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MEETING WITH CONGRESSMEN TEAGUE  
AND MOSHER

RE: Office of Science and  
Technology

Friday, October 3, 1975

11:30 (Teague) 2368 RHO

12:15 (Mosher) 2311 ROB

*W. Sullivan  
be needed in  
our committee*

*① Only  
draft to  
reach committee*

*② Ask Speaker to get  
us*

*Tiger - my committee  
down a year gets on*

*1 Science  
Fletcher*

*many  
women like you to  
work*

*He is in  
my  
committee*

*He could give my  
committee*



*There is W 8 6 Bellman*

*from the 4 up and  
down - that was you it*

P - Father  
pulls out  
Jamez walk  
Wm to agree  
Boris y something  
He walk on

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9/29/75  
DRAFT

COMMENTS ON H.R. 9058 (Sept. 16 Committee Print)

Title/ Section	Page	Subject/Problem	Proposed Change	Source of Prop. Change	House Sci. Tech. Ctte. Staff Conclusion
I.		NATIONAL SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY POLICY			
.102(b) (1)	6	<p>Role of Executive Office of the Pres. (EOP)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. Problem: Overstates or perhaps misstates the role that is appropriate for the EOP, particularly with respect to assisting agencies with "mobilizing resources" and "securing funding".</li> <li>. Problem: The word "central" before policy planning turns out to be offensive in conotation. It doesn't appear necessary to the section since the second sentence makes clear that the focus is on the EOP.</li> </ul>	<p>Reword Sec. 102(b)(1)</p> <p>Eliminate word central</p>	<p>Goldwin</p> <p>"</p>	<p>Do not want to change; feel strongly that OSTP role is already qualified.</p> <p>Won't change. Have already toned down emphasis on central role</p>
. 102(c) (3)	10	<p>Importance of stability of S&amp;T institutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. "Paramount", or similar words modifying the importance of stability of institutions, on line 15, really aren't correct.</li> <li>. Stability is important but shouldn't take precedence over quality of research or timeliness. Balance among these concepts should be the objective.</li> </ul> <p>Reference to education in needed disciplines: (line 19)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. Wording suggests prejudice in favor of education in disciplines when the real objective--base of scientific knowledge--would cover educational needs in their proper context.</li> </ul>	<p>Delete the word "paramount" or substitute an adjective that reflects the need for balance, such as "relative", "high".</p> <p>Slight rewording to focus emphasis on the end objective.</p>	<p>O'Neil</p> <p>O'Neil</p>	<p>Understand Problem; have pressure on them to keep; will change to "singular", with intent of meaning "separate" rather than highest priority</p> <p>Won't change. Cong. Mosher &amp; Esch insist on some emphasis on science educ. (This is part of long-standing dif. of opinion--OMR &amp; Cttee.</p>



DRAFT  
9/29/75

2.

COMMENTS ON H.R. 9058 (Sept. 16 Committee Print)

<u>Title/ Section</u>	<u>Page</u>	<u>Subject/Problem</u>	<u>Proposed Change</u>	<u>Source of Proposed Change</u>	<u>House Sci &amp; Tech. Ctte. Staff Conclusion</u>
I (con'd)					
.102(c) (5)	11	Antitrust . Problem: The words "to compel competitive economic pluralism" are objectionable to some, in part because they may not reflect fully and accurately the purposes of antitrust regulation. Words aren't necessary to paragraph, and could even have the effect of limiting it.	Merely delete the clause.	Goldwin	Accepted. Change will be made by Committee Staff
II		OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY			
.204(b) (4)	14	Role of OSTP in Budget formulation. . Problem: The words "and the agencies" on line 6 suggests that OSTP should take on a promotional role--which most now seem to agree is inappropriate for an EOP office. Role in Budget formulation is reflected fully without these words. (Fact is that there is an excellent market in the EOP for good sound S&T advice, including advice in the budget formulation stage. This market plus the competence that OSTP can develop will be the determinants of impact!)	Merely delete "and the agencies"	O'Neill	Can't accept. Under strong pressure to increase role of OSTP in the Budget process.





9/29/75

3.

## COMMENTS ON H.R. 9058 (Sept. 16 Committee Print)

Table/ Section	Page	Subject/Problem	Proposed Change	Source of Proposed Change	House Sci & Tech Ctte. Staff Conclusion
II (Con'd)					
. 204(b) (6)	14- 15	Criteria for determining S&T activities for Federal support: . Problem: Current wording does not (inadvertantly) overcome a problem noted in earlier version; i.e., the suggestion that S&T activities may be ends in themselves rather than means to achieve national objectives.	Reword somewhat to tie S&T clearly to overall efforts to achieve national objectives.	O'Neill	Accepted. Change will be made as a clarifying Amendment intro. by Chairman in Ctte. mark-up.
. 204(b) (5)	14	Review of statutes and regulations affecting R&D: . Problems: - Purpose of review isn't stated. - As now stated, is somewhat too narrow in that Federal actions (e.g., regulations) affecting <u>other sectors' activities</u> are not clearly covered.	Reword somewhat to state purpose and assure that Federal actions covering non-Federal sectors are within scope of review.	Schleede	Accepted. As above
. 204(b) (9) & (10)	15	Reports and recommendations. For organizational purity, it should be clear that reports from OSTP go first to the President who would transmit to the Congress	Slight change in wording.	Buchen	Accepted. Change will be made by Ctte. Staff.
. 206	16	Question has been raised as to the meaning of words on lines 20-22 beginning with "without". They were in Administration bill and we are checking the meaning. (Relates to contract authority)	? (Change if necessary to make it correct. Sure no policy issue is involved.)	Buchen	This has been checked out by OMB and by House Legis. Council & found OK. as is.



DRAFT  
9/29/75

4.

COMMENTS ON H.R. 9053 (Sept. 16 Committee Print)

Title/ Section	Page	Subject/Problem	Proposed Change	Source of Proposed Change	House Sci & Tech Ctte. Staff Conclusion
II (con'd)					
. 208 (b)	17	Reorganization Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Problem: As now worded, seems to provide an "item veto" in reorganization plan provisions which is inconsistent with the concept of reorganization plans and with apparent intent of the rest of the section. Very bad precedent.</li> </ul>	Merely eliminate words "provision contained in a" on line 23, page 17.	Buchen	Accepted. Change will be made by Ctte. staff.
III					
FEDERAL S&T SURVEY COMMITTEE					
.301(a) (1)	19	Absolute deadline on appointment of Committee: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Absolute deadlines can be <u>very</u> difficult to meet and still get good people. Prefer adding some flexibility.</li> </ul>	.Remove 90 day deadline.	Buchen	Can't accept since there would be <u>no</u> deadline and there is some fear in Ctte. that Survey never would begin.
.301(b) (1)	20	Appointment of Survey Committee personnel <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Problem: If personnel are subject to all civil service laws, there is almost certainly to be an unnecessary delay--particularly in getting the kind of people needed for this activity. (Cf. with sec. 205 on OSTP)</li> </ul>	. Make parrallel with Sec. 205 & 206  (suggested wording in the draft we've marked up is inartful. needs better fix.)	Schleede	Can't accept. Point out that wording really permits a way out. Put in here specifically in attempt to molify House PO & Civil Svs. Ctte--and to preserve excepted status for OSTP.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 1, 1975

JMC:

Either you or the Vice President should call Cong. Teague and Mosher regarding the attached.

