and that he can neither support nor oppose any legislation at this time. "Anti-fleet subsidy legislation" refers to several bills that would prohibit auto manufacturers from granting discounts to high-volume direct purchasers, such as Hertz or Avis. The bills are supported by automobile dealers, who contend (incorrectly) that they must pay inflated prices to finance the discounts.

As noted, the draft response on anti-fleet subsidy legislation is non-committal. In fact, however, the Administration is clearly on record as opposing such legislation. For example, on June 7, 1984, Deputy Assistant Attorney General for Antitrust Charles Rule noted the Administration's strong opposition to H.R. 1415 and H.R. 5305, the leading anti-fleet subsidy bills. The gist of the Administration view was that the volume discounts to large, non-dealer purchasers reflected the realities of the marketplace. I have checked with OMB Legislative Reference and been assured that the Administration position is unchanged.

The draft response prepared by Reagan-Bush '84 obviously plays to the readership of Automotive Age, primarily dealers who would benefit from anti-fleet subsidy legislation. In light of the Administration's unequivocal opposition to such legislation, however, the response strikes me, to borrow

Churchill's euphemism, as terminologically inexact. The attached memorandum for Baroody suggests that the response be changed to reflect the Administration's position.

Attachment

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 17, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR MICHAEL E. BAROODY
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
DIRECTOR, PUBLIC AFFAIRS

FROM: FRED F. FIELDING *Orig. signed by FFF*
COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Automotive Age Questionnaire
(Prepared by Reagan-Bush '84)

Counsel's Office has reviewed the draft responses to the above-referenced candidate questionnaire. The response to question six does not accurately represent the Administration's position. The Administration is on record as being strongly opposed to anti-fleet subsidy legislation. For example, Deputy Assistant Attorney General for Antitrust Charles Rule testified in opposition to H.R. 1415 and H.R. 5305, the leading anti-fleet subsidy bills, on June 7, 1984. The draft response has obviously been crafted with the readership of Automotive Age -- primarily dealers who support anti-fleet subsidy legislation -- in mind, but I think it is far too disingenuous in light of the Administration's announced position.

cc: Richard G. Darman

FFF:JGR:aea 9/17/84

bcc: FFFielding/JGRoberts/Subj/Chron

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 17, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR MICHAEL E. BAROODY
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
DIRECTOR, PUBLIC AFFAIRS

FROM: FRED F. FIELDING
COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Automotive Age Questionnaire
(Prepared by Reagan-Bush '84)

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cc: Richard G. Darman

FFF:JGR:aea 9/17/84

bcc: FFFielding/JGRoberts/Subj/Chron

WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

- O - OUTGOING
- H - INTERNAL
- I - INCOMING
Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 1 / 1 /

Name of Correspondent: Richard Darman

MI Mail Report User Codes: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

Subject: Automotive Age Questionnaire
(Prepared by R-DB '84)

ROUTE TO:	ACTION	DISPOSITION		
Office/Agency (Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<u>CUHOU</u>	ORIGINATOR	<u>84 09 14</u>		<u> 1 / 1 / </u>
<u>CUAT 18</u>	Referral Note: <u>D</u>	<u>84 09 14</u>		<u>5 84 09 17</u>
<u>CUAT 17</u>	Referral Note: <u>I</u>	<u>84 09 14</u>		<u> 1 / 1 / </u>
	Referral Note:	<u> 1 / 1 / </u>		<u> 1 / 1 / </u>
	Referral Note:	<u> 1 / 1 / </u>		<u> 1 / 1 / </u>
	Referral Note:			

ACTION CODES:

- A - Appropriate Action
- I - Info Copy Only/No Action Necessary
- C - Comment/Recommendation
- R - Direct Reply w/Copy
- D - Draft Response
- S - For Signature
- F - Furnish Fact Sheet
to be used as Enclosure
- X - Interim Reply

DISPOSITION CODES:

- A - Answered
- C - Completed
- B - Non-Special Referral
- S - Suspended

FOR OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE:

- Type of Response = Initials of Signer
- Code = "A"
- Completion Date = Date of Outgoing

Comments: _____

Keep this worksheet attached to the original incoming letter.
Send all routing updates to Central Reference (Room 75, OEOB).
Always return completed correspondence record to Central Files.
Refer questions about the correspondence tracking system to Central Reference, ext. 2590.

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 9/14/84

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 12:00 NOON MONDAY 9/17

SUBJECT: AUTOMOTIVE AGE QUESTIONNAIRE

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MURPHY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
MEESE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	OGLESBY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BAKER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEAVER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SPEAKES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
STOCKMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SVAHN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	VERSTANDIG	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FIELDING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	WHITTLESEY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FULLER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>BAROODY</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HERRINGTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>TUTWILER</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
HICKEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>ELLIOTT</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
McFARLANE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
McMANUS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please provide any edits/comments directly to Mike Baroody, with a copy to my office, by 12:00 NOON Monday, 9/17. Thank you..

