

The original documents are located in Box 22, folder “President - Travel” of the Ron Nessen Papers at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

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T. J. Stavel
John

VAIL ANNOUNCEMENT

I have one off the record announcement to make. THIS IS OFF THE RECORD. (BE SURE TO PREFACE EVERY ANSWER WITH THE WORDS "OFF THE RECORD...").

OFF THE RECORD, the President and Mrs. Ford ~~is~~ will spend the holidays at Vail, Colorado. They will be there for about 2½ weeks from December 18 or 19 until the first weekend in January. Since it will be the busiest season of the year in Vail, there are some difficulties with getting rooms. Ray ~~xxxxxxx~~ Zook has been out there (with Tom) and we have enough rooms, but they are very expensive and they must be guaranteed within the next week or two. Hopefully, once we have made a few trips out there we won;t have this problem again, but the people in Vail just have too much at stake in the Christmas season not to require from us and you the same guarantees that they expect from others.

CONTINUING OFF THE RECORD, what we are going to ask is that you contact Ray Zook's office to discuss the details of this NO LATER THAN OCTOBER 5. Ray will be able to discuss with you any questions you may have. We're sorry this has to be done so early--I know it's hard to make holiday plans now and commit to them--but the nature of Vail and the season make it necessary. ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ As some of you skiers know many people make reservayions over a year in advance for Christmas at Vail. But I do want to assure you that we will all be staying in Vail itself and not in other cities.

I have seen a couple of editorials and columnists who thought that an appeal to the people wasn't a bad thing to do.

Q This was pertaining to his speech?

MR. NESSEN: Isn't that what you were asking for?

Q I was asking for any measure you might have as to the volume and nature of the response to the Kansas City speech, the Future Farmers speech?

MR. NESSEN: I am saying there are 100,000 requests to join the thing, and editorial comments.

Q The way I am saying it is one thing -- as I know all too well -- but-- (Laughter)

MR. NESSEN: You are a charter member, John. You are not going to back out on your membership now, are you? I may make you block chairman to pass out WIN buttons to your neighbors.

I am sorry. Go ahead.

Q Seriously, do you see anything in the way of a measure of a specific response to the Kansas City speech? Were people pleased or displeased?

MR. NESSEN: I see. I don't have a measure of that here in the White House. I guess Tom Wicker wasn't very pleased, but I don't have much beyond that.

Q Ron, who paid for the trip to Kansas City?

MR. NESSEN: The Republican National Committee is paying for all trips that involve politics, and in this case -- you may remember back during the Vice Presidential period, because you traveled on all those trips, that the Republican National Committee decided not to split hairs and decide which parts of the trips were political and which non-political, and so they picked up the price of the whole trip, and they did in this case also.

Q Ron, what does paying for the trip involve? Does it involve paying for Air Force One or Air Force One and the back-up plane? Does it pay for flying the car around? Is there anything that is considered to still be Presidential that he needs to do and you don't bill the Republican National Committee for it?

MORE

#53



MR. NESSEN: The price of Air Force One is always paid for by the Republican National Committee when there is any political element to the trip.

Q How about the back-up plane?

MR. NESSEN: On some of the trips there has been no back-up plane. Was there one on that trip? I know there wasn't any on the first threetrips that we made.

Q How about the 141 that follows or takes the cars?

MR. NESSEN: Well, there are some -- I don't know specifically about the 141, Phil. I will have to check on that for you. But the fact of the matter is there are some costs of the trip, or some parts of the trip, which are considered to be necessary support for the President wherever he is and wherever he goes.



Q Can you get us a list of those, Ron, the things that are considered necessary support that are being paid for by the Government even though it is a political trip and the Republican National Committee is paying for the rest?

Q And the money, Ron. What they are actually spending.

MR. NESSEN: It varies, Fran, depending on the length of the trip. The cost of Air Force One is roughly \$2,000 an hour for actual flying time.

For instance, the Republican National Committee or the local Republican Committee, which also pays some of the cost of these trips, pick up the bill for the President's hotel room or whatever facilities he has, as well as for the White House Staff. The Secret Service, the Communications Agency and any military people are paid for by the Government. Just to give you some ideas of figures, Fran, you asked about -- I told you about \$2,000 an hour for air time for Air Force One, the helicopter flight to Andrews and back, just rough, approximate figures, \$372.72.

Q Who pays that?

MR. NESSEN: It is paid for by the Republican National Committee.

Q What about the cost of Air Force One being maintained on the ground at Kansas City or wherever the President happens to be, is that a necessary support cost or a part of the trip cost?

MR. NESSEN: If there is any cost -- and I am not sure there is -- I will check it for you. But the other costs, the local Republican committees pick up some of the cost and the National Committee picks up some, some of the lighting and facilities for coverage are paid for by the networks.

Q Did you say the RNC paid for the chopper flight to Andrews?

MR. NESSEN: That is my understanding.

Q Is that \$372 just one way?

MR. NESSEN: No, I think they have to get him home, too, or give him cab fare from Andrews.



Q Is that one way?

MR. NESSEN: No, that is round trip, I think.

Q About the morning's exchange of letters, nowhere in the letters is there any mention of Jews. Does this figure, 60,000, that they are talking about, and do these easing of restrictions apply, as I think the Senator said, apply to all Soviet citizens or are we talking here specifically about Jews, dissidents and other minority group members, or can't you be more precise?

MR. NESSEN: Have you read Secretary Kissinger's letter?

Q Yes.

MR. NESSEN: Well, I think all the answers to all your questions on this are in Secretary Kissinger's letter because he is speaking for the American Government.

Q Ron, one answer that is not in that letter, does the President see the only significance of the compromise in the Jackson Amendment is that it moves the foreign trade bill off dead center?

MR. NESSEN: I didn't say that was the only significance to the letter.

Q What does he see as the significance? You said he had no specific comment.

MR. NESSEN: That is because I didn't ask him for a specific comment. Can't you see what the American attitude is from reading the Kissinger letter?

Q That really doesn't tell us the President's attitude.

MR. NESSEN: It is the American Government attitude.

Q Ron, I think the thing is there seems to be sort of a curious foisting off of the responsibility for this whole business to Senator Jackson and Secretary Kissinger and it seems unusual you wouldn't ask the President for a comment on something that is --

MR. NESSEN: You have seen his schedule this morning. I haven't had time to ask him about everything. But, as I told Peter, I wouldn't see any special significance in the fact it was Senator Jackson who announced this and released the letters.

COST OF PRESIDENTIAL TRAVEL

AIR FORCE ONE

Q: What is the cost of operating Air Force One?

A: \$2,206 per hour, flying time. This includes fuel, crew salaries (when flying), and all other costs connected with the operation of the plane.

Q: What is the per diem for the military crews?

A: It is \$25 a day (FYI: there is an option of per diem of up to \$40 a day in higher cost areas. But usually the military personnel double up in accommodations and most of our per diem cost is at the rate of \$25 a day). There is a possibility that the new \$33 a day regulations could be applied to the military in the future.

Q: Do the crews stay on the Air Force bases?

A: When there is space available, they do. In fact, all military personnel involved in Presidential trips stay on military installations when practicable.

THE C-141's

Q: What is the cost of the car planes?

A: These are C-141's and the cost is \$1,597 per hour.

Q: How many are used?

A: It depends on the trip. This is a Secret Service requirement which can be best answered by the Secret Service.

THE BACK UP PLANE

Q: What is the cost of a back up plane?

A: The back up plane is not used on all trips. The criteria for use of a back up plane depends on the distance from Washington--the length of time required to bring in a second plane, should it be needed. This is determined by the military on a trip by trip basis. When it is used, the cost is about the same as Air Force One.

Q- RUC Pay

A- No. S.S. and communications requirement, a requirement for him as President.

HELICOPTERS

Q: What is the cost of the Presidential helicopter?

*Pro-rated by
15 min segments.*

A: It is \$723 per flying hour. (FYI ONLY: There is a smaller helo that costs \$238 per hour.)

Q: How many are used?

A: One. (Depends on needs of a trip, however.)

Q: Are these choppers flown or taken on an aircraft?

A: On an aircraft usually.

JET STARS

Q: What is the cost of a Jet Star?

A: \$889 per hour.

Q: When are Jet Stars used in connection with Presidential trips?

