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EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE UNTIL
10:00 A.M. WEDNESDAY,
JANUARY 21, 1976

JANUARY 20, 1976

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY

THE WHITE HOUSE

BRIEFING BY THE PRESIDENT
ON THE
1977 FISCAL YEAR BUDGET

THE STATE DEPARTMENT AUDITORIUM

9:35 A.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Good morning.

It seems to me I have seen some of you before in the last 24 hours.

Mr. Vice President, members of the Cabinet, members of the press, and guests:

Let me welcome you to this briefing on the budget this morning. I am going to break with tradition of the recent past and begin with a very few, or very limited, remarks. Then I will respond to your individual questions about the specifics in the new budget.

I might note that over a quarter of a century ago, when President Truman used to conduct similar briefings, he sent up a budget for \$43 billion in expenditures. His message to the Congress on that occasion was over 80 pages long, and here is a copy of it.

This year the budget is \$394.2 billion, but my budget message is only four pages long. So, at least we are beginning to achieve some economies in those areas over which we have some direct control. (Laughter)

Naturally, I hope we have an equal amount of success with the Congress in this regard. I decided to conduct this briefing myself in order to emphasize how important the new 1977 budget is to the future of the United States.

We are at a critical point in our history, a point where we can either allow Federal spending and Federal deficits to mushroom and allow our economic foundations to erode, or on the other hand we can decide to restrain the growth of Federal spending and restore the vitality of our private economy.

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This is what I meant when I spoke last night about striking a new balance within our economy.

Let me call your attention to a few passages from this budget that I regard as particularly important for all. The combination of tax and spending changes I propose will set us on a course that not only leads to a balanced budget within three years, but also improves the prospects for the economy to stay on a growth path that we can sustain.

This is not a policy of the quick fix. It does not hold out the hollow promise that we can wipe out inflation and unemployment overnight. Instead, it is an honest, realistic policy; a policy that says we can steadily reduce inflation and unemployment if we maintain a prudent balanced approach.

In formulating this budget, I have tried to achieve fairness, as well as balance, between the taxpayer and those who will benefit from Federal spending, between national security and other pressing needs, and between the desires to solve our problems quickly and the realization that for some problems good solutions will take more time.

The American people know that promises that the Federal Government will do more for them every year have not been kept. I make no such promises. I offer no such illusions. Notwithstanding these hard choices, I believe this budget reflects a forward-looking spirit that is in keeping with our heritage as we begin our Nation's third century.

With those introductory comments, I would like to turn to your questions. As you can see, the members of the Cabinet, along with the Vice President, and the heads of the major independent agencies are here. You should feel free to direct questions to them specifically. I will, of course, reserve the right to add to or, if necessary, even subtract from their answers. (Laughter)

With those comments, I will be glad to call on Dick Growald.

QUESTION: Mr. President, we understand that one individual is to be named with authority and scope for authority to handle welfare matters for the Administration, a so-called welfare czar, such as Mr. Zarb's activities in the energy field. Can you please tell us about that?

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THE PRESIDENT: That, of course, is a possibility, although no specific decision has been made as yet. In order to achieve our welfare reform, which is needed and necessary, we have to get some additional authority, some flexibility, from the Congress.

We will ask for that authority, and once that authority is given -- and I hope the Congress will respond -- it is conceivable that we will appoint a so-called welfare czar.

QUESTION: Mr. President, there has been some criticism there might be some gimmickry in your budget. Can you tell me how you square such things as a \$10 billion tax cut with such things as a Social Security increase?

THE PRESIDENT: Fran, the way in which we achieved the spending limitation of \$394.2 billion was not any gimmickry whatsoever. We went through the process which produced this result by giving each department some spending limitation back in the early fall. They then had an opportunity to come forward with their programs within those departmental limitations.

I then made an evaluation in October, predicated on the changed economic trends. We, therefore, were in a position to revise some of those limitations to respond to some of the departmental requests, and the net result is we have been able to take care of the older people in Social Security in all Government retirement programs without any capping, so to speak.

We felt that this was the proper thing to do under the current circumstance, bearing in mind the beneficiaries as well as the failure of Congress to act on those for the current fiscal year, and at the same time be realistic and honest in asking, for example, for additional tax increases in the Social Security Trust Funds payments.

It was an even balance in seeking to impose integrity on the Trust Fund funding on the one hand and benefits for those who were retired on the other.

QUESTION: Mr. President, you have stressed the need to reduce the size of Government and, as you say, restore the vitality of the private sector. Some critics say that in doing so, you are creating additional fiscal restraints for the economy that threatens recovery and perhaps induces a new recession. How do you respond to that criticism?

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THE PRESIDENT: I don't believe that an additional \$10 billion tax reduction will restrain the economy. It will probably be a partial stimulant to the economy if the Congress responds to my request and makes it effective July 1, 1976.

The other side of the coin, the restraint on Federal spending to a limit of \$394.2 billion, is not a cutback in Federal spending, but a 5 percent increase in Federal spending over the present spending growth figures for fiscal 1976.

So, I think the critics are totally wrong. We are adding to a tax cut on the one hand to keep the momentum going, and we are permitting limited growth and spending on the other side.

QUESTION: Mr. President, if I may follow up, when you measure that increase in dollars, 5-1/2 percent against your own projected rate of inflation, isn't there an actual cut in real spending?

THE PRESIDENT: It is my recollection -- and I may be in error -- that that -- no, I am sorry, I am wrong. The rate of inflation for fiscal 1977 is anticipated to be 6 percent, and the growth in Federal spending is roughly 5-1/2 percent.

But, it is growth to that degree. I think the economy will come along very well, particularly with the \$10 billion increase in a tax reduction.

QUESTION: Mr. President, to follow up on that same thing, another measure of the economic effect of the budget is what we call the full employment deficit or surplus, and this budget shows it would be actually in surplus in fiscal 1977, and I wonder how you would respond to the criticism that that is very bad policy at a time of continued high unemployment?

THE PRESIDENT: It seems to me that if we don't get a handle now on the growth of Federal spending -- and this is a critical year, it is a threshold -- we are going to be in serious difficulties in the years projected ahead.

Our projections for the reduction in unemployment show that in 1976 or 1975 it will be 8.5 as an average, 7.7 in 1976 and down to 6.9 or 6.8 in the following year. It seems to me this trend is in the right direction, and the overall balance between spending and tax reductions are in the right proportion.

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QUESTION: Mr. President, you will need the utmost in Congressional cooperation to make this budget valid, as you well know, and my question is to what extent did you consult with the Congressional budget committees or with the leadership in preparing this?

THE PRESIDENT: I did not personally consult with any of the budget committees. I suspect that members of the OMB staff were in communication, but you would have to ask them particularly. I did not consult personally with any of the Members of the House or Senate budget committees.

The responsibility as President is to prepare the budget, and I prepared it. I think I spent over 100 hours in personal attention to the decision-making process as far as the budget was concerned. That is a Presidential responsibility.

The Congress, subsequently, has its responsibility, and I would assume they will undertake it.

QUESTION: Mr. President, most of these cutbacks, reductions and consolidations have been aimed at traditional targets of conservatives; that is, health, education, social services, Medicaid. If you were really and truly seeking Congressional cooperation in controlling Federal spending, do you think it would have been more effective if you were evenhanded in your reductions?

I note there is a pretty big increase in the Defense Department budget. Do you think you would have gotten more cooperation from Congress if you would have tried to be a little more evenhanded in your reductions?

THE PRESIDENT: Let me take each of the consolidations. In the case of education, which includes elementary and secondary education, which includes vocational education, aid to the handicapped and libraries, the figure for fiscal 1977 is \$3 billion 300 million. We have added sweeteners of \$150 million, so there is no cutback, none whatsoever, in the Federal aid to education. It is an increase rather than a cutback.

In the case of health, we are recommending in the consolidation process taking some 15 or 16 categorical grant programs, and in this case we are increasing the Federal contributions to the States over fiscal year 1976. That is not a cutback.

In the case of social services, as I recollect, it is identical. In the case of child nutrition, where we are consolidating 15 programs, there is a cutback, but it is a very good and simple answer. We will give more money to the children at the poverty level or below, and we will cut out child nutrition programs for those families above the poverty line.

I think that makes sense. We will spend less money but we will concentrate the Federal resources on the children below the poverty line, and the people above the poverty line ought to be able to take care of their own children.

So, overall, I think you will find that in the four programs that we have consolidated, there is more spending contemplated in 1977 than in 1976, so there can't be any valid accusation that we have reduced Federal grants to States for programs that we believe should be carried on.

We simply are emphasizing with this approach a better delivery system of the services, whether it is health, social services, education or child nutrition.

QUESTION: Mr. President, if you are interested in reversing a flow of power toward Washington and giving more flexibility to State and local Government, why don't you go all the way and actually transfer those programs and the tax base to the States, as has been proposed, rather than have the money come to Washington and ship it back in block grants?

THE PRESIDENT: I think the other approach is totally impractical. I can't imagine 50 States having all of these programs dumped on them and then have to increase taxes if they want the programs continued. The better approach is the one that I have recommended. It provides an equal or greater amount in toto of funding from the Federal Government to States, but giving to the individual States the authority to decide at that level what programs they want continued and how they want individual programs to be handled.

I have talked on many occasions to Vice President Rockefeller, who served 15 years as Governor of the State of New York, and he has repeatedly indicated to me that if the approach that we are recommending was in effect, that a substantial percentage of the Federal funds could be saved by better administration.

Perhaps the Vice President, who has had some practical experience in this area of managing State and Federal programs, would be a better witness than myself.

VICE PRESIDENT ROCKEFELLER: I think you asked a very fundamental question, and for those of us who come from States where there has been a long tradition of social responsibility and where we have increased taxes, particularly income taxes, and where our neighbors have no income tax and where other States don't have income tax, we find ourselves able to finance the programs.

But, those States which don't have the income taxes don't have the programs and, therefore, we attract those who need help and we lose those who are trying to manufacture or do business and who move to the States where the taxes are lower.

There is no chance of the States on their own voluntary effort developing uniform tax structures, and we are vulcanizing America. Therefore, I think the President has followed a course which the Governors for 15 years, to my knowledge, have urged that we go to block grants, that we give the States the opportunity to develop their programs with the assistance from the Federal Government, because the Federal Government, since the time that the Federal Government was authorized to collect income taxes, has the fast growing tax source.

Some States have adopted it, but a great many have not. Therefore, we have a tremendously difficult situation as far as the tax structure of the 50 States of this country is concerned.

QUESTION: May I follow that? In that case, why are you dropping the matching funds requirement, since in that case the wealthy States will continue to match funds voluntarily and the poor States won't, and the same harmful effect you mentioned will continue?

VICE PRESIDENT ROCKEFELLER: Yes, but what you don't -- excuse me, sir. I mean, what I would like to point out (Laughter) is that with the requirement that the Federal Government has had for years that you have to enrich and improve your programs if you are going to get matching funds.

If your programs are already rich and improved and you want to get Federal funds, you have to make it more rich and more improved, and the result is that our standards in New York went higher and higher -- higher than we felt they should -- but it was the only way we could get the Federal money and, therefore, it distorted our whole structure.

I understand Congress' attitude on this. They don't want to give money and have it substitute for local tax money, but if you are already doing the job, why should you increase it when there are other things you need more or when you should reduce taxes, which is what we wanted to do, but could not do because of these laws.

This is a very complex situation, and the special interest groups -- and I understand that, too -- instead of going to 50 State Legislatures, that it was much easier for them to go to Congress. They get a constituency in Congress and in the Congressional staffs and in the bureaucracy of the Federal Government.

They have a situation going that is very powerful, and I admire tremendously the President's courage in stepping up to this thing and facing it as he has and having the confidence and the belief and the faith in the American people and their elected representatives and local Government.

This is what America is all about, and I think this is a very significant step and a turning point in our country, and is going to be welcomed by the States and local Governments, and that includes cities and counties.

Thank you.

THE PRESIDENT: I might make two added comments. We have two block grant programs at the present time; one, the community development program, which consolidated seven categorical grant programs for the aid and assistance of urban communities. That program is in effect, it works well and the communities were held harmless in the transition process.

The Law Enforcement Assistance Act was also a block grant program which gives flexibility to the States in the decision-making process. It is working well, so it can work. I believe the Congress will move, and it is a far better program than one that dumps the responsibility on the States and does not give them any assistance in the funding.

QUESTION: Mr. President, last night you placed great emphasis on your proposal to crank into the Medicare program the catastrophic insurance plan, which would cost an additional \$538 million, but in this morning's document I note that this would be more than offset by taking from Medicare recipients \$1.3 billion and from providers of health services about close to another billion dollars so that the net for Medicare is actually reduced by 2:2.

My question is, do you feel you leveled with the medical profession and the Medicare recipients last night when you told them only about the sweetener and not about the bitter pill?

THE PRESIDENT: Let me remind you, you ought to go back and read my statement. I said in the statement there will be a slight increase in the fees. It is in the sentence where I referred to the \$500 and \$250.

Now, let's talk about the facts. Under the present situation, when a person under Medicare goes into the hospital, that individual in effect gets 60 days free care. After 60 days, that person bears the total financial burden.

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Under my plan, which I think is the soundest, the person pays 10 percent of the hospital care cost up to a total of \$500. After \$500 the individual pays nothing, and after \$250 for physician care the individual pays nothing.