RESPONSE:

1984 SEP 14 AM 11: 27

Richard G. Darman
Assistant to the President
Ext. 2702

1984 SEP 13 11:13 19

REAGAN-BUSH '84

The President's Authorized Campaign Committee

'84 SEP 13 P5:00

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: MARGARET TUTWILER
THROUGH: ED ROLLINS
FROM: JIM LAKE
DATE: SEPTEMBER 7, 1984
RE: AUTOMOTIVE AGE QUESTIONNAIRE

Per the procedures outlined in Fred Fielding's November 28, 1983 memo on candidate questionnaires, I am enclosing draft responses to a set of questions from Automotive Age.

Please advise me at your earliest possible convenience of White House approval of the responses. We need the approval notice by September 14 to meet our deadline.

AUTOMOTIVE AGE MAGAZINE
ANSWERS TO CANDIDATE QUESTIONS

by President Reagan

1. Q: Do you favor continuing or ending the voluntary restrictions on the number of Japanese cars imported by the United States? Why?

A: The purpose of the voluntary agreement with the Japanese limiting auto imports was to give U.S. industry time to recover from the excessive tax and regulatory burdens placed on it by the previous Administration which had hindered its ability to be competitive in the world market. Our decision on whether to extend this temporary agreement will be based on the strength of recovery of the U.S. automobile industry, as well as the progress on removing Japanese restrictions to free trade in other areas.

2. Q: Do you favor or oppose domestic content legislation for foreign cars sold in the United States? Why?

A: I believe domestic content requirements represent a defeatist approach that would insulate the U.S. from world competition, and harm U.S. workers and consumers. The Congressional Budget Office estimates a loss of 66,000 American jobs due to retaliation by our trading partners as well as an increase of \$333 in cost of the average car under such a plan. I favor a more open trade policy - if trade laws are fair, Americans can out-compete anybody.

3. Q: What will you do to minimize the burden of government regulations on small business?

A: My Administration has addressed the critical issues small businessmen and women themselves put at the top of their list - the key recommendations of the 1980 White House Conference on Small Business. A number of these recommendations have been addressed through the work of the Presidential Task Force on Regulatory Relief, chaired by Vice President Bush. The Task Force identified 119 regulations which were unnecessarily burdensome to small business, and eliminated or modified 103. In addition, 300 million hours have been cut from the federally imposed paperwork burden on small businesses. Happily, small business income rose 18 percent in 1983, and employment in small business-dominated industries increased at over twice the rate for large business-dominated industries. We will certainly continue our efforts to reduce the burden of government regulation on small businesses.

4. Q: What will you do to address the burdens the Deficit Reduction Act of 1984 places on dealers?

A: The purpose of the Deficit Reduction Act of 1984 was to equalize the tax burden shared by Americans by eliminating unfair loopholes in the existing tax code. In restricting the investment tax credits and depreciation allowable on business automobiles, the final version was viewed by proponents and opponents alike as most consistent with the statute's original purpose of eliminating unfairness, while minimizing potential injury to the American automobile industry.

5. Q: Would you outline your import/export policy?

A: For more than thirty years, the United States has been and remains, the leading proponent of an open international trading system. That's why, in the 1983 Williamsburg economic summit, we urged, and the other nations agreed, that all of us should work together to halt protectionism and roll back trade barriers. I believe, quite simply, that given an open and fair world trade system, American workers and businesses have the talent, initiative and innovative ability to succeed in the world marketplace. Accordingly, my focus has been on encouraging modernization and increasing overall efficiency as well as individual worker productivity through the reduction of tax rates, the reduction of the growth of government spending, the elimination of burdensome regulations and the stabilization of monetary policy. By getting government out of the way of business, we stand the best chance of recovering our share of the world market.

Q Do you favor or oppose anti-fleet subsidy legislation? Why?

A: The question of volume discounts for automobile purchases is presently being debated in Congress. Since no final version has emerged, nor all the questions debated, I am not in a position to endorse or oppose any legislation at this time.

7. Q: How much freedom should government agencies have to regulate automobile safety?

A: The basic philosophy of my Administration is that the states are often better equipped to set highway safety priorities than are representatives of federal agencies in Washington. However, I can assure you that my Administration will continue to be guided by the principle that we must do as much as possible to promote highway safety.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

ROUTE SLIP

TO John Roberts	Take necessary action	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Approval or signature	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Comment	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Prepare reply	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Discuss with me	<input type="checkbox"/>
	For your information	<input type="checkbox"/>
	See remarks below	<input type="checkbox"/>
FROM Branden Blum <i>B</i>	DATE 9/21/84	

REMARKS

S. 2770, a bill to protect consumers and franchised automobile dealers from unfair price discrimination, and for other purposes

Per your request, attached is a signed copy of the Commerce report opposing S. 2770.

file w/ Automotive Age candidate questionnaire.



**GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**
Washington, D.C. 20230

SEP 20 1984

Honorable Strom Thurmond
Chairman, Committee on the
Judiciary
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

This is in response to your request for the views of the Department of Commerce concerning S. 2770, a bill

"To protect consumers and franchised automobile dealers from unfair price discrimination in the sale by the manufacturer of new motor vehicles, and for other purposes."

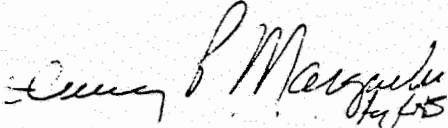
S. 2770 would prohibit automobile and truck manufacturers from selling or leasing any new vehicle, or offering to sell or lease any new vehicle, to any person (including an automobile dealer) at a price that is higher than the lowest price for which any other new vehicle of the same model is sold or offered during a particular sales period. The bill would provide exceptions for sales to vehicle manufacturers, employees of the manufacturer, agencies of the United States or any state or local government, the American Red Cross, and sales under regional sales incentive programs. The prohibitions in the bill would be enforceable by private action.

The Department of Commerce opposes enactment of S. 2770. The legislation would effectively prohibit marketing practices that vehicle manufacturers and their fleet customers have found highly efficient and mutually beneficial. By requiring that the "lowest price" be the only selling price for a vehicle, S. 2770 would, despite its avowed intention to protect consumers and dealers against "unfair price competition," be anti-competitive.

S. 2770 would eliminate or reduce competition in the fleet sales market by prohibiting large volume fleet purchase discounts. Large volume fleet purchasers should be allowed to negotiate with manufacturers for lower prices. Fleet sales are an important factor in automobile and truck manufacturing. Companies can offer discounts on direct volume sales because such sales help reduce the per vehicle cost of manufacturing and thereby increase overall profits without raising prices to dealers. Fleet sales are often made in advance of initial vehicle production and thereby encourage the marketing of new products.

We have been advised by the Office of Management and Budget that there is no objection to the submission of this letter to the Congress from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Irving P. Margulies". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name. There are some faint, illegible markings below the signature, possibly initials or a date.

Irving P. Margulies
General Counsel

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 18, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR FRED F. FIELDING

FROM:

JOHN G. ROBERTS 

SUBJECT:

Questionnaire: Landmarc
(Prepared by Reagan-Bush '84)

Richard Darman has asked that comments on the above-referenced candidate article be sent directly to Mike Baroody by 2:00 p.m. September 21. The article, prepared by Reagan-Bush '84, reviews Administration efforts concerning coal. The article stresses the need to reduce excessive reliance on vulnerable oil by increased development of coal resources. It discusses the expansion of the coal leasing program, recognition of the States' role under the Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, and the effort to address the acid rain problem through more research rather than immediate additional controls on sulfur dioxide emissions. I have reviewed the draft article and have no objections.

Attachment

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 18, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR MICHAEL E. BAROODY
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
DIRECTOR, PUBLIC AFFAIRS

FROM: FRED F. FIELDING *Orig. signed by FFF*
COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Questionnaire: Landmarc
(Prepared by Reagan-Bush '84)

Counsel's Office has reviewed the above-referenced candidate questionnaire, and finds no objection to it from a legal perspective.

FFF:JGR:aea 9/18/84
cc: FFFielding/JGRoberts/Subj/Chron

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 18, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR MICHAEL E. BAROODY
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
DIRECTOR, PUBLIC AFFAIRS

FROM: FRED F. FIELDING
COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Questionnaire: Landmarc
(Prepared by Reagan-Bush '84)

Counsel's Office has reviewed the above-referenced candidate questionnaire, and finds no objection to it from a legal perspective.