A: On one occasion (New Haven) a Jet Star was used by the President. We now have equipped a Jet Star with necessary communications equipment, and we anticipate using it on short trips. Also, the pre-advance party has sometimes gone on a Jet Star.

STAFF

Q: What numbers of staff are taken on trips?

A. This varies from trip to trip. However, I will give some examples, based on the recent Traverse City-Chicago trip, which was a fairly extensive trip and included the First Lady.

Accompanying the President on Air Force One were 17 staff members. Air Force One total does not include the flight crews, the Secret Service and the press; Press Office Staff on the Press Charter totaled 10; the Advance Office had 4 people already in place (they travel commercially); the Military Assistant's Office had three persons.

In addition, there are the crews for the military aircraft (24 on this trip for all aircraft), and Communications and Secret Service Personnel. The Communications staff numbers are classified and the Secret Service numbers we do not give for security reasons.

MOTORCADES

For security reasons, don't give out. But determined by SS and Communications Agency. Both on his role as Pres.

Q: Are cars used in motorcades for VIP's rented?

A: Yes and paid for by the White House. *or RNC pays (Not G-F's or S.S. followup.)*

Q: What about press cars?

A: The wire cars (2) are considered part of the motorcade and costs are paid by the White House. The photo station wagons and buses or any other vehicles used by the press are paid for by the press.

PRESS COSTS

Q: Who pays for the costs of handling the press on a trip?

A: Generally all costs related to press are prorated among the news organizations who are represented on the trip. This includes the charter aircraft, autos, rooms and other facilities.

Q: Who pays for the press room in a hotel?

A: When there is a charge, the press filing room is paid for by the press. The press staff office cost is paid by the White House.

ADVANCES

Q: Explain the difference between the pre-advance and the advance?

A: Pre-Advance: Most often, the pre-advance, when it is required, is a one-day trip to a city which the President will visit. The pre-advance team usually meets with the host group, reviews the schedule and looks at the sites involved in the trip. It usually consists of a Chief of Advance, a Secret Service representative, a Press Office representative, a WHCA representative, and Military Assistant's representative, the physician, and a Transportation Office representative (if overnight). This group sometimes uses a Jet Star and

on occasion, they fly commercially.

Advance: The Advance party goes out a few days in advance of the trip and remains until the Presidential party arrives. It handles the details and final preparation of the trip. The party consists of the Chief of the Advance, the number of Advance Office personnel required for each stop (usually 3 or 4), the Press Office representatives (usually 2), the Secret Service (no numbers for security reasons), and WHCA (FYI ONLY: Numbers depend on the number of stops on a trip. This is usually in a C-141 with all of the communications equipment). The party usually flies by commercial aircraft, although Secret Service and military utilize military aircraft where possible.

TRAVEL BUDGET

Q: What is the White House travel budget?

A: There are basically three areas:

1. First, there is the appropriation for Presidential Travel which totals \$100,000. This is used in conjunction with actual travel of the President. It pays the President's expenses and the hotel and per diem expense of the staff which accompanies the President (The President does not receive per diem).
2. Second, there is an appropriation for Other Travel which totals \$190,000. This is for travel by staff when the President is not involved. (Such as a staff member going to an area to make a speech or meet with a group.)

Let me point out that these budget items are authorized and appropriated by Congress and subject to Congressional audit. (But NOT DOD COSTS)

3. And, third, the cost of Air Force One and other military aircraft used in connection with a Presidential trip is borne by the Department of Defense. The costs, however, are billed to the Military Assistant at the White House. The planes used are a part of the

Special Mission Fleet at Andrews Air Force Base. DOD pays these costs because of the communications and security requirements of the President and as Commander in Chief. It is only on a military aircraft that we could secure these requirements.

~~Political travel, of course, is paid for by the Republican National Committee or the President Ford Committee, under procedures which have been outlined. (No charges have yet been made to the President Ford Committee.)~~

Q: What are the per diem rates?

Staff formula is being worked on. Will give you something.

A: As I said, basically the new law provides \$14 a day for miscellaneous needs, plus the average daily cost of lodging both not to exceed \$33. In addition, there are six geographical areas which allow higher rates. (They are Boston, \$38; Chicago, \$39; Los Angeles, \$37; New York/Brooklyn/Queens \$39; Manhattan/The Bronx/Staten Island, \$50; San Francisco, \$39, and the District of Columbia, \$42.) Also, there is a provision that expenses can go up to \$50 a day with prior approval. By and large, however, all White House per diem does not exceed the \$33 a day.

NOTICE TO THE PRESSPRESIDENTIAL TRAVEL - AIR FORCE ONE

	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Domestic	32,474	70,796	91,072	194,342
Foreign	<u>20,705</u>	<u>58,231</u>		<u>78,936</u>
TOTAL	53,179	129,027	91,072	273,278

Mileage of Individual Trips - 1976

1/5	St. Louis, Missouri	1,520
1/31	Dearborn, Mich./Williamsburg, Va.	1,185
2/7 to 2/8	New Hampshire	895
2/13 to 2/14	Florida	2,373
2/19 to 2/20	New Hampshire	974
2/28 to 2/29	Florida	2,140
3/5 to 3/6	Illinois	1,700
3/11 to 3/13	Illinois/North Carolina	1,667
3/20	North Carolina	887
3/26 to 3/27	California/Wisconsin	5,509
4/2 to 4/3	Wisconsin	1,396
4/9 to 4/10	Texas	3,982
4/22 to 4/23	Indiana/Georgia	1,665
4/27 to 4/30	Louisiana/Texas	3,691
5/2 to 5/3	Indiana/Alabama	1,725
5/7 to 5/8	Nebraska/Missouri	2,180
5/12	Detroit, Michigan	876
5/14 to 5/16	Tennessee/Kentucky/Michigan	2,164
5/24 to 5/28	Oregon, California, Nevada and Ohio	7,340
6/6 to 6/7	New Jersey, Ohio	1,293
6/11	Springfield, Missouri	1,830
6/15	Norfolk, Virginia	312
6/22	Indianapolis, Indiana	1,080
6/26 to 6/28	San Juan, Puerto Rico	3,220
7/4	* National to Valley Forge to Philadelphia to deck of USS Forrestal (N. Y.)	207
	Newark International to National Airport	248

7/5	* Monticello, Virginia	172
7/10	Plattsburg, N. Y. and Newport, R.I.	1,125
7/13	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	254
7/17	Hartford, Connecticut	680
7/30	Jackson, Mississippi	1,816
8/8	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	254
8/15	Andrews AFB to Kansas City, Mo.	969
8/20	Kansas City, Mo. to Salina, Kansas	167
	Salina, Kan. to Grand Junction, Colorado	611
8/29	Grand Junction to West Yellowstone Airport	523
	West Yellowstone Airport to Ellsworth AFB	411
	Ellsworth AFB to Andrews AFB	1,435
9/15	Ann Arbor, Michigan	920
9/23 to 9/24	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	254
9/25 to 9/27	Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Miami, Florida	2,583
10/4 to 10/10	San Francisco; Los Angeles; Lawton, Oklahoma; and Dallas, Texas	5,440
10/12 to 10/13	New York and New Jersey	460
10/15 to 10/16	Iowa, Illinois and Missouri	2,002
10/21	New York City, New York	460
10/22 to 11/2	Va., N. C., S. C., Ca., Wash., Ore., Pa., Ill., N. J., Ohio, L. I., N. Y., Texas, Wisc., Mo., Mi., In.	12,729
11/7 to 11/15	Palm Springs, California	4,500
11/20 to 11/21	Tarrytown, New York	508

NOTICE TO THE PRESSPRESIDENTIAL TRAVEL - AIR FORCE ONE

	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Domestic	32,474	70,796	94,637	197,907
Foreign	<u>20,705</u>	<u>58,231</u>		<u>78,936</u>
TOTAL	53,179	129,027	94,637	276,843

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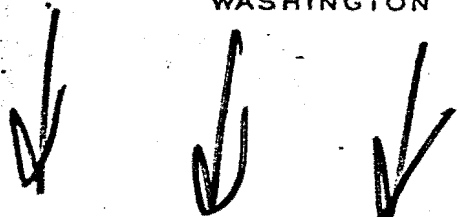
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7/10	Plattsburg, N. Y. and Newport, R. I.	1,125
7/13	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	254
7/17	Hartford, Connecticut	680
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8/15	Andrews AFB to Kansas City, Mo.	969
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11/7 to 11/15	Palm Springs, California	4,500
11/20 to 11/21	Tarrytown, New York	508
12/19 to 1/2	Michigan and Vail, Colorado	3,565

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

EXAMPLE OF COSTS



ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR: RON NESSEN

FROM: WILLIAM HENKEL, JR.