What we are trying to do is help the three million people who are today affected very adversely by catastrophic illness, three million out of 25 million.

The financial burden, the mental fear and apprehension of the individual who is hurt by a catastrophic illness is really extremely serious. In order to protect these three million people, who have no hope, none whatsoever, of protecting themselves after they are afflicted, we think is the right group to concentrate on, and we feel that we can redistribute the financial burden across the 25 other million people in order to protect those three, and all of those who might in the future be affected.

QUESTION: Mr. President, only a month or two ago you were quite insistent that Congress commit itself to a specific spending ceiling as a precondition of any tax cut. Yet, last night, when you proposed your additional \$10 billion in tax cuts, you made no mention of a requirement for such a spending ceiling. Could you explain that?

THE PRESIDENT: I think if you reread the message you will find that I do say -- or did say, rather -- in that message that if we restrain Federal spending, we can have a tax reduction on a dollar for dollar basis. I can't remember the page, but it is in the message that I read to the Congress last night.

QUESTION: Yes, but I think that you are no longer insisting on a specific ceiling being approved by Congress as a precondition to that extra \$10 billion.

THE PRESIDENT: We say that the ceiling is \$394.2. Now, there are uncertainties that take place as we move along, and we have five and one-half months before July 1, 1976. So, there has to be some flexibility.

I have picked a ceiling. I have said that we can, with that ceiling, as of today, have a \$10 billion additional tax reduction over that the Congress has approved. We will have to wait and see how economic conditions develop in the coming months, but the concept of dollar for dollar was set forth in the message last night.

QUESTION: Mr. President, wouldn't one way to help the States and cities the most be to establish comprehensive welfare reform and take most, if not all, of the financial burden off the States and welfare cities. I notice we are just remodeling the present structure without going into any extensive welfare reform.

THE PRESIDENT: That is a possibility, and there are a number of options for complete and total reform of welfare. When I was in the Congress, on two occasions I voted for what was known as family assistance programs. But, it did not seem to us, as I said last night, that this was the time, as we are coming of the recession, to make a massive reform of welfare.

We believe that the better approach at the present time is to get legislative authority from the Congress in order to take specific actions to remedy defects in the various individual programs. I do not rule out the possibility of a total reform of welfare in the years ahead, but I think at the present time it would be very unwise.

QUESTION: Mr. President, I wanted to follow up on the bitter pill question about Medicare. As it stands now, under Medicare you get \$104 Medicare. There is a \$104 deductible for the first 60 days. That is my understanding of it. But, under your plan it would be 10 percent of that in the first 60 days.

I checked with Social Security Medicare, and your people up in Baltimore, and it turns out the average stay for a Medicare patient is 12 and one-half days. Using your formula, instead of getting \$104 in a Medicare payment for that first 60 days, you would get almost \$240.

Is that your understanding, that this would be an upfront cost to Medicare recipients, that they would have a doubling of cash out of their pocket?

THE PRESIDENT: I can't recall the precise figures, but as I said last night, there is an increase in the front end cost, but the three million people who are saved from the horrendous cost of catastrophic illness are protected.

Anyone who has known a family or had someone in a family who had catastrophic care problems knows that that is the worst thing that could possibly happen, and we think a redistribution of the cost for the people who are relatively well compared to those who are bedridden for months and months is the proper approach.

QUESTION: Mr. President, could you tell us -- or perhaps Mr. Lynn or Mr. Clements or Mr. Ogilvie -- the difference between the defense budget presented here and the one advocated by Secretary Schlesinger?

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THE PRESIDENT: The defense budget that we have submitted includes all of the programs that former Secretary Schlesinger recommended. The defense budget for fiscal year 1977 calls for obligation authority of \$112.7 billion, an increase of around \$10 to \$11 billion over the current fiscal year.

It calls for expenditures of \$100.2, which is roughly \$8 billion over the anticipated expenditures for fiscal year 1976, this year.

The budget provides all of the major programs requested by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. There is virtually no difference in what has been approved in dollars or programs in what the former Secretary of Defense recommended. We keep the exact uniform personnel figures the same. 2.1 million in fiscal 1971; 2.1 million in fiscal 1977.

We do call for a reduction of 25,000 in civilian employment in the Defense Department, but I think better management can bring that about.

Bill, do you want to add any comment?

MR. CLEMENTS: I would only say, to enlarge upon your statement, that the various services and the Joint Chiefs are completely in accord with the budget as you presented it. It provides for real growth in the defense budget and in a reasonable sense it maintains the momentum of the programs that we consider our priority programs, and I would say that the Department of Defense is pleased with the budget.

We are not entirely satisfied, of course, I don't think we would ever be in that particular position. But, we are pleased with the budget. We think it meets our requirements, it maintains our momentum and it gives us the priority programs we need.

QUESTION: Mr. President, a number of leading Democrats, including virtually all the Presidential candidates, are advocating a Government policy that would guarantee a job for everyone who wants to work.

I want to know why you rejected that position, and do you challenge their contention that for every 1 percent decrease in unemployment there is a \$16 billion increase in Federal revenues and, therefore, such a policy would not increase the deficit?

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THE PRESIDENT: I don't believe that the Federal Government should, out of the Federal Treasury, coming from the Federal taxpayers, provide a job for every individual. It seems to me that the better approach is to create an economic environment, so that the private sector provides jobs for those who want to work.

That is the basis of my proposal in the budget, and in the economic message. The employment of individuals by the Government, with the taxpayers paying the bill for their employment, in my opinion is not in concept the American way. We have prospered, and we will prosper in the future, by utilizing the free enterprise system and the private sector far better than making the Government the employer.

QUESTION: Mr. President?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, Sarah, how are you? (Laughter)

QUESTION: Don't you feel that you may have 50 little nations by sending this money back to the States for this program on children and other block grant ventures? Don't you feel the States might take the money and then might use it badly or they might not have a program at all?

One State might have a better program than the other, and the people in the population might flock to that State.

THE PRESIDENT: Sarah, I think you have forgotten that the Federal Government was established by the States.

QUESTION: I have not forgotten it, sir, but I don't see how that applies here.

THE PRESIDENT: It seems to me the States have a record of handling the problems the best, as far as their individual circumstances are concerned. I believe that States and local units of Government with elected officials can make better judgments than a bureaucracy here in Washington, D.C.

I believe that the closer decisions are made to the people, the better they are. That is the concept in which I firmly believe. It is working in community development. It is working in the law enforcement assistance area.

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I am not going to give up on properly elected officials at the State and local level. I think they do a good job, and all we are doing is giving them money to carry out the kinds of programs. The programs in education may be different in Florida from those in Maine. The programs in the field of health may be different in South Carolina than they are in Alaska.

I happen to believe that the Governor of Alaska and the Governor of Florida or South Carolina can make good judgments in these areas. I think we have an obligation to help give them the money so the programs can be continued and not pull the money away and tell them to undertake the programs.

QUESTION: Mr. President, I notice in your economic assumptions that you predict 7.7 percent unemployment about November of 1978.

Would you talk about politics for a moment and tell us how this might affect your chances for election?

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THE PRESIDENT: Let me point out that the economic assumptions say that in 1975 they were 8.5 and the average in 1976 will be 7.7 and it will go down to 6.9 in 1978. The important point is not the average. The important point is that the trend of unemployment is down. It will be an average of 7.7, but it will start higher in January of this year, and by November of this year, I think it will be something less than 7.7. The trend is down.

What does that mean? It means that everybody who has a job has a degree of security and those who don't have a job know the prospects for getting one are better. That is the situation when the trend is down, as we projected, and it will be. So from an economic point of view, with peripheral political benefits, I think it is a good program.

QUESTION: Mr. President, can you give the specifics on what you project for November?

THE PRESIDENT: I can't give you the specific projection for November. All I know is the trend will be down.

QUESTION: Mr. President, given your difficulties with the Congress last year, and given the fact that you said the Presidential responsibility is to make the budget but, nevertheless, you did consult with the budget committees, and given the fact that many of these programs have been in effect for years and they are already tired of the Congressional way of life, so to speak, do you realistically expect, sir, that you can get cooperation from the Congress to pass the budget that you are recommending, and where will you make the compromise?

THE PRESIDENT: I expect to get full support from the Governors, from local officials. I think they can have an impact on the Congress in those proposed consolidation areas. In fact, I am meeting with some Governors and local officials before lunch -- and having lunch with them today -- just to try and generate real activity by them on behalf of what I have recommended.

Maybe the Congress won't go along, but if you look at those mess charts up there, anybody with any common sense would want to make some changes. And I happen to believe there are quite a few people in the Congress who have some common sense.

Look at those mess charts up there. It is unbelievable. And I think Congress, when they look at it, and the public sees it, will respond.

QUESTION: Mr. President, going back and following up on the medical catastrophic illness. You said there were 3 million out of 25 million with catastrophic illnesses. What have you done, sir, to provide more money for medical research? Last year the NIH medical research funds were cut. What do you provide for research in medicine for these catastrophic illnesses?

THE PRESIDENT: I believe that -- let me say this. Overall research in this budget -- this is across the spectrum -- is \$24 billion-plus, an 11 percent increase in the Federal funds for research, including an 11 percent increase in basic research. It is the largest Federal budget for research in our history -- an 11 percent growth factor. I believe, if you take all of the NIH proposed funding, that we are roughly the same as we have recommended for fiscal 1976.

David, do you want to comment on that?

SECRETARY MATHEWS: To be concise, your budget recommends an increase of \$185 million for all of the institutes under NIH, that is roughly a 10 or 11 percent increase

QUESTION: Mr. President, now that Congress has attached its salaries to this equation and it has also attached the Government pay raises to inflation and the Government pensions to inflation, isn't it true this guarantees we are going to have inflation and also guarantees a continuous erosion of private pensions and private salaries which are not attached to inflation?

THE PRESIDENT: The experience we had this last year worked out very well in getting some restraint on the growth of pay increases in the Federal Government, including the Congressional pay increases. The cap was 9 percent. The proposed increase was 8.6. So, yes, there will be some growth, but I think the connection between the two gives us a better handle on doing it responsibly than the way it was before. I think Government employees should not have their pay frozen ad infinitum. The way it worked last year worked out quite well.

QUESTION: Mr. President, I have a two part question. One, a lot of people -- poor people, rightly or wrongly -- are depending on Medicaid to pay their doctor bills. What will happen in States without that social responsibility that Governor Rockefeller talks about when they decide not to match the Federal payment with the State money.

And, secondly, in States such as New York, when the Medicare gives out, people go over onto Medicaid and this is a de facto catastraophic illness plan. What is the improvement here?

THE PRESIDENT: I don't believe that the public in any State will permit a State Legislature or a Governor from failing to meet their responsibilities. They have the same public interest and pressure on them that the Congress does. The record is good and the money that we plan to give to the States in the health consolidation program is \$10 billion in fiscal 1977, it goes to \$10-1/2 billion in fiscal 1978, and to \$11 billion in fiscal 1979. We are showing our responsiveness, and I believe that States will respond as their citizens want them to.

Now, on the question of going from Medicaid to Medicare -- or Medicare to Medicaid -- under the catastrophic program that I have, the individual has not reason to do so -- none whatsoever.

QUESTION: Mr. President, in your budget, why is it that proposed outlays for military programs go up 9 percent while proposed outlays for education go down 12 percent, and for such things as community development down about 5 percent?

THE PRESIDENT: It relates precisely to our national security. We have had, over the last ten years, a trend totally in the opposite direction. Ten years ago the Department of Defense got, roughly, 40-some percent of the Federal outlays and domestic programs got 32 or 33 percent. And in fiscal 1976, it was almost reversed. And if we are going to have an adequate national security, if we are going to have a capability and conventional or strategic arms, we have to increase our expenditures in fiscal 1977. It is just that our national security dictates it. We have been pinching the national security forces in the last ten years, and I think we have to have a slight change in that direction.

QUESTION: If I might follow up --, there, of course, are a great many people in this country that think that education is involved in our national security, and I would like to ask you, with a 6 percent projected rate of inflation and a 12 percent cut in Federal education programs, how is education in the United States possibly going to keep up?

THE PRESIDENT: As I recall, the percentage of money spent on education nationwide by the Federal Government is a relatively small part of it, and, actually, in our education program we are recommending \$150 million more, so we are adding to the pot as far as the Federal Government is concerned.

I will ask Secretary Mathews to give you a more complete answer, but the Federal contribution to education is a relatively small part of the total that is spent by States and local communities for education. So the switch here I don't think is significant, particularly when the Federal Government has the total responsibility for our national security, and that is our prime obligation in this complicated world in which we live.

SECRETARY MATHEWS: Up until a minute ago, Mr. President, I thought that our increase in the block grant was \$263 million, but, roughly (Laughter) an increase there of some several hundred million dollars. The figures we have indicate that for your 1976 budget, revised, you have recommended \$6 billion 451 million. This year you are requesting \$6 billion 916 million, which is an increase.

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QUESTION: Mr. President, I would like to ask you about the Social Security tax increase. An increase in Social Security tax rates hits people below the poverty line as well as those up to the wage base. It also raises labor costs to employers and helps cause higher prices. Why did you opt for a Social Security tax rate increase instead of either increasing the wage base very substantially or doing what the original task force that helped create Social Security programs recommended, which was to turn to general revenue financing for the welfare components of Social Security, that initial unfunded liability you create when you raise benefits?