FFF:JGR:aea 9/18/84
cc: FFFielding/JGRoberts/Subj/Chron

**WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET**

JGR 

- O - OUTGOING
- H - INTERNAL
- I - INCOMING
Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 1 / 1 /

Name of Correspondent: Richard Danman

MI Mail Report User Codes: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

Subject: Questionnaire: Landmark
(Prepared by R-B '84)

ROUTE TO: Office/Agency (Staff Name)	ACTION		DISPOSITION		
	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<u>CUHORE</u>	ORIGINATOR	<u>84 09 18</u>			<u> 1 / 1 / </u>
<u>CUAT 18</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>84 09 18</u>			<u>5:24 09 18 /</u> <u>2:00</u>
<u>CUAT 17</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>84 09 18</u>			<u> 1 / 1 / </u>
_____	_____	<u> 1 / 1 / </u>			<u> 1 / 1 / </u>
_____	_____	<u> 1 / 1 / </u>			<u> 1 / 1 / </u>

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Comments: _____

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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 9/18/84 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: Friday 2:00 p.m. 9/21

SUBJECT: QUESTIONNAIRE: LANDMARC

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MURPHY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MEESE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	OGLESBY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BAKER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEAVER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SPEAKES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
STOCKMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SVAHN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	VERSTANDIG	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FIELDING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	WHITTLESEY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FULLER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>BAROODY</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
HERRINGTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>TUTWILER</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
HICKEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>ELLIOTT</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
McFARLANE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
McMANUS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please provide any comments/edits directly to Mike Baroody by 2:00 p.m. Friday, 9/21.

Thank you.

RESPONSE:

1984 SEP 18 PM 2:03

Richard G. Darman
Assistant to the President
Ext. 2702

REAGAN-BUSH '84

1984 SEP 13 PM 1:42

The President's Authorized Campaign Committee

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: MARGARET TUTWILER
THROUGH: ED ROLLINS
FROM: JIM LAKE
DATE: SEPTEMBER 17, 1984
RE: LANDMARC

Per the procedures outlined in Fred Fielding's November 28, 1983 memo on candidate questionnaires, I am enclosing draft responses to a set of questions from LandMARC Magazine.

Please advise me at your earliest possible convenience of White House approval of the responses. We need the approval notice by September 21 to meet our deadline.

Coal: America's Energy "Ace In The Hole"
by Ronald Reagan

When we came to Washington almost 4 years ago, we brought a mandate from the American people to change the course of America. And we have brought change, including a significant change in America's energy posture. I still believe what I articulated in 1980: "Energy is the key to a successful America."

In the era of embargoes during the 1970s, I think it is fair to say that America's view of energy was primarily one of pessimism.

Governmental policy appeared to be one of sharing the shortages, of trying to allocate the pain in an energy crisis and learning to live with the damage that had been brought upon us.

I believed then that America had a more optimistic energy future; that the energy situation, although serious, was not beyond the power of Americans to cope with; that by increasing our production of energy in all forms and by using energy more wisely, we could greatly improve our energy outlook.

The energy policies of the 1970s were not working. Regulations were repressing and restricting American energy production areas -- especially coal.

At the beginning of my term, I said, "If we are to meet the need for new energy supplies, we must move rapidly to eliminate unnecessary barriers to efficient utilization of our abundant and economical resources of coal."

And we have made significant progress toward that goal:

- o We have revitalized the federal coal leasing program, with full recognition of our responsibilities to protect the environment;
- o We have moved to implement fully the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act, permitting States to assume responsibility for surface mine reclamation as envisioned by the law;
- o We have designed our federal coal research programs to advance new technological concepts that will allow coal to be mined and burned more cleanly and efficiently; and,
- o We have continually sought to improve opportunities for coal to take its rightful place in this Nation's energy supply system and in international markets.

We are proud of these accomplishments. But much more remains to be done, and I remain committed to the expanded production and use of American coal.

Coal is currently the chief hope of achieving our National Energy Policy goal of an adequate supply of energy at reasonable cost. And, although we do not quantify "adequate," we do qualify it to mean sufficient to:

- o meet our Nation's short- and long-term needs; and,

o avoid undue dependence on any single source of supply where an interruption of that supply would jeopardize our economy or strategic capabilities.

Our two basic strategies for achieving the National Energy Policy goal are:

- 1) to minimize federal control and intervention in the energy market while maintaining public health and safety and environmental quality; and,
- 2) to promote a balanced and mixed energy resource system.

As a Nation, we must reduce our reliance on oil -- particularly imported oil. Given the uncertainties of availability and cost, oil cannot be counted on as an economical and reliable source of energy. Domestically, our estimates are that only 4 percent of our known recoverable fossil fuel reserves are in the form of liquid hydrocarbons. Yet, in 1983, oil represented 43 percent of our energy consumption. The U.S. still is a net importer of almost 30 percent of its oil needs, and imports are rising. As a matter of economic health and national security, we must reduce our reliance on imported oil and achieve a more balanced and mixed energy resource base.

We have, in this country, a tremendous and diverse energy supply that can increase our energy non-dependence and improve our energy security. Much of our domestic energy supply occurs on or under federally-held lands and waters. Our estimates are that 35% of U.S. coal reserves are under public lands. With an

aggressive federal leasing program, we could expand and diversify our current resource base.