SUBJECT: COST ESTIMATES FOR CAMPAIGN '74

EVENT: GOP Fundraising Dinner Honoring
 Senator Aiken

NATURE OF TRIP: Campaign '74 - Political

SPONSORING GROUP: Vermont GOP Dinner Committee

COSTS:

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>	<u>RESPONSIBLE FOR PAYMENT</u>
Air Force One	\$4,635.16	RNC
Helo	\$372.52	RNC
Event Related		
Sound	\$310.00	VRDC
Lighting	\$850.00	NBC-TV
Press Support	\$800.00	VRDC
Crowd Raising		
Rentals	\$200.00	VRDC
Rooms	\$1000.00	RNC
(includes White House Advance and costs)		

ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

POLITICAL TRAVEL COST

Q. What is the cost of Air Force One per hour?

A. About \$2,000.

Q. What is the fuel consumption on Air Force One?

A. About 2,000 gallons per hour.

Q. How many hours has ~~the~~ Air Force One been used for political travel ?

A. 38.8 hours

Q. What about the number of miles and gallons on ~~fuel~~ fuel used in the helicopters and support aircraft?

A. As you know, these aircraft come from many different locations. It will take some time to bring all of this together. However, we have asked the Military Aide's office to provide these figures.

(FYI We do not expect to have this for some time)

MEMORANDUM

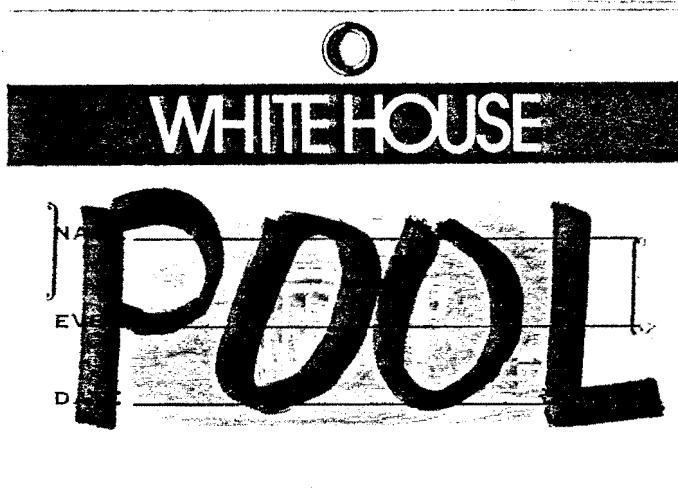
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 7, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR: MR. RON NESSEN
FROM: RAY ZOOK *RZ*
SUBJECT: SPECIAL POOL CREDENTIALS

Special pool tags like the copy attached are being printed as quickly as possible.

Meanwhile, beginning with today's trip, a temporary pool tag will be issued. Stapled below is a copy.



cc: Jack Hushen
Tom DeCair
Larry Speakes

cc fpa

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 3, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR: ✓ RON NESSEN
GENERAL LAWSON
RICHARD KEISER

FROM: WARREN RUSTAND *WR*

SUBJECT: Coordination of Presidential Travel

This is to advise that the White House Advance Office will serve as a focal point and a center of coordination for all Presidential travel outside the White House.

We look forward to a continued strong relationship in the areas of communication and cooperation.

*Ron: This is good. Kenkel
+ I keep each other
informed with regularity
and thoroughness,
Tam*

RON: You should discuss this with pool on AF One; Jack and Larry should get word, particularly to nets, on plane.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 7, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR JACK HUSHEN, BILL ROBERTS, LARRY SPEAKES

FROM: TOM DeCAIR

SUBJECT: Pool and Press Movements on Upcoming Trips

The Pool and press corps should understand that we are attempting to rectify some things that we think should be done better. More specifically,

1. The pool is going to be able to stay with the President, on a protective basis, more of the time--ie. into hotel lobbies, up to holding rooms, etc.

However, in order to do this, after the President enters a building, most often the press buses and camera cars 2 and 3 will have to break off and go to the press entrance. The only pool that will follow the president into most situations will be the Air Force One pool (10 people--absolutely no more; ie. no radio engineer, no unilateral reels or stills). That's the only way we can sell it to Secret Service and also the only way to do it logistically in most cases.

2. To achieve this, and be sure we hold up our part of these bargains, Air Force One pool will have color coded "pool" tags. For today they will be rather crude, but once we get them printed, they will be same color as press tags for the day (or trip) and will have to be passed along to successors on Air Force one. There will be situations, when a protective pool follows the President, in which this will be the only way to follow the President--and I know you will understand our situation (that we cut this deal with the understanding that it wouldn;t turn into a mass movement) when we have to divert you at times.
3. You should reassure the wire photos that they will be taken care of, per their discussion with Tom Saturday.

That means: a) get them up ~~xxxxxx~~ front at the event.
(also take others up front on rotating basis, since there's 80+ foot throw)

b) Don't shove them into the press pen at the airport; get them up near--but not at--the front ramp with WH photogs. (Ollie used to do this, but our current gang doesn;t do it).

c) WH photogs won;t get in the way (and if they do get them the hell out of the way.)

Also, the pool crew should be told they're pooling on ground, too, except when with others.

H Shel
Havel

October 8, 1974

TRAVEL QUESTIONS

Question: Why are airport arrivals so often closed? Is it security?

Answer : The Vermont airport arrival was closed because of the arrival time (darkness). The President's busy schedule yesterday precluded an earlier departure. (Reasons vary with each such trip - e.g. lighting of the airport would be expensive and the President didn't want to be away from D.C. too long).

Question: Who pays for political trips? How much?

Answer : The Republican National Committee pays for political trips. The leasing of Air Force One and the helo trip to Andrews will cost the Republican National Committee \$5,007.68.

Question: What about the support functions -- Secret Service, White House Communications Agency?

Answer : The USSS and WHCA pay their own expenses.

Question: What other support people go on these trips? Who pays?

Answer : Principally military, i.e., Air Force One, these units incur their own costs.

Question: Is there a backup plane on political trips, and if so, who pays?

Answer : There was no back-up plane for the Vermont trip. The decision on utilization of a back-up plane is a function of the event location and its distance from Washington, D.C. The Republican National Committee does not pay for back-up aircraft.

Question: What is the total cost of the trip? How much does the RNC pay?

Answer : The total cost of yesterday's trip to Vermont was approximately \$20,000 to \$25,000 of which the Republican National Committee will be paying about \$5,000.

Let's discuss. (Tom)

Question: On overnight trips, who pays for the President's quarters? For White House staff? For Secret Service? For WHCA? For military? For other?

Answer : Sponsoring organization and/or Republican National Committee for the President's quarters and the White House staff. As for the USSS, WHCA and military; the U.S. Government.

Question: What is the rationale for the Government paying for so much on these political trips?

Answer : Rationalization for the Government paying so much on these political trips, is regardless of the nature of the trip, the President requires security and as Commander in Chief requires communication and military support.

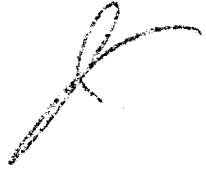
FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, DC 20463

August 26, 1975

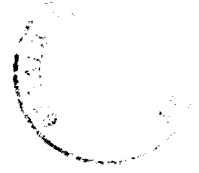
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ZC

MEMORANDUM TO: The Commissioners
FROM: Jack Murphy *JM*



Attached please find OC 1975-48 for your review subject to the two-day rule. It will be listed on the agenda for Thursday, August 28, 1975.

Attachment



August 12, 1975

John G. Murphy, Jr.

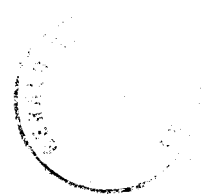
This letter is our request for a Counsel's opinion on a series of questions. These arise from anticipated circumstances in the campaign to elect Mr. Louis Wyman in the Special Senate election in New Hampshire on September 16, 1975.

President Ford and former Governor Reagan may travel to New Hampshire. While here, they may hold rallies, press conferences and attend public meetings. On these occasions they may appear with Lou Wyman and endorse his candidacy. Their expenses will not be paid by the Wyman for Senate Committee which is the principal campaign committee for him.