THE PRESIDENT: If you go to the program that you have indicated in the last option, you are in effect losing the concept that a person working is paying for his or her retirement. I think it is important for us to retain that concept, that a person, through Social Security, is in effect contributing to his or her capability to retire at a date certain. I strongly oppose dipping into general funds to supplement the Social Security Trust Fund.

The option of increasing the tax three-tenths of one percent I think is the most responsible way to do it. To broaden the base, as I said last night, it will mean that the person at the wage ceiling of \$15,400 will pay no more than \$47.00 a year or less than one dollar a week. The person at the lower wage base will pay significantly less -- very limited increase.

So I think it is a fair way to distribute the burden for having a retirement certainty at 65.

QUESTION: Mr. President, on the question of jobs again, the Democrats are likely to ask why it is proper, in your view, for the Federal Government to spend \$17 billion on unemployment compensation and not take a portion of that money to create jobs for the people who are out of work. How do you respond to that?

THE PRESIDENT: It has never been proposed in the Congress during the 25 years I was there -- and the Democrats dominated the Congress in all but two years -- that they would use that concept while they were controlling the Congress. This must be a new idea of spending unemployment payments to create jobs. I have never heard of that approach before.

What we think is the better way is to not take that money, which is a well-accepted concept, and stimulate the economy so that we get more people off the unemployment rolls and reduce our unemployment payments and get people working for private enterprise rather than for Government on the one hand or unemployment on the other.

QUESTION: If I may follow up, Dr. Burns suggested, among other people, that it would be well to limit the period of unemployment compensation and instead provide jobs through Government means.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, Dave, I saw what Dr. Burns said and I was very interested in what George Meany said in response. Dr. Burns proposed that people who work for the Government under this guaranteed employment program of his, that they be paid less than the going wage, or they be paid less than the minimum wage, and the minute Dr. Burns raised that question, George Meany said he would have no part of it.

So there is not unanimity among those who, in one way or another, indicate that the Federal Government should be the employer of last resort.

QUESTION: Mr. President, I did not have my follow up question. I would like to ask Mr. Lynn, if I might -- I asked him yesterday in our briefing in the Old EOB why it was there was nothing in the State of the Union Message about handling the excessive increases of Federal pensions whereas they were talking of maybe possibly eliminating the increases in Social Security? Can you answer that, sir?

MR. LYNN: Yesterday, you recall, I had my problem of trying to stick to a briefing on the State of the Union. Today I have no such problem. If you will notice, one of the initiatives of the President in this budget is to eliminate the so-called one percent kicker, which is a provision that, in addition to adjustments for cost of living, adds another one percent and which we feel is not appropriate in the way to address the problem.

There, of course, has to be an overall look constantly in every program in the Federal Government, and this is no exception, but we do believe that this is an important step to be taken to bring that program into better long-range prospective.

QUESTION: Mr. President, can you tell us, sir, how much is in your new budget for Angola and, also, the CIA spending?

THE PRESIDENT: The budget for fiscal 1977 follows the long tradition of not identifying the budget recommendations for the intelligence community. I think that is a good procedure. It has worked well, with some exceptions in the last few months, and I don't think that I should comment either on the amount or the specifics for any undertaking in any definite way.

MORE

QUESTION: Mr. President, Mr. Lynn has just indicated that you are going to propose eliminating the one percent kicker on Federal pensions. Have you proposed or are you planning to propose anything which would deal with the so-called flaw in the Social Security cost of living increase which is said to give a double jump to Social Security beneficiaries?

THE PRESIDENT: It is my recollection that we seek to remedy those defects in all cases. Am I correct?

MR. LYNN: That's right, Mr. President. We do address this question and I think the book that you have been handed on 70 issues goes into that in somewhat more detail.

QUESTION: Mr. President, in your Medicare program you suggest that you are going to limit Medicare payment increases to 7 percent for hospitals and 4 percent for physicians. The medical profession has not been known for limiting their increases. If they ignore this plea, would the burden go on to the recipient and would that be over the maximum amount that we have been told they would pay in catastrophic?

THE PRESIDENT: That limit of 7 percent increase on hospitals and nursing care homes and 4 percent limit on physicians fees applies only to those programs where the Federal Government pays the hospital, the nursing home or the physician. And I believe that a physician or a hospital under those programs can't charge extra where the Federal Government has the principal responsibility.

David or Paul?

SECRETARY MATHEWS: Roughly, the theory we are operating on here is -- everybody knows the costs in health care delivered. They are running well above any of the other inflationary costs. Some figures are up to 40 percent. These are two remedies we seek to restrain that cost, but we are obviously operating on the assumption that there can be some moderation both in hospital fees and in doctors fees in this case.

THE PRESIDENT: Paul, do you want to add anything?

MR. O'NEILL: One thing. Under the Medicare program now and under this new proposed legislation, a doctor or a hospital, if they agree to accept assignment -- that is to say, if they agree to work directly with the Medicare program -- they must agree to accept the fees without any further billing to the patient. They do, of course, have the ability, if they wish to take advantage of it, not to deal directly with the program, but rather to deal directly with the patient, but I don't think we would expect the doctors and hospitals to turn down so-called assignments under these new provisions.

QUESTION: Mr. President.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, Tom.

QUESTION: Your mess charts and the other indications is that Health, Education and Welfare is a bit huge. Have you given any thought to breaking up the Department?

THE PRESIDENT: I do not think it is needed and necessary to divide the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The enactment of the necessary legislation to move to the block grants in health, child nutrition, social services and education, will relieve very substantially, Secretary Mathews' administrative problems. As you can well see from the chart, if we were able to do that, which I hope we can, I see absolutely no need and necessity for tearing apart the Department of HEW.

QUESTION: Mr. President, in the defense section of your budget, you refer to the possibility of the need for developing a new generation of ICBM missiles. How likely a possibility do you think that is, and what do you anticipate its cost to be?

THE PRESIDENT: I think it is still in the R&D stage. We have not gone beyond that. We always are looking down the road to make sure that we don't rest on our oars. We know our adversaries are not, so this is one of several programs that takes a look at the future and the need and necessity for the best weapons for our national security.

Bill, do you want to add any comment?

SECRETARY CLEMENTS: That is exactly right. I have nothing to add.

QUESTION: If I could follow up -- there has been some defense theory that holds that land-based ICBM's should be phased out entirely and replaced with sea-based. Since you are calling for an increase in Trident appropriations, I wonder what do you think of that theory and do you envision us maintaining ICBM's as a deterrent?

THE PRESIDENT: I believe our ICBM's Minutemen, various versions, are a very strong deterrent and a very capable military weapon. We do have the Poseidon and potential Trident. We have to have a mix. I think it is important, not only to have land-based, but submarine-launched missiles, ballistic missiles, but I think it is also important to have the manned aircraft, the B-52's and the P-1's that are coming along. We are going to be progressive. We are going to be flexible in our strategic weapon capability. It may mean moving to some version of mobile missiles. It may mean development, as we are, in the cruise missile area. We can't stay static. If we ever get on a plateau and stay there, our national security will be seriously in jeopardy.

QUESTION: Your budget this year includes Federal assistance for 500,000 housing units. Even with this support I believe you are forecasting 1.4 to 1.6 million units. This is well below the two million units that has been presented for current needs.

How do you answer criticism that this Administration is taking away these units and increasing shortages in housing?

THE PRESIDENT: We think the 500,000 housing construction and rehabilitation program is a good base for a sound Federal housing program. The number of starts in calendar 1975 was roughly one million one hundred thousand.

We are optimistic that the figure will be improved, particularly with interest rates going down and with mortgage money being available.

I would like to ask the Secretary of HUD to add anything to that. She just went down and did not get run out of town in Dallas when she spoke to the homebuilders, so she must have a good program that will be better in 1976.

SECRETARY HILLS: I agree, Mr. President, that the remedy to truly help housing is to get the inflation down so that we close the gap between the actual cost of housing and the real income of people. Now, to correct what I think was implied there, our assistance is to people, not to construction, when we address our over 500,000 units.

That reflects 100,000 units which will give an opportunity for home ownership through a home subsidy program. In addition, we have 400,000 units, which is comprised of new, existing and substantially rehabilitated, where the assistance is in the form of rental subsidy whereby we provide the difference between 15 or 25 percent of the person's income and the fair rental value of a modest unit.

In addition, we have reflected in this budget 6,000 units of housing for our Indians, so we are over 500,000 units. But, I think the real remedy is to expand home ownership for all of our people, and we certainly have done that in an emergency basis through our tandem program where great numbers of dollars -- indeed, over \$15 billion of mortgage purchase assistance -- has been provided over the past 22 months for single family dwellings.

MORE

Just two weeks ago we have released \$3 billion for multifamily assistance. I regard these as purely emergency measures, and by 1977, if our economy continues on the track which it is on now, we can be sure we won't need these emergency measures, but that people will be able to enter the housing market and buy the home of their choice.

QUESTION: Mr. President, if I could follow up on the question on housing and ask either you or Mrs. Hills, we have at least nine million people in this country living in slums or paying a disproportionate share of their income for housing.

Some estimates are up to 15 or 16 million. Congress has set a goal of 2.8 million new housing units in this country as necessary to assure every American decent housing and you are proposing 500,000.

How do you justify that?

THE PRESIDENT: The Congress passed several years ago a ten-year program for two million two hundred thousand homes per year. That is the target over a ten-year period. We did not meet that target last year. We met about 50 percent of it. I think in only one year, in the four or five years, has the housing industry been able to meet that \$2.2 million program.

Now, the best way to get more housing is to make more money at lesser interest rates available to the home purchaser, and as long as you have the Federal Government going in this year with a deficit of \$70 to \$75 billion, you can't possibly have enough money out there in the capital field to make money available to build two million two hundred thousand homes.

Now, the 500,000 program that Secretary Hills mentioned is what the Federal Government can do, and I think that is a good base from which the industry can operate and still give enough capital in the capital market for the private sector to meet the rest of the challenge.

Carla, do you want to add anything?

SECRETARY HILLS: I would only say that Congress suggested 600,000 units to assist our poor. We are over 500,000 units at HUD, and there is a substantial rural assistance program in the Department of Agriculture. For the first time in many years, this Administration has truly addressed the housing needs of our poor, and I think it is a program that fits within budget constraints so that we are not at the same time prejudicing others who would be adversely affected by an increase in the mortgage interest rate.

MORE

QUESTION: Mr. President, a year ago you and your staff made a series of projections in terms of economic performance and budget deficit. I wonder what sort of assurances you can give us that these projections are going to be closer to the mark?

THE PRESIDENT: The projections on the budget deficit last year -- and I was checking them this morning -- were not as accurate as I would certainly have liked. As I recall, we projected a \$50 billion deficit, and it is going to be somewhere between \$70 and \$74 billion.

But, bear in mind that budget was put together in October and November and December of last year when we were going through a serious inflationary problem, with inflation over 12 percent and not many, if any, experts were telling us we were going into the kind of unemployment that we experienced in 1975.

A substantial increase in the deficit for the current fiscal year is in the additional amount, some \$12 billion, in unemployment compensation.

Now, we believe that the economy is moving in a much steadier way and with no anticipated, unexpected events coming up, so our projections should be much more accurate.

Alan, do you want to add something to that?

MR. GREENSPAN: Yes, Mr. President. It is certainly true that we overestimated the decline in economic activity in 1975 in the last year's report. We had a 3 percent decline in real GNP, and it was actually only 2. The unemployment figures, however, were miscalculated because of very difficult problems with respect to the period in which the estimate between the economy and unemployment was taken.

It is exceptionally difficult to make estimates, both of economic activity and its reflection on the budgetary process. I think if you go back and look at the data last year, I think you will find that the forecasts were reasonably accurate, specifically in the context of how active you intend to be and that the translation to the budget was, I think, missed in part on the deficit side, as far as economic assumptions were concerned, by our misestimating the relationship between the levels of economic activity and the level of unemployment.

MORE

Even though, as you recall, at the time we had a very high rate of unemployment and at the meeting a year ago we sort of startled everybody by the type of level of unemployment we were forecasting. We were still too low by several tenths.

QUESTION: Mr. President, I want to get back to jobs.

THE PRESIDENT: Somebody who has not asked a question.

QUESTION: Mr. President, last night Ways and Means Chairman Al Ullman said it seemed to him that what you were saying was that if Congress has any spending over \$394.2 billion, that you would veto it.

Was that the case? Would you veto everything over that level?

THE PRESIDENT: I would not hesitate to veto any legislation or appropriations that would go beyond \$394.2 billion.

QUESTION: Is there no room for compromise?

THE PRESIDENT: I carefully used the words. I would not hesitate to veto anything over that spending limitation.

QUESTION: Mr. President, do you think your budget is fair to Federal employees? There have been charges you have been making Federal employees wage scales go down by putting a 5 percent cap on Federal spending.

The basis of the Rockefeller Commission report is that it would in essence lower Federal pay.

THE PRESIDENT: The Rockefeller Commission made a number of specific proposals. One, as I recall, on the basis of comparability, took computer operators and secretaries and said that their pay vis-a-vis the private sector was higher, that they were doing better than comparable employees in the private sector so they made a recommendation for revision there.