If you want the Vice President to do this, Dick Allison suggests tomorrow morning as the best time for him to place the call.

I'll suggest that the V.P. make the call. (Memo attached)

I will make the call.





THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 1, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR THE VICE PRESIDENT

FROM : JIM CANNON

SUBJECT : Legislation to Create the Office of  
Science and Technology  
Policy (OSTP)

With regard to the above, I recommend that you call Congressman Teague and Mosher, preferably tomorrow morning, Thursday, October 2, 1975, and make the following points:

- The bill, while different from the one submitted by the President on June 6, looks like a good bill and the Administration can support it actively if it emerges from the Committee and House essentially as it now stands.
- We hope they can head off major changes that might give problems and lead to delays.
- Administration staff has worked closely with Phil Yeager on some changes to the bill (HR 9058) originally introduced by Teague and Mosher on July 30. Both Phil Yeager and Bill Wells of the staff have been very helpful and cooperative. Changes from the July 30 version have been worked out which solve some relatively minor problems while retaining fully the basic features of the bill.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

ACTION

September 30, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: JIM CANNON  
FROM: GLENN SCHLEEDE  
SUBJECT: LEGISLATION TO CREATE THE OFFICE  
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY  
(OSTP)

During a conversation yesterday with Phil Yeager (Counsel of the House Science and Technology Committee, Chaired by Congressman Teague) he asked that you or the Vice President call Congressman Teague and Congressman Mosher and inform them that the latest version of the Teague-Mosher bill is acceptable to the Administration and would be supported if reported by the Committee and passed by the House in its present form. He would like the calls to occur as soon as possible but not later than October 7. The Committee meets to consider the bill on October 8.

Congressmen Teague and Mosher want the call (a) as a clear signal of Administration support, and (b) to strengthen their hands against amendments that they expect to be offered in the Committee and perhaps on the floor.

A full updated report on the status and outlook for the bill and a description and evaluation of its contents is attached at Tab A.

A review of the actions taken within the Administration and with the Committee staff -- which I believe justify the recommendations that follow -- is included at Tab B.

The latest bill (which doesn't reflect a few minor changes obtained yesterday) is at Tab C.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The bill has been reviewed thoroughly with the senior staff (summarized below), but has not been submitted to the President for formal approval. I recommend that

you seek the President's oral approval during your next review session with him.

2. I also recommend that you or the Vice President call both Teague and Mosher by October 7, preferably making the following points:
  - . The bill, while different from the one submitted by the President on June 6, looks like a good bill and the Administration can support it actively if it emerges from the Committee and House essentially as it now stands.
  - . We hope they can head off major changes that might give problems and lead to delays.
  - . Administration staff has worked closely with Phil Yeager on some changes to the bill (HR 9058) originally introduced by Teague and Mosher on July 30. Both Phil Yeager and Bill Wells of the staff have been very helpful and cooperative. Changes from the July 30 version have been worked out which solve some relatively minor problems while retaining fully the basic features of the bill.

#### CONGRESSIONAL RELATIONS STAFF

I haven't briefed Max Friedersdorf or his staff on the latest developments summarized above. You may want to consider giving him a copy of this memo or otherwise bringing him up to date.

#### Attachment

P.S. Phil Yeager just called and asked that, assuming we can support the bill, we also get the word to other members of the Committee, particularly Congressmen Wydler and Fuqua, and hopefully to all Minority members of the Committee who are anxious to know the Administration's position.

TAB A

STATUS AND EVALUATION OF THE LEGISLATION TO CREATE AN  
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY IN THE EXECUTIVE  
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

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STATUS AND OUTLOOK

- . House. A revised version of a bill (HR 9058) introduced in the House by Congressman Teague and Mosher on July 30, 1975 will be marked up by the House Science and Technology Committee on October 8, 1975. The bill is likely to be reported to and passed by the full House during the week of October 20.
- . Senate. Three Committees involved. Committees and the key players are: Aeronautics and Space (Moss); Commerce (Tunney) and Labor & Welfare (Kennedy). Senator Moss has been pushing for acceptance of the President's bill and for prompt action. House bill is acceptable to him as it now stands.

Latest assessment is that other players generally accept the Teague-Mosher bill but (a) may want to make a few changes and additions, (b) want some public exposure, and (c) don't want to be accused of holding up the bill.

Current agreement among Committees is that each key player will hold one day of hearings with Kennedy (October 28) and Tunney (not yet set) to hear witnesses from scientific community and Moss to hear the Administration (Guy Stever) on November 14.

- . Final Action is still possible before Christmas. Bill should provide the basis for a good bipartisan signing ceremony.

THE TEAGUE-MOSHER BILL (HR. 9058)

- . Teague and Mosher introduced the President's bill (which was sent up on June 26) to create an Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP), but shortly thereafter -- July 30 -- introduced a new bill (HR 9058) which the Committee will consider instead of the President's bill.



- . After a series of staff level discussions, the House Committee staff has revised the bill, obtained the approval of Teague and Mosher, and is now reviewing it with other members of the Committee, with the objective of having most if not all problems ironed out before October 8.
- . The latest available version of HR 9058 is attached.
- . HR 9058 has three principal titles:
  - .. Title I - declares a national policy on science and technology.
  - .. Title II - creates an Office of Science and Technology Policy as proposed by the President, with three exceptions:
    - . The Director would be subject to Senate confirmation.
    - . The President would have the discretion of appointing up to four assistant directors, to be compensated at rates not to exceed Level III. (This provision is designed to allow this President and his successors to structure the Office as they prefer; e.g., a Director and Deputy; a 3 or 5-man Council; etc. This should head off the fight that was expected over whether an office or council should be created.)
    - . The functions of the Office are spelled out in more detail.
  - .. Title III - establishes in the Executive Office of the President -- either as a part of the OSTP or in such other manner as the President may direct -- a Federal Science and Technology Survey Committee, with staff.
    - . The Committee is to consist of from 5 to 12 members, appointed by the President within 90 days after confirmation of the OSTP Director.
    - . The OSTP Director shall be chairman of the Committee.
    - . Members may be from within or outside the Government.
    - . The Committee is to survey and examine the overall context of Federal science and technology effort, including missions, goals, funding, organization, etc., and submit a report of its findings and conclusions within 24 months.