Our questions are (1) does this constitute a contribution in kind to the Wyman campaign? If so, (2) how is that contribution to be computed? (3) Does their travel to and from New Hampshire count, and (4) what does a candidate do to avoid accepting this kind of contribution under the law?

We would appreciate your prompt response since decisions are being made daily which affect the points raised in this letter.

George Young
Campaign Chairman



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, DC 20463

OC 1975-48

Mr. George Young
Wyman-for-Senator Committee
Concord, New Hampshire

Dear Mr. Young:

This letter is in response to your request dated August 12, 1975, for an opinion of counsel. In your request you state that "President Ford and former Governor Reagan may travel to New Hampshire. While [there] they may hold rallies, press conferences and attend public meetings. On these occasions they may appear with Louis Wyman and endorse his candidacy. Their expenses will not be paid by the Wyman-for-Senate Committee which is [the candidate's] principal campaign committee."

The questions you pose are:

1. Does this constitute a contribution-in-kind to the Wyman campaign? If so:
2. How is that contribution to be computed?
3. Does their travel to and from New Hampshire count?
4. What does a candidate do to avoid accepting this kind of contribution under the law?

Each of these issues is addressed below.

1. Characterization of activities

The cost of the described activities will be a contribution-in-kind subject to the appropriate contribution limitations in 18 U.S.C. §608(b), if the actual expenses are assumed by an individual or by a political committee other than the national or state Republican party committee.

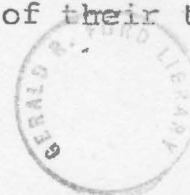
Such contribution will also be attributed to the Wyman campaign expenditure limitation set out in 18 U.S.C. §608(c).

If, however, either party committee assumes such expenses, the cost of the trip may be either a contribution-in-kind or an expenditure by the party under 18 U.S.C. §608(f). The Federal Election Campaign Act Amendments of 1974 established a separate expenditure limitation for political parties; under 18 U.S.C. §608(f), the national and the state Republican party committees are each entitled to spend \$20,000 in the Wyman campaign. If the party and the candidate agree, the cost of this trip may be treated as an expenditure under 18 U.S.C. §608(f), rather than as a contribution-in-kind to, and expenditure by, the Wyman campaign.

A further question arises because of the political status of the individuals involved. President Ford is an announced candidate for the Republican presidential nomination for 1976. Former Governor Reagan has authorized a political committee (within the meaning of that term as defined in 18 U.S.C. §591(d)) and, arguably, may be a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination. Therefore, the cost of the type of activities described in this request might well be considered an expenditure by either presidential candidate and attributable in whole or in part, to his expenditure limitation under 18 U.S.C. §608(c). While there may be some carryover effect to the presidential campaigns of both individuals, the General Counsel is of the opinion that these expenses should be attributed solely to the Wyman senatorial campaign. There are approximately three weeks remaining until the September 16th special election. The timing of these visits raises the presumption that these visits are likely to have maximum effect on the more proximate election rather than on the 1976 presidential election, nominating convention or March 2 New Hampshire primary election. It must be emphasized that this analysis pertains only to this particular set of circumstances and is not to be construed as applicable to other campaign activity engaged in by presidential candidates.

2. Computation

(a) Services. To the extent that either President Ford or former Governor Reagan volunteers his unreimbursed time on behalf of the Wyman candidacy the character of such activity will be considered "services provided without compensation by individuals who volunteer a portion . . . of their time



on behalf of a candidate"; thus the value of such services will not be a contribution within the definition of 18 U.S.C. §591(e).

(b) Travel and living expenses. All travel and living expenses attributable to the Reagan and Ford visits to New Hampshire must be computed as part of the amount contributed by those individuals or their committees to the Wyman candidacy. To the extent that such expenses are unreimbursed, the five hundred dollar (\$500) exemption set out in 18 U.S.C. §591(e)(5)(D) is applicable. Any unreimbursed amount in excess of \$500 expended on travel and living expenses by either President Ford or ex-Governor Reagan will, of course, constitute contributions to which the limitations of 18 U.S.C. §608(b) apply. Any amounts so contributed will, of course, also be considered expenditures made by or on behalf of the Wyman candidacy and counting toward the candidate's overall spending limitation.

The General Counsel recognizes that the foregoing rule, which attributes all portal to portal (and return) travel expenses toward the individual's contribution limits may, in the case of an individual who resides some distance from the candidate's jurisdiction, restrict that individual's capacity to volunteer his or her services to that candidate. Nevertheless, this office believes that such a rule will promote volunteer participation at the local level which is certainly a countervailing consideration implicit throughout the 1974 Amendments. Moreover, the plain language of the statute requires the conclusion that "unreimbursed travel" under 18 U.S.C. §591 means any travel in behalf of a candidate.

Presidential expenditures in connection with such a visit provide unique problems of attribution. It would be illogical, and unnecessarily restrictive, to require the attribution of the actual cost of a presidential campaign foray. Hence, only the equivalent commercial rates will be chargeable against an incumbent President's individual contribution limitations and against the candidate's overall expenditure limitation. Expenses for accompanying staff personnel will be charged against the foregoing limitations only if such staff personnel serve primarily as advance persons or other campaign staff members and do not provide support services to the Office of the President. Additionally, special costs



attendant upon Ford's office as President, such as the Secret Service, police and medical attention, are not to be included within this amount. These costs are relatively fixed and are related to Ford's position as President and not to his political function as head of his party.

Finally, if travel, living or any other non-exempt expenses incurred by either President Ford or ex-Governor Reagan during his proposed New Hampshire trip, are reimbursed by a political party, such reimbursement may be characterized by that political party as either a contribution to the candidate under 18 U.S.C. §608(b) or as a party expenditure under 18 U.S.C. §608(f). To the extent that such amounts are characterized and reported as party expenditures under 18 U.S.C. §608(f), they will not count toward the candidate's overall expenditure ceiling.

3. Independent expenditures

The fourth question raised in this request is "[h]ow to avoid accepting these contributions?" The cost of these trips would not be considered a contribution to or an expenditure on behalf of the Wyman campaign only if the trips do not have the effect of influencing the senatorial race in New Hampshire. If Mr. Wyman does not appear with the individuals and disavows their visits and if the individuals involved assume the cost of the trip, the expenses might be considered an independent expenditure by the individuals limited to \$1,000 under 18 U.S.C. §608(e).

Please bear in mind that this letter is to be regarded as only the opinion of the General Counsel and does not constitute a policy decision or advisory opinion of the Commission. Any interpretation or ruling contained herein is limited to the facts of the request. The Commission has been made aware of the opinion and has voiced no objection.

Sincerely yours,

John G. Murphy, Jr.
General Counsel



Election Panel Eyes Billing For Ford Trips

By Douglas Wilson

Washington Post Staff Writer

A spokesman for the Federal Election Commission said yesterday the commission probably will rule on whether President Ford's political travels this year can be billed entirely to the Republican National Committee or must partially be paid by Mr. Ford's own campaign organization.

Sen. Lloyd M. Bentsen (D-Tex.), a Democratic presidential candidate, had charged earlier yesterday that the President is trying "to circumvent both the letter and the spirit" of the new campaign finance law by billing all of his political travel expenses this year to the Republican National Committee.

William Greener, deputy White House press secretary, responded, "The trips that the President has taken have been in conjunction with raising funds for the states or national Republican committees and this is why they are paid for by the Republican National Committee."

"We feel we are operating within the law," Greener added at a White House press briefing.

On Tuesday White House press secretary Ron Nessen said Mr. Ford's campaign committee has not paid for any of the President's political travel so far "because none of the trips have been made as a candidate for the nomination."

Nessen said that the President plans no political trips on

White House says that as long as Mr. Ford goes to that state on behalf of the Republican Party, not himself, his expenses aren't counted against the limit.

Bentsen said, "I was deeply disturbed by the statement attributed to White House press secretary Ron Nessen that Mr. Ford does not plan any campaign trips as a candidate for the rest of this year. The implication is clear."

"The White House wants the Republican Party to pick up all of Mr. Ford's campaign bills throughout the coming months while other candidates are forced to deplete their own campaign funds, which are severely limited under the new law," the Texas senator said.