There is evidence, I think, that although the aim and objective was comparability for Federal employees, in the last three or four or five years since that program has been in effect, there has been some distortion, and the net result is we have had to take some correction action.

MORE

I think it is also fair to point out that another factor does have some significance. Most Federal employees, once they become qualified, are seldom laid off. That is not true in the private sector. In the private sector, they are subject to much more uncertainty, so you have to balance, not only pay but reliability for continuous employment, and when you add it all up, I think in most instances Federal employees are reasonably fairly paid.

Bob?

QUESTION: Mr. President, in the area of military pay, your defense budget makes several cuts in the area of -- reductions in the area of military pay. Do you feel that military members are adequately paid now or are they underpaid or are they overpaid? What is your feeling on military pay?

THE PRESIDENT: The military pay formula for the last several years is predicated on comparability with the private sector. That was the legislation passed. That is the formula that has been used, and the situation is precisely this, for the benefit of background.

Ten years ago the total pay-related cost of the Department of Defense was 40 percent of the total defense expenditure. At the present time, pay-related expenses of the Department of Defense are 52 percent of what the department gets to spend.

It is getting to be a very serious problem as far as the total piece of Defense Department spending. Now, you take the suggestion that we have made for a three-year phase-out of the direct hire of employees in commissaries. The pay of the employees, military personnel in the Defense Department, is predicated on comparability with the civilian work force.

The commissaries, with a Federal subsidy of about \$180 million a year, gives them an added advantage. They ought to at least absorb the direct hire cost. I think that is a responsible and reasonable request.

QUESTION: Is it fair to say because of the commissary benefits, in regard to comparability, you feel military members are overpaid by that amount?

THE PRESIDENT: I did not say overpaid. I think they are paid properly.

MORE

QUESTION: Overcompensated?

THE PRESIDENT: I said they were paid properly. I don't use your words. I use my own. (Laughter)

QUESTION: In light of what you just said about the seriousness of the problem of 52 percent of military budget being spent on pay, would you consider returning to the old nonvoluntary system, the draft system?

THE PRESIDENT: I firmly believe in the all-volunteer military force. I believe that the experience in the last three years has been good. All of the services have been able to recruit all of the manpower they needed.

They have been able to increase the educational requirements and still get all the manpower that they wanted in a voluntary way. So, I strongly believe in an all-volunteer military force, a career force, and the experience in the last several years has been very encouraging, and I think we should continue it.

QUESTION: Mr. President, your last budget message and your last budget placed emphasis on steps to get the Nation out of the recession. Does this budget represent a shift in emphasis to fighting inflation?

THE PRESIDENT: It is a budget that aims at a balanced economy, continued efforts against inflation and the establishment of a healthy civilian economy that will provide for greater jobs in the private sector.

It is a combination well-balanced Federal in that regard.

Bob?

QUESTION: On page 66 of your budget you say you call for a full-scale development of long-range strategic cruise missiles. Does that mean you have given up hope for achieving some kind of controls or restraints on cruise missiles in Moscow?

THE PRESIDENT: The research and development program on cruise missiles, whether they are from aircraft or submarines, or surface ships, or land-based, is a program that must continue.

Secretary Kissinger is now in Moscow to continue negotiations on SALT II. We certainly expect to continue the research and development in this new weapon system area until we find out whether or not we can negotiate SALT II.

MORE

SALT II may have -- I say may have -- some impact on what we do in the future in cruise missiles, but certainly I can't predicate funding on a research and development program in the budget that begins October 1, 1976 on decisions that have not been made in December of 1975.

It just makes sense to put the money into continued research and development, and we will see what happens in the negotiations.

QUESTION: Mr. President, in May, sir, the Congress is due to invoke its first tentative ceiling on the fiscal 1977 budget. If Congress' ceiling is higher than your \$394.2 level, will you permit the current tax rates to be extended for the rest of the year?

THE PRESIDENT: I think the Congress, when they take a look at the fact, will come to the same conclusion I do, that \$394.2 is a responsible and attainable figure. I don't want to prejudge what they might do, and if they do that, then I will do something else.

I will stand by my figures and hope that they will act responsibly and do the same.

QUESTION: Mr. President, in answer to an earlier question you used the phrase "B-1 bombers that are coming along." Does that mean the decision has already been made?

THE PRESIDENT: The money in this budget, as I recall, provides for the procurement of the B-1 bombers.

Bill, is that right?

MR. CLEMENTS: That is right. And the long lead items related to limited production. I would further add, Mr. President, that the R and D development program with the plans we now have is progressing beautifully. We have not run into any great difficulties with the program, and we are extremely pleased with it.

QUESTION: Can I just follow that? I thought the decision was going to be made at the end of this year on whether to procure them or not, am I wrong?

THE PRESIDENT: We put the money in, as Bill said, for the long lead time items. This is for a budget that begins October 1, 1976. But, we have to make some decision because of the time lag, and it is our judgment at this time that those long lead time items be recommended.

MORE

MR. CLEMENTS: Mr. President, your budget is anticipating that production will start in FY 1977, and we are asking, as I said, for that long lead time money to make that production as efficient as possible and as less costly as possible.

QUESTION: Mr. President, if I could get back to jobs, because that is a central area of disagreement between you and the Democrats, while nobody disputes your contention or your statement that it is better to have people working in private enterprise than for the Government, isn't it common sense that it is better for people who are now unemployed, especially the young, to have temporary jobs than to have them be on unemployment compensation, on welfare or standing around on street corners figuring out how to commit crimes?

THE PRESIDENT: We have recommended in this budget full funding for the summer youth program. The money is about \$450 million. That is a very good program that helps substantially in major metropolitan areas in the undertaking of getting young people off the streets and getting them working.

We have also recommended the full funding of the comprehensive education training program--I think that is around \$1.6 billion--to get people who are unemployed to be trained for subsequent employment. Those are good programs.

I mentioned them last night in the State of the Union Message. Those are constructive. I think they have been proven, but to go into a massive \$17 billion Federal employment program I don't think is the right approach when a better way is to get the private sector to do it.

QUESTION: Mr. President, in nonmilitary terms, in your budget, what are the nonmilitary expenditures aimed at achieving and maintaining peace as opposed to the Defense Department budget? Are they more or less than last year?

THE PRESIDENT: The foreign aid programs, is that what you refer to?

QUESTION: Foreign aid.

THE PRESIDENT: The foreign aid programs, as a whole, are in the magnitude of approximately \$6 billion. They provided traditional economic supporting assistance for a number of countries. There is a heavy concentration in the Middle East.

MORE

As I recall, it is about 30 percent of the overall total, but it is a program designed for economic assistance and some military assistance for nations around the world.

Secretary Sisco, do you want to add anything to that?

MR. SISCO: Mr. President, I would just add that, as you indicated, the emphasis in the AID program is on the high level of economic aid to the Middle East for the obvious reasons that this is a very volatile area. In addition, we are supporting new multilateral development assistance initiatives that are an outgrowth of the statement that we made before the U.N. General Assembly, the economic session, about a year ago, and we are implementing this particular program.

Likewise, there are important elements on the bilateral development aid assistance, as well as maintaining the U.S. food aid at about two-thirds of the worldwide target of ten million tons of food.

QUESTION: Mr. President, will you comment on your energy budget for 1977?

THE PRESIDENT: The energy budget for 1977 shows in the research and development area about a 40 percent increase in the non-nuclear field. In the nuclear field, it is somewhere between 35 and 40 percent, if I recall.

So, overall, the research and development programs in energy are increased very substantially.

Does anybody here want to give any more specific answer?

Here is Dr. Seamans, head of ERDA.

MR. SEAMANS: Just to confirm what you said, Mr. President, that we do show in our energy research and development demonstration budget a very substantial increase in all areas. The largest increase will be in conservation. That is up around 60 percent. The solar, the geothermal and nuclear will run around 35 percent, as you indicated.

We do show a very marked increase on the nuclear fuel cycle. That shows an increase of around 55 percent.

THE PRESS: Thank you, Mr. President.

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you. We all enjoyed it. See you next year.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date 1/21/76

TO: Rep. Paul McCloskey

FROM: CHARLES LEPPERT

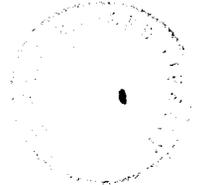
Please Handle _____

For Your Information _____

Per Our Conversation _____

Other:

Would you please make a one minute
speech on the House Floor concerning
the President's FY '77 budget along
the lines of the statement I have
attached.



Environmental Protection in FY 1977 Budget

President Ford's budget for FY 77 is an important milestone in our efforts to improve the quality of our environment. He is asking Congress for \$8.7B for environmental programs, a 21% increase over 1976. The largest single portion of this, \$3.8B, is slated for the EPA sewage treatment grant program, making it the fastest growing construction program in the federal budget.

Ten Federal agencies are expected to spend a total of \$1.3B to enhance the quality of our environment through the development of parks, the management of sport fish and wildlife refuges and the preservation of historical sites. This is a seven percent increase over 1976.

Another fourteen agencies will spend more than \$1.5B to assess the physical characteristics of the environment as it exists today so we can better anticipate the effect of proposed changes in the future.

While it is important to bear in mind that money alone cannot guarantee a clean environment, we are beginning to see some encouraging indications that our programs are having some positive effects and seem to be on the right track:

- In 1974 for the first year in recent history, all of Pennsylvania's beaches on Lake Erie remained open all summer.
- Fish production and the types of fish found in San Diego Bay are increasing. Approximately 80 percent of the surface area of the Bay is now acceptable to fish and wildlife. Furthermore, for the first



time in twenty years, sardines have been found in the Bay.

- The first large salmon run in the Penobscot River near Bangor, Maine occurred in 1974. In 1975, more than 1,000 salmon were caught from the spring run in the Penobscot.

- In 1968, the entire Buffalo River in New York was devoid of oxygen all summer and fall. In 1972, for the first time this century, sheepshead, carp and other fish were caught by fishermen.

We have made comparable improvements in air quality. Since 1970:

- particulate matter (dust, smoke and soot) have dropped some 29 percent nationwide;
- sulfur dioxide concentrations declined some 25 percent;
- there has been a nationwide decline in auto related carbon monoxide concentrations;
- oxidants, a principal component of photochemical smog, are decreasing in Los Angeles and San Francisco Bay as a result of pollution controls on automobiles.

Clearly we have made some progress and achieved some momentum. We cannot afford to let up. But at the same time, we must bear in mind that public support for environmental programs in the long run will inevitably depend on whether they deliver greater benefits than they cost. President Ford's proposals reflect his awareness of this necessity and provide a sound framework for continued progress.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date 1/21/76

TO: Rep. Joe Skubitz

FROM: CHARLES LEPPERT

Please Handle _____

For Your Information _____

Per Our Conversation _____

Other:

Would you please make a one minute
speech on the House Floor concerning
the President's FY '77 budget along
the lines of the statement I have
attached.

The President Supports the
Land and Water Conservation Fund

The President's budget for 1977 fully funds the Land and Water Conservation Fund at \$300 million. This will provide \$175.5 million for matching grants to States and \$117.8 million to the four Federal agencies that use the fund.

With this level of funding, we estimate that States and local governments will initiate about 2,500 projects for acquisition of recreation areas and their development. These will be in addition to the more than 16,000 projects which have been approved since the fund started -- involving the acquisition of 1.5 million acres of recreation lands and \$720 million for the development of recreation facilities across the country.

This funding level will also enable the National Park Service to purchase lands in areas such as Big Cypress (Florida) and Big Thicket (Texas) National Preserves and in other important national historical and recreation areas. The Forest Service will continue to acquire recreation lands and scenic rivers, national recreation areas, and national scenic trails. The Fish and Wildlife Service will acquire habitat essential to the preservation of endangered species such as the Mississippi sandhill crane and Hawaiian water birds. The Bureau of Land Management will also acquire lands for wild and scenic rivers and other recreational purposes.

Thus, significant accomplishments have been made in providing outdoor recreation opportunities to the American people and more will be made in 1977 with \$300 million. While the demands on the Fund are great, further substantial accomplishments will be made with \$300 million -- progress which can be achieved without unduly increasing Federal expenditures at a time when it is critical to slow their growth.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE .

FEBRUARY 6, 1976

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

In accordance with the Impoundment Control Act of 1974, I herewith report three new deferrals of budget authority and revisions to a rescission proposal and four deferrals previously transmitted.

New estimates increase by \$2 million the amounts associated with my earlier proposal to rescind the uncommitted balances of the Rehabilitation Loan Fund administered by the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Other reestimates cause a net reduction of \$8.7 million in deferrals previously reported for the General Services Administration and the Departments of Agriculture and Interior. The new deferrals total \$37.6 million in budget authority which would be used beyond 1976 to fund three programs of the Departments of Agriculture and Interior.

The details of the revised rescission and the revised and new deferrals are contained in the attached reports.

GERALD R. FORD

THE WHITE HOUSE,
FEBRUARY 6, 1976

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 2, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: MAX FRIEDERSDORF

THROUGH: CHARLES LEPPERT, JR. *CL*

FROM: TOM LOEFFLER *TL*

SUBJECT: First Concurrent Budget Resolution
as ordered reported from the
House Budget Committee

Yesterday the House Budget Committee concluded mark-up of the first budget resolution for FY 77. Chairman Adams stated that a draft committee report would be available for committee members Tuesday, April 6, and that the report would be filed Friday, April 9.

