



76-258G

BENEFITS TO FORMER  
PRESIDENTS OF THE  
UNITED STATES

SHARON S. GRESSLE  
STEPHANIE SMITH  
Analysts in  
American National Government  
Government Division

December 23, 1976

CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Section</u>	<u>Page</u>
I. PRESIDENTIAL RETIREMENT BENEFITS .....	1
Special Notes on Individuals	
A. Herbert Clark Hoover .....	4
B. Harry S. Truman .....	4
C. Dwight David Eisenhower .....	4
D. Lyndon Baines Johnson .....	5
E. Richard Milhous Nixon .....	5
II. BENEFITS AVAILABLE TO PRESIDENTIAL WIDOWS AND SURVIVING CHILDREN .....	7
Special Notes on Individuals	
A. Edith Bolling Galt Wilson .....	8
B. Anna Eleanor Roosevelt Roosevelt .....	8
C. Elizabeth Virginia (Bess) Wallace Truman .....	9
D. Mary Geneva (Mamie) Doud Eisenhower .....	9
E. Jacqueline Lee (Jackie) Bouvier Kennedy Onassis .....	9
F. Claudia Alta (Lady Bird) Taylor Johnson .....	11
III. LEGISLATIVE HISTORY OF THE FORMER PRESIDENTS ACT AND ITS AMENDMENTS .....	12
IV. U. S. SECRET SERVICE PROTECTION .....	19
V. PRESIDENTIAL TRANSITION .....	23
Special Notes on Individual Transitions	
A. Eisenhower-Kennedy Transition .....	24
B. Johnson-Nixon Transition .....	24
C. Nixon-Ford Transition .....	26
D. Ford-Carter Transition .....	29
VI. LEGISLATIVE HISTORY OF THE PRESIDENTIAL TRANSITION ACT OF 1963 AND ITS AMENDMENTS .....	31
APPENDIX A -- CHRONOLOGY OF PENSIONS UNDER THE FORMER PRESIDENTS ACT ...	35
APPENDIX B -- FORMER PRESIDENTS ACT -- AMOUNTS APPROPRIATED BY PRESIDENT .....	36
APPENDIX C -- FORMER PRESIDENTS ACT -- AMOUNTS APPROPRIATED AND OBLIGATED BY PRESIDENT .....	38
APPENDIX D -- PRESIDENTIAL TRANSITION ACT -- AMOUNTS APPROPRIATED BY TRANSITION .....	40
APPENDIX E -- PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES .....	41

## BENEFITS TO FORMER PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

### I. PRESIDENTIAL RETIREMENT BENEFITS

Prior to 1958, Presidents leaving office were obliged to rely upon their own financial resources for their livelihood. The only Federal pension benefits for which they could be eligible were those incident to service in the Federal career service, in Congress, or the military. Also, if eligible, they could receive social security benefits. Public Law 85-745, approved August 25, 1958, established a standard pension policy for retiring Presidents. Sections of the Act have been amended and the benefits have been substantially increased.

A former President is defined as "an individual who shall have held the office of President of the United States, and whose service in such office shall have been terminated other than by removal pursuant to section 4, article II, of the Constitution" (3 U.S.C. 102, note). The cited section of the Constitution is that which provides for the removal of a President from office subsequent to the impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

Under PL 85-745, as amended, a former President is eligible for the following benefits:

A. Pension: The former President will receive an annual retirement allowance equal in amount to the sum paid to officials at Level I of the Executive Salary Schedule (PL 91-658; January 8, 1971; 84 Stat. 1963). The pension is currently \$66,000 per annum and is equal to the salary rate for heads of executive departments. (See Appendix A).

Public Law 91-658 states that "such allowance shall not be paid for any period during which such former President holds an appropriate or elective office or position in or under the Federal Government or the government of the District of Columbia to which is attached a rate of pay other than a nominal rate."

B. Staff Allowance: A sum of \$96,000 per annum shall be provided for aggregate staff salary (PL 91-231; April 9, 1970; 84 Stat. 198). Any one person may not exceed the annual rate of pay for Level II of the Executive Schedule -- currently \$44,600. The Administrator of General Services shall provide the funding for staff and staff will be chosen by the former President.

C. Office Space: The Administrator of General Services shall furnish suitable office space appropriately furnished and equipped, as determined by the Administrator, at such place within the United States as a former President shall specify.

D. Free Mailing Privileges: A former President may send nonpolitical mail within the United States and its territories and possessions as franked mail (PL 93-191; December 18, 1973; 87 Stat. 742).

E. Protection: Subject to the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, the United States Secret Service is authorized to protect the person of a former President (as well as his wife and minor children) during his lifetime unless such protection is declined (PL 89-186; September 29, 1965; 79 Stat. 791).

F. Health Care: As a general rule, the Federal Government does not provide hospitalization or other health benefits to former Presidents or their families as a part of the pension and benefit packages for former Presidents. According to the Civil Service Commission, a President is eligible to enroll in the group health plans available to Federal employees (see Special Notes under this section for information on individuals).

Under 5 U.S.C. 301, the head of a military department may prescribe regulations for the government of his department and the distribution and performance of its business. Under that authority the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force may designate individuals for care at the medical facilities under their charge. The Army, in Army Regulation 40-3, paragraph 4-57, and the Navy, in BUDMEDINST 6320.31-Section H, paragraph 4, have such regulations. Such designees may receive necessary care and treatment at military medical facilities and are charged the general reimbursement or out-patient rate (as determined by the Office of Management and Budget) unless otherwise directed by the Secretary.

The Office of the Secretary of Defense sent a memorandum, dated May 23, 1968, to the Secretaries of the military departments requesting that they issue a standing designation that all former Presidents, their wives, widows and minor children be eligible for health care in the medical facilities under their charge.

## SPECIAL NOTES ON INDIVIDUAL FORMER PRESIDENTS:

A. Herbert Clark Hoover: Mr. Hoover was still living at the time the Former Presidents Act (PL 85-745) was enacted. From August 1958 until his death (October 20, 1964), Mr. Hoover took advantage of his eligibility for the pension and staffing allowances. (See Appendices B and C for expenditure data.)

B. Harry S. Truman: Mr. Truman left office January 20, 1953. Between that time and August 1958 he received no pension benefits as a former President. See Appendices B and C for information on monies available to Mr. Truman until his death, December 26, 1972.

Former President Truman was covered by Blue Cross-Blue Shield and Medicare. In 1966, according to staff at the Truman Library in Independence, Mo., President Johnson made a trip to Independence to present former President and Mrs. Truman with Medicare cards nos. 1 and 2. Mr. Truman received his medical care at Research Hospital in Kansas City, Mo. and it was there he died.

C. Dwight David Eisenhower: Mr. Eisenhower was eligible for allowances and benefits under the Former Presidents Act from January 20, 1961 until his death on March 28, 1969. He was reinstated as a General of the Army under PL 87-3 (March 22, 1961; 75 Stat. 5). Under that Act he was authorized to receive the pension available to him as a former President and no pay or allowance as General of the Army. However, there was special provision made in the former Presidents' staffing allowance of \$50,000 because of the military assistants assigned to him. That allowance was reduced by

an amount equal to that paid, by the U.S. Army, for military aides assigned to him as General of the Army. (See Appendices B and C for further fiscal details.)

D. Lyndon Baines Johnson: Mr. Johnson was eligible for full benefits as a former President from January 20, 1969 until his death January 22, 1973. He was also the first former President to be eligible to receive funds under the Presidential Transition Act (see Section V -- Presidential Transition, for further details). (Further financial data on pension money received is presented in Appendices B and C.)