When we first came into office, we found that the government had been acting as a monopolist, limiting the resources leased and in so doing, driving up resource prices for consumers.

When the government arbitrarily limits the amount of federally controlled oil, gas or coal made available to the market, supplies are diminished and costs go up. Who ultimately pays the higher prices? Corporations? Stockholders? Of course not. In a free market system we pay, either as consumers or as taxpayers. Citizens bear the burden of the higher costs.

This Administration has moved aggressively to reform the leasing programs of the Federal Government. We have moved to increase the supply of domestic energy sources and to give industry the opportunity to make its own business decisions. We have reversed past Administrations' policies of foreclosing access to domestic assets. In fact, in fiscal year 1983, 105.4 million tons of federal coal were mined. This accounted for approximately 14 percent of the total U.S. production, up from about 9 percent in 1980. As of September 30, 1983, there were 632 federal coal leases in effect, containing 17.7 billion tons of recoverable reserves.

My Administration is committed to an effective, predictable and stable coal leasing program which will serve the national interest. We will manage the program to reduce environmental risk, to allow industry to plan confidently, and to promote public confidence.

We have also brought change to the federal surface mining reclamation program. In keeping with the spirit of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, my Administration has assigned the highest priority to the approval and administration of surface mining reclamation regulations by the States. Our continuing commitment to States' rights and State primacy will be advanced in the future through federal grants and technical and management assistance. We are committed to drawing upon the creative energies of the American people, by providing a framework within which environmentally sound technological improvements in surface coal mining and reclamation can be tested and perfected.

Our efforts to move the authority and responsibility for surface mining reclamation to the States have been successful. Since 1980, we have granted program primacy to 25 coal producing States. And regulatory grants to States under the permanent program increased to nearly \$31.5 million in 1983.

We also continue our surface mining oversight role and have taken action to resolve problems in several States and to help the States improve implementation of their programs.

This Administration is committed to both environmental quality and development of our indigenous resources.

Because coal is America's most abundant fossil fuel -- accounting for 85 percent or more of our recoverable fossil fuel reserves -- we must find ways to ensure that coal will provide more than the 22 percent of our energy supply it now provides. This is particularly true since, as the economy continues to grow, electricity consumption is likely to at least match the growth rate of the gross national product.

Last year, coal provided about 55 percent of America's electricity. If that had been provided by oil-fired generation, we would have had to import an additional 6 million barrels of oil per day -- which would more than double our current imports. At \$30 per barrel, this would be \$180 million per day in exported dollars and a more than \$65 billion per year addition to our balance of payments deficit.

Some have expressed skepticism that U.S. electrical needs will continue to grow, pointing to an actual decline in generation from 1981 to 1982 for the first time in over 30 years. However, it now seems increasingly clear that the reduction was a temporary phenomenon linked to the recession.

As America's economic growth has improved -- and it has improved significantly -- electric generation has surged along with it. In 1983, our gross national product grew by 3.7 percent and electric generation grew by 3.1 percent. For the first half of this year, electric generation grew by 9.3 percent over the same period in 1983. Our experience continues to be that electric generation will grow about as fast as our economy. With our Nation's recent economic performance, I think few would doubt that America can continue to achieve and advance. And, we will need more electricity -- and therefore more coal -- to support that progress.

We also believe that our domestic coal can and should compete more effectively in the international market.

We recognize that foreign competition in the coal market is coming directly from South African and Polish coal because the strength of the dollar has made U.S. coals relatively expensive.

One way we believe your industry can better compete in this atmosphere is through increased competition in the transportation sector and more reasonable transportation rates.

My Administration has also tried to redirect federal research programs to help ensure that coal can better compete in international markets as well as help meet increasing domestic power demands.

We have a long-term commitment to the technological future of America's coal industry. Our primary goal is to develop technologies that will allow us to mine, burn and consume coal in an environmentally safe way.

The issue of acid rain concerns people in many areas of the United States and Canada.

This Administration is not prepared at this time to recommend additional sulfur dioxide controls. We must have more scientific information before deciding to launch the country on an expensive and potentially inequitable control program.

Already, 50,000 megawatts of electricity generated from coal in this country are scrubbed and this is expected to be true for about 100,000 megawatts by the year 2000.

Since passage of the Clean Air Act 13 years ago, American industry has invested \$150 billion for air pollution controls.

Sulfur dioxide emissions have decreased nationwide by 15 to 20 percent within the last 20 years. This reduction is impressive particularly when you consider that electrical generation increased about 50 percent between 1970 and 1980, and coal-fired electricity generation increased by 65 percent. Projections are that around the year 2000 (even assuming a high GNP), sulfur dioxide emissions will begin a sustained drop again as newer, cleaner power plants replace older plants.