Bentsen cited an Aug. 20 opinion to him from the Federal Election Commission, which oversees the new law, stating, "Once an individual has become a candidate for the presidency, all speeches made before substantial numbers of people are presumably for the purpose of enhancing his candidacy."

David Fiske, director of press relations for the commission, said later that the commission's opinion to Bentsen dealt with a specific question raised by the Democratic candidate and did not directly address the issue of presidential political travel.

In regard to Bentsen's accusation against the President, Fiske said, "We [at the commission] are not treating it as a question of a violation. It's another question that needs a policy decision by the commis-

By Douglas Watson

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Nessen said that the President plans no political trips on behalf of his own candidacy this year and that all Mr. Ford's political travels this year will be for the Republican Party.

The distinction is important under the new campaign finance law because all presidential candidates are limited to spending \$10 million nationally on their campaigns and no more than twice the senatorial candidate spending limit in any state.

In New Hampshire, for example, presidential candidates are limited to a maximum of \$200,000 in primary campaign expenditures. However, the

White House says that as long as Mr. Ford goes to that state on behalf of the Republican Party, not himself, his expenses aren't counted against the limit.

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Fiske said "there are literally hundreds of questions" on implementation of the new campaign finance law before the six-member commission, which was sworn in April 14, but that a decision on who should be billed for Mr. Ford's political travels is likely this fall.

A spokesman for the Republican National Committee said yesterday the Republican Party "loses money" on President Ford's political travels. Though such excursions as Mr. Ford's last week to Des Moines and Minneapolis were to attend party fund-raisers, other political stops do not add to the GOP's war chest, the spokesman said.

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7FORD-TRAVEL A025 LEAD 300

7BY HOWARD BENEDICT

7ASSOCIATED PRESS WRITER

WASHINGTON (AP) - PRESIDENT FORD FEELS HE IS OPERATING WITHIN THE FEDERAL ELECTION LAWS IN CHARGING THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR SOME OF HIS TRAVEL EXPENSES; A WHITE HOUSE SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY.

DEPUTY PRESS SECRETARY WILLIAM GREENER SAID A WHITE HOUSE PLAN TO HAVE PART OF THE PRESIDENT'S TRAVEL EXPENSES PAID FOR BY THE GOP NATIONAL COMMITTEE AND PART BY THE FORD CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE WILL BE CLEARED THROUGH THE FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION.

GREENER'S STATEMENT CAME AFTER TEXAS SEN. LLOYD BENTSEN ACCUSED FORD OF VIOLATING "THE LETTER AND SPIRIT" OF THE NEW CAMPAIGN FINANCES REFORM ACT.

BENTSEN, A DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE, SAID FORD'S PLAN WAS A CLEAR VIOLATION OF A FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION OPINION ISSUED AUG. 25 WHICH SAID THAT "ONCE AN INDIVIDUAL HAS BECOME A CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY, ALL SPEECHES MADE BEFORE SUBSTANTIAL NUMBERS OF PEOPLE ARE PRESUMABLY FOR THE PURPOSE OF ENHANCING HIS CANDIDACY."

BUT A SPOKESMAN FOR THE ELECTION COMMISSION SAID BENTSEN WAS MISINTERPRETING THE INTENDED IMPACT OF THE OPINION, WHICH WAS APPLIED ON A "NARROW SCALE."

THE COMMISSION SPOKESMAN SAID THE WORDING OF THE OPINION WAS INTENDED TO APPLY ONLY TO A SPECIFIC QUESTION, ASKED BY BENTSEN, AND DEALT ONLY WITH APPEARANCES PAID FOR BY AUDIENCES MADE UP OF REPRESENTATIVES OF CORPORATIONS.

THE SPOKESMAN SAID THE GUIDELINE MIGHT BE AN INDICATION OF THE GENERAL FEELINGS OF THE COMMISSIONERS, BUT BY ITSELF COULD NOT BE CONSTRUED AS BROAD POLICY.

BENTSEN ACCUSED FORD OF "TRYING TO CIRCUMVENT...THE NEW LAW BY SEEKING TO SEPARATE HIS POLITICAL EFFORTS ON BEHALF OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY FROM THOSE AS A CANDIDATE."

BENTSEN SAID, "THE WHITE HOUSE WANTS THE REPUBLICAN PARTY TO PICK UP ALL OF MR. FORD'S CAMPAIGN BILLS THROUGHOUT THE COMING MONTHS WHILE OTHER CANDIDATES ARE FORCED TO DEplete THEIR OWN CAMPAIGN FUNDS, WHICH ARE SEVERELY LIMITED UNDER THE NEW LAW."

PRESIDENTIAL PRESS SECRETARY RON HESSEN SAID THURSDAY THAT IT WOULD BE A MISTAKE TO CONSIDER EVERYTHING THE PRESIDENT DOES IN WASHINGTON AND ON THE ROAD AS A POLITICAL EXERCISE.

A207

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TRAVELS 8-27

INSERT TRAVELS WASHINGTON A105 AFTER 3RD PGH XXX REFORM LAW."

BENTSEN SAID THE FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION FILED AN OPINION A WEEK AGO SAYING "ONCE AN INDIVIDUAL HAS BECOME A CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY, ALL SPEECHES MADE BEFORE SUBSTANTIAL NUMBERS OF PEOPLE ARE PRESUMABLY FOR THE PURPOSE OF ENHANCING HIS CANDIDACY."

WILLIAM GREENER, THE DEPUTY WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY RESPONDING TO BENTSEN'S CHARGES AT A NEWS BRIEFING, SAID "WE FEEL WE'RE OPERATING WITHIN THE LAW."

PICKUP 4TH PGH: FORD MADE

UPI 08-27 12:50 PED

A208



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7SENATE-NIXON NL 470

7BY DAVID C. MARTIN

7ASSOCIATED PRESS WRITER

WASHINGTON (AP) - PRESIDENT FORD HAS BEEN MORE RELUCTANT TO TURN OVER FILES FROM THE NIXON ADMINISTRATION THAN FROM THE KENNEDY ADMINISTRATION; THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE SAID WEDNESDAY.

“IT IS QUITE WRONG,” SAID CHAIRMAN FRANK CHURCH, D-IDAHO. “THE COMMITTEE MUST INSIST ON EQUAL TREATMENT.

AT THE SAME TIME, RESIDENTIAL COUNSEL PHILIP W. BUCHEN INDICATED THAT IT COULD BE MONTHS BEFORE THE WHITE HOUSE CAN REPLY TO COMMITTEE SUBPOENAS SEEKING FORMER PRESIDENT NIXON'S TAPES AND DOCUMENTS RELATING TO CHILE AND TO DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE GATHERING.

CHURCH SPOKE WITH REPORTERS AFTER A TWO-HOUR MEETING WITH BUCHEN AND GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATOR ARTHUR F. SAMPSON THE WHITE HOUSE; CHURCH SAID; IS RESERVING FOR ITSELF THE RIGHT TO DETERMINE THE RELEVANCE OF NIXON TAPES AND PAPERS WHICH MIGHT SHED LIGHT ON THE EXTENT OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY INVOLVEMENT IN A 1970 KIDNAPING ATTEMPT WHICH RESULTED IN THE DEATH OF THE HEAD OF CHILE'S ARMY.

WHEN THE COMMITTEE SOUGHT DOCUMENTS RELATING TO ALLEGED KENNEDY ADMINISTRATION EFFORTS TO KILL CUBAN PREMIER FIDEL CASTRO; COMMITTEE INVESTIGATORS WERE ALLOWED TO DETERMINE FOR THEMSELVES WHICH DOCUMENTS WERE RELEVANT; CHURCH SAID.

“I WOULD HOPE THAT PRESIDENT FORD WOULD RECONSIDER HIS POSITION,” CHURCH SAID; ADDING THAT THE COMMITTEE WOULD MEET AGAIN WITH BUCHEN NEXT WEEK.

THE COMMITTEE HAS AGREED TO EXTEND THE DEADLINE ON ITS SUBPOENAS; WHICH FELL DUE WEDNESDAY; UNTIL THE U.S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CAN RULE ON WHETHER THE WHITE HOUSE HAS THE AUTHORITY TO SEARCH THE NIXON FILES. THE FILES ARE THE SUBJECT OF A COMPLEX LEGAL BATTLE TO DETERMINE WHETHER THEY ARE OWNED BY THE GOVERNMENT OR BY NIXON.