Staff at the Johnson Library in Austin, Texas were unable to provide information on Mr. Johnson's health care and insurance coverage. From the New York Times index for the period from January 1969 until his death, it was determined that he received care at Brooke General Army Hospital in San Antonio, Texas (March 3, 1970; NYT 27:3)(January 15, 1971; NYT 12:7) (January 23, 1971; NYT 26:6), at the University of Virginia Hospital in Charlottesville, Virginia hospital on an emergency basis (April 8, 1972; NYT 27:3), at Brooke (April 12, 1971; NYT 1:1), at Brooke (July 25, 1972; NYT 20:1) and once again at Brooke (November 23, 1972; NYT 44:1). He died at his ranch in Texas January 22, 1973.

E. Richard Milhous Nixon: Although Mr. Nixon left office prior to the expiration of his elected term, he remains eligible to receive benefits under the Former Presidents Act. A resignation from office carries with it the proper procedures under which a person can be defined as a former President under 3 U.S.C. 102, note. It has also been determined that he is eligible to receive funds under the Presidential Transition Act. The particulars of that transition are discussed under Section V of this report.

Mr. Nixon resigned from office August 9, 1974. On August 29, 1974 President Gerald R. Ford requested the Congress to appropriate \$850,000 for former President Nixon. The funds were intended to cover Mr. Nixon's transition from office, his pension, and related expenses. \$400,000 was requested for obligations under the Former President's Act. After a good deal of debate in Committees and on the floor of the House and Senate, it was determined that \$100,000 would be appropriate (Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1975; PL 93-554; December 27, 1974; 88 Stat. 1771, at 1782) as funding to cover the Government's responsibilities under the Former President's Act through fiscal 1975. See Section V and Appendix D of this report for a detailed breakdown of these funds in conjunction with the transitional funding.

Shortly after leaving office Mr. Nixon was hospitalized for phlebitis and underwent surgery. He received care in a non-governmental hospital facility in Long Beach, California. According to press secretary Ron Ziegler, Mr. Nixon paid all medical, hospital and surgical costs out of his pocket. Apparently he had not enrolled himself and Mrs. Nixon in one of the Federal employee group health plans while in office. Also, as far as it can be determined, it was Mr. Nixon's own choice not to receive care at any of the nearby military medical facilities. At the time, October 1974, he could have been admitted to Camp Pendleton Naval Hospital, for example. According to the New York Times (October 31, 1974): 31), it was determined that "that military facility does not have the sophisticated testing equipment available at Long Beach Memorial." Staff at the Office of Patient Affairs, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the U.S. Navy responded to an inquiry on that issue that if the Naval Hospital had not had whatever equipment was necessary to suitably treat the former President, the equipment would have been flown in from another facility.



## II. BENEFITS AVAILABLE TO PRESIDENTIAL WIDOWS AND SURVIVING CHILDREN

Prior to the Former Presidents Act of 1958, the widows of Presidents usually did not receive a pension. There were some instances, however, when Congress enacted special legislation to provide a pension to certain Presidential widows. Among those granted pensions in that manner were Mrs. Abraham Lincoln (\$3,000 per annum; 1870; 16 Stat. 653) and Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant (\$5,000 per annum; 1885; 24 Stat. 653). Prior to a general franking privilege for Presidential widows, it was the responsibility of Congress to enact legislation according that privilege in individual cases. For example, Mrs. Woodrow Wilson was granted the use of the frank after the death of former President Wilson in 1924 (43 Stat. 1359).

Currently, the following benefits are available to Presidential widows:

A. Pension: A monetary allowance, at a rate of \$20,000 per annum is payable monthly to the widow of a former President. (Note: for the purposes of this report, due to the definition of former President in the Act, it is necessary to refer to a person having died in office, as well as those having served out their terms or having resigned, as being former Presidents.) She must waive the right to any other annuity or pension to which she is entitled under any other Act of Congress. The allowance

(1) commences on the day after the former President dies; and

(2) terminates on the last day of the month before she dies or remarries.

If she remarries after reaching 60 years of age, the allowance is continued. The pension is not payable for any period during which she holds an appointive or elective office or position in or under the

Federal Government or the government of the District of Columbia if she is paid other than at a nominal rate. (PL 91-658; January 8, 1971; 84 Stat. 1963.)

B. Free Mailing Privileges: The surviving spouse of a former President may send nonpolitical mail within the United States and its territories and possessions as franked mail. (PL 93-191; December 18, 1973; 87 Stat. 737, at 742.)

C. Protection: Under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, the United States Secret Service is authorized to protect the person of a widow of a former President, until her death or remarriage, and minor children of a former President until they reach the age of sixteen, unless such protection is declined. (PL 90-608; October 21, 1968; 82 Stat. 1198.)

#### SPECIAL NOTES ON INDIVIDUAL PRESIDENTIAL WIDOWS AND FAMILIES

A. Edith Bolling Galt Wilson: As noted in the introduction to this section, Mrs. Wilson was granted the use of the postal frank through a special act of Congress in 1924. From February 3, 1924, the date on which Mr. Wilson died, until the passage of the Former President's Act in 1958, Mrs. Wilson was not receiving a pension. From August 1958 until her death, December 28, 1961, she received the \$10,000 per annum allowance as the widow of a former President. (Detailed fiscal data is presented in Appendices B and C.)

B. Anna Eleanor Roosevelt Roosevelt: President Roosevelt died in office April 12, 1945. From that time until August 1958, Mrs. Roosevelt received no pension from the Federal Government. She was active as a delegate to the United Nations from 1945 until 1952. From August 1958 until her death, November 7, 1962, she did receive the annual \$10,000 allowance.

C. Elizabeth Virginia (Bess) Wallace Truman: At the time, January 20, 1953, Harry S. Truman left the Presidency there were no pension benefits available to former Presidents. However, when Mr. Truman died (December 26, 1972), Mrs. Truman became eligible for the \$20,000 annual pension.

The U.S. Postal Service granted Mrs. Truman the use of the franking privilege pending passage of PL 93-191 which provides the privilege to the surviving spouse of each former President.

D. Mary Geneva (Mamie) Doud Eisenhower: Upon the death of former President Dwight D. Eisenhower (March 28, 1969), Mrs. Eisenhower became eligible for the widow's pension. There has been some question as to whether she receives a pension as the widow of a former President or as the widow of a General of the Army. In Appendices B and C the fiscal data on Federal monies received by Mrs. Eisenhower indicate that she has been receiving the Presidential widow's pension.

Prior to the enactment of PL 93-191 (87 Stat. 737, at 742), which provides the franking privilege to all widows of former Presidents, Mrs. Eisenhower was authorized to use the frank under PL 91-10 (April 25, 1969; 83 Stat. 7).

E. Jacqueline Lee (Jackie) Bouvier Kennedy Onassis: After the death of John F. Kennedy, on November 22, 1963, Mrs. Kennedy was eligible to receive the pension available to the widow of a former President. Due to the unusual circumstances surrounding the death of the President, Congress enacted special legislation intended to assist Mrs. Kennedy in responding to the tremendous volume of mail received daily and in sorting the papers of Mr. Kennedy.

Public Law 88-195 (December 11, 1963; 77 Stat. 348) provided that:

1. Mrs. Kennedy would have lifetime franking privileges for mail sent within the United States, its possessions, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico;
2. The Administrator of General Services would, for a period of twelve months, furnish, supply and equip suitable office space at such place within the United States specified by Mrs. Kennedy;
3. For the same period, the Administrator of General Services would provide office staff, chosen by Mrs. Kennedy (The aggregate compensation was not to exceed \$50,000 per annum with no person receiving compensation at a rate exceeding the maximum rate of compensation payable to any individual employed in the office of a Senator);
4. The Secretary of the Treasury, through the United States Secret Service, was authorized to protect the person of Mrs. Kennedy and her minor children for such period of time, not in excess of two years, immediately following enactment of that Act, as she might request. (NOTE: PL 89-186, approved September 15, 1965 (79 Stat. 791) provided that protection for a period of four years after the death of a former President; PL 90-145, approved November 17, 1967 (81 Stat. 466) extended the protection to March 1, 1969; and PL 90-608, approved October 21, 1968 (82 Stat. 1198) changed the protective provisions to those cited above under "C. Protection".); and
5. An appropriation be made of \$64,000 for the staff assistance and for a sum not to exceed \$15,000 toward the expenses incident to the death and burial of former President Kennedy, including undertakers' charges and the expenses of transportation.

