

**4/30/79 [2]**

Folder Citation: Collection: Office of Staff Secretary; Series: Presidential Files; Folder: 4/30/79 [2]; Container 115

To See Complete Finding Aid:

[http://www.jimmycarterlibrary.gov/library/findingaids/Staff\\_Secretary.pdf](http://www.jimmycarterlibrary.gov/library/findingaids/Staff_Secretary.pdf)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 30, 1979

C

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: FRANK MOORE *F.M./BR*

The Department of Education bill passed the Senate today by a vote of 72 to 21. It had no amendments.

**Electrostatic Copy Made  
for Preservation Purposes**

PRESIDENT JIMMY CARTER  
WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENTS DINNER  
SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1979

MEMBERS OF THE CABINET, THE CONGRESS, OTHER DISTINGUISHED  
AMERICAN CITIZENS AND <sup>ALSO THE</sup> REMAINING SURVIVORS OF LAST YEAR'S  
WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENTS DINNER. <sup>65<sup>TH</sup> ANNUAL DINNER -</sup>

I AM HONORED TO BE HERE TONIGHT TO SUBSTITUTE FOR

JODY POWELL.

<sup>MAY</sup> YOU REMEMBER JODY... <sup>YOU KNOW,</sup> JODY POWELL!

HE IS THE ONE WHO FILLED IN FOR ME LAST YEAR.

THE QUALITY OF HIS PERFORMANCE WILL NEVER BE FORGOTTEN.

IT HAS HAD AN OBVIOUS IMPACT ON <sup>YOUR</sup> ~~THE~~ TREATMENT OF MY  
ADMINISTRATION DURING THE PAST TWELVE MONTHS.

I WANT TO THANK YOU VERY MUCH. -- <sup>YEAH, THANKS A LOT!</sup>

<sup>JODY</sup> AS A MATTER OF FACT, ~~HE~~ PICKED UP MOST OF HIS BEST LINES  
DURING EMOTIONAL MOMENTS IN THE OVAL OFFICE.

IT BECAME OBVIOUS TO ME THAT SOME PEOPLE CAN RECOGNIZE  
A JOKE AND SOME PEOPLE CAN'T.

<sup>THEREFORE</sup> WE ARE CONTEMPLATING SOME CHANGES IN THE WHITE HOUSE

SENIOR STAFF. <sup>POPULATION OF</sup> ~~ALTHOUGH~~ I PREFER NOT TO CALL ANY NAMES, <sup>THE</sup>  
~~SOME PEOPLE IN VIENNA, GEORGIA WILL NOT BE PLEASED.~~ <sup>SOON GROW ABOUT 29%.</sup>

<sup>I UNDERSTAND</sup>

ATLANTIC MONTHLY HAS ALREADY MADE HIM AN OFFER.

(-OVER-) (I HAVE TO ADMIT...)

Electrostatic Copy Made  
for Preservation Purposes

SERIOUSLY,

I HAVE TO ADMIT THAT AT TIMES JODY DOES HAVE SOME GOOD IDEAS.

FOR INSTANCE HE WANTS ME TO <sup>RE</sup> OPEN THE INDOOR SWIMMING POOL AT THE WHITE HOUSE. -- (PAUSE)

SUDDENLY! -- DURING ONE OF HIS BRIEFINGS.

ANY SURVIVORS WOULD BE PERMITTED TO HAVE SWIMMING PRIVILEGES.

I WOULD OF COURSE HAVE TO PERSONALLY ARRANGE TO PUT YOU ON THE <sup>SWIMMING</sup> SCHEDULE. ---

COME TO THINK OF IT, I PROBABLY SHOULD NOT HAVE KICKED JIM FALLOWS OFF THE TENNIS COURT.

A LOT OF PEOPLE <sup>JUST</sup> DON'T UNDERSTAND THE AWESOME RESPONSIBILITIES OF A PRESIDENT.

AS YOU CAN <sup>KNOW</sup> SEE, I'M REALLY VERY BUSY, BUT ONLY SOME GREAT WORLD CRISIS COULD HAVE KEPT ME AWAY TONIGHT.

AND ~~DR.~~ BRZEZINSKI ALMOST GOT FIRED <sup>THIS AFTERNOON</sup> BECAUSE HE COULDN'T FIND ONE!

OF COURSE

I ALSO HATED TO MISS THE LA FUNDRAISING BANQUET LAST MONTH.

INVESTIGATIVE REPORTING MAY SOME DAY REVEAL THE <sup>REAL</sup> REASON WE NOW HAVE A MID EAST PEACE TREATY.

AFTER ALL, I GUESS IF I COULD GO TO JERUSALEM AND CAIRO TO MAKE PEACE I COULD COME TO THE WASHINGTON HILTON. <sup>FOR THE SAME PURPOSE.</sup>

~~OF COURSE~~ YOU'RE A TOUGHER GROUP THAN THE KNESSET.

I JUST THANK GOD THEY DON'T DRINK AS MUCH!  
AS A MATTER OF FACT,

~~OF COURSE~~ YOU ARE MUCH MORE LIKE MY OWN KNABINET.

- EVEN A LOT - DOESN'T SEEM TO HURT  
BUT AT LEAST ALCOHOL <sup>SEEMS TO</sup> ~~IMPROVE~~ YOUR JUDGMENT.

*ARE STILL ABLE TO*  
YOU <sup>1</sup> CONCENTRATE ON THE MOST IMPORTANT ISSUES.  
YOU'RE ALWAYS AFTER <sup>THAT</sup> ~~THE~~ GENUINE INSIDERS' BACKGROUND  
STORY.

AND TONIGHT TO SHOW MY GOODWILL I'M GOING TO GIVE YOU  
SUCH AN INSIDE STORY.

OFF THE RECORD, OF COURSE.  
SO PUT AWAY YOUR CRAYONS.

IN 1980, AS YOU MAY HAVE HEARD, THE MOST IMPORTANT  
POSITION OF PUBLIC LEADERSHIP IN AMERICA WILL ONCE AGAIN  
BE OPEN AND WE MUST <sup>CONTINUE TO</sup> <sup>1</sup> HAVE STRONG LEADERSHIP.

*HOWEVER,* IMAGE IS OBVIOUSLY <sup>BEGINNING TO BE A FACTOR,</sup> ~~MOST IMPORTANT,~~

<sup>THAT</sup> NOW <sup>1</sup> JOHN CONNALLY IS A MASTER, BUT ON MY OWN I DISCOVERED  
HIS SECRET.

I NOTICED ~~THAT~~ <sup>THAT</sup> A FEW MONTHS AGO <sup>1</sup> HE PARTS HIS HAIR  
ON THE LEFT SIDE.

AND I DECIDED <sup>-- ON MY OWN --</sup> <sup>1</sup> TO ELIMINATE THIS REPUBLICAN ADVANTAGE  
WITH ONE BOLD STROKE OF A COMB.

<sup>THE RESULT</sup> ~~THIS~~ HAS BEEN TRULY REMARKABLE.

NEITHER MY WIFE NOR MY BARBER NOTICED THE CHANGE. ~~BUT~~  
THE BEST RESULT WAS THAT SAM DONALDSON DIDN'T RECOGNIZE  
ME AT ALL. <sup>IN SPITE OF THIS EPISODE</sup>

<sup>BETTER</sup> THE OTHER <sup>1</sup> MEMBERS OF THE PRESS SELDOM MISS A TRICK.

YOU PROBABLY ALREADY KNOW THAT THIS CHANGE FROM RIGHT  
TO LEFT IS ONLY FOR THE PRIMARIES AND THEN BACK TO THE  
CENTER. FOR THE GENERAL ELECTION

(-OVER-) (I REALLY GET ...)

*POLITICAL PROBLEM.*

I REALLY GET ANNOYED WITH THIS KIND OF <sup>QUESTION.</sup>

EVEN AMY HAS BEEN ASKING ME WHY EVERYONE TALKS ABOUT JOHN CONNALLY, RONALD REAGAN AND JERRY BROWN -- INSTEAD OF ABOUT ME.

I TOLD HER I'M ONLY THE PRESIDENT, -- THEY'RE CANDIDATES.

BUT SHE JUST LOOKED AT ME AND SAID "TEDDY KENNEDY ISN'T <sup>NOT</sup> A CANDIDATE, DADDY".

PLEASE DON'T LAUGH -- SHE'S ONLY A <sup>LITTLE</sup> CHILD.

SHE DOESN'T UNDERSTAND THE AWESOME RESPONSIBILITIES OF BEING A PRESIDENT.

*FOR INSTANCE*

I GET A LOT OF CALLS FROM WORLD LEADERS.

JUST LAST NIGHT JIM CALLAGHAN WANTED ME TO GET TIP O'NEILL TO ENDORSE MRS. THATCHER.

PRIME MINISTER OHIRA CALLED EARLIER THIS MORNING TO BE SURE THAT WHEN I GO TO JAPAN IN JUNE THAT LINDA RONDSTAT WILL BE WITH ME.

*OFTEN THESE FOREIGN LEADERS JUST*  
~~THEY OFTEN~~ DON'T UNDERSTAND AMERICAN POLITICS.

BUT I FINALLY FOUND A WAY TO EXPLAIN TO <sup>THEM</sup> FOREIGN LEADERS WHY WE HAVE SUCH COLORFUL OPPOSITION IN MY OWN PARTY.

THIS IS CALIFORNIA'S CONTRIBUTION TO CELEBRATING THE YEAR OF THE CHILD.

A LOT OF PEOPLE DON'T ~~UNDERSTAND THE AWESOME~~  
 RESPONSIBILITY OF BEING PRESIDENT.

~~THEY~~ KEEP ASKING ME IF I'M RUNNING.

I KEEP ASKING THEM -- RUNNING WHAT?

YOU UNDERSTAND BETTER THAN MOST THE AWESOME  
 RESPONSIBILITY OF BEING PRESIDENT.

THAT'S WHY I'M <sup>BECOMING</sup> INCREASINGLY INTERESTED IN OUR  
 NATION'S NEWS MEDIA -- TELEVISION, RADIO, NEWSPAPERS.

AS A MATTER OF FACT TO <sup>ILLUSTRATE</sup> DEMONSTRATE MY INTEREST, I'VE  
 ASKED FRED KAHN THIS WEEK TO TAKE A CAREFUL LOOK AT YOUR  
 ADVERTISING RATES AND YOUR FIRST QUARTER PROFITS.

INFLATION IS REALLY TOUGH <sup>!</sup> ~~AND~~ A LOT OF PEOPLE JUST  
 DON'T UNDERSTAND THE AWESOME RESPONSIBILITY OF BEING  
 PRESIDENT.

AT LEAST I <sup>AM LIVING PROOF</sup> ~~HAVE PROVEN~~ THAT THE PRESIDENT STILL HAS  
 TREMENDOUS POWERS OF PERSUASION.

TAKE THE MOST RECENT WAGE GUIDELINE DISPUTE.

I HAD NO TROUBLE AT ALL IN PERSUADING THE TEAMSTERS  
 TO CONSIDER MY POSITION BEFORE <sup>THEIR NEW GUIDELINES</sup> ~~THEY~~ PUT ~~THE NEW~~ <sup>THE NEW</sup> ONES INTO  
 EFFECT.

(-OVER-) (I'M NOT THE ...)

I'M NOT THE ONLY ONE, BY THE WAY, INTERESTED IN THE NEWS MEDIA.

A LOT OF PEOPLE WERE PUZZLED THAT THE SUPREME COURT WOULD SUDDENLY PERMIT PROSECUTORS TO PEER INTO THE CONTENTS OF REPORTERS' MINDS.

FRANKLY, SO <sup>WAS</sup> ~~AM~~ I.

I DIDN'T EVEN KNOW THE COURT HAD A SENSE OF HUMOR.

<sup>REALLY</sup>  
~~EVEN~~ MY MOST CONSERVATIVE FRIENDS ARE <sup>^</sup> SHOCKED AT THE CONSEQUENCES OF THIS RULING. <sup>I AGREE WITH THEM</sup>  
<sup>KNOW WHAT THEY</sup>  
~~THAT~~ OF COURSE YOU COULDN'T JUST LET ANYONE ~~DO~~ <sup>FIND</sup>.  
 THEY'RE ALREADY DEMANDING A LAW TO PROTECT CHILDREN UNDER EIGHTEEN.

FOR MY PART I PROMISE NEVER TO ASK WHAT YOU WERE THINKING WHEN YOU WRITE ABOUT ONE OF MY PROGRAMS IF YOU WON'T ASK WHAT WAS IN MY MIND WHEN I THOUGHT IT UP.

<sup>CERTAINLY</sup>  
~~BUT~~ YOU'RE <sup>^</sup> NOT THE ONLY ONE IN TROUBLE WITH THE LAW!  
 THEY'RE LOOKING INTO MY PEANUT WAREHOUSE JUST LIKE THEY'RE LOOKING INTO EDITORS' MINDS.