- . The President shall transmit the report to the Congress with comments and recommendations within 60 days thereafter.

#### EVALUATION

- . Overall: The bill submitted by the President would be preferable, but the latest version (attached) is a good compromise between the President's bill and other bills that have been considered in the House.
- . Title I - The science and technology policy statement is a modified version of one introduced earlier by Teague and Mosher (HR 4461). The whole idea of legislating an S&T policy is questionable, but the statement is rather harmless. The Committee will insist on having a policy statement.
- . Title II - The Congress will insist on confirmation for the Director. The discretionary authority for up to four assistant directors is a clever compromise. As now written, the statement of OSTP functions should be acceptable but there are pressures to make them more specific -- particularly with respect to the OSTP role in advising on scientific and technical aspects of the Budget.
- . Title III - The bill would be better without the requirement for a Survey Committee but the House Committee is unlikely to go for its deletion. The Committee idea is being used by Teague and Mosher to head off a wide variety of proposals from other members of the Committee -- proposals which range from making the OSTP functions broader to the creation of a Department of Science and Technology and the creation of a statutory interagency S&T committee.

TAB B

DISCUSSIONS WITHIN THE ADMINISTRATION  
AND WITH TEAGUE COMMITTEE STAFF

. Initial Review and Discussions. In mid-August, I obtained high level staff views and comments on the July 30 version of the Teague-Mosher bill (HR 9058) from OMB, NSC, and Office of the White House Counsel and also had the benefit of suggestions from Guy Stever, Hans Mark, Si Ramo, Bill Baker and Dick Allison. Views and suggestions were generally consistent. After compiling views and developing specific suggestions for word changes, I met with Phil Yeager and Bill Wells of the Committee staff. Yeager and Wells accepted and subsequently incorporated in a September 16 revision of HR 9058 almost every change we proposed. The most important changes were:

1. Revising the statement of science and technology policy to:

- . make clear that science and technology are views as means to achieve national objectives -- rather than ends in themselves.
- . remove the concept that there should be a centrally developed strategy or centralized management of Federal (or national) R&D. Again attention was focused on end objectives.

2. Revising the provisions on the OSTP to:

- . remove the requirement for Senate confirmation for OSTP Assistant Directors.
- . clarify the OSTP role in the Budget formulation and justification process -- to avoid creating (a) an OMB-OSTP rift and (b) another place where agencies have to justify their budgets.
- . emphasized scientific and technical advice to the President rather than central strategizing and management of Federal R&D activities.

3. Revising the section creating a Science and Technology Survey Committee to:

- . give the President the discretion to organize the Survey Committee as a part of OSTP or separately.
- . make the Director of OSTP the Chairman of the Survey Committee.

- . make scope of survey more flexible.
- . give 24 rather than 15 months for the survey.
- . have Committee report to the President who would transmit report to Congress with his recommendations -- rather than having Committee report directly to the Congress and the President.

#### Senior Staff Review

On September 22, you circulated a Committee Staff Revision of the bill to Senior Staff for review and comment. The reactions were as follows:

- . Buchen (Lazarus) - Could accept bill but would like some changes.
- . Friedersdorf - Recommend accepting revised bill.
- . Hartmann - Accept revised bill.
- . Lynn (O'Neill) - Could accept bill but would like some changes.
- . Marsh - No response
- . Rumsfeld - Cheney indicated no specific comments.
- . Scowcroft - Accept revised bill.
- . Seidman - No problems with bill.
- . Goldwin - Would like to see some word changes.

My view is that the changes suggested by O'Neill, Lazarus and Goldwin were useful but not critical. I summarized them and made one more run at the Committee staff on September 29. The comments and results are summarized in the attachment. Briefly, of the 14 changes suggested:

- 4 were accepted and will be fixed by Committee staff and technical changes in language.
- 2 were accepted and will be introduced as clarifying amendments by the Chairman.
- 1 (by Lazarus) was withdrawn when another provision of the bill solving the problem was pointed out.
- 1 technical problem was reviewed with lawyers and found not to be a problem.
- 6 won't be accepted -- largely because of countervailing pressures from Committee members.



Summary Review

I think we've:

- . obtained all the critical changes (and a fair number of the cosmetic ones) so that OSTP can become a useful addition to the OSTP.
- . bent over backwards to consider views of others in the EOP thus, hopefully, have helped pave the way for acceptance of the new organization by those who haven't been enthusiastic about creation of OSTP.

TAB C

Does Not include  
changes accepted by  
CITE Staff on 9/29.

## [COMMITTEE PRINT]

H.R. 9058 WITH SUGGESTED REVISIONS

September 16, 1975

Showing matter to be deleted in linetype and matter to be  
inserted in italic

94TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 9058

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 30, 1975

Mr. TEAGUE (for himself and Mr. MOSHER) introduced the following bill;  
which was referred to the Committee on Science and Technology

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

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## A BILL

To establish a science and technology policy for the United States, to provide for scientific and technological advice and assistance to the President, to provide a comprehensive survey of ways and means for improving the Federal effort in scientific research and information handling, and in the use thereof, to amend the National Science Foundation Act of 1950, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That this Act may be cited as the "National Science and
- 4 Technology Policy and Organization Act of 1975".

TITLE I—NATIONAL SCIENCE AND  
TECHNOLOGY POLICY

FINDINGS

SEC. 101. (a) The Congress, recognizing the profound impact of science and technology on society, and the interrelations of scientific, technological, economic, social, political, and institutional factors, hereby finds and declares—

(1) that the general welfare, the security, the economic growth and stability of the Nation, the conservation and efficient utilization of its natural and human resources, and the effective functioning of government and society require vigorous, perceptive support and employment of science and technology *in achieving national objectives*; and

(2) that the many large and complex scientific factors which increasingly influence the course of national and international events require appropriate provision to incorporate scientific and technological knowledge in the national decisionmaking process.

(b) As a consequence, the Congress finds and declares that ~~the Nation's goals for~~ science and technology should ~~include~~ *contribute* without being limited to the following *National goals*:

(1) fostering ~~world~~ leadership in the quest for international peace and progress toward human freedom,

dignity, and well-being by enlarging the contributions of American scientists and engineers to the knowledge of man and his universe, by making discoveries of basic science widely available at home and abroad, and by ~~maximizing the dissemination of~~ *utilizing* technology in support of United States national and foreign policy goals;

(2) increasing the efficient use of essential materials and products, and generally contributing to economic opportunity, stability, and appropriate growth;

(3) assuring adequacy of food and energy for the Nation's needs;

(4) contributing to the national security;

(5) improving the Nation's health and medical care; and

(6) preserving, fostering, and restoring a healthful and esthetic natural environment, and developing improved housing and urban *and rural* systems.