BUCHEN SAID FORD “IS PERFECTLY WILLING TO HAVE A SEARCH OF THE FILES ASSUMING IT'S REASONABLY POSSIBLE.” BUT BUCHEN WARNED THAT THE NIXON FILES WERE NOT INDEXED AND THAT HE HAD NO WAY OF KNOWING “WHETHER IT WILL TAKE A MONTH OR SEVEN MONTHS” TO FIND THE DOCUMENTS SOUGHT BY THE COMMITTEE.

“TO FIND THE MATERIAL THAT IS RELEVANT TO THEIR INTERESTS MAY REQUIRE SEARCHING THROUGH HUNDREDS AND THOUSANDS OF OTHER DOCUMENTS ... WHICH MEANS THAT THE CONTENTS OF THOSE DOCUMENTS ARE REVEALED TO WHOEVER DOES THE SEARCHING,” BUCHEN SAID.

CHURCH SAID THE DELAY IN OBTAINING THE NIXON PAPERS ON CHILE WOULD NOT AFFECT THE RELEASE OF THE COMMITTEE'S ASSASSINATION REPORT; EXPECTED SOMETIME IN SEPTEMBER.

CHURCH STATED THAT RECENT REPORTS OF PARTISAN DISPUTES WITHIN THE COMMITTEE WERE “UTTERLY GROUNDLESS.” HOWEVER; NEITHER HE NOR TOWER WERE WILLING TO PREDICT THAT SEN. BARRY GOLDWATER, R-ARIZ.; WOULD BE WILLING TO ACCEPT THE DRAFT REPORT PUT TOGETHER BY THE SUBCOMMITTEE.

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R LBYLU VEEEV

7SENATE-NIXON NL ADD

7WASHINGTON SENATE-NIXON NL A244 ADD: SUBCOMMITTEE;

GOLDWATER HAS SAID THAT “EFFORTS TO PROTECT THE KENNEDY NAME MAY RESULT IN A POLITICAL TUG OF WAR OVER THE WRITING OF A REPORT.”

1630PED 08-27

CIA 8-27

INSERT NIGHT LD CIA WASHINGTON A226 AFTER 8TH PGH XXX COMPLICITY.

A WHITE HOUSE SPOKESMAN, IN RESPONSE TO CHURCH'S CHARGES OF OBSTRUCTION, SAID THE ADMINISTRATION -- NOT CONGRESS -- WOULD BE THE JUDGE OF WHAT MATERIAL FROM THE NIXON ERA WOULD BE TURNED OVER TO THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

DEPUTY WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY JACK HUSHEN SAID THE COMMITTEE HAD BEEN REFUSED SOME DOCUMENTS THAT WERE REGARDED AS "NOT RELEVANT" TO THE SCHNEIDER ASSASSINATION.

HUSHEN DID NOT SAY WHAT THE DOCUMENTS WERE ABOUT.

"THIS HAS BEEN A CONSISTENT POLICY, THAT WE WOULD REVIEW ALL MATERIAL BEING SOUGHT TO DETERMINE WHETHER IT WAS RELEVANT TO THE REQUESTS BY THE COMMITTEE," HUSHEN TOLD UPI.

PREVIOUS WHITE HOUSE STATEMENTS ON THE AVAILABILITY OF NIXON TAPES AND DOCUMENTS HAVE POINTED TO COURT ORDERS THAT THE MATERIAL WAS IMPOUNDED AND DID NOT ASSERT WHITE HOUSE AUTHORITY TO CENSOR WHAT MIGHT EVENTUALLY BE RELEASED.

HUSHEN SAID THE WHITE HOUSE REFUSED TO GIVE THE SENATE COMMITTEE SOME 1970 WHITE HOUSE DOCUMENTS NOT COVERED BY THE COURT IMPOUNDMENT ORDER, LEAVING THE IMPLICATION THERE MIGHT BE INTELLIGENCE OR OTHER MATERIAL ON CHILE AND OTHER MATTERS NOT IN THE NIXON ARCHIVES.

HUSHEN SAID ONLY THAT THE DOCUMENTS WERE WITHHELD ON GROUNDS THEY WERE NOT RELEVANT TO SCHNEIDER'S ASSASSINATION IN CHILE.

AFTER STATING THAT, HE CONCLUDED: "WE ARE STILL OPERATING UNDER THE ORIGINAL POLICY THE PRESIDENT LAID DOWN, TO BE AS COOPERATIVE AS POSSIBLE."

PICKUP 9TH PGH AA226: CHURCH SAID

UPI 08-27 04:15 PED



August 29, 1975

JET STAR AND DC-9

The President will utilize a Jet Star for his trip on Saturday to Maine and Rhode Island. Since the Jet Star capacity is eight persons, the staff which normally accompanies the President on Air Force One will travel on a DC-9. The press pool of ten persons will go on this aircraft.

Q: What is the cost of these airplanes?

A: The Jet Star is \$889 per hour. The DC-9 is \$1004 per hour. (FYI: Air Force One's cost is \$2206 per hour.)

Q: Who is paying these costs?

A: The Republican National Committee will pay the cost of the President's aircraft since it is a political trip. The military will pay the cost of the DC-9 since this is the normal support required for the President, wherever he is.

Q: Who is going on which plane?

A: The Jet Star: The President, Dr. Lukash, military aide, Dick Keiser (Secret Service), Don Rumsfeld, Bill Greener Bob Hartmann, and Terry O'Donnell.

The DC-9: Secret Service Detail (8), Press Pool (10), Red Cavaney (Advance Office), Bill Fitzpatrick (Photo Office), Larry Speakes (Press Office), and others who normally travel with the President. (FYI: Gulley of the Military Aide's office, Oldenburg--baggage man, a valet, a White House secretary, and four Air Force personnel (Guards for the Jet Star). A total of approximately 28--the plane seats 44.)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 3, 1975

Dear Mr. Curtis:

This is in response to Notice 1975-38 (F.R. 40202) in which the Federal Election Commission has sought comments concerning a request from the campaign manager for Mr. Louis Wyman for an opinion of the FEC General Counsel on several questions relating to possible travel by "President Ford and former Governor Reagan" to New Hampshire for the purpose of endorsing Mr. Wyman in the September 16, 1975, special Senatorial election. The General Counsel has proposed for Commission review an opinion responding to this request which states, in part, as follows:

"Presidential expenditures in connection with such a visit provide unique problems of attribution. It would be illogical, and unnecessarily restrictive, to require the attribution of the actual cost of a presidential campaign foray. Hence, only the equivalent commercial rates will be chargeable against an incumbent President's individual contribution limitations and against the candidate's overall expenditure limitation. Expenses for accompanying staff personnel will be charged against the foregoing limitations only if such staff personnel serve primarily as advance persons or other campaign staff members and do not provide support services to the Office of the President. Additionally, special costs attendant upon Ford's office as President, such as the Secret Service, police and medical attention, are not to be included within this amount. These costs are relatively fixed and are related to Ford's position as President and not to his political function as head of his party."

In the form of comment on this one provision, we wish to bring to your attention the manner in which we intend to apportion the various costs incurred to operate government-owned aircraft on which the President and accompanying government personnel travel to and from localities where the President appears for other than official purposes. As the General Counsel's proposed opinion indicates, expenditures for such travel by the President present problems that are unique to his Federal office, in that the President must continue to perform in his official capacity at the same time he undertakes political activities.

For this reason, whenever the President travels, regardless of the purpose of the particular trip, he is accompanied by a number of persons who are present to support him in his official role. For example, certain members of the White House staff, military aides, medical aides, Secret Service and communications personnel are present not for any political purpose, but solely to provide the President with support which in many cases they are required by law to perform. The Secret Service, in particular, is required by P.L. 90-331 to provide protection to "major Presidential and Vice Presidential" candidates at the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury and on the basis of consultation with an advisory committee of bipartisan congressional membership.

(1) Costs of Operating Government-Owned Aircraft on Political Trips

When the President travels on a trip which entails only political stops, the cost of operating the Government-owned aircraft that are used to transport the President can be readily determined from the enclosed hourly rate schedule, used by the Department of Defense to recover its costs from other government agencies that use military aircraft. In our view, the costs of transporting any persons aboard the aircraft who are traveling for political purposes should be borne by the appropriate political committee. On the other hand, the costs of transporting those persons who are traveling for the purpose of supporting the Office of the President should not be attributed to a political committee.