BUT WE'RE NOT WORRIED, ARE WE?

<sup>BOTH</sup>  
 WE <sup>^</sup> KNOW THEY WON'T FIND ANYTHING.

WHICH REMINDS ME OF BOB STRAUSS - - -

BOB STRAUSS, YOU'LL HAVE TO ADMIT IS THE IDEAL MAN FOR THE MIDDLE EAST PROBLEMS.

HE <sup>GOT STUCK WITH</sup> ~~QUALIFIED~~ FOR THE POSITION WHEN HE SOLD THE MOST <sup>FEWEST NUMBER</sup> OF TICKETS FOR THE BIG STATE DINNER IN THE CIRCUS TENT.

THIS EVENT <sup>ACTUALLY</sup> DELAYED OUR ENERGY PLAN-OF-THE-MONTH.

WE HAD TO WAIT UNTIL AFTER THIS FUNDRAISER WAS OVER BEFORE ANNOUNCING THE WINDFALL PROFITS TAX. *THEY THOUGHT IT WAS "YOU SCRATCH MY BACK -- I'LL SCRATCH YOURS!"*

THIS CAREFUL SCHEDULING <sup>ARRANGEMENT</sup> SHOWS THAT I'VE LEARNED A LOT ABOUT THE OIL COMPANIES <sup>MAY HAVE</sup> AND I <sup>WE</sup> MADE SOME UNFAIR ACCUSATIONS AGAINST THEM. *OF COURSE, I WOULDN'T ADMIT IT IN PUBLIC!*

I'VE LEARNED, FOR INSTANCE, THAT THEY REALLY NEVER WANTED TO BUY A CIRCUS.

THEY WERE REALLY AFTER THE CONGRESS AND JUST GOT CONFUSED.

SPEAKING OF CONFUSION, I'D LIKE TO SAY, IN ALL SINCERITY, THAT YOU, THE WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENTS, ARE SOME OF MY BEST AND CLOSEST FRIENDS.

WE HAVE A WONDERFUL ALMOST UNPRECEDENTED PERSONAL RELATIONSHIP.

I'M PROUD OF YOU.

AS A GROUP I CONSIDER YOU TO BE A NATIONAL TREASURE.

AND I'M WORKING ON PLANS FOR YOU TO HAVE A PERMANENT AND A SUITABLE HOMELAND.

(-OVER-) (IT HAS BEEN A ...)

IT HAS BEEN A PLEASURE TO BE WITH YOU TONIGHT AND  
TO HAVE SHARED A FEW QUIET THOUGHTS ON THIS SOLEMN OCCASION.

IN OUR DAY-TO-DAY DEALINGS WITH EACH OTHER WE  
OCCASIONALLY ... WE OFTEN ... WE ALMOST ALWAYS AGGRAVATE  
THE HELL OUT OF EACH OTHER.

AND SOMETIMES WE ENGAGE IN WHAT IS KNOWN BY  
WASHINGTON SEMANTICISTS AS AN ADVERSARY RELATIONSHIP.

BUT I HOPE WE NEVER FORGET THAT THE PEOPLE WHO FOUNDED  
THIS COUNTRY PLANNED IT THAT WAY.

THIS NATION OF OURS WOULD BE UNIMAGINABLE WITHOUT A  
FREE AND A VIGOROUS PRESS.

THAT IS WHY WHEN THE FOUNDERS WROTE THE BILL OF RIGHTS,  
THEY MADE THE FIRST AMENDMENT THE LEAD, AND MAY THAT NEVER  
CHANGE.

WE HAVE A LID UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK MONDAY MORNING.  
GOOD NIGHT EVERYBODY.

# # #

REMARKS FOR THE WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENTS DINNER

Note: The entertainment is the Chicago Symphony Orchestra Chorus, conducted by a formidable woman named Margaret Hillis. She will conclude with "The Battle Hymn of the Republic."

① ~~Members of the Senate, the Congress, Distinguished Members of the Press~~ -- with a few notable exceptions -- but All Honored ~~Guests, Spouses, Roommates~~ <sup>remaining</sup> and Fellow Survivors of last year's White House Correspondents' Dinner....

⑤, ⑩, ⑫

2. This moving singing has given me a new inspiration -- the real problem with the White House Press Corps is that you just don't rehearse.

*The quality of his performance will never be forgotten. It*

② I am <sup>honored</sup> happy to be here tonight to <sup>substitute</sup> fill in for Jody Powell.

You may remember Jody, <sup>He is the one who</sup> filled in for me <sup>last year</sup>. I hear he <sup>has had a great impact</sup> didn't get a very good response. That's hard for <sup>I want to</sup> your treatment of my administration. <sup>Thank</sup> very understand <sup>my best lines about the</sup> much. <sup>He picked up most of his best lines during</sup> press. Well, I guess some people can tell a joke <sup>obvious to</sup> emotional moments in <sup>me that</sup> the Oval Office. <sup>Some people</sup> people can't. <sup>can recognize a joke & apparently some can't.</sup> We <sup>are</sup> contemplating some changes in the WH senior staff.

4. Dr. Lukash has recently convinced me of the need to reopen the indoor swimming pool at the White House. Jody has convinced me to do it during one of his briefings. If we do reopen the pool I hope you'll all feel free to use it.

Just check with me first and I will put you on the schedule. <sup>Although</sup> I prefer not to call my name, <sup>I understand that</sup> some people <sup>in Vienna, Ga</sup> will not be pleased. <sup>Atlantic Monthly has</sup> already made an offer. <sup>④</sup> Jody does have some good ideas. He wants me to reopen the indoor swimming pool at the White House --

Suddenly--during one of his briefings. Survivors would be permitted to have swimming -2- privileges. I would, of course, <sup>have to</sup> personally <sup>want to</sup> put you on the schedule to swim ✓

5. It's really very busy, but Only some great world crisis could have kept me away

4- tonight -- and Dr. Brzezinski almost got fired because he couldn't find one. I also hated to miss The L.A. fundraiser last month. Someday you may discover the real reason we have a Mid East Peace Treaty.

6. But <sup>After all,</sup> I guess if I could go to Jerusalem and Cairo to make peace, I could come to the Washington Hilton <sup>for the same purpose.</sup> Of course, I just thank God you're a tougher group than the Knesset....but you've also had more to drink. They don't drink as much. You are much more like my own <sup>knabnet.</sup>

5- At least alcohol seems to improve your judgment. You concentrate on the most important issues - <sup>insiders</sup> genuine background story. <sup>you're always</sup> And tonight, to show my good will, I'm going to tell give <sup>after</sup> an inside story you my plans -- off the record, of course -- so put away your crayons. <sup>the</sup>

6 <sup>As you may have heard</sup> a few months ago

8 In 1980, the most important position of public leadership in American will once again be open. And we <sup>must have</sup> share a deep strong leadership. Image is obviously most important. ~~concern for the quality of person who determines our national agenda, and has such power over our hearts and minds. That is discovered his secret. I noticed he parts his hair on why I know you will agree with me -- that sudden change at the the left side. I decided to eliminate this Republican top is very dangerous. It takes years of experience to advantage. With one bald stroke of a comb! master such awesome responsibility and I ought to know -- The results have been truly remarkable. No other so I'm confident that all the news media will unanimously my wife nor my barber noticed the change. endorse me (pause) in urging Johnny Carter not to leave But Sam Donaldson didn't recognize me at all! his post.~~

The best same thing of all is that

9. I know you're glad I came back from my vacation in Georgia. After ten days of fishing and resting, you're finally able to report the hard news of the day. On my first week, you had to contend with our sending up the windfall profits tax...a major speech on SALT...a non-political trip to New Hampshire...but most of all analyzing the presidential act of changing my hair style.

8- (10) *other members of the* The press ~~does~~ doesn't miss a trick -- *you already* they know ~~that~~ *1* ~~Democrat changes the part in his hair from right to left~~ *This change* ~~is only~~ for the primaries -- (pause) and then back to the center for the general election.

(24) 11. But the real reason I changed my hair style was so that Sam Donaldson wouldn't recognize me.

*You and - the a res of King Pres. increasingly*

(9-) (12) I'm ~~so~~ interested in the ~~position~~ of our nation's news TV, radio and newspapers. *50% demonstrate my interest* media -- ~~that~~ I've asked Fred Kahn to take a careful look at *advertising rates and* your first quarter profits.

(25) → (13) A lot of people are puzzled that the Supreme Court would suddenly permit prosecutors to peer into the contents of reporters' minds. Frankly, so am I....I didn't *even* know the Court had a sense of humor.

(15) →

You're not the only ones in trouble to the law -  
-4-

They're looking into my peanut warehouse  
and into editor's minds. We're not worried  
(14.) Jody said not to worry -- they won't find anything.

(15.) <sup>Even</sup> It's ~~interesting that even~~ my most conservative friends  
<sup>the consequences of this ruling -</sup>  
are shocked at exposing a journalist's mind for all to see --  
<sup>you can't let just anyone do it.</sup>  
They're demanding a law to protect children under eighteen.  
<sup>already</sup>

(16.) For my part I promise never to ask what was <sup>you were</sup> ~~in your~~  
<sup>thinking</sup> mind when you write about one of my programs -- if you promise  
<sup>won't</sup> never to ask what was in my mind when I thought it up.

17. Even journalists need friends. They could become an  
endangered species all around the world -- if someone ever  
figures out a practical use for them.

18. I know I've received a great deal of praise for The  
Mid-East Treaty...and I expect to receive a lot more...from  
some of you -- I promise you I'll only name the names if  
I have to -- but in all humility the Treaty was a triumph  
not only of men, but of laws --

The Law of Judaism

The Law of Islam

and the Law of Averages.

19. I think we've all been too hard on the CIA, though I was a bit troubled by an urgent memo on Iran that began:

"Dear President Truman:

In reply to your recent query -- we are pleased to report events have stabilized throughout Persia....

(20) I was a little annoyed when Amy asked why everyone talked about John Connally, Ronald Reagan, and Jerry Brown instead of me. I'm only the President, Amy, they're candidates.

(21) She just looked at me and said, "But Teddy Kennedy isn't a candidate, Daddy." Please don't laugh. She's <sup>only</sup> ~~just~~ a child.

*They often don't understand American politics, but*  
(22) I've finally found a way to explain to foreign leaders why we have ~~so many colorful people running so early in~~ <sup>such colorful opposition within my own party</sup> ~~California's~~ <sup>California's</sup> ~~1979~~ -- it's ~~America's~~ contribution to celebrating The Year of the Child.

23. I wasn't afraid when I became President, because as you know I have a deep conviction that someone is always watching over me -- I just didn't know it was Ted Kennedy.

8A

24) <sup>my</sup> A lot of people don't comprehend the ~~power~~ of a presidency. People keep asking me if I'm running, and I keep asking them -- running what?

*Speaking of inflation, really tough. A LOT TO UTAR*  
*At least*

10- E

25) But the President <sup>was</sup> still has ~~its~~ powers of persuasion. Take the most recent guidelines -- I had no trouble at all persuading the Teamsters to <sup>consider my position</sup> ~~listen to me~~ before they put ~~the new~~ <sup>the new</sup> guidelines into effect.

3A-

26) *Sometimes I've used my persuasion in ways*  
Looking back, I suppose there are some things I'd do ~~I shouldn't have~~ -- differently -- like ~~not~~ kicking Jim Fallows off the tennis court.

12

27) White House speechwriters are like <sup>a lot of you --</sup> so-called star journalists] -- they only <sup>plan to</sup> stay <sup>until they</sup> [long enough to] find a publisher.

13

28) I'm really not concerned about how much publicity speechwriters get -- they're actually quite shy -- like Bob Strauss. I'm not mad at any of my former speechwriters -- they've been nicer to me than President Nixon's.

*This delayed our every plan of the month.*

14

29) Bob Strauss is the ideal man for the Middle East problems -- <sup>qualified for the position</sup> he ~~proved~~ that when he sold those <sup>the most</sup> last ten tickets to the Big State Dinner in the <sup>circus (pause)</sup> tent. <sup>we had to wait</sup> ~~until after this fundraiser~~ <sup>was over of course</sup> before announcing the windfall profits tax.

30. But I warned him that there will be ~~no~~ linkage between the corporate contributors and the windfall profits tax.

31. And if all else fails Bob can create a Palestinian homeland in Texas -- along the left bank of his swimming pool.

32. You should know there was a lot of inside controversy over what I should talk with you about tonight. So much so I had to call a meeting of my Knessett -- I mean my Knabinet. Some of them came. Califano sent his press agent.

33. Anyway, you know the real power is in the newspapers -- at least until someone figures out how to wrap a fish in a television set.

34. Not that the airwaves aren't powerful, too. You learn that on the first trip where you talk a little loosely -- and wind up with a bad case of Donaldson's revenge.

35. I was going to name several of you individually -- but Aldo Beckman warned I'd only cause a ruckus by singling out a few for special treatment. Jody thought that was nonsense (pause) we'd only have to get the ringleaders.