At the time of the enactment of PL 88-195, it was noted that within a period of less than two weeks following the assassination of President Kennedy, Mrs. Kennedy received 293,000 letters and 26,000 telegrams. Until September 1964, the office staff assigned to Mrs. Kennedy was housed in the Executive Office Building in Washington, D.C. At that time the office and staff were moved to a four-room office suite on Park Avenue in New York City. PL 88-195 provided a \$50,000 staffing fund for a twelve-month period ending December 11, 1964. PL 88-507 (August 30, 1964; 78 Stat. 640, at 653) appropriated a further \$25,000 for the six-month period ending June 30, 1965, placing the staffing allowance on a fiscal year basis. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, \$50,000 was appropriated under PL 89-128 (August 16, 1965; 79 Stat. 520).

A reduced sum of \$30,000 was appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967 (PL 89-555; September 6, 1966; 80 Stat. 663). The reduction was made at the request of Mrs. Kennedy. She informed Congress that the mail had declined per day from 300 or more letters to approximately 100. In January 1967, Mrs. Kennedy requested that her office staffing allowance be terminated in that she no longer needed Federal funds for her correspondence and official business. Therefore, no further appropriations were made for that purpose.

Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy married Aristotle Socrates Onassis on October 20, 1968. As of October 1, 1968, she requested that her annual pension be terminated. Under the provisions of PL 85-745, the Former President's Act, she would have been allowed to retain the pension. (Subsequent amendments to that Act provide that the pension will be withdrawn upon remarriage.) On October 21, 1968, PL 90-608 was enacted which, among other things, provided that the widow of a former President would no longer receive Secret Service protection after her remarriage. Therefore Mrs. Onassis is no longer protected by Federal agents. Caroline Kennedy has received no Federal protection since her sixteenth birthday, November 27, 1973. John F. Kennedy, Jr. was eligible for the protection until November 25, 1976, his sixteenth birthday.

As of this writing, the only Federal benefit available to Mrs. Onassis is the franking privilege.

F. Claudia Alta (Lady Bird) Taylor Johnson: From the death of former President Lyndon B. Johnson, January 22, 1973, until the present, Mrs. Johnson has been eligible for and has been receiving the full benefits available to the widow of a Former President.

The U.S. Postal Service granted Mrs. Johnson the use of the franking privilege pending passage of PL 93-191 which provides the privilege to the surviving spouse of each former President.

III. LEGISLATIVE HISTORY OF THE FORMER PRESIDENTS ACT AND ITS AMENDMENTS

A. Public Law 85-745 [S. 607]; 72 Stat. 838, approved August 25, 1958

Senate Report (Post Office and Civil Service) No. 47, February 1, 1957  
 House Report (Post Office and Civil Service) No. 2200, July 17, 1958  
 Conference Report (Committee on Conference) H. Rept. No. 2657, August 18, 1958

Congressional Record, vol. 103 (1957):

Debated and passed the Senate, February 4, 1957

Congressional Record, vol. 104 (1958):

Debated and passed the House, July 30, 1958

Conference report agreed to in Senate, August 16, 1958

Conference report agreed to in House, August 21, 1958

FORMER PRESIDENTS -- RETIREMENT, CLERICAL ASSISTANTS, AND FREE MAILING PRIVILEGES

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That:

(a) Each former President of the United States shall be entitled, as long as he shall live, to receive a monetary allowance at the rate of \$25,000 per annum, payable monthly by the Secretary of the Treasury.

(b) The Administrator of General Services shall, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws, provide for each former President an office staff. Persons employed under this subsection shall be selected by the former President and shall be responsible only to him for the performance of their duties. Each former President shall fix basic rates of compensation payable to any such person shall not exceed the maximum aggregate rate of compensation payable to any individual employed in the office of a Senator. Each individual appointed under this subsection to a position on the office staff of a former President shall be held and considered to be an employee of the Government of the United States for the purposes of the Civil Service Retirement Act, the Federal Employees Compensation Act, and the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954.

(c) The Administrator of General Services shall furnish for each former President suitable office space appropriately furnished and equipped, as determined by the Administrator, at such place within the United States as the former President shall specify.

(d) Each former President shall be entitled to conveyance within the United States and its Territories and possessions free of postage of all mail matter sent by him under his written autograph signature. The postal revenues shall be reimbursed each fiscal year out of the general fund of the Treasury in an amount equivalent to the postage which would otherwise be payable on such mail matter.

(e) The widow of any former President of the United States shall be entitled to receive a pension at the rate of \$10,000 per annum, payable monthly by the Secretary of the Treasury, if such widow shall waive the right to any annuity or pension under any other Act of Congress.

(f) As used in this section, the term "former President" means an individual who shall have held the office of President of the United States, and whose service in such office shall have been terminated other than by removal pursuant to section 4, article II, of the Constitution.

B. Public Law 86-682 [H.R. 2339]; 74 Stat. 578, at 663 and 730; approved September 2, 1960

House Report (Judiciary) No. 36, February 17, 1959  
 Senate Report (Judiciary) No. 1763, June 28, 1960  
Congressional Record, vol. 105 (1959):  
 Amended and passed the House, March 2, 1959  
Congressional Record, vol. 106 (1960):  
 Amended and passed the Senate, July 2, 1960  
 House concurred in Senate amendments, August 24, 1960

AN ACT TO REVISE, CODIFY, AND ENACT INTO LAW, TITLE 39 OF THE UNITED STATES CODE, ENTITLED "THE POSTAL SERVICE."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That:

The general and permanent laws relating to the Post Office Department and the postal service are revised, codified and enacted as Title 39, United States Code -- "The Postal Service" and may be cited as "39 U.S. Code, §     ", as follows:...

§4165. Mailing privilege of former Presidents

A former President may send all his mail within the United States and its Territories and possessions as franked mail...

§4167. Reimbursement for franked mailings...

(b) The postage on mail matter sent through the mails under the franking privilege by former Presidents shall be paid by reimbursement of the postal revenues each fiscal year out of general funds of the Treasury in an amount equivalent to the postage which would otherwise be payable on the mail matter.

Section 12. [Technical language repealing PL 85-745(d).]

C. Public Law 88-426 [H.R. 11049]; 78 Stat. 400, at 412; approved August 14, 1964

Senate Report (Post Office and Civil Service) No. 1121, June 26, 1964  
 House Report (Post Office and Civil Service) No. 1388, May 11, 1964  
 Conference Report (Committee on Conference) H. Rept. No. 1647, August 3, 1964  
Congressional Record, vol. 110 (1964):  
 Passed the House, June 11, 1964  
 Passed the Senate, July 2, 1964  
 House agreed to Conference report, August 4, 1964  
 Senate agreed to Conference report, August 4, 1964

## GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES SALARY REFORM ACT OF 1964

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That:...

Sec. 124. Subsection (b) of the first section of the Act entitled "An Act to provide retirement, clerical assistants, and free mailing privileges to former Presidents of the United States, and for other purposes," approved August 25, 1958 (72 Stat. 838; 3 U.S.C. note fol. 102), is amended by striking out "\$50,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$65,000".

D. Public Law 89-554 [H.R. 10104]; 80 Stat. 378, at 532, 565, 592 and 660; approved September 6, 1966

House Report (Post Office and Civil Service) No. 901, August 31, 1965  
Senate Report (Post Office and Civil Service) No. 1380, July 1, 1966  
Congressional Record, vol. 111 (1965):  
Debated and passed the House, September 7, 1965  
Congressional Record, vol. 112 (1966):  
Debated and passed the Senate, July 25, 1966  
House agreed to Senate amendments, August 11, 1966

AN ACT TO ENACT TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, "GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION AND EMPLOYEES", CODIFYING THE GENERAL AND PERMANENT LAWS RELATING TO THE ORGANIZATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND TO ITS CIVILIAN OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the law relating to the organization of the Government of the United States and to its civilian officers and employees, generally, are revised, condified, and enacted as title 5 of the United States Code, entitled "Government Organization and Employees", and may be cited as "5 U.S.C., §       ", as follows:...