Attached is information prepared by the House Budget Committee staff, briefly indicating the content of the first budget resolution which will be reported next week.

Attach.



AMENDMENTS ADOPTED BY THE HOUSE BUDGET COMMITTEE
TO THE CHAIRMAN'S RECOMMENDATION
FOR THE
FIRST BUDGET RESOLUTION FOR FY 1977

(IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	BUDGET AUTHORITY	OUTLAYS	REVENUES	DEFICIT
CHAIRMAN'S RECOMMENDATION.....	445,656	412,801	363,000	49,801
1. Mr. Smith -- Food Grain Inspection (350)....	+60	+60	+55	+5
2. Mr. Gibbons -- General Government Funding (800-1).....	-140	-67	0	-67
3. Mr. Wright: -- EPA Construction Grants (300-3).....	+400	+200	0	+200
-- Pollution Control (300-4).....	+50	+50	0	+50
4. Mr. Gibbons -- Energy Policy and Conservation Act (300-7).....	-450	-250	0	-250
5. Mr. Conable -- Aviation and Airports (400-4).....	-190	-60	0	-60
6. Mr. Latta -- Postal Service Subsidy (400-6).	-307	-307	0	-307
7. Mr. O'Hara -- Education Funding (500-1).....	+358	+45	0	+45
8. Mr. Mitchell -- Summer Youth Employment (500-3).....	+71	+71	0	+71
9. Mr. Smith -- Rehabilitation Act Extension (500-5a).....	+88	+88	0	+88
10. Mr. Schneebeli -- Hawkins-Humphrey Bill (500-7).....	-50	-50	0	-50
11. Mr. Gibbons -- National Health Insurance (550-10).....	-100	-50	0	-50
12. Mr. Gibbons (Substitute) -- National Defense (050).....	+4,300	+1,000	0	+1,000
13. Adjustment to Chairman's Recommendation: -- Social Security COLA (600-2).....	0	-137	0	-137
-- Unemployment Compensation Extension (600-11).....	-544	-828	0	-828
14. Mr. Conable -- Supplemental Security Income (600-7).....	+100	+100	0	+100
15. Mr. Adams -- Reestimate of Interest on the Public Debt: -- 900: Interest.....	-600	-600	0	-600
-- 950: Undistributed Offsetting Receipts.....	+175	+175	0	+175
16. Mr. O'Neill: -- Hawkins-Humphrey Bill (500-7).....	+50	+50	0	+50
-- Health Insurance (550).....	+50	+50	0	+50
-- Jobs Stimulus Program (Allowances).....	+4,200	+2,200	0	+2,200
-- Outer Continental Shelf (950-2).....	-1,200	-1,200	0	-1,200
17. Mr. Giaimo -- Postal Service Subsidy (400-6).....	+307	+307	0	+307
18. Mrs. Mink -- Territorial Programs (800)....	+37	+37	0	+37
COMMITTEE ACTION TO DATE: 12:00 Noon -- April 1, 1976	NET CHANGE.. (+6,665) TOTAL..... 452,321	(+884) 413,685	(+55) 363,055	(+829) 50,630

FUNCTION	CHAIRMAN'S RECOMMENDATION		COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION		DIFFERENCE	
	Budget Authority	Outlays	Budget Authority	Outlays	Budget Authority	Outlays
050 NATIONAL DEFENSE	107,700	99,600	112,000	100,600	+4,300	+1,000
150 INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS	9,200	6,500	9,200	6,500	---	---
250 GENERAL SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY	4,600	4,500	4,600	4,500	---	---
300 NATURAL RESOURCES, ENVIRONMENT, AND ENERGY	14,800	15,703	14,800	15,703	---	---
350 AGRICULTURE	2,262	2,029	2,322	2,089	+60	+60
400 COMMERCE AND TRANSPORTATION	20,100	17,800	19,910	17,740	-190	-60
450 COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT	6,500	6,200	6,500	6,200	---	---
500 EDUCATION, TRAINING, EMPLOYMENT, AND SOCIAL SERVICES	24,100	22,800	24,617	23,004	+517	+204
550 HEALTH	39,300	38,200	39,250	38,200	-50	0
600 INCOME SECURITY	157,208	140,093	156,764	139,228	-444	-865
700 VETERANS BENEFITS AND SERVICES	18,649	18,165	18,649	18,165	---	---
750 LAW ENFORCEMENT AND JUSTICE	3,400	3,500	3,400	3,500	---	---
800 GENERAL GOVERNMENT	3,600	3,500	3,497	3,470	-103	-30
850 REVENUE SHARING AND GENERAL PURPOSE FISCAL ASSISTANCE	7,347	7,351	7,347	7,351	---	---
900 INTEREST	42,000	42,000	41,400	41,400	-600	-600
ALLOWANCES	790	760	4,990	2,960	+4,200	+2,200
950 UNDISTRIBUTED OFFSETTING RECEIPTS	-15,900	-15,900	-16,925	-16,925	-1,025	-1,025
TOTAL	445,656	412,801	452,321	413,685	+6,665	+884

[April 1976]

FIVE

WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE
HOUSE BUDGET RESOLUTION

- It forces the members to agree they want \$17 billion more in spending than the President recommends.
- It forces the members to agree they want to collect \$10 billion more in taxes than the President wants.
- It forces the members to agree to a deficit of over \$50 billion, at least \$7 1/2 billion more than the President recommends.
- It forces the members to agree to keeping thousands of Federal employees and huge stocks of regulatory red tape which the President has proposed be eliminated by consolidating programs.
- It forces members to agree that more pork barrel public works projects are the way to create more jobs instead of following the balanced approach recommended by the President which emphasizes creation of real, rewarding and permanent jobs in the private sector.

What all of this means is:

- a greater danger of future inflation;
- Congressional failure to get on the track of a balanced budget by FY 1979 that the President is advocating;
- a failure to face squarely the need to get Government spending under control.

All of the fancy excuses in the world won't paper over these fundamental differences between the Budget Committee resolution and the President's proposals. Adoption of the Committee resolution would make it clearer to the voters than it has ever been before that:

- the Congress wants more spending
- the Congress wants higher taxes
- the Congress wants bigger deficits
- the Congress wants more Federal employees.



After briefly flirting with the notion that it might be a good idea to gain control over Federal spending, the majority of the House Budget Committee resisted temptation and reverted to the old politics-as-usual ploy of "...when in doubt spend, spend and spend some more!"

While some may call it a "ceiling", we all know that the Budget Resolution will probably turn out to be a floor under Federal spending.

By voting for this resolution, a Member will be telling the American people, in effect, that he or she favors:

- . More Federal Spending
- . Higher Taxes
- . Higher Deficits
- . More Inflation
- . Bigger Government

Let's reject that rhetoric about the House Resolution being "very close" to the President's own budget for FY 1977, and instead consider the following facts:

MORE SPENDING -- specifically, \$17 BILLION more than the President recommended:

- . including a last minute add-on of \$2.2 Billion for a program with a noble title "job creation" which hasn't even been defined yet; and
- . including hundreds of millions which could have been saved by adopting the President's proposals to control runaway costs in such programs as Food Stamps and Medicare.

HIGHER TAXES -- the American people and American businesses will be paying more of their incomes to the government than the President wants because the Committee majority rejected his proposals for tax reductions totalling \$10 BILLION; tax reductions which would have:



- . benefited the most over-taxed group in America -- the average working family by better than \$180 a year (even after offsetting any social security tax -- \$227 before such offset); and
- . stimulated the creation of more and better-paying jobs in the private sector by encouraging more capital investment.

HIGHER DEFICITS -- even with rejection of the tax cuts, the deficit produced by the Resolution would be at least \$7.5 BILLION higher than that in the President's Budget.

- . It probably will be substantially higher since:
 - it is based on extremely optimistic estimates of revenue -- about \$3.9 Billion higher than Administration estimates; and
 - it counts as revenue, about \$2 Billion of unidentified tax reform measures which, in the view of influential Members, will not be enacted.

MORE INFLATION -- the Resolution ignores and indeed effectively negates, the President's goal of reaching a balanced budget in 1979:

- . budget authority, much of which would be spent 2, 3 or 4 years from now and add to the base in such out years, exceeds the President's request by about \$25 BILLION when adjustments are made to put the two budgets on a comparable basis; and
- . in the face of a strong and steady economic recovery, the Committee majority wants to lock in now even more stimulation 1, 2 and 3 years from now, financed by Treasury borrowing. Once public works-type contracts are signed, there is no way to make necessary course adjustments to fight inflation. It is then too late.

BIGGER GOVERNMENT -- not only have the President's proposals to scale down the size of the Federal Government been rejected, the Committee majority has thought up some new and even bigger jobs for the government to take on...

- the consolidation of 58 separate categorical grant programs into 3 broad block grants to states in the areas of health services, child nutrition

and education would have led to a more equitable distribution of Federal aid and allowed the Executive Branch to reduce Federal employment by some 2300 positions in the health area alone.

- . The Resolution goes even further by supporting new programs which would add substantially both to Federal spending and Federal control over major segments of our economy:
 - by providing seed money for the Humphrey/Hawkins so-called "full employment" bill, the House would be letting a camel's nose under the tent, and within a few years it would be costing countless billions to feed that camel;
 - more incredibly, Humphrey/Hawkins is a cop-out of the first order since the sponsors can't figure out how to reach their own goal without igniting a frightening round of inflation, so they take credit for spending the money while making the Executive Branch figure out how to make an impossible program work;
 - by including \$50 million for national health planning, the Committee majority is trying to commit the country to a tax-payer supported and yet undefined program of incalculatable costs;
 - but, at the same time, the Committee majority was unable to agree on anything but the most timid measures to control the soaring costs of the medical programs already run by the Federal Government.

IN SHORT, there is a substantial and significant difference between the President's Budget and the House Budget Committee Resolution:

- . the President wants to decelerate the growth of Federal spending; the Committee majority seeks to increase it;
- . the President wants to give more authority and funding to state and local governments; the Committee majority seeks to further concentrate power in Washington;
- . the President wishes to reduce the number of Federal bureaucrats; the Committee majority wants even more;

- . the President believes our economic recovery, already well on course, could be permanently derailed by a new round of inflation; the Committee majority seeks even larger deficits and more Federal spending;
- . the President wants incentive for the private sector to create more and better jobs for the American people through economic growth; the Committee majority seeks to use government make-work projects to provide jobs, paid for by deficits in the Federal budget for the foreseeable future and beyond; and
- . the President believes the American people want to spend more of their own incomes; the Committee majority believes the government should take even more money out of the hands of working people and let the Congress decide how to spend it.

File

STATE AND PARTY REPORT

29 APR. 1976 7:15 PM PAGE 1

ROLL NO. 213

H CON RES 611 A02 RECORDED VOTE

CLOSED 29 APR. 1976 7:14 PM

AUTHOR(S): MR. LATTA.

ON AGREEING TO THE AMENDMENT SET FEDERAL REVENUES LEVEL AT \$352.9 BILL.
NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY AT \$428.763 BILL. ; TOTAL BUDGET OUTLAYS AT \$399.924 BILL.
BUDGET DEFICIT AT \$47.024 BILL. ; PUBLIC DEBT AT \$708.3 BILL.

(AMENDMENT IS IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE.)