DECLARATION OF POLICY

Principles

SEC. 102. (a) In view of the foregoing, the Congress declares that the United States shall adhere to a national policy for science and technology which includes the following principles:

(1) the continuing development and implemen-

tation of a ~~national strategy~~ *strategies* for determining and achieving the appropriate scope, level, direction, and extent of scientific and technological efforts based upon a continuous appraisal of *the role for* science and technology *in achieving* goals and *formulating* policies of the United States, and reflecting the views of States, municipalities, and representative public groups;

(2) the enlistment of science and technology to foster a healthy economy in which the directions of growth and innovation are compatible with the prudent and frugal use of resources and with the preservation of a benign environment;

(3) the conduct of science and technology operations so as to serve domestic needs while ~~concurrently~~ promoting foreign policy objectives, and, through the allocation of research and development resources, to maintain a ~~proper ratio~~ *balance* in the ~~development and~~ export of technology ~~between aid to lagging foreign economies and attainment of an equitable balance in world trade markets~~;

(4) the recruitment, education, training, ~~and~~ retraining, ~~and beneficial use~~ of adequate numbers of scientists, engineers, and ~~technologists, and insuring their full utilization; technologists~~;

(5) the development and maintenance of a solid

base for science and technology in the United States, including: (A) strong participation of and cooperative relationships with State and local governments and the private sector, (B) the maintenance and strengthening of diversified scientific and technological capabilities in government, industry, and the universities, and the encouragement of independent initiatives based on such capabilities together with elimination of needless barriers to scientific and technological innovation, (C) effective management and dissemination of scientific and technological information, (D) establishment of essential technical and industrial standards and test methods, and (E) promotion of increased public understanding of science and technology; and

(6) the recognition that, as changing circumstances require periodic revision and adaptation of title I of this Act, the Federal Government is responsible for identifying and interpreting the changes in those circumstances as they occur, and for effecting subsequent changes in title I as appropriate.

#### Implementation

(b) To implement the policy enunciated in subsection (a) of this section, the Congress declares that:

~~(1) There should be a central policy planning element in the executive branch to guide executive agencies~~



in mobilizing resources for essential science and technology programs, to present to the Congress the justification of such programs, to aid in securing appropriate funding for those programs, and to review systematically Federal science policy and programs and to recommend legislative amendment thereof when needed. A major component of this structure should be an advisory mechanism within the Executive Office of the President so that the Chief Executive may have available independent, expert judgment and assistance on policy matters which require accurate assessments of the complex scientific and technological features involved.

(1) The Federal Government should maintain central policy planning elements in the executive branch which assist Federal agencies in (A) identifying public problems and objectives, (B) mobilizing scientific and technological resources for essential national programs, (C) securing appropriate funding for programs so identified, (D) anticipating future concerns to which science and technology can contribute and devising strategies for the conduct of science and technology for such purposes, (E) reviewing systematically Federal science policy and programs and recommending legislative amendment thereof when needed. Such elements should include an advisory mechanism within the Executive Office of the

President so that the Chief Executive may have available independent, expert judgment and assistance on policy matters which require accurate assessments of the complex scientific and technological features involved.

(2) It is a responsibility of the Federal Government to ~~insure~~ promote prompt, effective, reliable, and systematic transfer of science and technology information by such appropriate methods as: the funding of technical evaluation centers, cost sharing of information dissemination programs conducted by such nongovernmental organizations as industrial groups and technical societies, ~~and~~ or assistance in the publication of properly ~~certified science~~ scientific and ~~technology~~ technological information. In particular, it is recognized as a responsibility of the Federal Government not only to coordinate and unify its own science and technology information systems, but to facilitate the close coupling of institutional scientific research with commercial application of the useful findings of science.

(3) It is further an appropriate Federal function to support science and technology efforts which are ~~intended~~ expected to provide results beneficial to the public but which the private sector may be unwilling or unable to support.

(4) Science and technology activities which may be

properly supported exclusively by the Federal Government should be distinguished from those in which interests are shared with State and local governments and the private sector. *Cooperative Among these entities, cooperative relationships should be established that which encourage the sharing of science and technology decisionmaking, funding support, and program planning and execution among all interested elements of society.*

~~(5)~~ Ways and means should be developed by which the Federal Government can determine and establish the level of national effort in science and technology which should be sustained, taking into account competing public needs and available resources.

*(5) Ways and means should be developed by which the Federal Government can assess and help assure that an adequate national effort is maintained in science and technology, taking into account competing public needs, available resources, and the contributions which science and technology can make to national goals and objectives.*

~~(6)~~ Granting the need for a variety of approaches within and among Federal, State, local, and nongovernmental activities in science and technology, it is essential that means be proportioned to ends in the conduct of science and technology programs supported or conducted by the Federal Government. Such pro-

grams should be centrally reviewed to assure rational allocation of funds and resources, to identify public problems and objectives, to anticipate future concerns to which science and technology can contribute, and to devise strategies for the conduct of science and technology for these purposes.

~~(7)~~ (6) Comprehensive legislative support for the national science and technology effort requires that the Congress be regularly informed of the condition, health and vitality, and funding requirements of science and technology, the relation of science and technology to changing national goals, and the need for legislative modification of the Federal endeavor and structure at all levels as it relates to science and technology.

#### Procedures

(c) The Congress declares that, in order to expedite and facilitate the implementation of the policy enunciated in subsection (a) of this section, the following coordinate procedures are of paramount importance:

(1) Federal procurement policy should encourage the use of science and technology to foster frugal use of materials, energy, and appropriated funds; to assure quality environment; and to enhance product performance.

(2) Explicit criteria, including cost-effectiveness principles where ~~feasible~~ *practicable*, should be developed to identify the kinds of ~~science~~ *applied research* and technology programs that are appropriate for Federal funding support and to determine the extent of such support. Particular attention should be given to scientific and technological problems and opportunities offering promise of social advantage that are so long range, geographically widespread, or economically diffused that the Federal Government constitutes the ~~last resort~~ *appropriate source* for undertaking their support. ~~However, such projects should conform with established criteria.~~

(3) Federal promotion of science and technology should ~~maximize~~ *emphasize* quality of research, *recognize the singular importance of stability of* in scientific and technological institutions, and, for urgent tasks, *must seek to assure* timeliness of results. With particular reference to Federal support for basic research, funds should be allocated to encourage education in needed disciplines, to provide a base of scientific knowledge from which future essential technological development can be launched, and to add to the cultural heritage of the Nation.