## Subpart G -- Insurance and Annuities

## CHAPTER 81 -- COMPENSATION FOR WORK INJURIES...

## §8101. Definitions

For the purposes of this subchapter --

(1) "employee" means --...

(E) an individual appointed to a position on the office staff of a former President under section 1(b) of the Act of August 25, 1958 (72 Stat. 838);...

## CHAPTER 83 -- RETIREMENT

## SUBCHAPTER III -- CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT

## §8331. Definitions

For the purposes of this subchapter --

(1) "employee" means --...

(I) an individual appointed to a position on the office staff of a former President under section 1(b) of the Act of August 25, 1958 (72 Stat. 838);...



## CHAPTER 87 -- LIFE INSURANCE

## §8701. Definition

(a) For the purpose of this chapter, "employee" means --...

(9) an individual appointed to a position on the office staff of a former President under section 1(b) of the Act of August 25, 1958 (72 Stat. 838);...

Sec. 8. [Technical language repealing the last sentence of section 1(b) of PL 85-745. That sentence was replaced with the foregoing language in title 5.]

E. Public Law 90-206 [H.R. 7977]; 81 Stat. 613, at 642; approved December 16, 1967

House Report (Post Office and Civil Service) No. 722, September 28, 1967  
Senate Report (Post Office and Civil Service) No. 801, November 21, 1967  
Conference Report (Committee on Conference) H. Rept. No. 1013, December 7, 1967

Congressional Record, vol. 113 (1967):

Passed the House, October 11, 1967

Passed the Senate, November 29, 1967

House agreed to Conference report, December 11, 1967

Senate agreed to Conference report, December 12, 1967

AN ACT TO ADJUST CERTAIN POSTAGE RATES, TO ADJUST THE RATES OF BASIC COMPENSATION FOR CERTAIN OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES IN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, AND TO REGULATE THE MAILING OF PANDERING ADVERTISEMENTS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Postal Revenue and Federal Salary Act of 1967"...

## TITLE II -- FEDERAL SALARY INCREASES..

## Sec. 224...

(c) Section 1(b) of the Act of August 25, 1958 (72 Stat. 838); 3 U.S.C. 102, note), as amended, is amended by striking out "\$65,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$80,000", and by striking out the fourth sentence therein and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "The annual rate of compensation payable to any such person shall not exceed the highest annual rate of basic pay now or hereafter provided by law for positions at level II of the Executive Schedule under section 5313 of title 5, United States Code". [The \$80,000 is for staff allowance.]

[NOTE: Effective October 1, 1975 that rate is \$44,600 per annum under PL 94-82 (August 9, 1975; 89 Stat. 419). According to the staff of the General Services Administration Budget Office the pay rate ceiling was not increased October 1, 1976 due to the restriction on use of appropriated funds under PL 94-440 (October 1, 1976; 90 Stat. 1439, at 1446).]

F. Public Law 91-231 [S. 3690]; 84 Stat. 195, at 198; approved April 15, 1970

Senate Report (Post Office and Civil Service) No. 91-763, April 7, 1970  
 House Report (Post Office and Civil Service) No. 91-992 (to accompany  
 H.R. 16844), April 9, 1970  
Congressional Record, vol. 116 (1970):  
 Debated and passed the Senate, April 8, 1970  
 Debated and passed the House, amended, in lieu of H.R. 16844, April 9, 1970  
 Senate concurred in House amendment with amendments, April 9, 1970  
 Debated in House, April 13, 1970  
 House concurred in Senate amendments, April 14, 1970

AN ACT TO INCREASE THE PAY OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Federal Employees Salary Act of 1970"...

Sec. 7. The third sentence of subsection (b) of the first section of the Act of August 25, 1958, as amended (3 U.S.C. 102, note), is amended by striking out "\$80,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$96,000". [The \$96,000 is for staff allowance.]

G. Public Law 91-658 [S. 437]; 84 Stat. 1961, at 1963; approved January 8, 1971

Senate Report (Post Office and Civil Service) No. 91-1092, August 12, 1970  
 House Report (Post Office and Civil Service) No. 91-1469, September 24, 1970  
Congressional Record, vol. 116 (1970):  
 Passed the Senate September 10, 1970  
 Passed the House, amended, December 7, 1970  
 Senate concurred in House amendments, December 29, 1970

AN ACT TO AMEND CHAPTER 83 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, RELATING TO SURVIVOR ANNUITIES UNDER THE CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT PROGRAM, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That...

Sec. 6. The Act of August 25, 1958 (72 Stat. 838; 3 U.S.C. 102, note), is amended as follows:

(1) Subsection (a) is amended to read as follows:

"(a) Each former President shall be entitled for the remainder of his life to receive from the United States a monetary allowance at a rate per annum, payable monthly by the Secretary of the Treasury, which is equal to the annual rate of basic pay, as in effect from time to time, of the head of an executive department, as defined in section 101 of title 5, United States Code. However, such allowance shall not be paid for any period during which such former President holds an appointive or elective office or position in or under the Federal Government or the government of the District of Columbia to which is attached a rate of pay other than a nominal rate.";

(2) Subsection (e) is amended to read as follows:

"(e) The widow of each former President shall be entitled to receive from the United States a monetary allowance at a rate of \$20,000 per annum, payable monthly by the Secretary of the Treasury, if such widow shall waive the right to each other annuity or pension of which she is entitled under any other Act of Congress. The monetary allowance of such widow --

"(1) commences on the day after the former President dies;

"(2) terminates on the last day of the month before such widow --

"(A) dies; or

"(B) remarries before becoming 60 years of age; and

"(3) is not payable for any period during which such widow holds an appointive or elective office or position in or under the Federal Government or the government of the District of Columbia to which is attached a rate of pay other than a nominal rate."; and

(3) Subsection (f) is amended to read as follows:

"(f) As used in this section, the term 'former President' means a person --

"(1) who shall have held the office of President of the United States of America;

"(2) whose service in such office shall have terminated other than by removal pursuant to section 4 of article II of the Constitution of the United States of America; and

"(3) who does not then currently hold such office.".

H. Public Law 93-191 [H.R. 3180]; 87 Stat. 737, at 742; approved December 18, 1973

House Report (Post Office and Civil Service) No. 93-88, March 21, 1973  
Senate Report (Post Office and Civil Service) No. 93-461, October 10, 1973

Conference Report (Committee on Conference) H. Rept. No. 93-712, December 11, 1973

Congressional Record, vol. 119 (1973):

Considered and passed the House, April 11, 1973

Considered and passed the Senate, amended, October 11, 1973

Senate agreed to Conference report, December 11, 1973

House agreed to Conference report, December 17, 1973

AN ACT TO AMEND TITLE 39, UNITED STATES CODE, TO CLARIFY THE PROPER USE OF THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE BY MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That ...

Sec. 4. (a) Section 3214 of title 39, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"§3214. Mailing privilege of former President; surviving spouse of former President.

"A former President and the surviving spouse of a former President may send non-political mail within the United States and its territories and possessions as franked mail. Such mail of a former President and of the surviving spouse of a former President marked 'Postage and Fees Paid' in the manner prescribed by the Postal Service shall be accepted by the Postal Service for transmission in the international mails."

(b) The table of sections of chapter 32 of title 39, United States Code, is amended by striking out --

"3214. Mailing privilege of former Presidents."

and inserting in lieu thereof --

"3214. Mailing privilege of former President; surviving spouse of former President."....