	AYES	NOES	PRES	NV
DEMOCRATIC	35	213		39
REPUBLICAN	110	17		18
OTHER				
TOTAL	145	230		57



ROLL NO. 213

DEMOCRATIC

OTHER

REPUBLICAN

ALABAMA

BEVILL NV
 FLOWERS NY
 JONES (AL) NAY
 NICHOLS NY

BUCHANAN YEA
 DICKINSON YEA
 EDWARDS (AL) YEA

ALASKA

YOUNG (AK) YEA

ARIZONA

UDALL NY

CONLAN NY
 RHODES YEA
 STEIGER (AZ) YEA

ARKANSAS

ALEXANDER NAY
 HILLS NY
 THORNTON NAY

HANNERSCHMIDT YEA

CALIFORNIA

ANDERSON (CA) NAY
 BROWN (CA) NAY
 BURKE (CA) NAY
 BURTON, JOHN NAY
 BURTON, PHILLIP NAY
 CORMAN NAY
 DANIELSON NAY
 DELLUMS NAY
 EDWARDS (CA) NAY
 HANNAFORD NAY
 HAWKINS NAY
 JOHNSON (CA) NAY
 KREBS NAY
 LEGGETT NAY
 LLOYD (CA) NAY
 MC FALL NAY
 MILLER (CA) NAY
 MINETA NAY
 MOSS NAY
 PATTERSON (CA) NAY
 REES NAY
 ROYBAL NAY
 RYAN NAY
 SISK NAY
 STARK NAY
 VAN DEERLIN NAY
 WAKMAN NAY
 WILSON, C. H. NAY

SELL NY
 BURGNER YEA
 CLAUSEN, DON H. YEA
 CLAWSON, DEL YEA
 GOLDBATER NY
 HINSHAW NY
 KETCHUM NY
 LACOMARSINO YEA
 MC CLOSKEY NY
 MOORHEAD (CA) YEA
 PETTIS YEA
 ROUSSELOT YEA
 TALCOTT YEA
 WIGGINS YEA
 WILSON, BOB YEA

COLORADO

EVANS (CO) NAY
 SCHRÖEDER NAY
 TIRTH NAY

ARMSTRONG YEA
 JOHNSON (CO) YEA



ROLL NO. 213

DEMOCRATIC

OTHER

REPUBLICAN

CONNECTICUT

COTTER NAY
 BOBB NAY
 GIAMO NAY
 MOFFETT NAY

MC KINNEY NV
 SARASIN NAY

DELAWARE

DU PONT NAY

FLORIDA

BENNETT YEA
 CHAPPELL YEA
 FASCELL NAY
 FUGUA NV
 GIBBONS NAY
 HALEY YEA
 LEHMAN NAY
 PEPPER NV
 ROGERS NAY
 SIKES NV

BAFALIS YEA
 BURKE (FL) YEA
 FREY YEA
 KELLY YEA
 YOUNG (FL) YEA

GEORGIA

BRINKLEY YEA
 FLYNT NAY
 GINN NAY
 LANDRUM NV
 LEVITAS YEA
 MATHIS YEA
 MC DONALD YEA
 STEPHENS NV
 STUCKEY YEA
 YOUNG (GA) NV

HAWAII

NATSUMAGA NAY
 NINK NAY

IDAHO

HANSEN YEA
 SYMS YEA



ROLL NO. 213

DEMOCRATIC

OTHER

REPUBLICAN

ILLINOIS

ANNUNZIO NAY
 COLLINS (IL) NAY
 FARY NAY
 HALL NAY
 HETCALFE NAY
 KIKVA NAY
 MURPHY (IL) NAY
 PRICE NAY
 ROSTENKOWSKI NAY
 RUSSO NAY
 SHIPLEY YEA
 SIMON NY
 YATES NAY

ANDERSON (IL) YEA
 CRANE YEA
 DERWINSKI YEA
 ERLNBORH YEA
 FINDLEY YEA
 HYDE YEA
 MADIGAN YEA
 MC CLORY YEA
 MICHEL YEA
 O'BRIEN YEA
 RAILSBACK NAY

INDIANA

BRADENAS NAY
 EVANS (IN) YEA
 FITHIAN YEA
 HAMILTON NAY
 HAYES (IN) NY
 JACOBS NAY
 MADDEN NY
 ROUSH NAY
 SHARP NAY

HILLIS NY
 MYERS (IN) YEA

IOWA

BEDELL NAY
 BLOUIN NAY
 HARKIN NAY
 NEZVINSKY NAY
 SMITH (IA) NAY

GRASSLEY YEA

KANSAS

KEYS NAY

SEBELIUS YEA
 SHRIVER YEA
 SKVEITZ NY
 MIHN YEA

KENTUCKY

BRECKINRIDGE NAY
 HUBBARD NAY
 MAZZOLI NAY
 HATCHER NAY
 PERKINS NAY

CARTER YEA
 SHYDER YEA

LOUISIANA

BOGGS NAY
 BREAUX YEA
 HEBERT NY
 LONG (LA) NAY
 PASSMAN YEA
 WAGGONER YEA

MOORE YEA
 TREEN YEA



ROLL NO. 213

DEMOCRATIC

OTHER

REPUBLICAN

MAINE

COHEN	NAY
EMERY	NAY

MARYLAND

BYRON	YEA
LONG (MD)	NAY
MITCHELL (MD)	NAY
SARDANES	NV
SPELLMAN	NAY

BAUMAN	YEA
GUDE	NV
HOLT	YEA

MASSACHUSETTS

BOLAND	NAY
DURKE (MA)	NAY
BRIMAN	NAY
EARLY	NAY
HARRINGTON	NV
MACDONALD	NV
HOAKLEY	NAY
O'NEILL	NAY
STUDDS	NAY
TSONGAS	NAY

CONTE	NAY
HECKLER (MA)	NAY

MICHIGAN

BLANCHARD	NAY
BRODHEAD	NAY
CARR	NAY
CONYERS	NAY
DIGGS	NAY
DINGELL	NAY
FORD (MI)	NAY
HEDZI	NAY
O'HARA	NAY
RIEGLE	NV
TRAXLER	NAY
VANDER VEEH	NAY

BROOKFIELD	YEA
BROWN (MI)	YEA
CEBERBERG	YEA
ESCH	NV
HUTCHINSON	YEA
RUPPE	NV
VANDER JAGT	YEA

MINNESOTA

BERGLAND	NAY
FRAZER	NAY
KARTH	NAY
NOLAN	NAY
OSERSTAR	NAY

FRENZEL	NV
HAGEDORN	YEA
QUIE	YEA

MISSISSIPPI

BOWEN	NAY
MONTGOMERY	YEA
WHITTEN	NAY

COCHRAN	YEA
LOTT	YEA



ROLL NO. 213

DEMOCRATIC

OTHER

REPUBLICAN

MISSOURI

BOLLING NAY
 BURLISON (MO) NAY
 CLAY NAY
 HUNGATE NAY
 ICHORD YEA
 LITTON NY
 RANDALL YEA
 SULLIVAN NAY
 SYMINGTON NAY

TAYLOR (MO)

YEA

MONTANA

BAUCUS NAY
 MELCHER NAY

NEBRASKA

MC COLLISTER
 SMITH (NB)
 THONE

YEA

YEA

YEA

NEVADA

SANTINI YEA

NEW HAMPSHIRE

D'AMOURS NAY

CLEVELAND

NAY

NEW JERSEY

BAHIELS (NJ) NAY
 FLORIO NAY
 HELSTOSKI NAY
 HOWARD NAY
 HUGHES NAY
 MACUIRE NAY
 MEYNER NAY
 MINISH YEA
 PATTEN (NJ) NAY
 ROBINO NAY
 ROE NAY
 THOMPSON NAY

FENWICK
 FORSYTHE
 RINALDO

NAY

YEA

NAY

NEW MEXICO

BUNNELS YEA

LUJAN

NY



ROLL NO. 213

DEMOCRATIC

OTHER

REPUBLICAN

NEW YORK

ABZUG NY
 ADDABBO NAY
 AMBRO NAY
 BABILLO NAY
 PIAGGI NAY
 BINGHAM NAY
 CHISHOLM NAY
 DELANEY NAY
 DOWNEY (NY) NAY
 HARLEY NAY
 WOLTZMAN NAY
 KOCH NAY
 LAFALCE NAY
 LUNDINE NAY
 MC HUGH NAY
 MURPHY (NY) NY
 NOWAK NAY
 OTTINGER NAY
 PATTISON (NY) NAY
 PIKE NAY
 RANGEL NAY
 RICHMOND NAY
 ROSENTHAL NAY
 SCHNEUR NAY
 SOLARZ NAY
 STRAYTON NAY
 WOLFF NY
 ZEPERETTI NAY

CONABLE YEA
 FISH YEA
 GILMAN YEA
 HORTON NAY
 KEMP YEA
 LEHT YEA
 MC EVEN YEA
 MITCHELL (NY) YEA
 PEYSER NAY
 WALSH YEA
 WYDLER YEA

NORTH CAROLINA

ANDREWS (NC) NAY
 FOUNTAIN NAY
 HEPNER NAY
 HENDERSON NAY
 JONES (NC) NY
 MEAL NAY
 PREYER NAY
 ROSE NAY
 TAYLOR (NC) NAY

BROYHILL YEA
 MARTIN YEA

NORTH DAKOTA

ANDREWS (ND) YEA



ROLL NO. 213

DEMOCRATIC

OTHER

REPUBLICAN

OHIO				
ASHLEY	NAY		ASHBROOK	YEA
CARNEY	NAY		BROWN (OH)	YEA
HAYS (OH)	NAY		CLANCY	YEA
KOTTL	NAY		DEVINE	YEA
SEIBERLING	NAY		GRADISON	NV
STANTON, JAMES V.	NV		GUYER	YEA
STOKES	NAY		HARSHA	YEA
WANIK	NAY		KINDNESS	YEA
			LATTA	YEA
			MILLER (OH)	YEA
			MOSHER	YEA
			REGULA	YEA
			STANTON, J. WILLIAM	YEA
			WHALEN	NAY
			WYLIE	YEA
OKLAHOMA				
ALBERT			JARMAN	YEA
ENGLISH	YEA			
JONES (OK)	YEA			
RISENHOVER	NV			
STEED	NAY			
OREGON				
MCCOIN	NAY			
DUNCAN (OR)	NAY			
ULLMAN	NAY			
WEAVER	NAY			
PENNSYLVANIA				
BENT	NV		BIESTER	NAY
EDGAR	NAY		COUGHLIN	YEA
GILBERG	NAY		ESHLEMAN	NV
FLOOD	NAY		GOODLING	YEA
GRAYBOS	YEA		HEINZ	NAY
GREEN	NAY		JOHNSON (PA)	YEA
HOORHEAD (PA)	NAY		MC DADE	NAY
MORGAN	NV		MYERS (PA)	NAY
MURTHA	YEA		SCHNEEBELI	YEA
NIX	NV		SCHULZE	YEA
ROONEY	NAY		SHUSTER	YEA
VIGORITO	NAY			
VATRON	YEA			
RHODE ISLAND				
BEARD (RI)	NAY			
ST GERMAIN	NAY			



ROLL NO. 213

DEMOCRATIC

OTHER

REPUBLICAN

SOUTH CAROLINA

DAVIS NAY
 BERRICK NAY
 HOLLAND NAY
 JENNETTE NAY
 MAHN NAY

SPENCE YEA

SOUTH DAKOTA

ABDNOR YEA
 PRESSLER YEA

TENNESSEE

ALLER NAY
 EVINS (TN) NAY
 FORD (TN) NAY
 JONES (TN) NAY
 LLOYD (TN) NAY

BEARD (TN) YEA
 DUNCAN (TN) YEA
 QUILLEN YEA

TEXAS

BROOKS NAY
 BURLESON (TX) YEA
 DE LA GARZA NY
 ECKHARDT NAY
 GONZALEZ NAY
 HIGHTOWER YEA
 JORDAN NAY
 KAZEN NAY
 KRUEGER YEA
 MAHON YEA
 MILFORD YEA
 PICKLE NAY
 PORGE YEA
 ROBERTS NY
 TEAGUE NY
 WHITE NY
 WILSON (TX) NY
 WRIGHT NAY
 YOUNG (TX) NAY

ARCHER NY
 COLLINS (TX) YEA
 PAUL YEA
 STEELMAN YEA

UTAH

HOME NY
 MC KAY NY

VERMONT

JEFFORDS YEA

VIRGINIA

DANIEL, DAN YEA
 DOWNING (VA) NY
 FISHER NAY
 HARRIS NAY
 BATTERFIELD YEA

BUTLER YEA
 DANIEL, R. W. YEA
 ROBINSON YEA
 WAMPLER YEA
 WHITEHURST NY



ROLL NO. 213

DEMOCRATIC

OTHER

REPUBLICAN

WASHINGTON

ADAMS NAY
 BONKER NAY
 FOLEY NAY
 HICKS NAY
 MC CORHACK NAY
 NEEDS NAY

PRITCHARD

YEA

WEST VIRGINIA

HECHLER (WV) NY
 HOLLOWAN NAY
 SLACK YEA
 STAGGERS NAY

WISCONSIN

ASPIN NAY
 BALDUS NAY
 CORNELL NAY
 KASTENMEIER NAY
 OBEY NAY
 REUSS NAY
 ZABLOCKI NAY

KASTEN
 STEIGER (WI)

YEA

YEA

WYOMING

RONCALIO NY

* * * * * E N D O F R E P O R T * * * * *

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 H-220, U. S. CAPITOL**



File

STATE AND PARTY REPORT

29 APR. 1976 8:10 PM PAGE 1

ROLL NO. 215

H CON RES 611

YEA-AND-NAY

CLOSED 29 APR. 1976 8:09 PM

AUTHOR(S): MR. ADAMS.