*Speaking of confusion,*  
36. ~~So we decided~~ I would say to you, in all sincerity, that you, the White House Correspondents, are some of my best and closest friends. We have a <sup>wonderful</sup> superb, almost unprecedented personal relationship. <sup>I'm proud of you.</sup> I consider you, as a group, to be a national treasure (pause) and I'm working on plans for <sup>you to have a permanent and</sup> a suitable <sup>homeland</sup> storehouse.

\* \* \* \* \*

It's been a pleasure to be with you tonight and to  
have shared a few <sup>solemn moments</sup> laughs with you <sup>on this solemn occasion</sup> In our day-to-day  
dealings with each other we occasionally <sup>quiet thoughts</sup> exasperate <sup>-- often -- almost always</sup> each  
other and sometimes <sup>aggravate the hell out of each</sup> engage in what is known <sup>by Washington</sup> as an <sup>we</sup> adversary <sup>semanticists</sup> relationship -- but I hope we never forget  
that the people who founded this country planned it  
that way. This nation of ours would be unimaginable without  
a free and vigorous press. That is why, when the  
Founders wrote the Bill of Rights, they made the First  
Amendment the lead. And may that never change. (PAUSE)

We have a lid till 9 o'clock Monday morning.

Good night, everybody.

**Electrostatic Copy Made  
for Preservation Purposes**

addresses

Jody - staff

Pool

Jim Fallows - T. Court

Crisis - 30y

Kresset - drunk. Knabner

Inside story - crayons

Conalty -> hair

Rt -> Left -> Center

Amy - candidates

Kennedy

For leaders - Year of child

Callaghan - TIP

Ohira - Kambata

Running what?

Media - adv - profits

Teamsters

Supreme Ct - minds

18 yr olds

Wise - editors minds

Strauss - oil companies - buy congress

Fuchs - homeland

Close

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

4/30/79

erry Rafshoon

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

Rick Hutcheson

Phil Saw

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 30, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

JERRY RAFSHOON *Jerry*

One of the ways to quiet the talk about your not being tough, competent and in control of your government is to expose the public to some of the behind-the-scenes of how you dominate a meeting of advisers, as you have done when you laid down the law to your energy advisers prior to the speech. Some of your meetings with Zbig and Vance on foreign policy also give an impression of decisiveness.

At some later date, I plan to film you in these kinds of situations for certain use.

Meanwhile, I would like to give the public some glimpse of this through the press. U.S. News and World Report has requested a "day in the life of the President". Jack McWethy would be the "fly-on-the-wall" and naturally, would be controlled by your schedule and would keep disruption to a minimum. He is easy. A photographer would also go in and out.

This would be a good media opportunity. If you approve, I would like to set this up with Phil.

\_\_\_\_\_ Approve

Disapprove

cc: Jody  
Phil

*Jerry - This has not worked out well in the past. I remember how NBC "abused" it. I have or "posture" too much when secrecy is involved.*

Electrostatic Copy Made  
for Preservation Purposes

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

4/30/79

Frank Moore/Ev Small

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

Rick Hutcheson

1717

ACTION

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT  
FROM: FRANK MOORE *FM.*  
SUBJECT: Letter to Senator Culver

We sent advance copies of your SALT speech to the Hill, and Senator Culver put it into the Record immediately. It would be appropriate for you to sent him the letter at TAB A.

Attachment

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 30, 1979

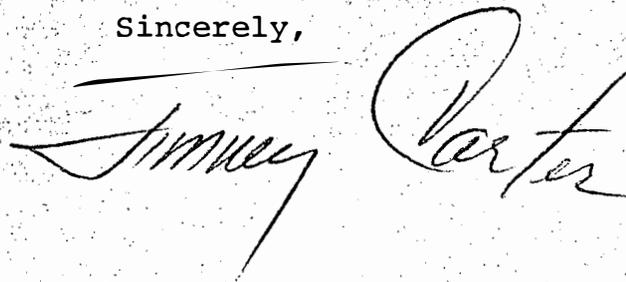
To Senator John Culver

I understand that at the very moment that I was delivering my speech on SALT in New York you were putting it in the Congressional Record. I want to thank you for doing so.

I am convinced that our arguments are good, and we just have to present them as clearly and as often as possible.

It is going to be a long debate, and it is good to know that your voice will be a strong part of it.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jimmy Carter". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the word "Sincerely,".

The Honorable John Culver  
United States Senate  
Washington, D.C. 20510

5:15

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEETING WITH FORMER PRESIDENT FORD

Monday, April 30, 1979

5:15 p.m.

The Oval Office

From: Hugh Carter *HC*

I. PURPOSE

This is a general discussion meeting. Possibly Mr. Ford will bring up the question of his staff allowance

II. BACKGROUND

- Last fall you asked me to assist Mr. Ford in increasing his staff allowance.
- Last year, Mr. Ford on his own initiative had Congress pass, and you approved, an amendment to increase the amount appropriated for his staff from \$96,000 to \$150,000 per year for the first 30 months after the transition period.
- I had OMB include the 1980 budget funds to extend the \$150,000 allowance to 36 months (through September 1980).
- However, before the money can be appropriated under House rules, the Former Presidents Act should be amended to authorize such an appropriation.
- My office has talked with members and Congressional staff concerning this extended funding. Congressional advice (concurring in by Bill Cable) has been to hold any changes to the minimum legally required at the present time because of the controversy of the issue.
- Senator David Pryor has brought up the subject of support to former presidents on the Senate floor (see attached) and presently plans a hearing in mid-May on uses of funds by former presidents. It is our understanding that Mr. Ford and Mr. Nixon may be asked to testify.

Electrostatic Copy Made  
for Preservation Purposes

- I have urged Mr. Ford to seek a simple amendment in the Congress (extending authorization through September 1980) and have promised our strong support.
- Because it is a politically sensitive issue, and because it directly benefits Mr. Ford, it is better for Mr. Ford to take the lead and add our support.
- The GAO has recommended certain amendments to the Transition Act and Former Presidents Act to modernize these statutes. My office has extensively reviewed GAO's proposals, and at the appropriate time, dependent on Senator Pryor's hearing, will present our recommendations to you.
- Politically, we do not think it is wise for you to propose broad substantive changes at the present time. If you did, you could be criticized for seeking additional benefits for yourself to use when you go out of office.

Armed my suspicion that Federal employees are not utilizing the various air-line fare discounts available today.

These are part of the benefits of air-line deregulation. For instance, a review of 16 recent round trips between Washington, D.C., and San Francisco indicated that 15 of the 16 paid the \$450 standard fare. Only one employee realized a supersaver fare costing \$315. Not one employed the current midweek supersaver round trip fare of \$270. So, of the 16 trips we reviewed in this spot survey, the potential savings could have exceeded \$2,700. This confirms my belief that Federal employees are not being required to travel in the least expensive way possible.

My colleagues are well aware that the taxpayers are demanding that the Federal Government cut expenditures and reduce waste. A good place to start, in my judgment, is by reducing the Federal travel budget by \$500 million below the President's budget request of \$7.9 billion. This would have the effect of grounding 2,000 Federal employees a day and keeping them at their desks, conducting, we hope, the essential affairs of this Nation. Such a cutback might also encourage the executive branch to tighten up its travel regulations and utilize the new discount fares whenever and wherever possible.

So, Mr. President, I urge my colleagues to join as cosponsors of S. 697. It is designed to reduce by \$500 million the amount that may be spent for travel and transportation of Federal employees during fiscal year 1980. I point out that this is a bipartisan effort to reduce nonessential travel expenditures. This proposed legislation is being cosponsored by Senators BAYH, LEAHY, SARBANES, PROXMIRE, DANFORTH, HUDDLESTON, LEVIN, HOLLINGS, STEWART, FORD, EXON, BOREN, HEINZ, THURMOND, COHEN, BENTSEN, BAUCUS, PERCY, BURDICK, HARRY F. BYRD, JR., and DECONCINI. I urge my colleagues to join us by contacting me or the subcommittee clerk, Mr. Terrence Sauvain, at 224-7251.

#### ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. SASSER. Mr. President, the distinguished Senator from Arkansas has requested that I yield the remainder of my time to him. However, the majority leader has requested that the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. FORD) be allowed to speak prior to my yielding the remainder of my time.

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, the Senator from Tennessee may go ahead. I am going to ask unanimous consent that I have 3 or 4 minutes. I think we have enough time. I wish to speak on a different subject.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair informs Senators that following the order for the Senator from Tennessee, there is to be a period for the transaction of morning business; and if the Senator from Tennessee will yield the floor, the Senator from Arkansas could be recognized.

Mr. SASSER. I yield the remainder of my time to the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. PRYOR. Mr. President, I thank

the distinguished Senator from Tennessee, and I appreciate the cooperation of the Senator from Kentucky. I assure my colleagues that my remarks will take only a few moments.

#### FEDERAL EXPENDITURES FOR FORMER PRESIDENTS

Mr. PRYOR. Mr. President, I have read with interest recent reports concerning Federal Government expenditures for assistance to former Presidents.

I have been especially interested in this matter because the funds for support services and benefits for former Presidents are provided pursuant to two statutes, the Former Presidents Act and the Transition Act, both of which are under the jurisdiction of the Governmental Affairs Subcommittee on Civil Service and General Services, which I chair.

Moreover, Government services to the former Presidents, pursuant to the statutes, are provided by the General Services Administration for which the Civil Service and General Services Subcommittee has oversight responsibility.

I think that we in Congress recognize that the transfer from public to private life of the Nation's Chief Executive must involve some ongoing Federal financial assistance. The two relevant statutes are responsive to the needs of both the transition period immediately following the service in office, and the subsequent years of retirement.

Congress must, however, also recognize that today all expenditures of taxpayer dollars must be subject to very careful, periodic scrutiny, and dollars spent for former Presidents are not excepted from that rule. There must be greater oversight. We must always look at what we have authorized, and we must review whether previous authorizations need to be revised.

The ever-watchful eye of the General Accounting Office has been focused on the provisions of the Transition Act and the Former Presidents Act and their concrete suggestions for changes in the statutes warrant our careful consideration.

Mr. President, I intend to direct the attention of the Civil Service and General Services Subcommittee to this issue. I welcome the interest of others in the subject.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an article from the U.S. News & World Report, April 16, 1979, entitled "An \$800,000 Yearly Tab for Nixon, Ford."

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### AN \$800,000 YEARLY TAB FOR NIXON, FORD

For America's two surviving former Presidents, Richard M. Nixon and Gerald R. Ford, leaving the White House has not meant giving up the good life.

Generous pensions, personal staffs and office allowances—all provided by taxpayers—are helping take the worry out of their retirement years. Public cost: about \$800,000 this year alone.

For Nixon, it means five color-TV sets and free repairs for his electric golf cart. Ford's perquisites include allowing taxpayers to

pick up the tab for \$23,000 a year in long-distance phone calls and \$2,000 a year for office plants.

In addition, both retirees are entitled to such fringes as lifetime Secret Service protection, free mail privileges, special briefings on U.S. policy matters, health care at military hospitals—and use of a stylish, government-owned townhouse in Washington.

Nixon's personal retirement benefits total some \$85,000 a year, including his \$66,000 pension under the Former Presidents Act and about \$19,000 for his years in Congress.

The money didn't come without argument. Nixon's resignation in 1974 under threat of impeachment led to several unsuccessful attempts in Congress to deny him a pension and staff. Only last summer, the Senate voted on an effort to wipe out Nixon's benefits, rejecting the move, 89 to 2.

#### A QUIET LIFE

Nixon lives in semiseclusion with his wife Pat in their luxurious oceanfront home in Southern California. Shuttling between his home and his nearby office in a golf cart, he spends most days answering correspondence or working on his next book.

According to records filed at the General Services Administration's regional office in San Francisco, Nixon spent \$163,329 in federal funds for office and related expenses last year. His 1979 budget calls for \$232,000, including \$51,000 for office rent not previously counted as a budgeted expense.

In 1978, Nixon's eight-member staff was paid a total of \$95,658, with his top assistant, John B. Brennan, drawing the highest salary—\$36,500.

Other expenses: \$7,817 for hauling Nixon's effects to California, \$3,943 for long-distance phone service, \$1,792 for office supplies, \$3,569 for gasoline and other operating supplies, \$540 for 200 photographs of the former Chief Executive, \$35 for golf-cart parts and \$480 for newspapers and magazines.

Nixon's taxpayer-subsidized reading matter includes the Los Angeles Times, San Diego Union, Los Angeles Herald-Examiner, New York Times, Washington Post and New Republic magazine. Also charged to the government were purchases of Who's Who in America, International Who's Who, Political Almanac, Encyclopedia of World Government and the Public Papers of Richard M. Nixon for 1969 and 1972.

During the transition period, when outgoing Presidents are entitled to additional funding, the Nixon staff apparently stocked up on office supplies and stationery. They purchased more than 400,000 sheets of writing paper, 260,000 envelopes and 20,000 of each of three kinds of acknowledgment cards at a total cost of \$45,461.