(4) ~~A uniform patent policy should be promulgated for all Federal agencies, having as its primary~~

~~objective~~ *Federal patent policies should be developed, based on uniform principles, which have as their objective the creation of incentives for technological innovation and the application of procedures to assure the full use of beneficial technology to serve the public.*

(5) Antitrust regulation to compel competitive economic pluralism should not *arbitrarily* preclude cooperation among competing firms in industrial research and development beneficial to an entire industry and to the public.

(6) Closer relationships should be encouraged among practitioners of different scientific and technological disciplines, including the physical, social, and biomedical fields.

(7) Federal departments, agencies, and instrumentalities should assure efficient management of laboratory facilities and equipment in their custody, including acquisition of effective equipment, disposal of inferior and obsolete properties, and cross-servicing to maximize the productivity of costly hardware. Disposal policies should include attention to possibilities for further productive use.

(8) The full use of the contributions of science and technology to support State and local government goals should be encouraged.

(9) Formal recognition should be accorded those persons whose scientific and technological achievements have contributed significantly to the national welfare.

(10) The Federal Government should support applied scientific research in proportion to the probability of its usefulness, insofar as this probability can be determined; but while maximizing the beneficial consequences of technology, the Government should act to minimize foreseeable injurious consequences.

(11) Federal departments, agencies, and instrumentalities should establish procedures to insure among them the systematic interchange of scientific data and technological findings developed under their programs.

## TITLE II—OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND

### TECHNOLOGY POLICY

#### SHORT TITLE

SEC. 201. This title may be cited as the "Presidential Science and Technology Advisory Organization Act of 1975".

#### ESTABLISHMENT

SEC. 202. There is hereby established in the Executive Office of the President the Office of Science and Technology Policy, hereinafter referred to in this title as the "Office".

#### EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR; ASSISTANT DIRECTORS

SEC. 203. There shall be at the head of the Office a Director who shall be appointed by the President, by and

with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall be compensated at the rate provided for level II of the Executive Schedule in section 5313 of title 5, United States Code. The President may, at his discretion, also appoint not more than four Assistant ~~Directors~~, *Directors* ~~by and with the~~ ~~advice and consent of the Senate~~, who shall be compensated at ~~the~~ *a* rate *not to exceed that* provided for level III of the Executive Schedule in section 5314 of such title. Assistant Directors shall perform such functions as the Director may from time to time prescribe.

#### FUNCTIONS

SEC. 204. (a) The Director shall be the President's chief policy adviser and assistant with respect to scientific and technological matters.

(b) In addition to such other functions and activities as the President may assign, the Director shall—

(1) advise the President of scientific and technological considerations involved in areas of national concern including, but not limited to, the economy, national security, health, foreign relations, the environment, and the technological recovery and use of resources;

(2) evaluate the scale, quality, and effectiveness of the Federal effort in science and technology and advise on appropriate actions;

(3) advise the President on scientific and techno-

logical considerations with regard to Federal budgets, ~~provide assist~~ the Office of Management and Budget with an annual review and analysis of ~~the funding~~ proposed for research and development in budgets of all Federal agencies, and ~~participate aid the Office of Management and Budget and the agencies~~ throughout the budget development process;

(4) assist the President in providing general leadership and coordination of the research and development programs of the Federal Government;

(5) provide the President ~~and the Congress~~ with ~~annual~~ periodic reviews of Federal statutes and administrative regulations governing the research and development activities of the various departments and agencies, including those affecting government-industry activities, together with ~~any~~ recommendations for their elimination, reform, or updating as appropriate;

(6) ~~develop, review, and revise criteria for determining optimum Federal support for science and technology, and recommended policies, programs, and plans for develop, review, revise, and recommend criteria for determining the type of scientific and technological activities warranting Federal support, and recommend Federal policies directed toward the development and maintenance of a broadly based scientific and technological~~

capability at all levels of government, academia, and industry, and for the application of such capabilities to national needs;

(7) ~~in accordance with Presidential directives, facilitate assess and advise on policies for international cooperation in science and technology which will advance the national and international objectives of the United States;~~

(8) identify and assess emerging and future areas where science and technology can be used effectively in addressing national and international problems;

(9) submit to the President and the Congress timely public reports on developments, trends, and problems in science and technology deserving of national attention;

(10) periodically review the nature and needs of national science policy and make recommendations to the President and to the Congress for its timely and appropriate revision, in accordance with section 102 (a) (6) of title I of this Act; and

(11) maintain liaison with the ~~Federal Council for Science and Technology, the National Science Board,~~ and with all councils and offices of the Executive Office of the President, and develop appropriate working relationships with the National Security Council and the Domestic Council.



## PERSONNEL

1  
2 SEC. 205. The Director is authorized, without regard  
3 to the provisions of title 5 of the United States Code govern-  
4 ing appointments in the competitive service and chapter 51  
5 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of said title, to appoint and  
6 fix the compensation, but not in excess of the rate prescribed  
7 for grade GS-18 of the General Schedule in section 5332 of  
8 said title, for such officers and employees as he may deem  
9 necessary to perform the functions now or hereafter vested  
10 in him, and to prescribe their duties.

## CONSULTANT AND OTHER SERVICES

11  
12 SEC. 206. The Director may (1) obtain services as  
13 authorized by section 3109 of title 5 of the United States  
14 Code, at rates not to exceed the rate prescribed for grade  
15 GS-18 of the General Schedule by section 5332 of title 5 of  
16 the United States Code, and (2) enter into contracts and  
17 other arrangements for studies, analyses, and other services  
18 with public agencies and with private persons, organizations,  
19 or institutions, and make such payments as he deems neces-  
20 sary to carry out the provisions of this Act without legal  
21 consideration, without performance bonds, and without regard  
22 to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5).

## OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

23  
24 SEC. 207. The Director may utilize with their consent  
25 the services, personnel, equipment, and facilities of other

1 Federal agencies with or without reimbursement, and may  
2 transfer funds made available pursuant to this Act to other  
3 Federal agencies as reimbursement for the utilization of such  
4 services, personnel, equipment, and facilities.

## REORGANIZATIONS

5  
6 SEC. 208. (a) The President shall from time to time  
7 examine the organization of the Office and shall deter-  
8 mine what changes, if any, are necessary to ~~reduce expendi-~~  
9 ~~tures and promote economy and efficiency,~~ and to increase  
10 the Office's and the Director's capacity to render their  
11 analyses, examinations, advice, and counsel, by reduction or  
12 increase in the number of members of such Office or by  
13 reduction, expansion, or alteration of the duties and functions  
14 of the Office or of its Director. When the President, after  
15 investigation, finds that any of such changes would promote  
16 the policies and purposes of this Act, he may prepare a  
17 reorganization plan for effecting the change or changes in-  
18 volved, and submit such plan to the Congress, together with  
19 his findings and a statement of reasons for the proposed  
20 change or changes, and shall have any such reorganization  
21 plan delivered to both Houses on the same day and to each  
22 House while it is in session.