For fiscal year 1985, we have proposed a research program that doubles our current funding for acid-rain related research. And we will take additional action to restore our lakes and develop new technology to reduce pollution that causes acid rain.

We truly believe our approach is the appropriate, responsible and scientifically supportable way to deal with this problem.

Promising things are happening in the research area:

1. In coal combustion - where fluidized bed combustion is capable of removing 90 percent of sulfur dioxide and holding nitrogen oxide release to well below current federal standards. Technology is now commercially available and economically competitive for mid-size industrial boiler applications. At last count, at least 70 fluidized bed systems -- including 30 or more that are burning coal -- were operating in this country and as many more are on order.
2. In coal preparation - where new opportunities are being found to remove sulfur and mineral matter at or near the mine through fine grinding, then through physical or chemical cleaning. We have made substantial progress in understanding coal chemistry, and, if ongoing small-scale tests are successful, it is possible that several new coal cleaning concepts will cross the commercial threshold in the early 1990s.

3. In scrubbers - where opportunities exist to improve today's scrubbers, both for new powerplants and for retrofitting existing plants. The Department of Energy's research focus is to develop new scrubber systems that remove 90 percent of both sulfur dioxides and nitrogen oxides, as well as more modest-performance lower-cost scrubbers that can be installed on existing powerplants.

If any or all of these initiatives succeed, in the early 1990s America will be able to reduce powerplant emissions more efficiently, with less of a solid waste problem, and at a fraction of the cost that would be required today. And well before then we should have much better research data showing the extent to which these emissions are causing unacceptable environmental effects.

Coal can also return to markets now dominated by oil and gas. Promising technologies are rapidly advancing that can facilitate this, including coal-water mixtures for industrial and utility uses, coal-fired gas turbines and diesel engines, and onsite and utility fuel cells.

Development of new technologies that permit expanded use of coal also stimulates increased exports of all types of U.S. coals. The United States has about 65 percent of the coal reserves held by the four principal coal-exporting countries (the others being Australia, Poland and South Africa). Since we are a country with reserves sufficient to meet long-term world coal demand, our influence in the world coal and energy markets should extend beyond the amount we export in a given year.

One major issue confronting the future extent of our involvement in coal R&D is how far along the technology development path does the government continue to participate. Our view is that the government should work with the private sector to prove the fundamental technical concept --

Does the technology work?

Does it work well enough for the private sector to pursue it?

How we determine where the dividing line is between government support and private initiative is an important issue -- one that will become increasingly important as new technologies mature into more advanced, and expensive, stages of development.

We recently confronted this issue in a review of our national synthetic fuels program.

When Congress established the Synthetic Fuels Corporation in 1980, oil prices were projected to reach \$75 to \$125 per barrel by 1990; America was dependent on imported oil for 18 percent of its energy supply; and the memories of shortages and gasoline lines lingered.

In the intervening years, our energy outlook has improved dramatically. Americans have learned to use energy more efficiently. The price of imported crude oil has declined more than 25 percent since 1981, and our imports are down 33 percent compared to 1980 levels. The Strategic Petroleum Reserve, a national stockpile of crude oil established after the 1973-74

oil embargo, now holds approximately 430 million barrels, an amount sufficient for this Nation to withstand a disruption of oil imports for several months.

As a consequence of these changes, the presumptions that led to the creation of the large-scale synthetic fuels commercialization program in 1980 are today at variance with the realities of the marketplace. Current estimates are that a synthetic fuels plant constructed today would produce fuel at two to three times the current \$29-per-barrel price of conventional oil. Developing a commercial synthetic fuels industry today at the pace envisioned in 1980 would likely be accomplished at the expense of substantial amounts of taxpayers' funds that would not be offset by economic benefits.

Therefore, we proposed preserving what we believe to be an appropriate national synthetic fuels program that involves both the continuation of the Synthetic Fuels Corporation with at least \$5 billion in available budget authority, along with continuing the solid core program of research and development of new, more advanced synthetic fuel technologies which is already underway at the Department of Energy.

Today, oil continues to power much of our industrial establishment. But within the last decade, we have gained a more acute recognition of the global importance of a balanced and mixed energy resource system -- one that recognizes all of our energy sources. We have embarked upon a new energy path -- a path that leads toward greater reliance on those fuels we have in most abundance and that reflects our confidence in the private sector's ability to make the best informed decisions about the production and use of specific fuels and technologies.