Nixon also got to keep some equipment used at the San Clemente White House during his Presidency, including typewriters, couches, a refrigerator and five color-TV sets.

Within a brief period after he left office, Nixon had his safe's combination changed twice at public expense.

In 1978, the former President and his staff spent \$14,770 on travel, including auto expenses of \$518 a month. Low by presidential standards, Nixon's travel costs reflected his limited public schedule since leaving Washington.

Apparently planning to get out more, Nixon asked for and received from Congress a 60 percent increase in travel money last year. Lawmakers are weighing his bid for another \$11,000 increase next year to about \$35,000.

#### AIDES' TRAVEL SUBSIDIZED

Although former Presidents do not have to justify the travel they do at taxpayer expense—Lyndon Johnson in retirement had a military aircraft standing by—both Nixon and Ford have been careful not to abuse the

privilege. So far, most of the travel costs charged to them have been incurred by their aides.

Ford, who often uses aircraft supplied by private individuals, has never requested payment for an air ticket. Still transportation costs for the Ford operation in 1978 came to \$29,994, just under the \$30,000 ceiling set by Congress. Car rentals, including \$525 for a Thunderbird used by the staff during a Ford visit to Vail, Colo., accounted for much of the expense.

Nixon has charged the government for only three air tickets—to New York in 1978, reportedly to sign a book contract, to Washington in 1979 for a White House dinner honoring Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping (Teng Hsiao-ping) and to New York in 1979 to attend services for former Vice President Nelson A. Rockefeller. He chose not to bill the government for trips to China in 1976 and to France and England last year.

Neither ex-President has sought reimbursement for living costs while traveling, although they are entitled to do so. Ford has used the government-owned townhouse near the White House. Nixon has never stayed there.

#### SPEECHES AND SPORTS

Still politically active and in the limelight as titular head of the Republican Party, Ford now makes his home in Palm Springs, Calif. He frequently speaks out on issues and remains popular on the lecture circuit, particularly among Republican audiences. Much of his leisure time is devoted to golf and skiing.

Ford's activities keep his staff busier—and office more costly to operate—than Nixon's. Last year, Ford spent \$291,685 for offices and staff, somewhat below his budgeted \$302,000. This year's budget: \$327,000. Both former Presidents are seeking slight increases for office expenses in 1980.

While Nixon's postpresidential mail has tapered off from thousands of letters a week to 400 to 500 a month—rising when he or Mrs. Nixon has a birthday—Ford continues to receive mail by the sackful.

Ford's endorsement of the Panama Canal treaties in 1977 produced such a public response that Congress voted him an extra \$54,000 for more staff to help answer his mail. A simultaneous effort to boost Nixon's staff allowance by \$6,800 was rejected.

Congress managed to help Ford without helping Nixon by extending to 30 months the provisions of the Presidential Transition Act. The law, intended as temporary assistance to smooth an outgoing President's entry into private life, previously lapsed six months after a new leader took over.

Even with the extra money, Ford's salary budget of \$158,000 must be stretched thin to cover 12 employees. Top assistant Robert E. Barrett's pay in 1978 was \$20,470 from the government, plus an undisclosed supplement from Ford personally. Other staff members were paid from \$5,810 to \$26,636.

Other Ford expenditures last year included \$24,456 for office rent, \$23,485 for long-distance telephone calls, \$987 for supplies, \$4,678 for 15,000 acknowledgement cards and \$974 for newspapers and magazines.

What does Ford read? According to the submitted bills, he subscribes to the Los Angeles Times, New York Times, Christian Science Monitor, Wall Street Journal, U.S. News & World Report, Time, People and Congressional Quarterly. In 1978, Ford also bought copies of the Los Angeles Blue Book for \$17.50, the Southwest Blue Book for \$30.50, Orben's Comedy Filers for \$25 and a one-year subscription to the Evans-Norak Political Report for \$75.

#### LITTLE THINGS COST A LOT

Even the little touches to make an ex-President's retirement years more comfortable can add up. It cost \$2,242 last year to decorate Ford's personal office with plants. Professional watering service for the plants cost another \$100 a month. Also acquired last year: a coffee maker for \$154, a coffee set for \$889 and two water carafes at \$75 each.

A recurring expense in the care and feeding of former Presidents is the cost of protecting them and their children, wives or widows from bodily harm. While the Secret Service does not disclose cost figures, a White House study shows that 2.2 million dollars was spent last year just for setting up permanent protection for the Fords. Presidential widows also get pensions of \$20,000 a year until they remarry or die.

The more a former President moves around, the more his protection costs. Even a relatively inactive person such as Nixon can require as many as 30 Secret Service guards working in shifts.

#### THE SELLING OF A PRESIDENT

Impressive as it is, the outlay of taxpayer funds pales in comparison with the big money that outgoing Presidents have come to expect from the sale of books, and from interviews and appearances.

Nixon, once strapped for cash because of back taxes and Watergate legal expenses, has taken in an estimated 1.5 million dollars in book royalties and television fees since leaving office.

In addition to his presidential and congressional pensions totaling some \$106,000 a year, Ford earns around \$50,000 from the American Enterprise Institute, a Washington-based research organization. He and his wife Betty signed a contract, estimated at 1 million dollars, for their separate memoirs and agreed to do TV shows for NBC for a total fee of around 1.5 million.

All the attention given to today's former Presidents is a far cry from the way the nation historically has treated its erstwhile leaders. Before 1958, when Herbert Hoover and Harry Truman became the first former Chief Executives to receive pensions, ex-Presidents were largely ignored. Some managed quite comfortably on private incomes, but others stepped abruptly from the luxury of the White House into relatively stark surroundings.

Today a generous Congress and endless public curiosity make certain that, for one who has served as President of the United States, those golden years of retirement are precisely that.

#### ROUTINE MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, there will now be a period for the transaction of routine morning business, for not to exceed 20 minutes, with statements therein limited to 5 minutes each.

#### IMPACT OF EPA SO<sub>2</sub> EMISSION CEILING PROPOSAL

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, I take the floor today to address an issue of great urgency which could have far-reaching and fundamental national policy implications. The issue to which I refer is a sulfur dioxide emission ceiling for new steam electric power plants which is now being considered by the Environmental Protection Agency.

Last September EPA initiated a rule-

making proceeding as part of its revision of new source performance standards for steam electric power plants. While this proceeding has sparked national attention and has focused on a number of controversial issues, at the time they initiated the rulemaking EPA appeared to be satisfied with maintaining the existing sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) emission ceiling for new powerplants at 1.2 pounds of SO<sub>2</sub> per million Btu's. Only recently has it come to my attention that EPA is now seriously considering a maximum SO<sub>2</sub> emission standard which is significantly more stringent than the 1.2 pound ceiling. At a time when SO<sub>2</sub> emissions are decreasing nationwide, it is difficult to understand why EPA believes a stricter emission ceiling is necessary.

Briefly, if EPA does adopt a stricter SO<sub>2</sub> emission ceiling, such as 0.55 pound SO<sub>2</sub> per million Btu's, vast quantities of coal reserves in this country would be precluded from use by electric utilities in new powerplants. Yesterday I received a copy of a letter and data sent by Carl E. Bagge, president of the National Coal Association, to EPA Administrator Douglas Costle documenting the devastating impact such an emission ceiling would have on a number of coal companies operating in a five-state area of Illinois, Indiana, West Virginia, Ohio, and my State of Kentucky. The letter and data sent by Mr. Bagge to Mr. Costle indicate that as much as 100 percent of the steam coal reserves of the surveyed companies in western Kentucky would be foreclosed from the utility market. The impact of such a requirement by EPA on not only the coal industry but on the people and economy of my State would be devastating. I might add that the electric utility market constitutes approximately 78 percent of the total coal consumed in this country. Therefore, the national impact of this proposal would also affect the people and economics of all our States.

The National Coal Association survey also indicates that in northern West Virginia 85.8 percent of the coal reserves of the surveyed companies would be lost; while in Ohio the number would be 99.9 percent, in Illinois 74.3 percent, and in Indiana 88.5 percent.

Mr. President, at a time when this country is vitally concerned about its over reliance on higher priced imported oil and the impact it is having on the economy of this Nation, I find it incredible that this administration is considering a regulation that would foreclose billions of tons of secure and low-cost domestic coal reserves from its major markets. For every ton of coal that is kept out of the market, 4 barrels of imported oil are needed to replace that coal. Therefore, the national policy implications of this specific regulation are truly significant.

I understand that the formal record is now closed in this NSPS rulemaking proceeding at EPA. I also understand that EPA staff is now considering various SO<sub>2</sub> emission ceiling options to be included in their new source performance standards recommendations to Mr. Costle by

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

30 Apr 79

Chairman Campbell

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

Rick Hutcheson

The original has been given  
to Bob Linder for handling.

FOR STAFFING
FOR INFORMATION
FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND
NO DEADLINE
LAST DAY FOR ACTION -

ACTION  
FYI

ADMIN CONFID
CONFIDENTIAL
SECRET
EYES ONLY

VICE PRESIDENT
EIZENSTAT
JORDAN
KRAFT
LIPSHUTZ
MOORE
POWELL
WATSON
WEXLER
BRZEZINSKI
MCINTYRE
SCHULTZE

ARAGON
BOURNE
BUTLER
H. CARTER
CLOUGH
COSTANZA
CRUIKSHANK
FALLOWS
FIRST LADY
GAMMILL
HARDEN
HUTCHESON
JAGODA
LINDER
MITCHELL
MOE
PETERSON
PETTIGREW
PRESS
RAFSHOON
SCHNEIDERS
VOORDE
WARREN
WISE

ADAMS
ANDRUS
BELL
BERGLAND
BLUMENTHAL
BROWN
CALIFANO
HARRIS
KREPS
MARSHALL
SCHLESINGER
STRAUSS
VANCE



United States of America  
Office of  
Personnel Management

Washington, D.C. 20415

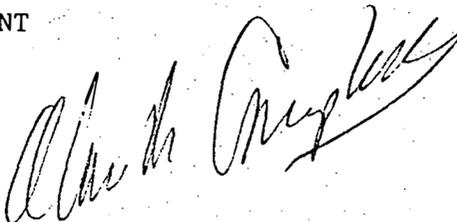
APR 23 1979

In Reply, Refer To.

Your Reference:

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Alan K. Campbell  
Director



SUBJECT: Supergrade Position Allocations

Section 5108(a) of Title 5, United States Code provides that positions may be placed in GS-16, 17 or 18 only by action of the Director, Office of Personnel Management. It further provides that, with regard to positions in the Federal Bureau of Investigation, this authority shall be carried out by the President.

It is requested that the attached correspondence be signed and dispatched to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, to convey present position allocations.

Attachment

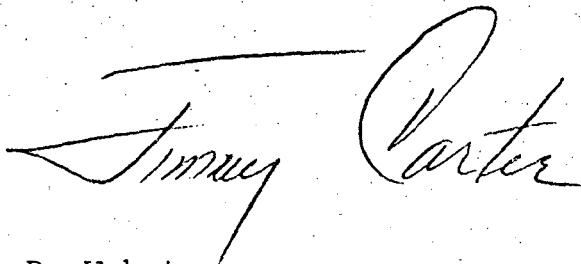
THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

To William Webster

Pursuant to Section 5108(c)(2) of Title 5,  
United States Code, this authorizes the  
Director of the Federal Bureau of Investiga-  
tion to place a total of 140 positions in the  
Federal Bureau of Investigation into GS-16,  
17 or 18.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Jimmy Carter". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the typed name.

The Honorable William B. Webster  
Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D.C. 20535

THE WHITE HOUSE  
. WASHINGTON

4/30/79

Mr. President:

Judge Bell, Lipshutz and  
Eizenstat concur.

Rick/Bill

ID 791593

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

DATE: 24 APR 79

FOR ACTION: ATTORNEY GENERAL BELL

*attached  
revision*

STU EIZENSTAT

*concur w/ A.G. revision*

BOB LIPSHUTZ

*concur w/ AB*

INFO ONLY: THE VICE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: CAMPBELL MEMO RE SUPERGRADE POSITION ALLOCATIONS

+++++

+ RESPONSE DUE TO RICK HUTCHESON STAFF SECRETARY (456-7052) +

+ BY: 1200 PM THURSDAY 26 APR 79 +

+++++

ACTION REQUESTED: YOUR COMMENTS

STAFF RESPONSE: ( ) I CONCUR. ( ) NO COMMENT. ( ) HOLD.