For the purpose of the President's future travels, we will identify those individuals who could be considered to be present for a

political purpose. We plan to treat as political travelers the President and First Family, political committee officials, certain White House and other officials, who may perform some political activities, and any other persons whose activities could be viewed as political. Although White House officials are present for official support activities, and generally spend a substantial majority, if not all, of their time on official business, we intend to consider the following categories of officials to be political for the purpose of such travel: White House officials who may advise on political matters (e. g. , Donald Rumsfeld, Robert Hartmann, John Marsh, Ron Nessen, Richard Cheney, etc.), speechwriters, advancement, and a White House photographer.

The remainder of the White House personnel is present for the purpose of supporting the President in his official capacity, e. g. , a civilian aide or personal secretary, along with non-White House support personnel, e. g. , the Secret Service, military aides, medical and communications personnel, etc. They are not present for any political purpose, and the costs of their travel should not be attributed to a political committee. In this regard, it is our understanding that in 1972 the Secret Service paid up to the cost of comparable first-class airfare for its agents traveling on board chartered aircraft of non-incumbent Presidential candidates.

Therefore, on future Presidential travel the appropriate political committee will be charged by DOD for its pro rata share of the hourly costs of using government-owned aircraft, based on the percentage of the passengers on board who are present mainly or in part for a political purpose.

(2) Costs of Operating Government-Owned Aircraft on Mixed Official-Political Trips

In most cases, it is not possible to schedule the President's travel in a manner that will allow trips to be solely official or solely political. We believe that the best formula for apportioning the transportation costs on mixed official-political purpose trips is one which may be referred to as the "round trip airfare formula." Under this formula, the political stops are

isolated from the official stops in order to establish the political trip that would have been made if the President did not have the responsibilities of his office. For this purpose, where a particular stop includes both official and political events, it will be treated as a political stop. A stop will be regarded as official when that is its main purpose, even though the President may meet, incidental to the official event, with political figures in an informal and unpublicized meeting, e.g., a private breakfast with a local political figure or greeting a small group of local politicians.

Once the political stops of such a trip have been determined, DOD calculates the cost of that "political" trip and charges the appropriate political committee for its share, as described above, of the costs of the trip, based on the round trip flying time between the initial point of departure, generally, Washington, D. C., and the political stops made. An example might help to clarify this approach. Suppose the President makes a trip from Washington to San Francisco for official purposes, then to Los Angeles for political purposes, and returns to Washington via St. Louis where a stop is made for official purposes. Under this formula, the appropriate political committee is charged for its pro rata share of the hourly costs of a trip from Washington to Los Angeles and return to Washington, even though there was no direct Washington to Los Angeles leg of the flight.

(3) Other Travel Costs

In order to assure that all costs related to the political portion of a trip are treated as political costs, the appropriate political committee will be charged the expenses for each political stop of any member of the Presidential party who is present mainly or in part for a political purpose, as determined above. Thus, political funds will pay the expenses of the President and these other officials, but not the expenses of those persons who are present to support the President entirely in his official capacity.

Such items as communications arrangements, motorcades, automobile rentals, and other miscellaneous items are readily identifiable as to their purpose, and are to be paid by the appropriate political committee when they are for political purposes.

Where an item, such as the cost of a bus for a motorcade involves a mixed purpose, e. g., transporting the members of the Presidential party who are considered to be present for a political purpose, and also those serving the President in his official capacity, the appropriate political committee will bear the full cost of that item.

In every case where a candidate for Federal office is an incumbent, either in an office to which he seeks re-election or in another office, his campaign activities may become intermingled with his official activities, and similar problems will arise in ascertaining which costs he incurs are campaign-related. The proposals herein made provide a reasonable method for resolving such problems.

(4) Services of Government Personnel

For the purpose of identifying the costs of travel to be borne by the appropriate political committee, we understand that it is not necessary to apportion the salaries of those members of the personal staffs of incumbent candidates for Federal office within either the Executive or Legislative Branches who, in addition to their official duties, also participate in some limited political activities. For example, employees "paid from the appropriation for the office of the President "are exempted by 5 U. S. C. 7324(d)(1) from the general prohibition contained in 5 U. S. C. 7324(a)(2) against Executive Branch employees participating in "political management or in political campaigns. " This section effectively places the White House staff in a position comparable to that of the personal staffs of members of Congress.

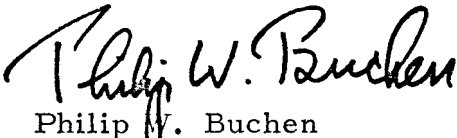
No precise dividing line now exists, nor is one likely to be drawn, which clearly indicates when such employees are performing official duties and when those duties are political. So long as these employees expend a substantial majority (an average in excess of forty hours per week) of their time on official duties, there is no need to attribute any portion of the salaries of such employees to a political committee.

The reason for this letter is to bring to the Commission's attention the means by which we intend to attribute to a political committee the costs of the President's travel for purposes of support of the

Republican Party, support of specific candidates, or support of his own candidacy. To the extent this treatment may be different from that proposed by the General Counsel, we do not imply that a change need be made in the proposed opinion of such counsel. Rather we believe that the proposed opinion is consistent with the requirements of the applicable law and that if a more liberal attribution of expenses is made to a political committee such is within a candidate's discretion.

We intend to now implement with respect to future travel by the President, this treatment for attribution of such travel costs. We would appreciate very much any comments or suggestions the Commission may think are appropriate to make with respect to our treatment of the President's travel costs.

Sincerely,


Philip W. Buchen
Counsel to the President

The Honorable Thomas B. Curtis
Chairman
Federal Election Commission
Washington, D. C. 20463

27000 (Air Force One) (VC-137C)

Cost per hour: \$2,206.00
Passengers: Approximately 50

26000 (Air Force One backup) VC-137C)

Cost per hour: \$2,206.00
Passengers: Approximately 50

Jet Star (VC-140)

Cost per hour: \$ 889.00
Passengers: 8

White Top Helicopter (VH-3A)

Cost per hour: \$ 723.00
Passengers: 12

Huey Helicopter (VH-IN)

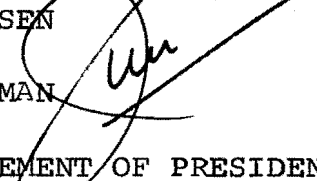
Cost per hour: \$ 262.00
Passengers: 8

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 24, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: RON NESSEN
FROM: JIM SHUMAN
SUBJECT: ANNOUNCEMENT OF PRESIDENTIAL TRAVEL



Jerry Warren suggests that one way to handle announcement of Presidential trips might be to delay their public announcement, as I believe you have already discussed.

But he feels that when Presidents Johnson and Nixon kept the press in the dark until the last minute they ran into unnecessary trouble.

He suggests that you begin such delayed announcements by taking the regular press into your confidence, telling them of planned travel only on a basis of deep confidentiality because they need it for their planning, but telling them that if anyone breaks that confidentiality, you will be forced to go to a system under which announcement is made only at the last minute.

RON:

9/25

If the travel plans issue comes up again, you might want to calm their nerves (and suspicions) by saying that when we have a trip firmly committed, we will tell them OFF THE RECORD FOR PLANNING PURPOSES ONLY that on such and such a day (or days) the President will be travelling. However, we will not discuss specifics, such as city or event, we will only give them the date.

JWH

September 30, 1975

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The ~~U~~ states the President has not visited are:

Alabama
Delaware
Hawaii
Idaho
Mississippi
~~New Jersey~~

New Mexico
North Dakota
~~Texas~~
~~West Virginia~~
Wyoming

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Ford-Travel Bjt 70
By CARL P. LEUBSDORF
Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON AP - President Ford's political advisory team wants him to cut back on his domestic travels and concentrate on taking advantage of his White House incumbency.

That consensus was reached at the advisory panel's first meeting since Ford formally declared his presidential candidacy in July, one of its members said in an interview Wednesday.

The one big advantage he has is that he's the President, the adviser said, asking that he not be identified.

We want to keep him being President, rather than out with the pack. The feeling was that we're in the home stretch of a Congress and the best place for him to confront Congress is in Washington, not in Wyoming, the adviser added.