23 (b) A provision contained in a reorganization plan shall  
24 take effect at the end of the first period of sixty calendar days  
25 of continuous session of Congress after such plan is trans-

mitted to it (such days of continuous session to be computed in accordance with section 906 (b) of title 5, United States Code) unless, between the date of transmittal and the end of the sixty-day period, each House has passed a resolution stating in substance that that House does not favor the reorganization plan. However, no such plan shall take effect unless it is submitted to Congress before January 3, 1980.

(c) The provisions of sections 908 through 913 of title 5, United States Code, shall apply with respect to any reorganization plan transmitted to the Congress pursuant to subsection (a) of this section.

(d) A reorganization plan which is effective shall be printed (1) in the Statutes at Large in the same volume as the public laws, and (2) in the Federal Register.

### TITLE III—THE FEDERAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY SURVEY COMMITTEE

#### ORGANIZATION

SEC. 301. (a) (1) There is hereby established within the Executive Office of the President, ~~and in association with~~ *as part of* the Office of Science and Technology Policy, *or in such other manner as the President may direct*, a Federal Science and Technology Survey Committee (hereinafter in this title referred to as the "Committee"). The Committee shall consist of not less than five nor more than twelve

members appointed by the President not more than 90 days after the confirmation (as provided in section 203 of this Act) of the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy. ~~The President shall designate one of such members to~~ *The Director of such Office shall serve as Chairman.*

(2) ~~Each of the members~~ *Members* of the Committee appointed by the President pursuant to paragraph (1) shall (A) be exceptionally qualified and distinguished in science, engineering, or closely related fields, or in public administration or affairs, and shall be capable of rendering accurate and comprehensive analysis and critical examination of the programs and activities of the Government in the light of the findings and policies set forth in title I of this Act, *and (B) include representatives of the public, of the industrial sector, and of the academic community.*

(3) Members of the Committee *who are not officers of the Federal Government* shall, while attending meetings of the Committee or while engaged in duties related to such meetings or in other activities of the Committee pursuant to this Act, be entitled to receive the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay in effect for GS-18 of the General Schedule for each day, including traveltime, during which they are so attending or engaged, and shall, while away from their homes or regular places of business, be allowed

1 travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence,  
2 equal to that authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5703) for per-  
3 sons in the Government service employed intermittently.

4 ~~(b)~~ The Committee shall, with the approval of the  
5 President, appoint an Executive Director who shall serve as  
6 chief executive officer, and who shall be paid at the rate  
7 provided for level IV of the Executive Schedule in section  
8 5315 of title 5, United States Code.

9 ~~(e)~~ (b) In the performance of its duties and functions  
10 under section 302, the Committee is ~~authorized, through~~  
11 ~~the Executive Director or otherwise—~~ authorized—

12 (1) to select, appoint, employ, and fix the com-  
13 pensation of such specialists and other experts as may be  
14 necessary for the carrying out of its duties and functions,  
15 and to select, appoint, and employ, subject to the civil  
16 service laws, such other officers and employees as may  
17 be necessary for carrying out its duties and functions;  
18 and

19 (2) to provide for participation of such civilian and  
20 military personnel as may be detailed to the Committee  
21 pursuant to subsection ~~(d)~~ (c) of this section for carry-  
22 ing out the functions of the Committee.

23 ~~(d)~~ (c) Upon request of the Committee, the head of  
24 any Federal department, agency, or instrumentality (includ-  
25 ing the head of the Department of the Army, Navy, or

1 Air Force) is authorized (1) to furnish to the Committee  
2 such information as may be necessary for carrying out its  
3 functions and as may be available to or procurable by such  
4 department, agency, or instrumentality, and (2) to detail  
5 to temporary duty with the Committee on a reimburs-  
6 able basis such personnel within his administrative juris-  
7 diction as it may need or believe to be useful for carrying  
8 out its functions. Each such detail shall be without loss of  
9 seniority, pay, or other employee status, to civilian em-  
10 ployees so detailed, and without loss of status, rank, office,  
11 or grade, or of any emolument, perquisite, right, privilege,  
12 or benefit incident thereto, to military personnel so de-  
13 tailed. Each such detail shall be pursuant to a cooperative  
14 agreement of the Chairman with the head of the relevant  
15 department, agency, or instrumentality, and shall be in ac-  
16 cordance with the provisions of subchapter III of chapter 33,  
17 title 5, United States Code.

#### 18 DUTIES AND FUNCTIONS

19 SEC. 302. (a) The Committee shall survey, examine,  
20 and analyze the ~~total~~ overall context of the Federal science  
21 and technology effort including missions, goals, personnel,  
22 funding, organization, facilities, and activities in general. In  
23 pursuit of this duty the Committee shall ~~give particular at-~~  
24 ~~tention to~~ , among other things, consider needs for—

25 (1) organizational reform;

(2) improvements in existing systems for handling scientific and technological information on a government-wide basis;

(3) technology assessment in the executive branch;

(4) improved methods for effecting technology innovation, transfer, and use;

(5) stimulating more effective Federal-State and Federal-industry liaison and cooperation in science and technology;

(6) reduction and simplification of Federal regulations and administrative practices and procedures which may have the effect of retarding technological innovation or opportunities for its utilization;

(7) a broader base for support of basic research;

(8) ways and means of effectively integrating scientific and technological factors into our national and international policies;

(9) maintenance of adequate scientific and technological manpower with regard to both quality and quantity; and

(10) improved systems for planning and analysis of the overall Federal science and technology budget.

(b) (1) Upon completion of its assignment, the Committee shall submit a report of its activities, findings, and conclusions, ~~and recommendations, together with including~~

such supporting data and material as may be necessary, to the ~~Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy~~, *President*.

(2) The ~~Director of such Office shall review the report of the Committee and, within sixty days of receipt thereof, transmit such report to the President and The President, within sixty days of receipt thereof, shall transmit such report~~ to each House of Congress together with such comments, observations, and recommendations thereon as he deems appropriate.

#### TERMINATION; FINAL REPORT

SEC. 303. The life of the Committee shall be ~~fifteen~~ 24 months from the date of its first organizational meeting. The Committee's final report setting forth its findings and recommendations shall be issued within this period.