PLEASE NOTE OTHER COMMENTS BELOW:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FOR STAFFING
<input type="checkbox"/>	FOR INFORMATION
<input type="checkbox"/>	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
<input type="checkbox"/>	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
<input type="checkbox"/>	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND
<input type="checkbox"/>	NO DEADLINE
<input type="checkbox"/>	LAST DAY FOR ACTION -

ACTION  
FYI

<input type="checkbox"/>	ADMIN CONFID
<input type="checkbox"/>	CONFIDENTIAL
<input type="checkbox"/>	SECRET
<input type="checkbox"/>	EYES ONLY

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	VICE PRESIDENT
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	EIZENSTAT
<input type="checkbox"/>	JORDAN
<input type="checkbox"/>	KRAFT
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LIPSHUTZ
<input type="checkbox"/>	MOORE
<input type="checkbox"/>	POWELL
<input type="checkbox"/>	WATSON
<input type="checkbox"/>	WEXLER
<input type="checkbox"/>	BRZEZINSKI
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCINTYRE
<input type="checkbox"/>	SCHULTZE

<input type="checkbox"/>	ARAGON
<input type="checkbox"/>	BOURNE
<input type="checkbox"/>	BUTLER
<input type="checkbox"/>	H. CARTER
<input type="checkbox"/>	CLOUGH
<input type="checkbox"/>	COSTANZA
<input type="checkbox"/>	CRUIKSHANK
<input type="checkbox"/>	FALLOWS
<input type="checkbox"/>	FIRST LADY
<input type="checkbox"/>	GAMMILL
<input type="checkbox"/>	HARDEN
<input type="checkbox"/>	HUTCHESON
<input type="checkbox"/>	JAGODA
<input type="checkbox"/>	LINDER
<input type="checkbox"/>	MITCHELL
<input type="checkbox"/>	MOE
<input type="checkbox"/>	PETERSON
<input type="checkbox"/>	PETTIGREW
<input type="checkbox"/>	PRESS
<input type="checkbox"/>	RAFSHOON
<input type="checkbox"/>	SCHNEIDERS
<input type="checkbox"/>	VOORDE
<input type="checkbox"/>	WARREN
<input type="checkbox"/>	WISE

<input type="checkbox"/>	ADAMS
<input type="checkbox"/>	ANDRUS
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	BELL
<input type="checkbox"/>	BERGLAND
<input type="checkbox"/>	BLUMENTHAL
<input type="checkbox"/>	BROWN
<input type="checkbox"/>	CALIFANO
<input type="checkbox"/>	HARRIS
<input type="checkbox"/>	KREPS
<input type="checkbox"/>	MARSHALL
<input type="checkbox"/>	SCHLESINGER
<input type="checkbox"/>	STRAUSS
<input type="checkbox"/>	VANCE



Office of the Attorney General  
Washington, D. C.

April 25, 1979

MEMORANDUM TO: Rick Hutcheson  
Staff Secretary to the President

SUBJECT: FBI Supergrade Positions

You have asked for my comments on Alan Campbell's April 23, 1979, memorandum to the President concerning FBI supergrade positions.

After discussing the draft letter from the President to Director Webster further with staff of the Office of Personnel Management, we agree that the draft should be amended to clarify the Director's authority in the utilization of FBI's 140 supergrade positions. A new draft letter, with the appropriate changes, is attached.

Griffin B. Bell  
Attorney General

Attachment

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

30 Apr 79

Chairman Campbell

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

Rick Hutcheson

Stu Eizenstat  
Bob Lipshutz



/	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
/	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND
	NO DEADLINE
	LAST DAY FOR ACTION -

ACTION  
FYI

	ADMIN CONFID
	CONFIDENTIAL
	SECRET
	EYES ONLY

/	VICE PRESIDENT
/	EIZENSTAT
	JORDAN
	KRAFT
/	LIPSHUTZ
	MOORE
	POWELL
	WATSON
	WEXLER
/	BRZEZINSKI
	MCINTYRE
	SCHULTZE

	ARAGON
	BOURNE
	BUTLER
	H. CARTER
	CLOUGH
	COSTANZA
	CRUIKSHANK
	FALLOWS
	FIRST LADY
	GAMMILL
	HARDEN
	HUTCHESON
	JAGODA
	LINDER
	MITCHELL
	MOE
	PETERSON
	PETTIGREW
	PRESS
	RAFSHOON
	SCHNEIDERS
	VOORDE
	WARREN
	WISE

	ADAMS
	ANDRUS
	BELL
	BERGLAND
	BLUMENTHAL
	BROWN
	CALIFANO
	HARRIS
	KREPS
	MARSHALL
	SCHLESINGER
	STRAUSS
	VANCE

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

4/30/79

Mr. President:

Lipshutz concurs; Eizenstat  
and Brzezinski have no coment.

Rick/Bill

United States of America  
**Office of  
Personnel Management**

Washington, D.C. 20415

In Reply Refer To:

**APR 23 1979**

Your Reference:

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: *Alan K. Campbell*  
Director

*no more*  
Last week you approved delays in implementing the Senior Executive Service in the Veterans Administration and AID. At the request of the respective agency heads I now recommend that similar delays be granted to cover Assistant and temporarily appointed U. S. Attorneys and a small group of positions in the State Department. This will be the last such recommendation. The total number of positions involved, including those already acted on by you, represents less than 5% of the Senior Executive Service.

A. U. S. Department of Justice

These positions include: (1) paid supervisory Assistant U. S. Attorneys (AUSAs) and (2) temporarily appointed U. S. Attorneys. There are 53 permanent positions of paid supervisory AUSAs, located in 21 of the 94 U. S. Attorneys' Offices. The number of temporarily appointed U. S. Attorneys varies.

The Justice Department does not consider AUSAs as part of the agency's complement of supergrades due to the discretionary features of selection, removal and pay determination. There is a history of frequent interchange of professional attorneys between the Federal and private sectors because of the need for complete mutual confidence between the Assistant U. S. Attorney and the Presidentially-appointed U. S. Attorney.

Temporarily appointed U. S. Attorneys are presently covered under 28 U.S.C. 546, which provides that the appropriate District Court may appoint a U. S. Attorney to serve temporarily, until the President's permanent nominee is approved. A court-appointed U. S. Attorney should be excluded from SES since no organization within the executive branch may have any formal input into the appointment process.

**Electrostatic Copy Made  
for Preservation Purposes**

B. Department of State

The Secretary of State has requested exclusion from the Senior Executive Service for a period not to exceed one year of not more than 57 present Foreign Service positions now encumbered by members of the Foreign Service holding career-oriented appointments. The Department feels that this exclusion is needed in view of pending legislation affecting the Foreign Service personnel system. Moreover, although it is contemplated that the positions eventually will be removed from the Foreign Service category and designated SES, the fact that they are now filled by individuals in the Foreign Service systems substantially complicates the conversion process.

Recommendation:

Exclude paid supervisory Assistant U. S. Attorneys, temporarily appointed U. S. Attorneys and 57 positions in the State Department for a period not extending beyond July 13, 1980.

APPROVE \_\_\_\_\_ ✓  
DISAPPROVE \_\_\_\_\_  
OTHER \_\_\_\_\_

**Electrostatic Copy Made  
for Preservation Purposes**

ID 791594

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

DATE: 24 APR 79

FOR ACTION: STU EIZENSTAT *ne*

BOB LIPSHUTZ *Concur*

ZBIG BRZEZINSKI *ac*

INFO ONLY: THE VICE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: CAMPBELL MEMO RE EXCLUSION OF CERTAIN U.S. ATTORNEYS  
AND 57 FOREIGN SERVICE POSITIONS FROM THE SENIOR  
EXECUTIVE SERVICE

+++++

+ RESPONSE DUE TO RICK HUTCHESON STAFF SECRETARY (456-7052) +

+ BY: 1200 PM THURSDAY 26 APR 79 +

+++++

ACTION REQUESTED: YOUR COMMENTS

STAFF RESPONSE: ( ) I CONCUR. ( ) NO COMMENT. ( ) HOLD.

PLEASE NOTE OTHER COMMENTS BELOW:

10:00 AM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 30, 1979

MEETING WITH DOUGLAS COSTLE

Monday, April 30, 1979

10 a.m. (30 minutes)

The Cabinet Room

From: Stu Eizenstat *Stu Eizenstat, D.R.*  
Fred Kahn  
Charlie Schultze

I. PURPOSE

This meeting was requested by Doug Costle to explain his choices in revising New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for utility boilers under the Clean Air Act.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS & PRESS PLAN

A. Background: EPA must promulgate revised NSPS by June 1 under court order. These standards set minimum pollution-control requirements for all new coal-fired power plants. Two areas of controversy remain:

- Should all coal be "fully" scrubbed (90% sulfur oxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) removal); or should some lesser percentage removal be permitted for naturally lower-sulfur coals? This issue is described in detail in EPA's briefing document, in this memorandum, and in our own attachment A (which deals with a few issues not handled in the EPA document).
- Regardless of the percentage level of SO<sub>2</sub> removal, what ceiling should be placed on total sulfur emissions (currently 1.2 lbs per million Btu of combustion)? We discuss this issue later in this memorandum.

The standards chosen are controversial and important because:

- Cost. The additional pollution-control equipment will cost utilities \$3-5 billion per year by 1995, increasing consumer

Electrostatic Copy Made  
for Preservation Purposes

electric bills by about 2 or 2 1/2 percent.

- Environmental Quality. Congress ordered EPA to revise NSPS after a protracted campaign by environmentalists. The standards will probably not affect air quality very much (because pollution control will be required by other Clean Air Act programs), but the issue has tremendous symbolic importance to the environmental community.
  
- Energy. As NSPS becomes more stringent, domestic oil consumption will increase, since the increased costs that NSPS imposes on coal-fired plants will cause utilities to extend the lives of existing oil-fired plants. In addition, the coal industry is very concerned that use of a large portion of Eastern high-sulfur coal will be precluded if the emissions ceiling is set too low. Senator Byrd is greatly concerned about this possibility and considers this matter to be crucial.

EPA originally proposed two alternative SO<sub>2</sub> reduction requirements and an emission ceiling that was much lower than the existing ceiling. Since then, the utility industry, the coal industry, the Department of Energy and EPA staff have developed a variety of alternatives.

Doug will probably tell you that he would prefer "full control" (90% SO<sub>2</sub> removal for all coals), but that energy and economic factors -- which legally he must also consider -- have led him to lean toward a "variable control" option that permits less scrubbing (70%) of low-sulfur coals. This option would require greater sulfur removal (70% vs. 33%) than DoE supports.

Whether EPA's 70% option makes sense depends critically on acceptance and use by utilities of a new scrubbing technology called "dry scrubbing." This is a simpler technology that appears to offer greater reliability and lower costs on some coals. The technology is now only in a pilot stage and cannot economically achieve 90% removal for many coals. EPA believes that dry scrubbing will ultimately gain wide acceptance for use on a variety of coals, and points to the fact that several full-scale units have already been ordered. The utility industry, however, argues that dry scrubbing is as yet unproven, and that in general, they cannot afford to take a chance on it. The question is important because the 70% option would

Cost if  
"dry" works?

be almost as expensive as full control if utilities continue to rely on wet scrubbing and reject the dry technology. Without dry scrubbing, we would probably prefer a 50% removal standard to reduce the down-side costs.

EPA began to base its options on dry-scrubbing technology only at the last minute, and so we have just begun to review that information the agency has and to assess the matter independently. We plan to meet with Doug during the next several days to discuss this issue further.

The second major issue involves the maximum emission limit ("ceiling"). Currently, utilities may emit no more than 1.2 lbs per million Btu, regardless of the sulfur content of the coal being burned. EPA is considering reducing this ceiling to 1.0 lbs, in order to preclude use of the highest-sulfur coals and reduce SO<sub>2</sub> emissions. The agency had considered ceilings as low as 0.6 lbs., but focussed on the higher level because it appeared that the low ceiling might have precluded use of large portions of existing high-sulfur coal reserves in the East and Midwest. By raising the ceiling, EPA seems to have maintained the viability of all but the highest sulfur coals; but the industry remains concerned, because they fear that utilities will avoid high-sulfur coals in order to reduce any chance of violating the ceiling. Senator Byrd has met with and called both Doug and Stu on this issue and insists that a fully satisfactory resolution is crucial to his relations with the Administration. We believe that Doug should make no final decision until he has met with Senator Byrd and is confident that the Senator is comfortable with the standard.

- B. Participants: Doug Costle, Jim Schlesinger, Charlie Warren, Stu Eizenstat, Fred Kahn, Jim McIntyre, and Charlie Schultze.
- C. Press Plan: White House photographer only.

### III. TALKING POINTS

Since there are important unresolved questions on each issue, we strongly recommend that you take no position at the meeting, although Doug will almost surely ask for your views. It would be better simply to listen and ask any questions you may have.

1. Thank you for taking the time to explain the issues to me and my staff while you are making your decision.
2. I recognize that your decision involves painful and politically sensitive considerations of energy, environmental and economic policies. I am glad to see that you and your staff have consulted and worked with the Department of Energy and my staff.
3. I am impressed with the quality and depth of the analysis you have performed here. It sets a very high standard for other regulatory agencies.
4. I understand that a number of objections have been raised to the emissions ceiling. I think it is important for you to make clear to all concerned that the ceiling chosen is sound and can be lived with.
5. I hope you will have further discussions with my staff on the feasibility of dry scrubbing.