Sec. 7. Section 3216 of title 39, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"§3216. Reimbursement for franked mailings...

"(b) Postage on, and fees and charges in connection with, mail matter sent through the mails under section 3214 of this title shall be paid each fiscal year, out of any appropriation made for that purpose, to the Postal Service as postal revenue in an amount equivalent to the postage, fees, and charges which would otherwise be payable on, or in connection with, such mail matter."

## IV. U.S. SECRET SERVICE PROTECTION

In 1962, Congress enacted legislation (PL 89-829; October 15, 1962; 76 Stat. 956) which directed the U.S. Secret Service to provide protection to the person of a former President, at his request, for a reasonable period after he left office. That law has since been amended several times and the Secret Service is now directed, under 18 U.S.C. 3056, to provide protection "to the person of a former President and his wife during his lifetime, the person of a widow of a former President until her death or remarriage, and minor children of a former President until they reach sixteen years of age, unless such protection is declined..." (PL 99-608; October 21, 1968; 82 Stat. 1198).

According to the Public Affairs Office at the Secret Service persons in those categories who are now receiving Secret Service protection are:

Richard M. and Pat Nixon  
Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson  
Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower  
Mrs. Harry S. Truman

Secret Service protection for John F. Kennedy, Jr. terminated as of November 25, 1976, his sixteenth birthday.

The Secret Service does not, as a rule, release specific cost data of protective activities. They have stated in the past that knowledge of the cost for any individual activity could jeopardize that activity's effectiveness. The costs for the protective activities are generally housed in the budget items for Secret Service which are cited as direct programs: (1) suppressing counterfeiting and investigating check and bond forgeries, (2) protection of White House, Executive Office Building and grounds, and Foreign Diplomatic Missions, and (4) Executive direction. The fiscal year 1975 appropriation

for the Secret Service (direct program) was \$80,113,000. The appropriation for fiscal year 1976 was \$107,950,000. Under PL 94-363, \$112,650,000 was appropriated for the Secret Service during Fiscal 1977. The budget requests and appropriations presented in the U.S. Budget Appendix, Fiscal 1977 for the U.S. Secret Service programs appears as follows (p. 621):

	<u>Programs (in thousands of dollars)</u>			
	<u>1975 actual</u>	<u>1976 estimate</u>	<u>Fiscal Transi- tional Quarter estimate</u>	<u>1977 estimate</u>
1. Suppressing counter- feiting and investigating check and bond forgeries	\$65,628	\$ 92,297	\$27,559	\$ 93,080
2. Protection of White House, Executive Office Building and grounds, and foreign diplomatic missions	13,339	14,405	3,773	13,901
3. Safeguarding Government securities and protection of Treasury buildings	974	1,067	281	1,801
4. Payments to State and local Governments for protection of foreign diplomatic missions under extraordinary circumstances	---	---	---	2,000
5. Executive direction	<u>172</u>	<u>181</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>188</u>
Total direct program	\$80,113	\$107,950	\$31,660	\$110,250

Shortly after Lyndon Johnson left office there was a report that the number of Secret Service personnel assigned to protect him was twenty-six ("26 Secret Servicemen Protecting Johnson," Washington Post, February 1, 1969). The Public Affairs Office at the Secret Service affirmed that this was generally true, varying with the activity in which the former President was involved.

When a person under Secret Service protection is traveling, the Secret Service detail is larger than when he is somewhere in residence. It was reported in February 1975 that there were thirty Secret Service agents assigned to Richard Nixon ("Nixon Losing Transitional Staff; Lonely, Ill, He Looks to New Role," New York Times, February 9, 1975: 1 and 36).

The text of 18 U.S.C. 3056 as it relates to the protection of former Presidents and families reads:

18 U.S.C. 3056. Secret Service powers.

(a) Subject to the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, the United States Secret Service, Treasury Department, is authorized to protect the person of the President of the United States, the members of his immediate family, the President-elect, the Vice President or other officer next in order of succession to the office of the President, and the Vice President-elect; protect the person of a former President and his wife during his lifetime, the person of a widow of a former President until her death or remarriage, and minor children of a former President until they reach sixteen years of age, unless such protection is declined;....

The following items summarize the changes made in the Secret Service mandate for the protection of former Presidents since 1962. Those statutes which relate only to Mrs. John F. Kennedy and her children are included under the "Special Notes" summaries in section II of this report.

1962 -- (PL 87-829; October 15, 1962; 76 Stat. 956) Authorized the protection of the Vice President, without requiring his request therefor, and any officer next in the order of succession to the office of President, the Vice President-elect, and of a former President, at his request, for a reasonable period after he leaves office.

1965 -- (PL 89-186; September 15, 1965; 79 Stat. 791) Substituted the provision for the protection of the person of a former President and his wife during his lifetime and the person of a widow

and minor children of a former President for a period of four years after he leaves or dies in office, unless the protection is declined, for the provision calling for the protection of a former President, at his request, for a reasonable period after he leaves office.

1968 -- (PL 90-608; October 21, 1968; 82 Stat. 1190, at 1198) Substituted the death or remarriage of a former President's widow and the attainment by his minor children of age 16 for the passage of a period of four years after he leaves or dies in office as being the events which terminate Secret Service authority for protection of the widow and minor children of a former President.



## V. PRESIDENTIAL TRANSITION

It is only relatively recently that the problems involved in the transition from one President and his administration to another have received much formal or corrective attention.

Until well into the 20th century, the President-elect spent his time until the inauguration choosing his Cabinet and making other plans, but largely was removed from current events in Washington. The incumbent President and the rest of his administration became "lame-duck" and found it difficult to make or carry out substantive decisions. After the inauguration, the new President and his Cabinet found themselves with a lack of authoritative information concerning pending functional policy questions.

The Congress significantly reorganized the high level of staff and planning support needed for transitions in 1963 with its enactment of the Presidential Transition Act (3 U.S.C. 102 note, amended; 78 Stat. 153). This Act authorizes appropriation of funds and other assistance for the President-elect and Vice President-elect (and the outgoing President and Vice President) in the transition from one administration to another.

Section 3 of the Act authorizes the Administrator of the General Services Administration to:

provide, upon request, to each President-elect and each Vice-President-elect, for use in connection with his preparations for the assumption of official duties as President or Vice President necessary services and facilities....

Section 4 also authorizes the Administrator of GSA to:

provide; upon request, to each former President and each former Vice President, for use in connection with winding up the affairs of his Office, necessary services and facilities of the same general character as authorized by this Act to be provided to Presidents-elect and Vice Presidents-elect.

Eisenhower-Kennedy Transition

Although the transition from President Dwight D. Eisenhower to President John F. Kennedy did not benefit from the 1963 Act, it was planned and staffed. President-elect Kennedy recognized the necessity of communication with the administration still in office. In 1960, he designated the prominent attorney and former White House aide Clark Clifford as his transition representative. The same year, the Brookings Institution conducted a study for both Presidential candidates Nixon and Kennedy on the problems of transition. President Kennedy made use of the papers prepared by Brookings and his personal staff, and in 1962 he supported the legislation to provide for the authorization of funds to assist the President-elect and the outgoing President during the transition period.

Johnson-Nixon Transition

Under President Lyndon B. Johnson's initiative, the transition period of 1968-69 was the smoothest and most cooperative of any previous transfer of presidential power. Well before the election, President Johnson invited the candidates, Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, former Vice President Richard M. Nixon, and Governor George Wallace, to the White House for personal consultations and policy briefings. Charles S. Murphy was appointed by President Johnson to serve as transition representative between the White House and the candidates. After the 1968 election, President-elect Nixon conferred with the President and several Cabinet members.