He said the other major recommendation given the White House after Monday's meeting was for broadened input on issues to assure that Ford gets the views of Republicans in Congress and around the nation.

The feeling was expressed that fund-raising was difficult and other things were difficult because of the President's position on some issues, the adviser said, mentioning Ford's support for a labor-backed bill on ricketing of construction sites and his export limits in the U.S.-Soviet wheat deal.

Those attending the meeting included former Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird; Senate Republican leader Hugh Scott; Sen. Robert Lole of Kansas; Ford campaign manager Howard H. Bo Callaway; New York attorney Robert R. Douglass, a close associate of Vice President Nelson A. Rockefeller; and Richard Cheney, deputy to White House Chief of Staff Donald Rumsfeld.

The recommendation for what the adviser called curtailed travel came amid increasing concern by top Republicans that Ford's campaign pace so long before the 1976 election is becoming counterproductive.

However, one GOP senator noted that Ford's hectic traveling is an ingrained habit stemming from his years in the House, he added that Ford's travels have had the beneficial result of raising more than \$2.5 million for state Republican organizations.

Ford has vowed that before the end of the year he will go to the eight states he hasn't visited since assuming the White House 1 months ago.

He plans to visit Hawaii on the way back from his planned trip to China later in the year. He may sandwich a visit to New Mexico into next week's trip to California for fund-raising dinners in San Francisco and Los Angeles, where he may appear on the same platform with his likely GOP presidential rival, former Gov. Ronald Reagan.

The other six states Ford has not yet visited as president are Alabama, Delaware, Idaho, Mississippi, North Dakota and Wyoming.

Besides the California trip, Ford is expected to visit Jacksonville, Fla., next weekend, and Boston and Springfield, Mass., on Nov. 7.

A trip Friday to Columbia, S.C., and Gainesville, Fla., was called off when Ford became ill earlier this week.

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an airfile—would be willing to consider establishing similar subsidiaries, the Canadians will be told.

However, that idea was advanced before and was rejected by the Canadians. That was when representatives of KVOS-TV appeared before the parliamentary committee considering the tax bill. Another aspect of the proposal is that the tax money obtained from the Americans be funneled into Canadian television production. Canadian officials have expressed concern over the impact on the Canadian television industry of what they say is the \$20 million it loses annually to the American border stations.

FCC Chairman Richard E. Wiley, who will be a member of the U.S. delegation, will take the lead in expressing the American position on the commercial-deletion issue. He is not expected to suggest any quid pro quo for a change in that policy. But he is likely to discuss the equities of a policy which permits Canada to obtain American programming but denies exposure to the advertisers who help make it possible, as well as the policy's broader implications for international telecommunications generally.

The Canadians who will hear these proposals and arguments will have no authority to do more than explain their government's position.

State Department officials were obviously surprised when they learned that this week, along with the names of the Canadian officials who will participate in the Ottawa meeting. None of the Canadians matches in rank Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Richard Vine. Nor is FCC Chairman Wiley's counterpart at the CRTC, Acting Chairman Harry Boyle, a member of the delegation, which will include officials of the Departments of Communications and External Affairs and of CRTC.

An External Affairs spokesman said his government had never envisioned the meeting as a "negotiating" session but, rather, as one in which it could explain its position "at this stage." He also said the government felt the meeting could help in resolving the dispute.

A State Department official would not say whether or not he was disappointed. However, he did say State had looked at the meeting differently, that its intention "was to work out a solution to the problem." Nevertheless, he said, "We can still have a useful meeting."

The three Buffalo stations have filed an application with the FCC for a permit to build a facility that would block transmission of their signals into the Toronto metropolitan area. The purpose would be to persuade Canadian viewers to pressure their government into changing its policies. And on Friday, the Buffalo stations asked the commission for a rule waiver that would permit them to proceed with construction of the jamming facility—which would cost about \$300,000—while waiting for the commission to decide whether they could operate it.

In Brief

■ **Senator John O. Pastore** (D-R.I.), entering last year as chairman of Communications Subcommittee, is planning project that will give folks something to remember him by. Aides suggest he is thinking of writing address giving his assessment of communications industry, where it stands and, in his opinion, where it should be headed. Suggestion was also made that he might make cable regulation this year's super project. Staff of subcommittee joined full committee staff in three-day Airlie House (Warrenton, Va.) retreat last week to map this year's agenda, but came back empty-handed. Only legislation it knows will be taken up for sure are sports antiblackout extension bill (now in conference), bill to fund educational TV facilities and three FCC "housekeeping" measures.

■ **Post-Newsweek Stations** group is implementing **new children's television policy** committing each station to 1½ hours per week of own or group-produced programs, plus limitation of commercial load to six minutes per hour (National Association of Broadcasters ~~code limits are 12 minutes on weekdays, 9½ minutes on weekend~~). Commercials will be clustered in before-and-after blocks, leaving program content uninterrupted. Policy applies to group's own and syndicated programming; network shows will not be affected.

■ Announcement that **President Ford** would address regional meeting of Society of Professional Journalists (Sigma Delta Chi) at University of Maryland April 9-10 (BROADCASTING, Nov. 24, 1975 et seq) is now said by Ron Nessen, President's press secretary, to have been premature. Appearance, Mr. Nessen told BROADCASTING last week, is "under consideration."

■ When some 6,000 tickets to Los Angeles-Dallas National Football League playoff remained unsold 48 hours before Jan. 3 game, advertising agency **Dailey & Associates** purchased \$35,000 worth of seats on behalf of Ford Dealers Association of Southern California. Eight commercials for local Ford dealers hung in balance, and agency's game plan succeeded in lifting blackout that would have been imposed if tickets went unsold. Los Angeles Coliseum seats over 100,000.

■ **Clear Channel Broadcasting Service** members meeting in Chicago Thursday (Jan. 8) voted to present to FCC arguments in favor of removing 50 kw restriction on U.S. AM stations and to oppose further duplication of remaining clear channels. They contend power increase would let them reach 50% of land area where no "acceptable" ground-wave service is received at night. Duplication, they say, would reduce service in areas where clears estimate they serve 26 million people.

■ Senator Edmund Muskie (D-Me.), chairman of Senate Budget Committee, has been granted prime time to present **Democratic response to President Ford's** state of union address. President will be carried at 9 p.m. Jan. 19; Senator Muskie, at 9 p.m. Jan. 21.

■ CBS News says fourth in its "American Assassins" series—Jan. 5, on Robert Kennedy and George Wallace—was **highest rated news special ever** with average 18.6 million households. It was against last hour of NBC three-hour foreign policy special and *ABC News Closeup* on "Women's Health." Ratings and shares: CBS 26.8/48; ABC 11.5/21 and NBC 8.4/15.

■ VHF drop-ins under consideration in FCC inquiry now under way would, in opinion of FCC Commissioner **Robert E. Lee**, "undermine past UHF progress and kill off its future development." He'll so say, tomorrow (Jan. 13) in remarks to Association in Independent Television Stations convention in Los Angeles.

■ To FCC Commissioner **Glen O. Robinson**, who feels ascertainment process the commission requires of broadcasters is waste of time and money, new order it adopted on that subject last month (BROADCASTING, Dec. 22, 1975) means "mountain has labored and brought forth Mickey Mouse." In dissent, he chided colleagues for concerning themselves with such "trivial matters" as what percent of interviews should be conducted by management and what format of such interviews should be, said record does not support view that ascertainment has positive effect on local programming.

■ **Satellite Network Services Inc.**, new company to act as sales representative for owners of satellite earth stations, has been formed by Hubert J. Schlafly, Robert E. Button and Edward L. Saxe, principals in Transcommunications Corp., Greenwich, Conn., satellite consulting firm, which continues. Purpose is to expand revenue for earth stations beyond such original sources as pay-cable distribution.

■ House Communications Subcommittee Chairman **Torbert Macdonald** (D-Mass.) has primary opponent in his 12th run for Congress—Jack Leff, 43, former Massachusetts secretary of elderly affairs now teaching at Boston University. He's not considered threat by Macdonald staff.

■ **James Marino**, VP-general manager, RKO Television Representatives (RTVR), New York, named president, succeeding Robert L. Glaser, who becomes board chairman while continuing as president of RKO General Television.

■ **N.E. Harden**, executive VP, A.C. Nielsen Co., elected president, succeeding A.C. Nielsen Jr., who has become board chairman (BROADCASTING, Jan. 5).