Attachment A

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS UPON EPA'S BRIEFING DOCUMENT

EPA's discussion of the issues is incomplete in several respects:

- o EPA considered a variety of alternatives in addition to the three listed (full, 70%, 33%). For example, analysis has been performed on a 50% removal option, but EPA does not discuss it in the memorandum.
- o While the differences in national average SO<sub>2</sub> emissions resulting from the options are not likely to be great, emissions will vary geographically. Full control would be likely to increase emissions in the (more populated) East, as utilities prolonged use of existing uncontrolled oil plants. On the basis of health, therefore, variable control is probably better. On the other hand, variable control does not guarantee strict controls in the West to protect visibility.
- o Estimates of both the costs and benefits of the NSPS are seriously overstated because the effects of other Clean Air Act programs could not be estimated and are not taken into account. It seems very likely that most powerplants in the West will use full control, regardless of the NSPS chosen, because they will be forced by the states to do so on a case-by-case basis under the regulations for Prevention of Significant Deterioration and under the visibility regulations EPA will publish this fall.
- o The estimated costs of this particular action are overstated also because they assume the standards chosen will remain in force through 1995, the year for which impacts are estimated. In fact, EPA is required by law to revise the standards twice more during this period, and any change would almost certainly be to tighten it. Therefore this NSPS revision will affect a smaller number of powerplants than the analysis might suggest at first glance. However, it will serve as precedent for later revisions. For this same reason, Doug's proposal to decide now to require 90% dry scrubbing in five years should be resisted.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

- Memorandum - New Source Performance Standards for Coal-Fired Power Plants
- Background Information on New Source Performance Standards for Coal-Fired Power Plants
- Briefing Materials - Revised NSPS for Power Plants SO<sub>2</sub> Control Alternatives - 4/27/79



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

April 27, 1979

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

THE ADMINISTRATOR

SUBJECT: New Source Performance Standards for Coal-Fired Power Plants

FROM: Douglas M. Costle

EPA must adopt a final rule tightening control of air pollution from new coal-fired power plants to meet a mandate of the 1977 Clean Air Act. The most controversial issue in this decision is the degree of control of sulfur oxides to be required on plants burning lower sulfur Western coal.

The debate has been cast as a choice between full and partial control of such coals.

Advocates of full control point to the Administration's commitment to require best available control technology on new coal-burning plants. They argue that full control will protect against visibility impairment and energy-environment conflicts in the West.

Advocates of partial control point to the fact that using the same degree of control on lower sulfur coal is economically inefficient since far fewer tons of sulfur oxides will be removed per dollar of control costs.

If I were to decide this issue based solely on long-range environmental benefits, I would choose full control for six reasons:

- It most clearly satisfies the Administration's promise to require best available control technology.
- It provides the best protection of visibility.
- It minimizes air quality related siting problems for new power plants and associated growth.
- It is the most legally defensible interpretation of the law.
- The associated economic and energy penalties while significant do not constitute an unreasonable burden on the consumers of electricity.

- I believe that a firm environmental posture is essential to gaining broad public support for an aggressive program to shift to coal.

However, the law expects me to balance environment, energy and economic factors, and the economic factors here can be viewed as significant. As a result, I believe the most appropriate decision is a variable approach, which requires a minimum of 70% sulfur oxide control for lower sulfur coal and full (85-90%) control for higher sulfur coals.

The following points support this approach:

- The costs are much lower for the variable control option than for full scrubbing. In fact, it is probably the most cost-effective choice (in terms of dollars per ton of sulfur removed).
- Western regional emissions would be only slightly greater under the variable choice than under full control.
- It permits the development of dry scrubbing technology, which offers promising dollar and energy savings.
- It offers some technical and economic flexibility to utilities.

Dry scrubbing technology has the potential for 90% control of high-alkaline coals. I am considering establishing a second phase control requirement to apply only to plants beginning construction five years from now, which would require this degree of control. This would be conditioned on a commitment to revise the standard if the record does not show that dry scrubbing can achieve full control at acceptable costs by five years from now.

The attached background paper describes the sulfur oxide control issue in more detail.

A second issue has arisen regarding the maximum emission limit (ceiling) we will set as part of this decision. We had considered a very tight ceiling of 0.6 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million Btu, which might have precluded use of some of the highest sulfur coals. After further analysis, we have tentatively decided on a higher ceiling (1.0 pound) which is compatible with virtually all coals, assuming good performance levels from control equipment.

Attachment

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

FOR COAL-FIRED POWER PLANTS

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS  
FOR COAL-FIRED POWER PLANTS

EPA'S

DECISION

- The Administration's 1977 energy plan called for use of Best Available Control Technology on all new coal-fired plants. The Clean Air Act Amendments of 1977 require EPA to revise emission standards for new coal plants to mandate such technology.
- The major issue is what standard to set for sulfur oxide emissions. The key question is whether EPA should require plants which burn low sulfur coals to reduce emissions as much as plants which burn high sulfur coal. The implications of this choice are most significant for new western and midwestern powerplants.
- The issue is very controversial, with both the utility industry and environmentalists claiming that EPA's decision will be an important indicator of the Administration's energy, environmental and economic priorities.

BACKGROUND

- New power plants are subject to two federal air pollution controls. First, all new plants must use "best" control technology as defined in New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) set by EPA for broad categories of industrial plants--in this case, coal-fired power plants. Second, new plants are subject to a case-by-case review to insure that their emissions do not violate ambient air quality limits. This case-by-case review also considers whether controls more stringent than the national New Source Performance Standard should be required.

The first of these controls--New Source Performance Standards--is what EPA is revising now.

- EPA set the current standard in 1971. It specifies an emission limit that utilities can meet either by burning low sulfur western coals without emission controls or higher sulfur eastern coals with controls. Many utilities chose the first route because the additional costs for low sulfur coals were offset by industry reluctance to use pollution control technology on higher sulfur local coals.

- In 1977, environmentalists interested in minimizing western power plant emissions and eastern and midwestern mining companies worried about declining markets allied together and attacked the 1971 standard. They pushed through a change in the law--over intense opposition from utilities and western mining companies--which requires EPA to specify a percent reduction in emissions from untreated coal as well as an absolute emission limit. EPA is to base both requirements on the best available pollution control technology, considering environmental, economic and energy impacts.
- The principal technology utilities now use to remove sulfur oxides is flue gas desulfurization (FGD), commonly called scrubbing. The flue gas passes through an alkaline spray which strips away sulfur compounds. "Wet" scrubbers can remove 90% or more of the SO<sub>2</sub> in the flue gas, and are in use on power plants burning various grades of coal. EPA's revised standard would require 90% SO<sub>2</sub> removal, based on a scrubber with 85% removal ability and moderate coal washing. Utilities can comply with the percent removal requirements by using any combination of control techniques that achieve required reductions.
- An alternative scrubbing technology now in advanced stages of development could reduce control costs, energy penalties, and water use compared to wet scrubbing. This technology uses a dry spray instead of a wet one. Dry scrubbing has not yet been demonstrated on full-scale power plants, however, and appears to have lower removal efficiency than wet scrubbing.

#### ALTERNATIVE STANDARDS

- The key issue is whether EPA should require 90% of the sulfur in the coal to be removed for all coals, or whether lower sulfur coals should be subject to a less stringent percent removal requirement.
- Since most low sulfur coals are in the West, EPA's choice will mostly affect:

- western utilities, who see large cost differences between the most and least stringent standards;
  - midwestern utilities, whose choice of coal will be affected;
  - Environmentalists and others interested in protecting the very clean air in the West.
- Eastern utilities may challenge EPA's finding that scrubbers can remove 85% of sulfur from high sulfur coals, but EPA is firm that its conclusion is amply supported by the facts.
  - Coal production from all sections of the country will increase so much from new power plant construction that the degree of control required will not significantly alter coal production.

EPA has considered three alternatives:

1. Full control--require a minimum 90% reduction in SO<sub>2</sub> emissions for all coals.
2. Partial control--require a minimum of 33% reduction on low sulfur coals and greater reductions for higher sulfur coals.
3. Variable control--require a minimum reduction of 70% for low sulfur coals and greater reductions for higher sulfur coals.

#### IMPACTS OF THE ALTERNATIVES

- EPA has estimated the environmental and economic impacts of the alternative standards for individual power plants and the national total impacts as well.
- The individual plant impacts are predictable with a good deal of certainty, but the regional and national implications are not obvious. The national and regional estimates allow comparison of the aggregate effects of the standard decision. However, the accuracy of these aggregate estimates is much less certain than the individual plant estimates.

## EFFECTS ON INDIVIDUAL PLANTS

- o New plants which would burn Eastern high sulfur coals are not much affected by EPA's choice of standard. Table 1 shows they have to fully control their SO<sub>2</sub> emissions under any of the alternatives.
- o In the West, emissions and cost differences are significant. Table 2 shows the effects of the alternative standards on a plant burning low sulfur coal. The least stringent standard (partial control) allows about seven times more emissions than the toughest standard (full control) and about twice the emissions of the variable standard (Figure 1).
- o Emissions under partial control could over time have some adverse impact on visibility in pristine areas. As figure 2 shows, small increases in fine particle concentrations have more dramatic effects on visibility in clean air than where background pollution is already high.
- o Cost differences between the standards are also large for plants burning clean coal. On a 500 megawatt (MW) boiler the toughest standard costs \$9-10 million more per year than the least stringent, \$7 million more than the variable standard.
- o The cost of removing a ton of sulfur under all these standards varies depending on the coal sulfur content. Removal from high sulfur coals costs about \$350 per ton and removal from low sulfur coal costs between \$1500 and \$2000 per ton.

## NATIONAL IMPACTS

- o The first plants subject to the standard will come on line in 1983. Significant impacts will not arise until about 1995, so EPA's comparative estimates of emissions, cost, and energy impacts are for that year.
- o In the near term (through 1995), environmental, energy, and economic effects are dominated by the emissions and operating costs of today's existing power plants.

- The aggregate environmental and economic impacts are very sensitive to assumptions about future oil prices, mining costs, coal transportation costs, and electricity growth rates. Varying these assumptions within reasonable limits results in greater differences in emissions and costs than do different levels of the standard itself.

### Emissions

- Through 1995 total national emissions from power plants are not very different among the alternative standards. Table 3 shows that the variation between the tightest and the most lenient standard is only 200,000 tons, about 1.0 percent of estimated 1995 power plant emissions (about 21 million tons).
- As Figure 3 illustrates, emission differences among regions are significant.
  - The full control standard results in the lowest Western emissions. However, full control results in higher Eastern emissions. This effect in the East is predicted by the model, which assumes that dirtier coals will be burned under full control and that older, dirtier plants will be run longer. Part of the effect is temporary and will disappear as the older plants are retired. Since many factors influence utility coal choice and load dispatching decisions the size of the effect is also quite uncertain.
  - The partial control standard causes Western power plant emissions to be the highest of the three standards.
  - The variable standard results in Western emissions which are higher than with full control but which are significantly lower than with partial control.

### Costs

- Total consumer costs for electricity, as represented by annualized utility revenue requirements, are expected to increase dramatically over the next 15 years due to increases in demand as well

as in the cost of construction, transportation and fuels. Current revenue requirements of some \$50 billion per year are forecast to increase in current dollars to about \$175 billion per year in 1995. Similarly, average monthly consumer bills will increase from the current \$27 per month to \$54 per month.

- EPA's standard will increase utility revenue requirements by 2 to 2 1/2 percent or \$3-5 billion in 1995 (Figure 4). The impact on monthly consumer bills ranges from \$0.90 to \$1.50 (Table 4).
- The difference in the present value of 1995 annual utility expenditures is \$15 billion between the partial and full standard. The difference is \$2 billion between the partial and variable standard (Figure 5).

#### Energy Impacts

- Under each alternative, coal production is expected to triple current levels by 1995 and EPA's standard is expected to have virtually no impact on total coal production (Table 5). Similarly, the alternatives should have almost no impact on high sulfur coal markets which are expected to improve in all cases.
- All alternatives may slightly delay the substitution of coal for oil. This impact would occur if existing oil-fired plants are run more due to the slightly higher costs of building a new coal-fired plant. The most stringent standard (full control) may cause oil consumption in 1995 to be 400,000 bbl/day higher than it would be if the standards were not changed. The variable and partial options have the same potential impact on oil consumption: 200,000 bbl/day (Table 5).

#### ENVIRONMENTALISTS' AND UTILITY ARGUMENTS

The environmental interest groups concerned with the preservation of national parks and other pristine areas have taken the most active role in promoting a stringent standard. They have found support from other public interest groups and certain members of Congress and will respond unfavorably to any decision which requires less than the maximum degree of control from low sulfur coal plants.