President Johnson was the first former President to receive benefits under the Presidential Transition Act of 1963 (See Appendix D). The Act authorized the appropriation of \$900,000 to cover transition expenses (see PL 90-550, Oct. 4, 1968, Independent Offices and Department of Housing and

Urban Development Appropriation Act, 1969) until June 30, 1970. The Administrator of General Services decided that the \$900,000 should be divided equally between the incoming and outgoing administrations: \$375,000 was allocated to both President Johnson and President-elect Nixon; and \$75,000 was allocated to both Vice President Humphrey and Vice President-elect Spiro T. Agnew. President Johnson was unable to complete his transition within the 6 month allotted time, and the Congress granted a request to extend his appropriation from 6 to 18 months.

While still a Presidential candidate, Mr. Nixon appointed Franklin B. Lincoln, Jr., a member of his law firm and former Defense Department official, to be his personal representative on transition matters. Shortly after the 1968 election, President-elect Nixon met with his staff to plan the organization of the incoming administration. Paul McCracken was selected to be the chairman of 21 task forces studying various subjects, i.e. tax legislation and urban affairs. The final task force reports were delivered to President-elect Nixon before his inauguration.

In order to keep the surviving former Presidents in touch with their successors in the White House, President Richard Nixon created on February 14, 1969, the position of Special Assistant to the President for Liaison with Former Presidents (Executive Order 11456):

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States, it is hereby ordered as follows:

SECTION 1. There shall be in the White House Office a Special Assistant to the President for Liaison with Former Presidents (referred to hereinafter as the Special Assistant).

SEC. 2. (a) On behalf of the President, the Special Assistant shall maintain channels of communication between the President and each former living President of the United States, to the end that (1) each such former President shall be kept abreast of such developments as the President may desire; and (2) the President may avail himself of the counsel and

advice of any or all of such former Presidents with respect to major matters, particularly of a national security nature, currently, confronting the President.

(b) The Special Assistant shall also --

(1) Keep each former President currently informed of the major aspects of such principal international and domestic problems as the President directs;

(2) Arrange to secure from such former Presidents, or any of them, and convey to the President, their views on such issues as the President may designate; and

(3) Arrange to secure and convey to the President such views as any of the former Presidents may wish to communicate to the President on any issue of current interest or concern....

President Nixon appointed Gen. Robert L. Schulz to serve as Special Assistant.

#### Nixon-Ford Transition

The unprecedented series of events culminating in President Nixon's resignation from office complicated the process of transition from the Nixon administration to the administration of President Gerald R. Ford.

Briefly, Vice President Spiro T. Agnew pleaded "no contest" to charges of income tax fraud and resigned his office on October 12, 1973. House Minority Leader Gerald Ford was nominated by President Nixon to become the new Vice President, and on December 6, 1973, Mr. Ford was sworn in. President Nixon resigned his office on August 9, 1974, and Gerald Ford was sworn in as President of the United States.

Following the vice presidential resignation, questions arose as to the legality of services and facilities being provided by the Government for former Vice President Agnew. The General Accounting Office notified the Secretary of the Treasury by letter on February 15, 1974, that no legal authority existed for Secret Service protection of former Vice President Agnew, and that future payments made for that purpose would be disallowed. The protective services which were being provided for Mr. Agnew were discontinued as of February 17,

1974. The General Services Administration did not rely on the Transition Act in providing the staff services and facilities to Mr. Agnew, but an appropriation for operating expenses of the Public Buildings Service of GSA. In a March 13, 1974 letter to Representative John E. Moss, Comptroller General Elmer B. Staats stated that salaries of the former Vice President's staff were being paid under the authority of the appropriation for "Special Assistance to the President," found in the Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Appropriation Act, 1974 (PL 93-143, Oct. 30, 1973):

...in view of the lack of any clear legislative history that the funds under the appropriation in question can only be used to defray expenses when a person is holding office as Vice President and especially the President's discretion in the matter, we are unable to conclude that such funds are not legally available to enable a former Vice President, who resigned during his term of office, to perform a task which the President deems to be of assistance to him and for which the appropriation would have been available while the former Vice President held office.... The Counsel to the President advises us that "it is expected" that the staff services and facilities being provided for Mr. Agnew will not be continued beyond the first part of April 1974.

Comptroller General Staats also expressed the opinion that the GSA expenditures for former Vice President Agnew were legally proper.

There was much controversy as to whether former President Nixon was eligible for funds under the Presidential Transition Act and the Former President's Act, since by his resignation he had left office before his full term had ended. The General Services Administration requested an opinion by the Department of Justice on August 13, 1974. Acting Assistant Attorney General Mary C. Lawton responded by letter on August 15, 1974, that Mr. Nixon qualified for benefits under both Acts:

The Former President's Act provides certain benefits to "former Presidents." A former President is defined in Section (f) as a person who has been President, is not currently President, and who was not removed from office pursuant to impeachment and conviction in the Senate. The statutory language is unambiguous and Mr. Nixon clearly meets the statutory definition of a former President.

Section 4 of the Presidential Transition Act authorized the Administrator to provide certain benefits to each "former President".... The Presidential Transition Act was enacted subsequently to and with full knowledge of the Former President's Act definition of a former President.... The fact that Mr. Nixon's departure occurred before the end of the four year term to which he has been elected does not alter his similar need to wind up his affairs and make determinations regarding the various papers and effects accumulated during his term of office.

Vice President Ford did not receive funds under the Presidential Transition Act as a former Vice President since he left that office to succeed to the Presidency.

Under normal circumstances, the Presidential transition funds are available for 6 months immediately following the retirement of the President from the White House. The Former Presidents Act, as interpreted by the General Accounting Office, goes into effect at the end of the 6 month transition period and continues throughout the lifetime of the President. Because of Mr. Nixon's sudden departure from office, the Congress had not appropriated the funds necessary to carry out the Transition Act provisions. Since transition expenditures were incurred immediately after President Nixon resigned, provision was made through other sources by GSA to cover necessary expenses until supplemental appropriations legislation had been acted on by the Congress. (see Appendix D).

Transition plans were initiated by Vice President Ford's close friend and former law partner Philip W. Buchen, who concluded in early May 1974 that events would force an untimely end to the 37th Presidency and a hurried beginning of the 38th. Unknown to Vice President Ford, Buchen conducted several meetings to discuss details for the change of Government in the event President Nixon resigned. Clay T. Whitehead, a Nixon adviser on telecommunications policy, former Governor William W. Scranton, Senator Robert P. Griffin, former Representative John W. Byrnes, Bruce N. Harlow of Procter and Gamble and former Nixon aide,

and William G. Whyte of U.S. Steel, assisted Philip Buchen in formulating the essential elements of the transition. The morning of Mr. Ford's swearing in as President, Rep. Byrnes and Philip Buchen met with Mr. Ford at his home to brief the Vice President on the transition group's recommendations.

#### Ford-Carter Transition

From the standpoint of planning, President-elect James E. Carter enters the transition period better prepared than any recent predecessor.

Although "transition" was not formally mentioned in the Carter campaign, the planning for a Carter administration began in earnest after the April 27, 1976, Pennsylvania primary. Jack Watson, an Atlanta attorney, was appointed by Jimmy Carter to head the transition staff in preparation for a new administration. He was responsible for drafting a detailed transition blueprint, which included timetables and work-flow charts. Known, after the Democratic Convention in July, as the "Carter-Mondale Policy Committee", the transition staff was comprised of lawyers, academicians, and government officials working out of a suite of offices in Atlanta, Georgia.

By way of background for the Carter transition, Jack Watson read all the transition papers submitted to Presidents-elect Kennedy and Nixon. In addition, he consulted with Clark Clifford, who headed the Kennedy transition in 1960, and his Harvard Law School friend Philip Areeda, who worked on the Nixon transition.

The day following the Presidential election, President Ford conceded victory to Mr. Carter and offered his complete support in the transition to a new national leadership. In a telegram to President-elect Carter he stated: "I want to assure you that you have my complete and wholehearted support as you take the oath of office this January. I also pledge to you that I and all members of my administration will do all that we can to assure that you begin your term as smoothly and as effectively as possible."