Coal is one of those resources that makes us an energy rich Nation today and could be our greatest energy insurance policy for the future. We are committed to overcoming the barriers to expanded use of American coal -- at home and abroad. This is the path to an energy secure future.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 25, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR FRED F. FIELDING

FROM:

JOHN G. ROBERTS 

SUBJECT:

Questionnaire: Independent Living Center
Statement (Prepared by Reagan-Bush '84)

Richard Darman has asked that comments on the responses to the above-referenced candidate questionnaire be sent directly to Mike Baroody by close of business September 27. The responses, in the form of an article, were prepared by Reagan-Bush '84. The article discusses Administration efforts to increase opportunities for disabled Americans. The fifth paragraph may be somewhat controversial. It confirms the Administration's commitment to ensure that handicapped infants are not denied medical care solely because of their handicap. This, of course, refers to the so-called "Baby Doe" situations, which have been mired in litigation. The statement in the article is general enough, however, to be legally unobjectionable.

Attachment

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 25, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR MICHAEL E. BAROODY
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
DIRECTOR, PUBLIC AFFAIRS

FROM: FRED F. FIELDING *Orig. signed by FFF*
COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Questionnaire: Independent Living Center
Statement (Prepared by Reagan-Bush '84)

Counsel's Office has reviewed the above-referenced candidate questionnaire, and finds no objection to it from a legal perspective.

cc: Richard G. Darman

FFF:JGR:aea 9/25/84

bcc: FFFielding/JGRoberts/Subj/Chron

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 25, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR MICHAEL E. BAROODY
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
DIRECTOR, PUBLIC AFFAIRS

FROM: FRED F. FIELDING
COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Questionnaire: Independent Living Center
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WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

- O - OUTGOING
- H - INTERNAL
- I - INCOMING
Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 1 / 1 /

JER 

Name of Correspondent: Richard Darman

MI Mail Report User Codes: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

Subject: Questionnaire: Independent Living Center
Statement (Prepared by R-B '84)

ROUTE TO:	ACTION	Tracking Date	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date
Office/Agency (Staff Name)	Action Code	YY/MM/DD	Response	Code	YY/MM/DD
<u>CUHOW</u>	ORIGINATOR	<u>84 10 25</u>			<u>1 1</u>
	Referral Note:				
<u>CUAT 18</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>84 10 25</u>			<u>84 10 27</u>
	Referral Note:				<u>COB</u>
<u>CUAT 17</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>84 10 25</u>			<u>1 1</u>
	Referral Note:				
		<u>1 1</u>			<u>1 1</u>
	Referral Note:				
		<u>1 1</u>			<u>1 1</u>
	Referral Note:				

ACTION CODES:
 A - Appropriate Action
 C - Comment/Recommendation
 D - Draft Response
 F - Furnish Fact Sheet to be used as Enclosure

I - Info Copy Only/No Action Necessary
 R - Direct Reply w/Copy
 S - For Signature
 X - Interim Reply

DISPOSITION CODES:
 A - Answered C - Completed
 B - Non-Special Referral S - Suspended

FOR OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE:
 Type of Response = Initials of Signer
 Code = "A"
 Completion Date = Date of Outgoing

Comments: _____

Keep this worksheet attached to the original incoming letter.
 Send all routing updates to Central Reference (Room 75, OEOB).
 Always return completed correspondence record to Central Files.
 Refer questions about the correspondence tracking system to Central Reference, ext. 2590.

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 9/25/84 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 9/27/84

SUBJECT: QUESTIONNAIRE: INDEPENDENT LIVING CENTER STATEMENT

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MURPHY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MEESE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	OGLESBY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BAKER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEAVER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SPEAKES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
STOCKMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SVAHN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input type="checkbox"/> P	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SS	VERSTANDIG	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FIELDING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	WHITTLESEY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FULLER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>ELLIOTT</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HERRINGTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>BAROODY</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
HICKEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
McFARLANE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
McMANUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please provide any edits/comments directly to Mike Baroody by September 27th, with an information copy to my office.

Thank you.

RESPONSE:

1984 SEP 25 AM 8:16

Richard G. Darman
Assistant to the President
Ext. 2702

REAGAN-BUSH '84

The President's Authorized Campaign Committee

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: MARGARET TUTWILER
THROUGH: ED ROLLINS
FROM: JIM LAKE
DATE: SEPTEMBER 24, 1984
RE: INDEPENDENT LIVING CENTER STATEMENT

Per the procedures outlined in Fred Fielding's November 28, 1983 memo on candidate questionnaires, I am enclosing our draft statement for the Independent Living Center.

Before making any revisions, please bear in mind that the Independent Living Center has imposed a 500 word limit.

Please advise me at your earliest possible convenience of White House approval of the responses. We need the approval notice by September 28 to meet our deadline.