The environmentalists argue that it is prudent to design the best available control into new sources because of the certainty of increased coal production and the uncertain impacts of related increases in emissions. They lobbied for and effected a change to the law to require additional controls and feel that the Administration has an obligation to take an aggressive stand in favor of the cleanest possible production of new energy.

The key arguments in favor of full control are:

- o A major shift to coal as the nation's basic energy source should have protection of the environment as a precondition. The Administration promised to require Best Available Control Technology on all coal plants as part of its energy plan. Only full control will be accepted as keeping that promise.
- o Emission differences for individual low sulfur coal plants are great. A partially controlled plant emits seven times more SO<sub>2</sub> than a fully controlled plant.
- o Incremental increases of emissions in the pristine West are much more significant than equal amounts would be in the East. Visibility impacts in pristine areas will be worse with higher emissions.
- o Partially controlled plants will use up an area's growth potential at a much faster rate than full control.
- o The law contains a bias toward full control.
- o Cost differences are small compared to other energy cost increases imposed on the public.
- o Increased coal use will be more readily accepted by the public if it is convinced emissions will be fully controlled.
- o Failure to adopt full control as a national regulation may lead groups to fight for strict controls on a case-by-case basis, resulting in power plant construction delays due to controversy, uncertainty, administrative complexity and litigation.

On the other hand, the electric power industry has enlisted support for the partial control standard from a large number of industry spokesmen and Congressional representatives. They argue that the partial alternative provides ample environmental protection at a substantial savings in dollars and imported oil. They argue further that the unit cost for sulfur oxide removal under all alternatives is high when compared to other sulfur oxide control strategies and that the costs of control far outweigh the benefits. (Table 6)

The key arguments in favor of partial control are:

- Benefits of additional control are not well defined.
- Utility oil consumption is lower than under full control.
- Full scrubbing of new power plants is less cost effective than controlling existing sources of sulfur oxides.
- Other regulatory tools, including plant-by-plant permitting and visibility regulations, are better suited for controlling Western impacts than a full control standard.
- Scrubbing technology is costly and energy intensive and flexibility should be provided to encourage introduction of alternatives.

The third alternative, variable control, offers a measure of compromise by providing a degree of flexibility, reducing costs and energy impacts, and by increasing the opportunity for innovative technology. It relies in part on the emergence of the highly promising dry scrubbing technology which is favored by a number of utilities burning western coal (three full scale power plants employing this technology are now under construction). While there is some uncertainty with dry scrubbing, the 70% control level can easily be met by wet scrubbing at a lower dollar and energy cost than the full scrubbing alternative, although at a higher cost than dry scrubbing.

BRIEFING MATERIALS

REVISED NSPS FOR POWER PLANTS

SO<sub>2</sub> CONTROL ALTERNATIVES

APRIL 27, 1979

**BRIEFING MATERIALS**

**REVISED NSPS FOR POWER PLANTS**

**SO<sub>2</sub> CONTROL ALTERNATIVES**

**APRIL 27, 1979**

IMPACTS FOR A 500 MW POWER PLANT  
 BURNING HIGH SULFUR COAL \*

	<u>CONTINUE CURRENT STANDARDS</u>	<u>REVISED STANDARD</u>
<u>PERCENT CONTROL REQUIRED</u>	75 %	90 %
<u>FGD COSTS</u>		
FGD CAPITAL, \$ MILLION	47	57
PERCENT INCREASE IN CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS **	12 %	15 %
PERCENT INCREASE IN ANNUALIZED COST	22 %	26 %
<u>ANNUAL SO<sub>2</sub> EMISSIONS, TONS/YR</u>	15,400	6,900

\* 3 % SULFUR

\*\* CAPITAL COST OF POWER PLANT LESS SO<sub>2</sub> CONTROL = \$380 MILLION

## IMPACTS FOR A 500 MW POWER PLANT

BURNING LOW SULFUR COAL \*

-- DRY SCRUBBING --

-- WET SCRUBBING --

	CONTINUE CURRENT STANDARDS		-- WET SCRUBBING --		-- DRY SCRUBBING --	
	FULL CONTROL	PARTIAL CONTROL	FULL CONTROL	PARTIAL CONTROL	VARIABLE CONTROL	PARTIAL CONTROL
<u>PERCENT CONTROL REQUIRED</u>	0	33 %	90 %	33 %	70 %	33 %
<u>SO<sub>2</sub> REMOVAL COSTS</u>						
CAPITAL, \$ MILLION	0	25	54	25	19	16
PERCENT INCREASE IN CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS **	0	6 %	13%	6 %	5 %	4 %
PERCENT INCREASE IN ANNUALIZED COST	0	12 %	28 %	12 %	16 %	10 %
<u>ANNUAL SO<sub>2</sub> EMISSIONS, TONS/YR</u>	10,250	6,900	1,000	6,900	3,100	6,900

\* 0.4 % SULFUR

\*\* CAPITAL COST OF POWER PLANT LESS SO<sub>2</sub> CONTROL = \$410 MILLION

FIGURE 1  
SO<sub>2</sub> EMISSIONS FROM A 2000 MW POWER PLANT FIRING  
0.4 % S COAL

(THOUSAND TONS PER YEAR)

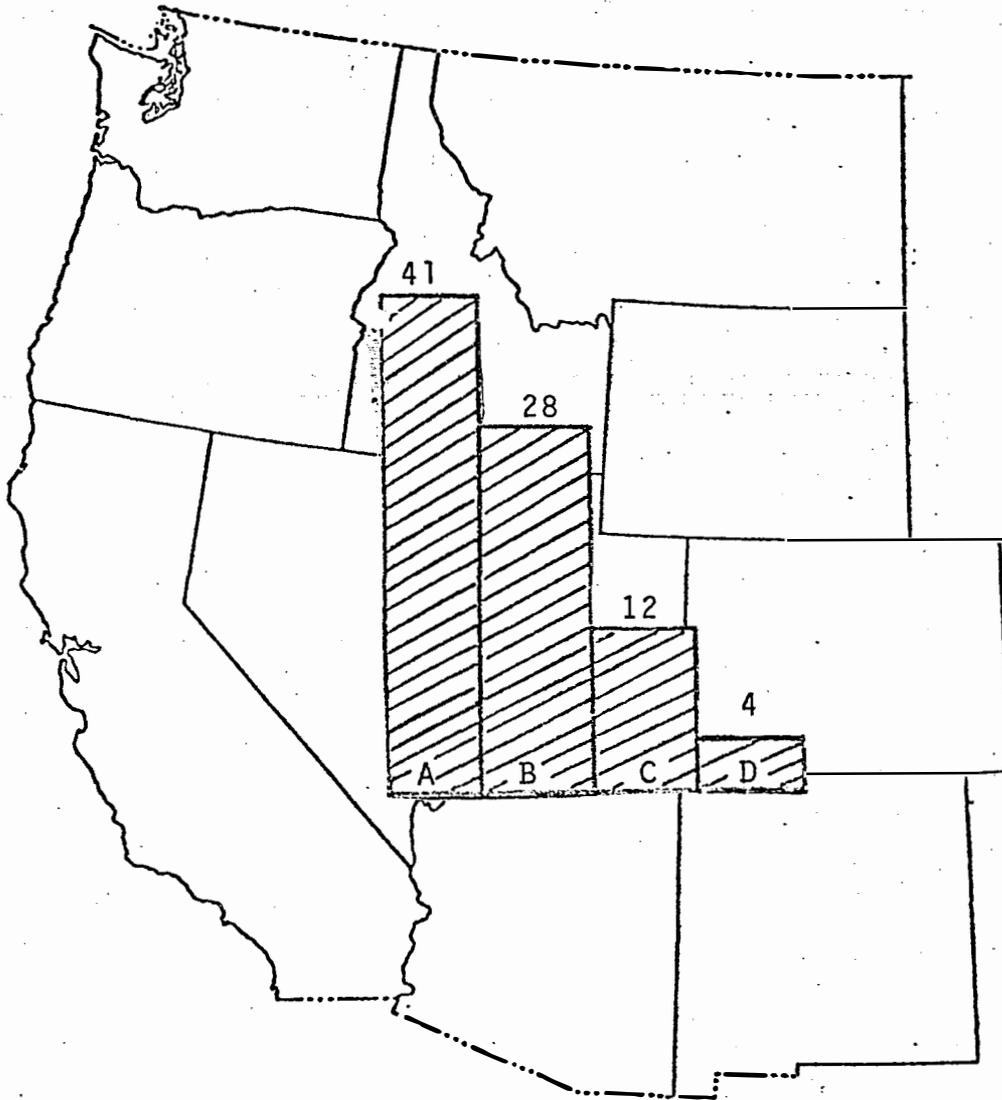


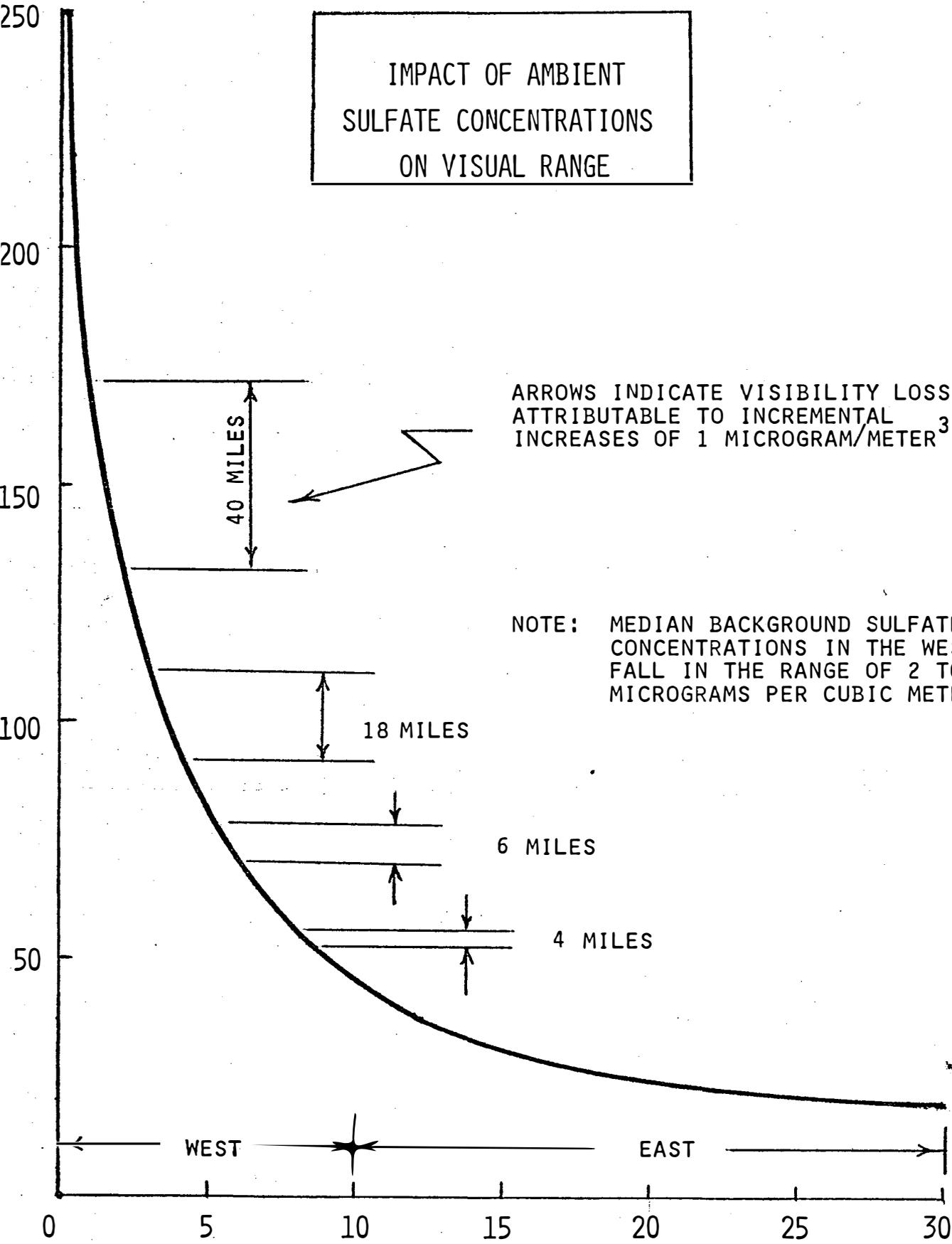
FIGURE  
1

- A CONTINUE CURRENT NSPS (0 % SO<sub>2</sub> REMOVAL)
- B PARTIAL CONTROL (33 % SO<sub>2</sub> REMOVAL)
- C VARIABLE CONTROL (70 % SO<sub>2</sub> REMOVAL)
- D FULL CONTROL (90 % SO<sub>2</sub> REMOVAL)