#### TITLE IV—MISCELLANEOUS

##### AUTHORIZATION

SEC. 401. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

##### REPORT

SEC. 402. Sections 1, 2, 3, and 4 of Reorganization Plan Numbered 2 of 1962 (76 Stat. 1253) and section 2 of Reorganization Plan Numbered 1 of 1973 (87 Stat. 1089) are repealed.

## AMENDMENT

1  
2 SEC. 403. Section 4 of the National Science Foundation  
3 Act of 1950 (42 U.S.C. 1863) is amended by striking out  
4 subsection (g) and by redesignating subsections (h), (i),  
5 and (j) as subsections (g), (h), and (i), respectively.

## [COMMITTEE PRINT]

H.R. 9058 with suggested revisions  
September 16, 1975

94TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

**H. R. 9058****A BILL**

To establish a science and technology policy for the United States, to provide for scientific and technological advice and assistance to the President, to provide a comprehensive survey of ways and means for improving the Federal effort in scientific research and information handling, and in the use thereof, to amend the National Science Foundation Act of 1950, and for other purposes.

By Mr. TEAGUE and Mr. MOSHER

JULY 30, 1975

Referred to the Committee on Science and Technology

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Oct. 2, 1975

JMC:

Dick Allison thought you might want to read this before your meeting with Teague & Mosher tomorrow.

p

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

NATIONAL SCIENCE BOARD

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20550

October 2, 1975

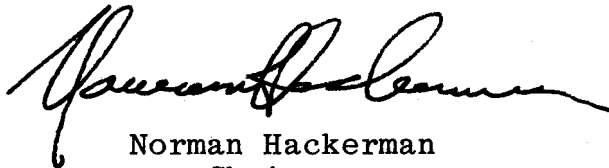
Honorable James A. Cannon  
Assistant to the President  
for Domestic Affairs  
The White House Office  
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Mr. Cannon:

I am today dispatching the enclosed letters regarding the National Science Board's comments on H.R. 9058 to Mr. Teague and Mr. Mosher. We would be pleased if you could bring to the attention of both the President and the Vice President these comments of the Board.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Norman Hackerman", written in a cursive style.

Norman Hackerman  
Chairman

Enclosures (2)

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION  
NATIONAL SCIENCE BOARD  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20550

October 2, 1975

Honorable Olin E. Teague  
Chairman, Committee on Science  
and Technology  
U.S. House of Representatives  
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Mr. Teague:

The National Science Board has followed with considerable interest the development of H.R. 9058 which would establish a science and technology policy for the United States, provide for scientific and technological advice and assistance to the President, and provide for a comprehensive survey of the organization of science and technology in the Executive Branch. The Board has asked that I convey its views to you in the hope that they will be helpful to you and the Committee on Science and Technology as you consider H.R. 9058 in the weeks ahead.

The National Science Board finds H.R. 9058 with suggested revisions of September 16, 1975, to be a valuable contribution to the advance of science and technology.

The statement of the need and desirability for utilizing science and technology to achieve national objectives in Title I is, in the Board's opinion, an excellent one. We have one suggestion to make, however; that is, to state explicitly the fact that basic research underlies all advances in science and technology.

Title II establishing the Office of Science and Technology Policy provides for a flexible yet effective method of establishing an advisory mechanism on science and technology in the Executive Office of the President.

With respect to Title III, the present organization of many Federal institutions supporting science and technology in the United States stems largely from national policy decisions made in the late 1940's. While there has been an effective and productive relationship of Federal sponsorship of science and technology during nearly three decades, and while certain elements of the organization have been studied, it is appropriate to consider whether this same organization is indeed suitable for the future. A study, such as the one proposed in Title III and conducted as one of the responsibilities of the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, should be a useful and timely initiative.



Honorable Olin E. Teague  
October 2, 1975

The Board notes that Title IV would abolish the requirement in the National Science Foundation Act that the Board "...render an annual report to the President, for submission...to the Congress, on the status and health of science and its various disciplines." We feel that the statutory report requirement has been useful in providing a medium for formal communication on scientific progress and problems to the President, the Congress, and the public. However, we would not interpret the repeal of this requirement to preclude our submission of reports from time to time to the President and the Congress on important scientific matters.

Thus, the National Science Board endorses H.R. 9058 and hopes that the Committee will seek its early passage.

In conclusion, let me express on behalf of the Board our continued admiration for your personal leadership in the development of this proposed legislation.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Norman Hackerman  
Chairman

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION  
NATIONAL SCIENCE BOARD  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20550

October 2, 1975

Honorable Charles A. Mosher  
U.S. House of Representatives  
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Mr. Mosher:

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October 2, 1975

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Thus, the National Science Board endorses H.R. 9058 and hopes that the Committee will seek its early passage.

Let me take this occasion to express to you on behalf of the Board our gratitude for your continued support of science and science education in the United States.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Norman Hackerman  
Chairman

## YEAS—237

Abdnor	Grassley	Nowak
Alexander	Guyer	O'Byrne
Anderson, Ill.	Hagedorn	Ottenger
Andrews, N.C.	Hamilton	Passman
Andrews, N. Dak.	Schmidt	Passman, Tex.
Archer	Hansen	Pattison, N.Y.
Armstrong	Hastings	Pettis
Ashley	Hays, Ohio	Pickle
Aspin	Heckler, Mass.	Poage
Bafalis	Henderson	Pressler
Baldus	Hicks	Preyer
Baucus	Hightower	Price
Beard, Tenn.	Hillis	Fritchard
Bell	Hinshaw	Quile
Bergland	Holland	Quillen
Berill	Horton	Rallsback
Blester	Hubbard	Randall
Bingham	Hungate	Rangel
Bowen	Hutchinson	Rees
Breaux	Hyde	Regula
Breckinridge	Ichord	Rhodes
Brinkley	Jarman	Rinaldo
Brooks	Jeffords	Risenhoover
Broomfield	Johnson, Colo.	Roberts
Brown, Mich.	Johnson, Pa.	Robinson
Broyhill	Jones, Ala.	Rogers
Buchanan	Jones, Okla.	Ryan
Burgener	Jones, Tenn.	Sarasin
Burleson, Tex.	Jordan	Satterfield
Burlison, Mo.	Karth	Scheuer
Butler	Kasten	Schneebell
Carter	Kazen	Schulze
Casey	Kelly	Sebelius
Cederberg	Kemp	Seiberling
Chappell	Ketchum	Shibley
Chisholm	Keys	Shriver
Clancy	Kindness	Shuster
Clausen	Krueger	Sikes
Don H.	LaFalce	Simon
Cleveland	Lagomarsino	Skubitz
Cochran	Landrum	Slack
Cohen	Latta	Smith, Nebr.
Collins, Tex.	Leggett	Snyder
Conable	Litton	Solarz
Conte	Lloyd, Calif.	Stanton
Coughlin	Lloyd, Tenn.	J. William
Crane	Long, La.	Steelman
Daniel, Dan.	Lott	Steiger, Wis.
Daniel, R. W.	McClary	Stephens
de la Garza	McCloskey	Stratton
Dent	McCollister	Stuckey
Derwinski	McCormack	Symington
Devine	McDade	Symms
Dickinson	McDonald	Talcott
Downing, Va.	McEwen	Taylor, Mo.
Duncan, Oreg.	McFall	Taylor, N.C.
Eckhardt	McKay	Teague
Edwards, Ala.	Madigan	Thone
English	Mahon	Thornton
Erlenborn	Mann	Ullman
Ehlerman	Matsumaga	Vander Jagt
Evans, Colo.	Mazzoli	Waggoner
Fenwick	Meeds	Walsh
Findley	Melcher	Wampler
Fish	Meyner	Whalen
Flowers	Michel	White
Flynt	Milford	Whitten
Foley	Mills	Wiggins
Forsythe	Mitchell, N.Y.	Wilson, Bob
Fountain	Montgomery	Wilson, C. H.
Fraser	Moore	Wilson, Tex.
Frenzel	Moorhead	Winn
Frey	Calif.	Wirth
Fuqua	Moorhead, Pa.	Wright
Gibbons	Morgan	Wylie
Gilman	Mosher	Young, Alaska
Goldwater	Murtha	Young, Fla.
Gonzales	Myers, Ind.	Young, Tex.
Goodling	Myers, Pa.	Zablocki
Gradison	Nichols	