THE HONORABLE RONALD REAGAN
President of the United States

Statement for the Independent Living Center
September 24, 1984

One month before I opened the Olympic games in Los Angeles, I opened another important athletic event -- the 1984 International Games for the Disabled. I told the athletes there that disabled Americans are proving a disability doesn't have to stand in the way of a full and active life. They are showing all of us just how far men and women can go if only they have the dedication and the will.

To encourage equal opportunity for disabled citizens, I declared 1983-1992 the Decade of Disabled Americans. My Administration is working vigorously to remove all artificial barriers to the education, employment and recreation of disabled individuals.

We have strengthened private sector job initiatives, and established a program to assist special education students making the transition to full community integration. We developed a national information and referral system to help disabled Americans cut through the maze of public and private services and gain timely access to job information and programs.

We believe in increasing the incentives for family-based care of the disabled. So the tax credit for caring for dependents unable to care for themselves has been increased, and a deduction of up to \$1,500 per year has been provided for adopting a child with special needs.

And we deplore discrimination of all kinds, so we're fighting the insidious practice of denying basic medical care -- even food and water -- to disabled infants. There is no basis, whether in law or medicine or ethics, for denying care to an infant just because of the child's handicap.

All our efforts have been bolstered by two major pieces of legislation I signed, the Education of the Handicapped Act and the Rehabilitation Amendments of 1984. These bills increase funding for the P.L. 94-142 block grant program, for vocational rehabilitation programs, and for discretionary programs, including training for special education teachers. A new provision in the Education of the Handicapped Act also creates a program to educate parents to work more closely with their disabled children's teachers.

When my Administration took office, we set out to increase independence and opportunity for disabled Americans. America's tradition of economic opportunity and freedom, sometimes taken for granted, is particularly important to disabled citizens -- and it is a tradition that must be protected for all Americans.

In the last four years we've made it possible for all Americans, including the disabled, to reach as high as their God-given talents will take them. Our's is a message of hope for America. And for disabled Americans, it is a message of expanding social, educational, and economic opportunity.

Thank you, and God bless you all.



INDEPENDENT LIVING CENTER, INC.

3308 TULANE AVE / SUITE 220 / NEW ORLEANS, LA 70119

504 821-4981 TDD 504 821-4982

September 12, 1984

Rec'd 9/19

President Ronald Reagan
Campaign Headquarters
440 First Street, N.W., Suite 400
Washington, D.C. 20001

Dear President Reagan,

Independent Living Center, Inc. publishes a monthly newsletter "INDEPENDENCE". The purpose of this newsletter is to inform people with disabilities about major issues that affect our community. We have enclosed a copy of last month's issue and also a copy of our agency's brochure.

In our opinion, service needs of the disabled is a major issue we are approaching in the 1984 Presidential Election. As one of the candidates for President of the United States, we invite you to submit an article on your position concerning the five questions we have prepared for you. Please see the attached question sheet.

As stated above, we are inviting all of the registered candidates to submit position statements on services and benefits for persons with disabilities. These will be published in our October issue of "INDEPENDENCE" which is scheduled to be posted by early October. The deadline for submitting your article is September 28, 1984.

We request you observe the following:

Statements to be limited to 500 words.

Statements received by this office no later than September 28, 1984 will be published. Others received after this date will not appear in this Presidential Edition.

We look forward to hearing from you and hope you'll take the opportunity to reach our readers. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call. We wish you the best of luck in your campaign.

Sincerely,

Joan B. Meunier
Joan B. Meunier
Executive Director

Sincerely,

Lou H. Dodd
Ms. Lou H. Dodd
Editor
"INDEPENDENCE"



INDEPENDENT LIVING CENTER, INC.

3308 TULANE AVE. / SUITE 220 / NEW ORLEANS, LA 70119

504 821-4981 TDD 504 821-4982

QUESTIONS FOR PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES

- (1) What is your position on maintaining, enforcing and strengthening the present handicapped legislation (P.L. 95-602, P.L. 94-142, H.R. 5490, Civil Rights Act of 1983, etc.) which affects the lives of millions of Americans with disabilities in this country?

- (2) What is your position on increased funding for community base services (At Home Attendant Care, Independent Living Skills Training, Homemaker Services, etc.) through the Title XIX funding source?

- (3) While unemployment continues to be a major problem for persons with disabilities (because they are often faced with discrimination and are denied employment because of their disability), how might you address this issue on a national level in both the private and public sector?

- (4) Persons with disabilities often have great difficulty in obtaining appropriate and low cost housing. The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) has a rent subsidy program. Currently, availability often requires years of waiting and most frequently, housing for young, disabled persons is not available except in complexes primarily designated for the elderly. How can you increase funding from HUD to obtain more non-elderly handicapped housing in the nation?

- (5) Will you actively seek to appoint qualified persons with disabilities to positions of authority in your administration?