ON AGREEING TO THE RESOLUTION

FIRST CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET, FY 1977

	YEA	NAY	PRES	NV
DEMOCRATIC	208	44		35
REPUBLICAN	13	111		21
OTHER				
TOTAL	221	155		56



ROLL NO. 215

DEMOCRATIC

OTHER

REPUBLICAN

ALABAMA

BEVILL NV
 FLOWERS NV
 JONES (AL) YEA
 NICHOLS NV

BUCHANAN NAY
 DICKINSON NAY
 EDWARDS (AL) NAY

ALASKA

YOUNG (AK) NAY

ARIZONA

UDALL NV

CONLAN NV
 RHODES NAY
 STEIGER (AZ) NAY

ARKANSAS

ALEXANDER YEA
 HILLS NV
 THORNTON YEA

HAMMERSCHMIDT NAY

CALIFORNIA

ANDERSON (CA) YEA
 BROWN (CA) YEA
 BURKE (CA) YEA
 BURTON, JOHN NV
 BURTON, PHILLIP YEA
 CORMAN YEA
 DANIELSON YEA
 DELLUMS NAY
 EDWARDS (CA) YEA
 HANNAFORD YEA
 HAWKINS YEA
 JOHNSON (CA) YEA
 KREBS YEA
 LEGGETT YEA
 LLOYD (CA) YEA
 MC FALL YEA
 MILLER (CA) YEA
 MINETA YEA
 MOSS YEA
 PATTERSON (CA) YEA
 REES YEA
 ROYBAL YEA
 RYAN YEA
 SISK YEA
 STARK YEA
 VAN DEERLIN YEA
 VAXMAN NV
 WILSON, C. H. YEA

BELL NV
 BURGNER NAY
 CLAUSEN, DON H. NAY
 CLAWSON, DEL NAY
 GOLDWATER NV
 HINSHAW NV
 KETCHUM NV
 LAGOMARSINO NAY
 MC CLOSKEY NV
 MOORHEAD (CA) NAY
 PETTIS NAY
 ROUSSELOT NAY
 TALCOTT NAY
 WIGGINS NAY
 WILSON, BOB NAY

COLORADO

EVANS (CO) YEA
 SCHROEDER NAY
 WIRTH YEA

ARMSTRONG NAY
 JOHNSON (CO) NAY



ROLL NO. 215

DEMOCRATIC

OTHER

REPUBLICAN

CONNECTICUT

COTTER	YEA
DODD	YEA
GIAIMO	YEA
MOFFETT	YEA

MC KINNEY	YEA
SARASIN	NAY

DELAWARE

DU PONT	NAY
---------	-----

FLORIDA

BENNETT	NAY
CHAPPELL	NAY
FASCELL	YEA
FUQUA	NV
GIBBONS	YEA
HALEY	NAY
LEHMAN	YEA
PEPPER	NV
ROGERS	YEA
SIKES	NV

BAFALIS	NAY
BURKE (FL)	NAY
FREY	NAY
KELLY	NAY
YOUNG (FL)	NAY

GEORGIA

BRINKLEY	NAY
FLYNT	NAY
GINN	NAY
LANDRUM	YEA
LEVITAS	YEA
MATHIS	NAY
MC DONALD	NAY
STEPHENS	YEA
STUCKEY	NAY
YOUNG (GA)	NV

HAWAII

NATSUNAGA	YEA
HINK	YEA

IDAHO

HANSEN	NAY
SYMMS	NAY



ROLL NO. 215

DEMOCRATIC

OTHER

REPUBLICAN

ILLINOIS

ANNUNZIO YEA
 COLLINS (IL) YEA
 FARY YEA
 HALL YEA
 METCALFE YEA
 MIKVA YEA
 MURPHY (IL) YEA
 PRICE YEA
 ROSTENKOWSKI YEA
 RUSSO YEA
 SHIPLEY YEA
 SIMON NY
 YATES YEA

ANDERSON (IL) NAY
 CRANE NAY
 DERWINSKI NAY
 ERLNBORN NAY
 FINDLEY NAY
 HYDE NAY
 MADIGAN NAY
 MC CLORY NAY
 MICHEL NAY
 O'BRIEN YEA
 RAILSBACK NAY

INDIANA

BRADENAS YEA
 EVANS (IN) NAY
 FITHIAN NAY
 HAMILTON YEA
 HAYES (IN) NY
 JACOBS NAY
 MADDEN NY
 ROUSH YEA
 SHARP YEA

HILLIS NY
 MYERS (IN) NAY

IOWA

BEDELL YEA
 BLOVIN YEA
 HARKIN YEA
 MEZVINSKY YEA
 SMITH (IA) YEA

GRASSLEY NAY

KANSAS

KEYS NAY

SEBELIUS NAY
 SHRIVER NAY
 SKUBITZ NY
 WINN NAY

KENTUCKY

BRECKINRIDGE YEA
 HUBBARD NAY
 MAZZOLI YEA
 NATCHER YEA
 PERKINS YEA

CARTER NY
 SNYDER NY



LOUISIANA

BOGGS YEA
 BREAUX YEA
 HEBERT NY
 LONG (LA) YEA
 PASSMAN YEA
 WAGGONNER NAY

MOORE NAY
 TREEN NAY

ROLL NO. 215

DEMOCRATIC

OTHER

REPUBLICAN

MAINE			COHEN	YEA
			EMERY	YEA
MARYLAND				
BYRON	NAY		BAUMAN	NAY
LONG (MD)	YEA		GUDE	NV
HITCHELL (MD)	YEA		HOLT	NAY
SARBANES	NV			
SPELLMAN	NAY			
MASSACHUSETTS				
BOLAND	YEA		CONTE	YEA
BURKE (MA)	YEA		HECKLER (MA)	YEA
BRINAN	YEA			
EARLY	YEA			
HARRINGTON	NV			
MACDONALD	NV			
HOAKLEY	YEA			
O'NEILL	YEA			
STUDDS	YEA			
TSONGAS	YEA			
MICHIGAN				
BLANCHARD	YEA		BROOMFIELD	NAY
BRODHEAD	YEA		BROWN (MI)	NAY
CARR	YEA		CEDERBERG	NAY
CONYERS	NAY		ESCH	NV
DIGGS	YEA		HUTCHINSON	NAY
DINGELL	YEA		RUPPE	NV
FORD (MI)	YEA		VANDER JAGT	NAY
HEDZI	YEA			
O'HARA	YEA			
RIEGLE	NV			
TRAXLER	YEA			
VANDER VEEN	YEA			
MINNESOTA				
BERGLAND	YEA		FRENZEL	NV
FRASER	YEA		HAGEDORN	NAY
KARTH	YEA		QUIE	NAY
NOLAN	YEA			
OBERSTAR	YEA			
MISSISSIPPI				
BOWEN	YEA		COCHRAN	NAY
MONTGOMERY	NAY		LOTT	NAY
WHITTEN	YEA			



ROLL NO. 215

DEMOCRATIC

OTHER

REPUBLICAN

MISSOURI

BOLLING	YEA
BURLISON (MO)	YEA
CLAY	YEA
HUNGATE	YEA
ICHORD	NAY
LITTON	NV
RANDALL	NAY
SULLIVAN	YEA
SYMINGTON	YEA

TAYLOR (MO) NAY

MONTANA

BAUCUS	YEA
MELCHER	NAY

NEBRASKA

MC COLLISTER	NAY
SMITH (NB)	NAY
THONE	NAY

NEVADA

SANTINI	YEA
---------	-----

NEW HAMPSHIRE

B'AMOURS	YEA
----------	-----

CLEVELAND NAY

NEW JERSEY

DANIELS (NJ)	YEA
FLORIO	YEA
HELSTOSKI	YEA
HOWARD	YEA
HUGHES	YEA
MAGUIRE	YEA
MEYNER	YEA
MINISH	YEA
PATTEN (NJ)	YEA
RODINO	YEA
ROE	YEA
THOMPSON	YEA

FENUICK	YEA
FORSYTHE	NAY
RINALDO	YEA

NEW MEXICO

RUNNELS	NAY
---------	-----

LUJAN NV

ROLL NO. 215

DEMOCRATIC

OTHER

REPUBLICAN

NEW YORK

ABZUG NV
 ADDABBO YEA
 AMBRO YEA
 BADILLO NAY
 BIAGGI YEA
 BINGHAM YEA
 CHISHOLM YEA
 DELANEY YEA
 DOWNEY (NY) YEA
 HANLEY YEA
 HOLTZMAN NAY
 KOCH YEA
 LAFALCE YEA
 LUNDINE NAY
 MC HUGH YEA
 MURPHY (NY) NV
 NOWAK YEA
 OTTINGER NAY
 PATTISON (NY) YEA
 PIKE YEA
 RANGEL YEA
 RICHMOND NAY
 ROSENTHAL YEA
 SCHEUER YEA
 SOLARZ YEA
 STRATTON YEA
 WOLFF NV
 ZEFERETTI YEA

CONABLE NAY
 FISH NAY
 GILMAN NAY
 HORTON YEA
 KEMP NAY
 LENT YEA
 MC EWEN NAY
 MITCHELL (NY) NAY
 PEYSER NV
 WALSH NAY
 WYDLER NAY

NORTH CAROLINA

ANDREWS (NC) NAY
 FOUNTAIN NAY
 HEFNER NAY
 HENDERSON YEA
 JONES (NC) NV
 NEAL YEA
 PREYER YEA
 ROSE YEA
 TAYLOR (NC) YEA

BROYHILL NV
 MARTIN NAY

NORTH DAKOTA

ANDREWS (ND) NAY



ROLL NO. 215

DEMOCRATIC

OTHER

REPUBLICAN

OHIO

ASHLEY YEA
 CARNEY YEA
 HAYS (OH) YEA
 MOTTI NAY
 SEIBERLING YEA
 STANTON, JAMES V. NY
 STOKES YEA
 VANIK YEA

ASHBROOK NAY
 BROWN (OH) NAY
 CLANCY NAY
 DEVINE NAY
 GRADISON NY
 GUYER NAY
 HARSHA NAY
 KINDNESS NAY
 LATTA NAY
 MILLER (OH) NAY
 MOSHER NAY
 REGULA NAY
 STANTON, J. WILLIAM NAY
 WHALEN YEA
 WYLIE NAY

OKLAHOMA

ALBERT
 ENGLISH YEA
 JONES (OK) YEA
 RISENHOOVER YEA
 STEED YEA

JARMAN NAY

OREGON

AUCOIN YEA
 DUNCAN (OR) YEA
 ULLMAN YEA
 WEAVER YEA

PENNSYLVANIA

BENT YEA
 EDGAR YEA
 EILBERG YEA
 FLOOD YEA
 GAYDOS YEA
 GREEN YEA
 MOORHEAD (PA) YEA
 MORGAN NY
 MURTHA YEA
 NIX NY
 ROONEY YEA
 VIGORITO YEA
 YATRON YEA

BIESTER YEA
 COUGHLIN NAY
 ESHLEMAN NY
 GOODLING NAY
 HEINZ YEA
 JOHNSON (PA) NAY
 MC DADE NAY
 MYERS (PA) NAY
 SCHNEEBELI NAY
 SCHULZE NAY
 SHUSTER NAY

RHODE ISLAND

BEARD (RI) YEA
 ST GERMAIN YEA



ROLL NO. 215

DEMOCRATIC

OTHER

REPUBLICAN

SOUTH CAROLINA

DAVIS NAY
 DERRICK YEA
 HOLLAND YEA
 JENRETTE YEA
 MANN NAY

SPENCE NAY

SOUTH DAKOTA

ABDNOR NAY
 PRESSLER NAY

TENNESSEE

ALLEN NAY
 EVINS (TN) YEA
 FORD (TN) YEA
 JONES (TN) NAY
 LLOYD (TN) NAY

BEARD (TN) NAY
 DUNCAN (TN) NAY
 GUILLEN NAY

TEXAS

BROOKS YEA
 BURLESON (TX) YEA
 DE LA GARZA NV
 ECKHARDT YEA
 GONZALEZ NAY
 HIGHTOWER YEA
 JORDAN YEA
 KAZEN YEA
 KRUEGER YEA
 MAHON YEA
 MILFORD YEA
 PICKLE YEA
 POAGE YEA
 ROBERTS NV
 TEAGUE YEA
 WHITE NV
 WILSON, (TX) NV
 WRIGHT YEA
 YOUNG (TX) YEA

ARCHER NV
 COLLINS (TX) NAY
 PAUL NAY
 STEELMAN NAY

UTAH

HOWE NV
 MC KAY NV

VERMONT

JEFFORDS NAY

VIRGINIA

DANIEL, DAN NAY
 DOWNING (VA) NV
 FISHER NAY
 HARRIS YEA
 SATTERFIELD NAY

BUTLER NAY
 DANIEL, R. W. NAY
 ROBINSON NAY
 WAMPLER NAY
 WHITEHURST NV



ROLL NO. 215

DEMOCRATIC

OTHER

REPUBLICAN

WASHINGTON

ADAMS	YEA
BONKER	YEA
FOLEY	YEA
HICKS	YEA
MC CORMACK	YEA
NEEDS	YEA

PRITCHARD	NAY
-----------	-----

WEST VIRGINIA

HECHLER (WV)	NV
MOLLOHAN	YEA
SLACK	YEA
STAGGERS	YEA

WISCONSIN

ASPIN	YEA
BALDUS	YEA
CORNELL	YEA
KASTENMEIER	NAY
OBAY	YEA
REUSS	YEA
ZABLOCKI	YEA

KASTEN	NAY
STEIGER (WI)	NAY

WYOMING

RONCALIO	YEA
----------	-----

* * * * * E N D O F R E P O R T * * * * *

REPUBLICAN CLERK'S
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 JOE BARTLETT
 H-220, U. S. CAPITOL



Five

STATE AND PARTY REPORT

29 APR. 1976 8:10 PM PAGE 1

ROLL NO. 215

H CON RES 611

YEA-AND-NAY

CLOSED 29 APR. 1976 8:09 PM

AUTHOR(S), MR. ADAMS.