## NAYS—176

Abzug	Bonker	Cornell
Adams	Brademas	Cotter
Addabbo	Brodhead	D'Amours
Ambro	Brown, Calif.	Daniels, N.J.
Anderson, Calif.	Burke, Calif.	Danielson
Annunzio	Burke, Fla.	Davis
Ashbrook	Burke, Mass.	Delaney
Badillo	Burton, John	Dellums
Barrett	Burton, Phillip	Derrick
Bauman	Byron	Diggs
Beard, R.I.	Carney	Dodd
Bedell	Carr	Downey, N.Y.
Bennett	Clawson, Del.	Drinan
Blanchard	Clay	Duncan, Tenn.
Blouin	Collins, Ill.	du Pont
Boggs	Conlan	Early
Boland	Conyers	Edgar
	Corman	Edwards, Calif.

Ellberg	Lehman	Richmond
Emery	Lent	Riegle
Esch	Levin	Rodino
Evans, Ind.	Levin	Roe
Fascell	Long, Md.	Roncalio
Fisher	Lujan	Rooney
Fithian	McHugh	Rose
Flood	McKinney	Rosen
Florio	Madden	Rosenblum
Ford, Mich.	Maguire	Rostenkowski
Ford, Tenn.	Martin	Roush
Gaydos	Mathis	Roybal
Glaimo	Mezvinsky	Runnels
Ginn	Mikva	Russo
Green	Miller, Calif.	St. Germain
Gude	Miller, Ohio	Santini
Haley	Mineta	Sarbanes
Hall	Minish	Schroeder
Hanley	Mink	Sharp
Hannaford	Mitchell, Md.	Smith, Iowa
Harkin	Moakley	Spellman
Harrington	Moffett	Stanton
Harris	Mollohan	James V.
Harsha	Moss	Stark
Hawkins	Mottl	Steiger, Ariz.
Hayes, Ind.	Murphy, Ill.	Stokes
Heckler, W. Va.	Murphy, N.Y.	Studds
Hefner	Natcher	Thompson
Heinz	Neal	Traxler
Helstoski	Nedzi	Tsongas
Holt	Nix	Vander Veen
Holtzman	Nolan	Vandik
Howard	Oberstar	Vigorito
Howe	O'Hara	Waxman
Hughes	O'Neill	Weaver
Jacobs	Patten, N.J.	Whitehurst
Jennette	Patterson	Wolf
Johnson, Calif.	Calif.	Wyder
Jones, N.C.	Pepper	Yates
Kastenmeier	Perkins	Yatron
Koch	Peyster	Young, Ga.
Krebs	Pike	Zeferetti
	Reuss	

## NOT VOTING—20

AuCoin	Hébert	Staggers
Biaggi	Macdonald	Steed
Bolling	Metcalf	Sullivan
Brown, Ohio	Roussiot	Treen
Dingell	Ruppe	Udall
Evins, Tenn.	Sisk	Van Deerin
Fary	Spence	

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Hébert for, with Mr. AuCoin against.

Mr. Treen for, with Mr. Biaggi against.

Mr. Sisk for, with Mr. Macdonald of Massachusetts against.

Mr. Steed for, with Mr. Metcalf against.

Mr. Staggers for, with Mr. Fary against.

Mr. Evins of Tennessee for, with Mr. Sullivan against.

Mr. Van Deerin for, with Mr. Dingell against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Udall with Mr. Roussiot.

Mr. Brown of Ohio with Mr. Spence.

Mrs. SCHROEDER and Messrs. BENNETT and TRAXLER changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Messrs. TEAGUE and CHARLES WILSON of Texas changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the Senate bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the Senate bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

# REQUEST FOR PERMISSION FOR SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS OF COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORTATION TO MEET ANY TIME NEXT WEEK DURING THE 5-MINUTE RULE

Mr. RONCALIO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the Committee on Public Works and Transportation be permitted to meet any time next week, while the House is in session, under the 5-minute rule.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wyoming?

Mr. BAUMAN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, perhaps the gentleman from Wyoming could confine his request to a request for tomorrow, and then he can make a new one on Monday.

Mr. RONCALIO. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, I have made the request for next week since we have already canceled two meetings this week. We are not scheduled to meet tomorrow.

Mr. BAUMAN. Mr. Speaker, in the absence of my colleague, the gentleman from California, I would be constrained to object to granting permission for the entire week, and I do object.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard.

## PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORTATION TO MEET TOMORROW DURING THE 5-MINUTE RULE

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Public Works and Transportation be permitted to meet tomorrow for the purpose of conducting business during the 5-minute rule.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

## LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM FOR TOMORROW

(Mr. RHODES asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to ask the distinguished acting majority leader what the program is for tomorrow, if he has it available.

Mr. McFALL. Will the distinguished minority leader yield?

Mr. RHODES. I am happy to yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. McFALL. The proposed program for tomorrow is, first, consideration of H.R. 8070, the HUD appropriations conference report.

Second on the calendar will be H.R. 8841, Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act Amendments, commonly known as FIFRA.

No. 3 will be S. 584, retirement credit for National Guard technician service.

No. 4 will be H.R. 7222, Federal employees' group life insurance.