FIGURE 2

IMPACT OF AMBIENT  
SULFATE CONCENTRATIONS  
ON VISUAL RANGE

FIGURE  
2



FINE PARTICLE CONCENTRATION (SULFATE),  
MICROGRAMS PER CUBIC METER

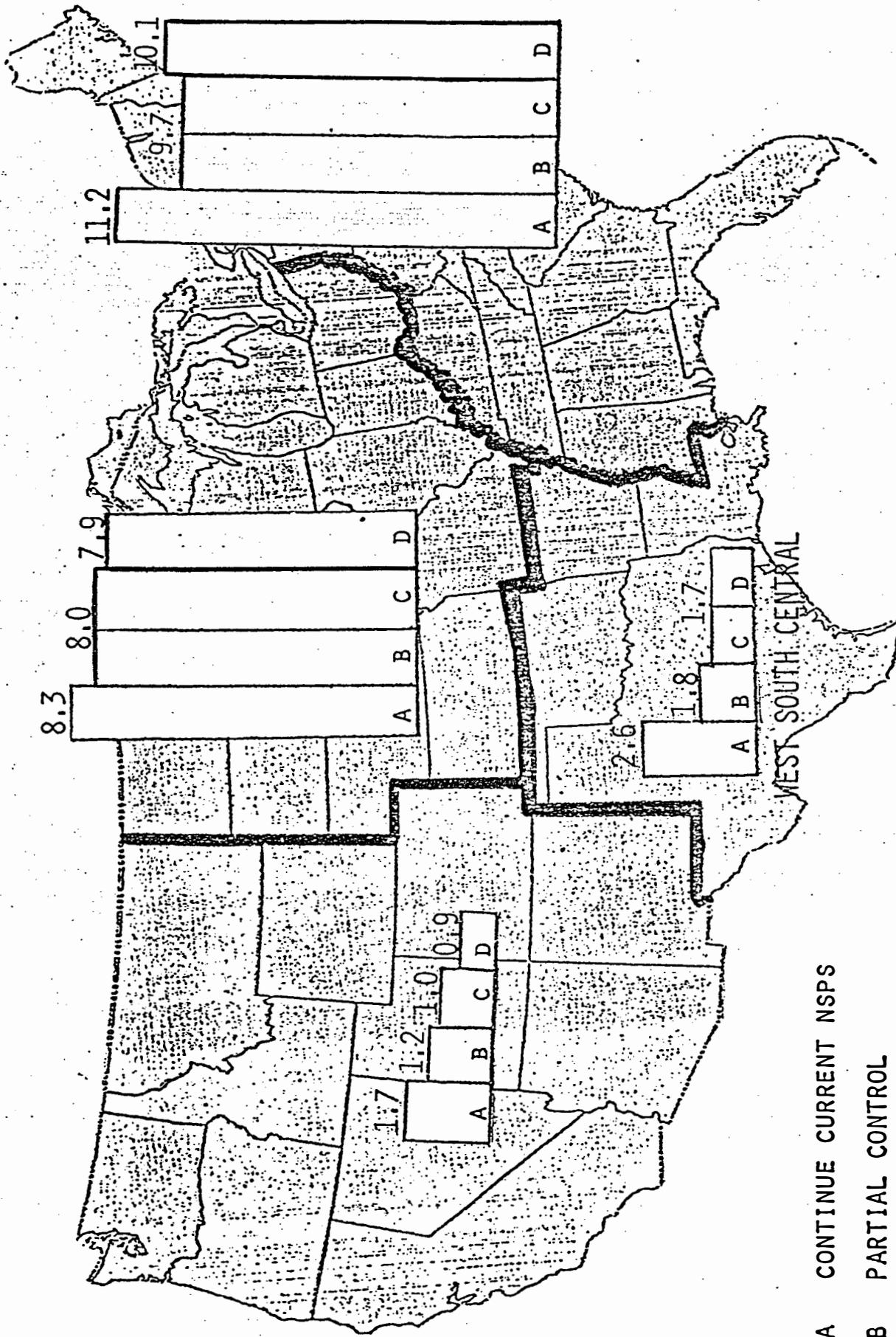
TABLE 3

1995 SO<sub>2</sub> EMISSIONS FROM UTILITY BOILERS, million tons\*

<u>LEVEL OF CONTROL</u>	<u>TOTAL NATIONAL EMISSIONS</u>	<u>NEW PLANT EMISSIONS</u>	<u>TOTAL COAL CAPACITY, GW</u>
1975 ACTUAL	18.6	--	205
CONTINUE CURRENT STANDARDS	23.8	7.0	554
PARTIAL CONTROL	20.7	3.3	537
VARIABLE CONTROL	20.5	3.1	537
FULL CONTROL	20.7	3.1	520

\* BASED ON DRY SO<sub>2</sub> SCRUBBINGTABLE  
3

1995 REGIONAL SO<sub>2</sub> EMISSIONS FROM POWER PLANTS



- A CONTINUE CURRENT NSPs
- B PARTIAL CONTROL
- C VARIABLE CONTROL
- D FULL CONTROL

FIGURE 3

FIGURE 4  
 1995 ANNUALIZED UTILITY REVENUE REQUIREMENTS,  
 1978 DOLLARS

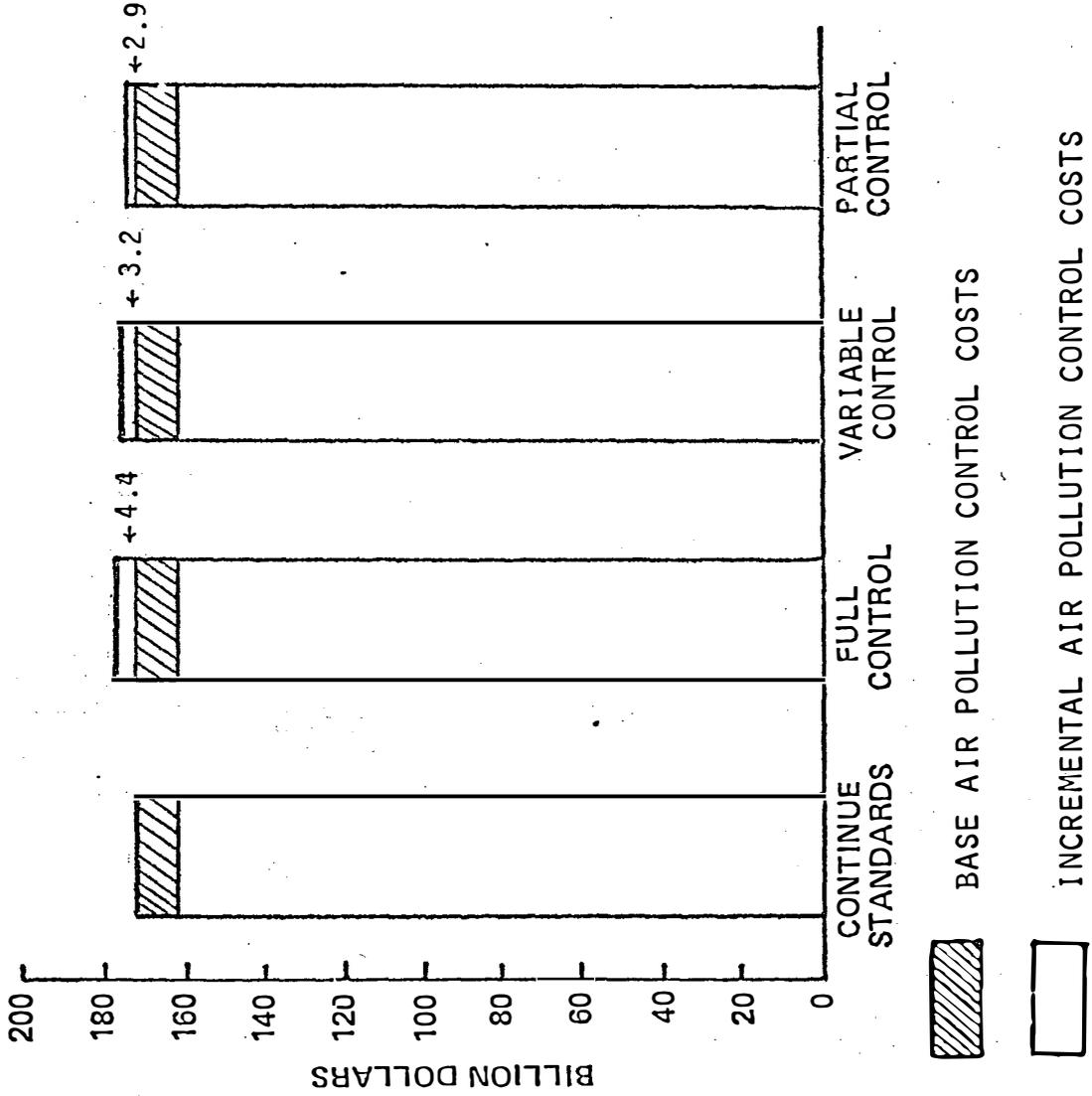


FIGURE  
 4

TABLE 4  
 1995 AVERAGE MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL BILLS\*  
 (1978 DOLLARS)

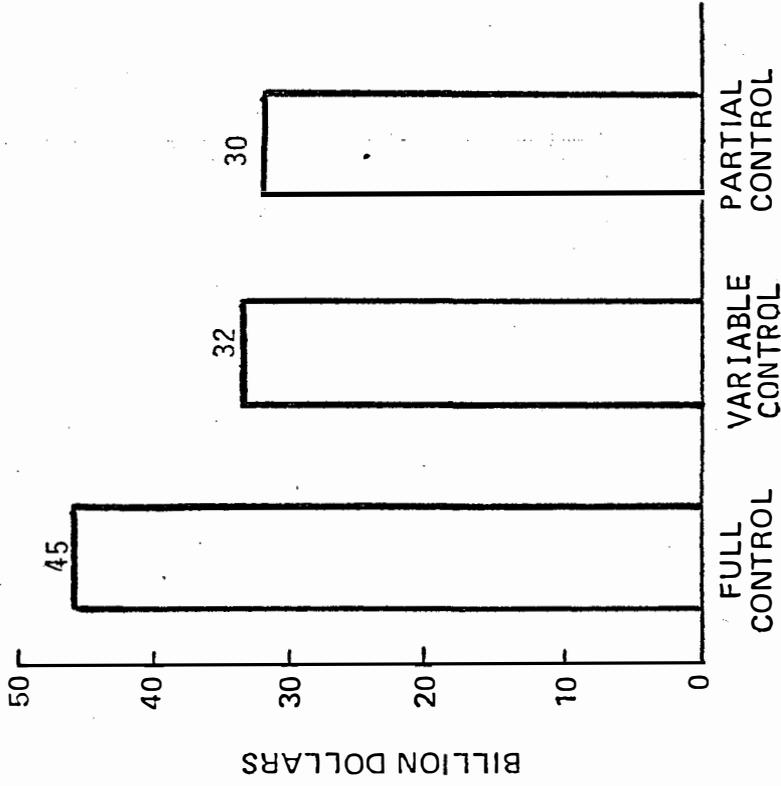
	<u>CURRENT STANDARD</u>	<u>FULL CONTROL</u>	----- INCREMENTAL INCREASE OVER CURRENT STANDARD -----		<u>PARTIAL CONTROL</u>
			<u>VARIABLE CONTROL</u>		
NATIONAL	52.85	1.50	0.95		0.90
EAST	55.25	1.55	0.95		0.95
MIDWEST	51.55	1.50	0.90		0.90
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	62.65	1.75	1.25		1.05
WEST	42.30	1.20	0.90		0.70

\* BASED ON DRY SO<sub>2</sub> SCRUBBING

TABLE  
4

FIGURE 5

NET PRESENT VALUE OF INCREMENTAL ANNUALIZED COSTS, OF 1995 CAPACITY\*  
1978 DOLLARS



\* BASED ON DRY SO<sub>2</sub> SCRUBBING.

TABLE 5  
1995 FUEL IMPACTS

LEVEL OF CONTROL	NATIONAL COAL PRODUCTION, million tons	WESTERN COAL SHIPPED EAST, million tons	OIL CONSUMPTION, million bbl/day
1975 ACTUAL	647	21	3.1*
CONTINUE CURRENT STANDARDS	1767	99	1.4
PARTIAL CONTROL	1744	72	1.6
VARIABLE CONTROL	1750	72	1.6
FULL CONTROL	1761	55	1.8

\* INCLUDES 1.4 MILLION BBL PER DAY OF OIL AND NATURAL GAS  
EQUIVALENT OF 1.7 MILLION BBL PER DAY.

TABLE  
5

TABLE 6  
 MARGINAL COSTS FOR 1995 CAPACITY,  
 1978 DOLLARS

	<u>SO EMISSIONS, MILLION TONS</u>	<u>DOLLARS PER TON OF ADDITIONAL CONTROL</u>
CURRENT STANDARDS	23.8	--
PARTIAL CONTROL	20.7	900
VARIABLE CONTROL	20.5	1500
FULL CONTROL	20.7	N/A

TABLE  
6