ON AGREEING TO THE RESOLUTION

FIRST CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET, FY 1977

	YEA	NAY	PRES	NV
DEMOCRATIC	208	44		35
REPUBLICAN	13	111		21
OTHER				
TOTAL	221	155		56



ROLL NO. 215

DEMOCRATIC

OTHER

REPUBLICAN

ALABAMA

BEVILL NV
 FLOWERS NV
 JONES (AL) YEA
 NICHOLS NV

BUCHANAN NAY
 BICKINSON NAY
 EDWARDS (AL) NAY

ALASKA

YOUNG (AK) NAY

ARIZONA

UDALL NV

CONLAN NV
 RHODES NAY
 STEIGER (AZ) NAY

ARKANSAS

ALEXANDER YEA
 HILLS NV
 THORNTON YEA

HAMMERSCHMIDT NAY

CALIFORNIA

ANDERSON (CA) YEA
 BROWN (CA) YEA
 BURKE (CA) YEA
 BURTON, JOHN NV
 BURTON, PHILLIP YEA
 CORMAN YEA
 DANIELSON YEA
 DELLUMS NAY
 EDWARDS (CA) YEA
 HANNAFORD YEA
 HAWKINS YEA
 JOHNSON (CA) YEA
 KREDS YEA
 LEGGETT YEA
 LLOYD (CA) YEA
 MC FALL YEA
 MILLER (CA) YEA
 MINETA YEA
 MOSS YEA
 PATTERSON (CA) YEA
 REES YEA
 ROYBAL YEA
 RYAN YEA
 SISK YEA
 STARK YEA
 VAN DEERLIN YEA
 WAXMAN NV
 WILSON, C. H. YEA

BELL NV
 BURGENER NAY
 CLAUSEN, DON H. NAY
 CLAUSON, DEL NAY
 GOLDBWATER NV
 HINSHAW NV
 KETCHUM NV
 LAGOMARSINO NAY
 MC CLOSKEY NV
 MOORHEAD (CA) NAY
 FETTIS NAY
 ROUSSELOT NAY
 TALCOTT NAY
 WIGGINS NAY
 WILSON, BOB NAY

COLORADO

EVANS (CO) YEA
 SCHROEDER NAY
 WIRTH YEA

ARMSTRONG NAY
 JOHNSON (CO) NAY



ROLL NO. 215

DEMOCRATIC

OTHER

REPUBLICAN

CONNECTICUT

COTTER	YEA
BODD	YEA
GIAMO	YEA
HOFFETT	YEA

MC KINNEY	YEA
SARASIN	NAY

DELAWARE

DU PONT	NAY
---------	-----

FLORIDA

BENNETT	NAY
CHAPPELL	NAY
FASCELL	YEA
FUBUA	NY
GIBBONS	YEA
HALEY	NAY
LEHMAN	YEA
PEPPER	NY
ROGERS	YEA
SIKES	NY

BAFALIS	NAY
BURKE (FL)	NAY
FREY	NAY
KELLY	NAY
YOUNG (FL)	NAY

GEORGIA

BRINKLEY	NAY
FLYNT	NAY
GINN	NAY
LANDRUM	YEA
LEVITAS	YEA
NATHIS	NAY
MC DONALD	NAY
STEPHENS	YEA
STUCKEY	NAY
YOUNG (GA)	NY

HAWAII

NATSUNAGA	YEA
HINK	YEA

IDAHO

HANSEN	NAY
SYNKS	NAY



ROLL NO. 215

DEMOCRATIC

OTHER

REPUBLICAN

ILLINOIS

ANNUNZIO YEA
 COLLINS (IL) YEA
 FARY YEA
 HALL YEA
 METCALFE YEA
 NIKVA YEA
 MURPHY (IL) YEA
 PRICE YEA
 ROSTENKOWSKI YEA
 RUSSO YEA
 SHIPLEY YEA
 SIMON NY
 YATES YEA

ANDERSON (IL) NAY
 CRANE NAY
 DERWINSKI NAY
 ERLNBORN NAY
 FINDLEY NAY
 HYBE NAY
 MADIGAN NAY
 MC CLORY NAY
 MICHEL NAY
 O'BRIEN YEA
 RAILSBACK NAY

INDIANA

BRADENAS YEA
 EVANS (IN) NAY
 FITHIAN NAY
 HAMILTON YEA
 HAYES (IN) NY
 JACOBS NAY
 HADDEN NY
 ROUSH YEA
 SHARP YEA

HILLIS NY
 MYERS (IN) NAY

IOWA

BEDELL YEA
 BLOUIN YEA
 NAPKIN YEA
 NEZVINSKY YEA
 SMITH (IA) YEA

GRASSLEY NAY

KANSAS

KEYS NAY

SEBELIUS NAY
 SHRIVER NAY
 SKUBITZ NY
 WINN NAY

KENTUCKY

BRECKINRIDGE YEA
 HUBBARD NAY
 NAZZOLI YEA
 NATCHER YEA
 PERKINS YEA

CARTER NY
 SHYDER NY

LOUISIANA

BOGGS YEA
 BREAUX YEA
 HEDERT NY
 LONG (LA) YEA
 PASSMAN YEA
 WAGGONNER NAY

MOORE NAY
 TREEN NAY



ROLL NO. 215

DEMOCRATIC

OTHER

REPUBLICAN

MAINE

COHEN	YEA
ENERY	YEA

MARYLAND

BYRON	NAY
LONG (MD)	YEA
MITCHELL (MD)	YEA
SARBANES	NY
SPELLMAN	NAY

BAUMAN	NAY
GUDE	NY
HOLT	NAY

MASSACHUSETTS

BOLAND	YEA
BURKE (MA)	YEA
DRINAN	YEA
EARLY	YEA
HARRINGTON	NY
MACDONALD	NY
MOAKLEY	YEA
O'NEILL	YEA
STUDDS	YEA
TSONGAS	YEA

CONTE	YEA
HECKLER (MA)	YEA

MICHIGAN

BLANCHARD	YEA
BRODHEAD	YEA
CARR	YEA
CONYERS	NAY
DIGGS	YEA
DINGELL	YEA
FORD (MI)	YEA
HEDZI	YEA
O'HARA	YEA
RIEGLE	NY
TRANKLER	YEA
VANDER VEEN	YEA

BROOKFIELD	NAY
BROWN (MI)	NAY
CEDERBERG	NAY
ESCH	NY
HUTCHINSON	NAY
RUPPE	NY
VANDER JAGT	NAY

MINNESOTA

BERGLAND	YEA
FRASER	YEA
KARTH	YEA
NOLAN	YEA
OBERSTAR	YEA

FRENZEL	NY
HAGEDORN	NAY
QUITE	NAY

MISSISSIPPI

BOVEN	YEA
MONTCOHERY	NAY
WHITTEN	YEA

COCHRAN	NAY
LOTT	NAY



ROLL NO. 215

DEMOCRATIC

OTHER

REPUBLICAN

MISSOURI

BOLLING YEA
 BURLISON (MO) YEA
 CLAY YEA
 HUNGATE YEA
 ICHORD NAY
 LITTON NAY
 RANDALL NAY
 SULLIVAN YEA
 SYNINGTON YEA

TAYLOR (MO)

NAY

MONTANA

BAUCUS YEA
 MELCHER NAY

NEBRASKA

MC COLLISTER
 SMITH (NB)
 THONE

NAY

NAY

NAY

NEVADA

SANTINI YEA

NEW HAMPSHIRE

D'ANGURS YEA

CLEVELAND

NAY

NEW JERSEY

DANIELS (NJ) YEA
 FLORIO YEA
 HELSTOSKI YEA
 HOWARD YEA
 HUGHES YEA
 MAQUIRE YEA
 MEYNER YEA
 MINICH YEA
 PATTEN (NJ) YEA
 RODINO YEA
 ROE YEA
 THOMPSON YEA

FENWICK
 FORGYTHE
 RIHALDO

YEA

NAY

YEA

NEW MEXICO

RUNKELS NAY

LUJAN

NAY



ROLL NO. 215

DEMOCRATIC

OTHER

REPUBLICAN

NEW YORK

ABZUG NY
 ADDABBO YEA
 AMBRO YEA
 BADILLO NAY
 BIAGGI YEA
 BINGHAM YEA
 CHISHOLM YEA
 DELANEY YEA
 DOMNEY (NY) YEA
 HANLEY YEA
 HOLTZMAN NAY
 KOCH YEA
 LAFALCE YEA
 LUNDINE NAY
 MC HUGH YEA
 MURPHY (NY) NY
 NOVAK YEA
 OTTINGER NAY
 PATTISON (NY) YEA
 PIKE YEA
 RANGEL YEA
 RICHMOND NAY
 ROSENTHAL YEA
 SCHEUER YEA
 SOLARZ YEA
 STRATTON YEA
 WOLFF NY
 ZEFERETTI YEA

CONABLE NAY
 FISH NAY
 GILMAN NAY
 HORTON YEA
 KEMP NAY
 LEHT YEA
 MC EWEN NAY
 MITCHELL (NY) NAY
 PEYSER NY
 WALSH NAY
 WYDLER NAY

NORTH CAROLINA

ANDREWS (NC) NAY
 FOUNTAIN NAY
 HEFNER NAY
 HENDERSON YEA
 JONES (NC) NY
 NEAL YEA
 PREYER YEA
 ROSE YEA
 TAYLOR (NC) YEA

GRODYHILL NY
 MARTIN NAY

NORTH DAKOTA

ANDREWS (ND) NAY



ROLL NO. 215

DEMOCRATIC

OTHER

REPUBLICAN

OHIO

ASHLEY YEA
 CARNEY YEA
 HAYS (OH) YEA
 NOTTL NAY
 SEIDERLING YEA
 STANTON, JAMES V. NY
 STOKES YEA
 VANIK YEA

ASHEROOK NAY
 BROWN (OH) NAY
 CLANCY NAY
 DEVINE NAY
 GRADISON NY
 GUYER NAY
 HARSHA NAY
 KINDNESS NAY
 LATTA NAY
 HILLER (OH) NAY
 MOSHER NAY
 REGULA NAY
 STANTON, J. WILLIAM NAY
 WHALEN YEA
 WYLIE NAY

OKLAHOMA

ALBERT
 ENGLISH YEA
 JONES (OK) YEA
 AISENHOOVER YEA
 STEEB YEA

JARMAN NAY

OREGON

BUCCIN YEA
 BUNCAN (OR) YEA
 ULLMAN YEA
 WEAVER YEA

PENNSYLVANIA

BENT YEA
 EDGAR YEA
 EILBERG YEA
 FLOOD YEA
 GAYDOS YEA
 GREEN YEA
 HOORHEAD (PA) YEA
 MORGAN NY
 MURTHA YEA
 NIX NY
 ROONEY YEA
 VIGORITO YEA
 YATRON YEA

BIESTER YEA
 COUGHLIN NAY
 ESHLEMAN NY
 GOODLING NAY
 HEINZ YEA
 JOHNSON (PA) NAY
 MC DADE NAY
 MYERS (PA) NAY
 SCHNEEBELI NAY
 SCHULZE NAY
 SHUSTER NAY

RHODE ISLAND

BEARD (RI) YEA
 ST GERMAIN YEA



ROLL NO. 215

DEMOCRATIC

OTHER

REPUBLICAN

SOUTH CAROLINA

DAVIS NAY
 DERRICK YEA
 HOLLAND YEA
 JENNETTE YEA
 MANN NAY

SPEENCE NAY

SOUTH DAKOTA

ABDNOR NAY
 PRESSLER NAY

TENNESSEE

ALLEN NAY
 EVINS (TN) YEA
 FORD (TN) YEA
 JONES (TN) NAY
 LLOYD (TN) NAY

BEARD (TN) NAY
 DUNCAN (TN) NAY
 GUILLEN NAY

TEXAS

BROOKS YEA
 BURLISON (TX) YEA
 DE LA GARZA NV
 ECKHARDT YEA
 GONZALEZ NAY
 HIGHTOWER YEA
 JORDAN YEA
 KAZEN YEA
 KRUEGER YEA
 MAHON YEA
 MILFORD YEA
 PICKLE YEA
 FORGE YEA
 ROBERTS NV
 TEAGUE YEA
 WHITE NV
 WILSON, (TX) NV
 WRIGHT YEA
 YOUNG (TX) YEA

ARCHER NV
 COLLINS (TX) NAY
 PAUL NAY
 STEELMAN NAY

UTAH

HOWE NV
 MC KAY NV

VERMONT

JEFFORDS NAY

VIRGINIA

DANIEL, DAN NAY
 DOWNING (VA) NV
 FISHER NAY
 HARRIS YEA
 BATTERFIELD NAY

BUTLER NAY
 DANIEL, R. W. NAY
 ROBINSON NAY
 WANPLER NAY
 WHITEHURST NV



ROLL NO. 215

DEMOCRATIC

OTHER

REPUBLICAN

WASHINGTON

ADAMS	YEA
BUNKER	YEA
FOLEY	YEA
HICKS	YEA
MC CORMACK	YEA
NEEDS	YEA

PRITCHARD NAY

WEST VIRGINIA

HECHLER (WV)	NV
HOLLOHAN	YEA
SLACK	YEA
STAGGERS	YEA

WISCONSIN

ASPIH	YEA
BALDUS	YEA
CORNELL	YEA
KASTENMEIER	NAY
OBEY	YEA
REUSS	YEA
ZABLOCKI	YEA

KASTEN NAY
STEIGER (WI) NAY

WYOMING

RONCALIO	YEA
----------	-----

* * * * * E N D O F R E P O R T * * * * *

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Mr. Leppert

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

TO : SAC, NEW YORK
FROM : SAC, PHOENIX
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

[The remainder of the document contains several paragraphs of text that are extremely faint and difficult to read. The text appears to be a memorandum or report, possibly detailing an investigation or administrative matter. Some words like "SAC", "TO:", and "FROM:" are visible, but the specific content is largely illegible.]