On November 10, 1976, it was announced that the Carter transition planning group would open its headquarters at the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare building in Washington, D.C. Director of that office is Barbara Blum, who was a deputy director of President-elect Carter's campaign. President Ford selected his legislative assistant Jack Marsh to act as liaison with the Carter group and to head a White House transition staff.

A late November meeting was scheduled between the President and President-elect in Washington, D.C., and included a briefing by President Ford's Cabinet members. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and other Cabinet members travelled to Plains, Georgia to discuss foreign and domestic policy matters with President-elect Carter and Vice President-elect Walter Mondale. President-elect Carter's designated State department representative W. Anthony Lake will be located in a State Department office.

The 94th Congress provided for increased funding for Presidential transition (See section IV -- Public Law 94-499; October 14, 1976; 90 Stat. 2380). \$2,000,000 is designated for the use of the President-elect and the Vice President-elect and \$1,000,000 is designed for the former President and the former Vice President. The appropriations making these funds available were enacted under two statutes. The texts of those appropriations appear in Appendix D.



VI. LEGISLATIVE HISTORY OF THE PRESIDENTIAL TRANSITION ACT OF 1963 AND ITS AMENDMENTS

A. Public Law 88-277 [H.R. 4638]; 78 Stat. 153; approved March 7, 1964

House Report (Government Operations) No. 301, May 15, 1963

Senate Report (Government Operations) No. 448, August 23, 1963

Conference Report (Committee on Conference) H. Rept. No. 1148, February 20, 1964

Congressional Record, vol. 109 (1963):

Debate on passage of H.R. 4638 in House, July 25, 1963

Debate on passage of H.R. 4638 in Senate, October 17, 1963

Congressional Record, vol. 110 (1964):

Debate on adoption of conference report in Senate, February 23, 1964

Debate on adoption of conference report in House, February 25, 1964

PRESIDENTIAL TRANSITION ACT OF 1963

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Presidential Transition Act of 1963."

PURPOSE OF THIS ACT

SEC. 2. The Congress declares it to be the purpose of this Act to promote the orderly transfer of the executive power in connection with the expiration of the term of office of a President and the inauguration of a new President. The national interest requires that such transitions in the office of President be accomplished so as to assure continuity in the faithful execution of the laws and in the conduct of the affairs of the Federal Government, both domestic and foreign. Any disruption occasioned by the transfer of the executive power could produce results detrimental to the safety and well-being of the United States and its people. Accordingly, it is the intent of the Congress that appropriate actions be authorized and taken to avoid or minimize any disruption. In addition to the specific provisions contained in this Act directed toward that purpose, it is the intent of the Congress that all officers of the Government for which they exercise responsibility and authority as (1) to be mindful of problems occasioned by transitions in the office of President, (2) to take appropriate lawful steps to avoid or minimize disruptions that might be occasioned by the transfer of the executive power, and (3) otherwise to promote orderly transitions in the office of President.

SERVICES AND FACILITIES AUTHORIZED TO BE PROVIDED TO PRESIDENTS-ELECT AND VICE-PRESIDENTS-ELECT

SEC. 3(a) The Administrator of General Services, referred to hereafter in this Act as "the Administrator," is authorized to provide, upon request, to each President-elect and each Vice-President-elect, for use in connection with his preparations for the assumption of official duties as President or Vice President necessary services and facilities, including --

(a) Suitable office space appropriately equipped with furniture, furnishings, office machines and equipment, and office supplies, as determined by the Administrator, after consultation with

the President-elect, the Vice-President-elect, or their designee provided for in subsection (e) of this section, at such place or places within the United States as the President-elect or Vice-President-elect shall designate;

(2) Payments of the compensation of members of office staffs designated by the President-elect or Vice-President-elect at rates determined by them not to exceed the rate provided by the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, for grade GS-18: Provided, That any employee of any agency of any branch of the Government may be detailed to such staffs on a reimbursable or nonreimbursable basis with the consent of the head of the agency; and while so detailed such employee shall be responsible only to the President-elect or Vice-President-elect for the performance of his duties: Provided further, That any employee so detailed shall continue to receive the compensation provided pursuant to law for his regular employment, and shall retain the rights and privileges of such employment without interruption. Notwithstanding any other law, persons receiving compensation as members of office staffs under this subsection, other than those detailed from agencies, shall not be held or considered to be employees of the Federal Government except for purposes of the Civil Service Retirement Act, the Federal Employees' Compensation Act, the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, and the Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959;

(3) Payment of expenses for the procurement of services of experts or consultants or organizations thereof for the President-elect or Vice-President-elect, as authorized for the head of any department by section 15 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946, as amended (5 U.S.C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$100 per diem for individuals;

(4) Payment of travel expenses and subsistence allowances, including rental of Government or hired motor vehicles, found necessary by the President-elect or Vice-President-elect, as authorized for persons employed intermittently or for persons serving without compensation by section 5 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946, as amended (5 U.S.C. 73b-2), as may be appropriate;

(5) Communications services found necessary by the President-elect or Vice-President-elect;

(6) Payment of expenses for necessary printing and binding, notwithstanding the Act of January 12, 1895, and the Act of March 1, 1919, as amended (44 U.S.C. 111);

(7) Reimbursement to the postal revenues in amounts equivalent to the postage that would otherwise be payable on mail matter referred to in subsection (d) of this section.

(b) The Administrator shall expend no funds for the provision of services and facilities under this Act in connection with any obligations incurred by the President-elect or Vice-President-elect before the day following the date of the general elections held to determine the electors of President and Vice President in accordance with title 3, United States Code, sections 1 and 2, or after the inauguration of the President-elect as President and the inauguration of the Vice-President-elect as Vice President.

(c) The terms "President-elect" and "Vice-President-elect" as used in this Act shall mean such persons as are the apparent successful candidates for the office of the President and Vice President, respectively, as ascertained by the Administrator following the general elections held to determine the electors of President and Vice President in accordance with title 3, United States Code, sections 1 and 2.

(d) Each President-elect shall be entitled to conveyance within the United States and its territories and possessions of all mail matter, including airmail, sent by him in connection with his preparations for the assumption of official duties as President, and such mail matter shall be transmitted as penalty mail as provided in title 39, United States Code, section 4152. Each Vice-President-elect shall be entitled to conveyance within the United States and its territories and possessions of all mail matter, including airmail, sent by him under his written autograph signature in connection with his preparations for the assumption of official duties as Vice President.

(e) Each President-elect and Vice-President-elect may designate to the Administrator an assistant authorized to make on his behalf such designations or findings of necessity as may be required in connection with the services and facilities to be provided under this Act. Not more than 100 per centum of the total expenditures under this Act for any President-elect or Vice-President-elect may be made upon the basis of a certificate by him or the assistant designated by him pursuant to this section that such expenditures are classified and are essential to the national security, and that they accord with the provisions of subsections (a), (b), and (d) of this section.

(f) In the case where the President-elect is the incumbent President or in the case where the Vice-President-elect is the incumbent Vice President, there shall be no expenditures of funds for the provision of services and facilities to such incumbent under this Act, and any funds appropriated for such purposes shall be returned to the general funds of the Treasury.

#### SERVICES AND FACILITIES AUTHORIZED TO BE PROVIDED TO FORMER PRESIDENTS AND FORMER VICE PRESIDENTS

SEC. 4. The Administrator is authorized to provide, upon request, to each former President and each former Vice President, for a period not to exceed six months from the date of the expiration of his term of office as President or Vice President, for use in connection with winding up the affairs of his office, necessary services and facilities of the same general character as authorized by this Act to be provided to Presidents-elect and Vice-Presidents elect. Any person appointed or detailed to serve a former President or former Vice President under authority of this section shall be appointed or detailed in accordance with, and shall be subject to, all of the provisions of section 3 of this Act applicable to persons appointed or detailed under authority of that section. The provisions of the Act of August 25, 1958 (72 Stat. 838; 3 U.S.C. 102, note), other than subsections (a) and (e) shall not become effective with respect to a former President until six months after the expiration of his term of office as President.

## AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 5. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Administrator such funds as may be necessary for carrying out the purposes of this Act but not to exceed \$900,000 for any one Presidential transition, to remain available during the fiscal year in which the transition occurs and the next succeeding fiscal year. The President shall include in the budget transmitted to the Congress, for each fiscal year in which his regular term of office will expire, a proposed appropriation for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

Approved March 7, 1964.

B. Public Law 94-499 [H.R. 14886]; 90 Stat. 153; approved October 14, 1976

House Report (Government Operations) No. 1442, August 27, 1976  
Senate Report (Government Operations) No. 1322, September 28, 1976  
Congressional Record, vol. 122 (1976):

Considered and passed House, September 1, 1976

Considered and passed Senate, September 30, 1976

## PRESIDENTIAL TRANSITION ACT AMENDMENTS

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) section 5 of the Presidential Transition Act of 1963 (3 U.S.C. 102 note) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 5. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Administrator such funds as may be necessary for carrying out the purposes of this Act, except that with respect to any one Presidential transition --

"(1) not more than \$2,000,000 may be appropriated for the purposes of providing services and facilities to the President-elect and Vice President-elect under section 3, and

"(2) not more than \$1,000,000 may be appropriated for the purposes of providing services and facilities to the former President and former Vice President under section 4.

The President shall include in the budget transmitted to Congress, for each fiscal year in which his regular term of office will expire, a proposed appropriation for carrying out the purposes of this Act."

(b) Section 3(a)(3) of the Presidential Transition Act of 1963 is amended by striking out "at rates not to exceed \$100 per diem for individuals."

SEC. 2. Section 3(a)(2) of the Presidential Transition Act of 1963 is amended by striking out "or nonreimbursable".

SEC. 3. The amendment made by the first section of this Act shall take effect on --

(1) the date of the enactment of this Act, or

(2) October 1, 1976,

whichever is later.

Approved October 14, 1976.

## APPENDIX A

## CHRONOLOGY OF PENSIONS UNDER THE FORMER PRESIDENTS ACT

I. FORMER PRESIDENTS

<u>Pension</u>	<u>Effective Date</u>	<u>Statutory Authority</u>
\$25,000 per annum	August 25, 1958	PL 85-745, August 25, 1958, 72 Stat. 838.
60,000 per annum	January 8, 1971	PL 91-658, January 8, 1971, 84 Stat. 1961, at 1963. Related to recommendations submitted to Congress in February, 1969 pursuant to PL 90-206, December 16, 1967, 81 Stat. 613, at 643.
63,000 per annum	October 1, 1975	PL 94-82, August 9, 1975, 89 Stat. 419; PL 91-656, January 8, 1971, 84 Stat. 1946; and PL 91-658, January 8, 1971, 84 Stat. 1961, at 1963.
66,000 per annum	October 1, 1976	PL 94-82, August 9, 1975, 89 Stat. 419; PL 91-656, January 8, 1971, 84 Stat. 1946; and PL 91-658, January 8, 1971, 84 Stat. 1961, at 1963. [NOTE: According to the Budget Office at GSA the limitation on use of appropriated funds under PL 94-440 (October 1, 1976, 90 Stat. 1439, at 1446, Fiscal 1977 Legislative Branch Appropriations) does not apply to the pension for former Presidents.]

II. WIDOWS OF FORMER PRESIDENTS

<u>Pension</u>	<u>Effective Date</u>	<u>Statutory Authority</u>
\$10,000	August 25, 1958	PL 85-745, August 25, 1958, 72 Stat. 838.
20,000	January 8, 1971	PL 91-658, January 8, 1971, 84 Stat. 1961, at 1963.

APPENDIX B

FORMER PRESIDENTS ACT -- AMOUNT APPROPRIATED BY PRESIDENT

	<u>FY 1959</u>	<u>FY 1960</u>	<u>FY 1961</u>	<u>FY 1962</u>	<u>FY 1963</u>	<u>FY 1964</u>	<u>FY 1965</u>	<u>FY 1966</u>
President Hoover	\$ 81,750	\$103,000	\$103,000	\$103,000	\$113,000	\$110,000	\$110,000	\$ --
President Truman	61,250	77,000	77,000	77,000	87,000	84,000	84,000	99,000
President Eisenhower	--	--	50,000	100,000	110,000	106,000	106,000	126,000
President Johnson	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
President Nixon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mrs. Johnson	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mrs. Truman	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mrs. Wilson	8,500	10,000	10,000	10,000	--	--	--	--
Mrs. Eisenhower	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mrs. Roosevelt	8,500	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	--	--	--
Mrs. Kennedy	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,000	10,000
TOTAL	\$160,000	\$200,000	\$250,000	\$300,000	\$320,000	\$300,000	\$310,000	\$235,000
	<u>FY 1967</u>	<u>FY 1968</u>	<u>FY 1969</u>	<u>FY 1970</u>	<u>FY 1971</u>	<u>FY 1972</u>	<u>FY 1973</u>	<u>FY 1974</u>
President Hoover	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
President Truman	\$ 99,000	\$107,000	\$135,000	\$146,500	\$161,500	\$199,000	\$194,000	--
President Eisenhower	126,000	134,000	162,000	32,000	--	--	--	--
President Johnson	--	--	--	146,500	161,500	199,000	194,000	--
President Nixon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mrs. Johnson	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mrs. Truman	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	\$ 20,000
Mrs. Wilson	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20,000
Mrs. Eisenhower	--	--	--	10,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Mrs. Roosevelt	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mrs. Kennedy	\$ 10,000	10,000	10,000	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL	\$235,000	\$251,000	\$307,000	\$335,000	\$343,000	\$418,000	\$408,000	\$ 60,000

	<u>FY 1975</u>	<u>FY 1976</u>	<u>FY 1977</u>
President Hoover	--	--	--
President Truman	--	--	--
President Eisenhower	--	--	--
President Johnson	--	--	--
President Nixon	\$100,000	\$210,000	\$215,000
Mrs. Johnson	20,000	20,000	20,000
Mrs. Truman	20,000	20,000	20,000
Mrs. Wilson	--	--	--
Mrs. Eisenhower	20,000	20,000	20,000
Mrs. Roosevelt	--	--	--
Mrs. Kennedy	--	--	--
Payment to Postal Service for Widow Franked Mail	--	5,000	5,000
Fiscal Transitional Quarter	--	68,500	--
TOTAL	\$160,000	\$343,500	\$280,000

NOTE: The information contained in Appendix B was obtained from the Budget Office of the General Services Administration. The General Services Administration is responsible for the administration of the Former Presidents Act.

APPENDIX C

FORMER PRESIDENTS ACT -- AMOUNTS APPROPRIATED AND OBLIGATED BY PRESIDENT

	President Hoover	President Truman	President Eisenhower	President Johnson	President Nixon	Mrs. Johnson	Mrs. Truman	Mrs. Wilson	Mrs. Eisenhower	Mrs. Roosevelt	Mrs. Kennedy	Total
<u>FY 1959</u>												
Appropriations	\$ 31,750	\$ 61,250	--	--	--	--	--	\$ 8,500	--	\$ 8,500	--	\$160,000
Obligations	74,873	55,129	--	--	--	--	8,500	--	--	8,500	--	147,002
<u>FY 1960</u>												
Appropriations	103,000	77,000	--	--	--	--	--	10,000	--	10,000	--	200,000
Obligations	94,407	64,696	--	--	--	--	--	10,000	--	10,000	--	179,103
<u>FY 1961</u>												
Appropriations	103,000	77,000	\$ 50,000	--	--	--	--	10,000	--	10,000	--	250,000
Obligations	93,439	69,776	62,247	--	--	--	--	10,000	--	10,000	--	244,512
<u>FY 1962</u>												
Appropriations	103,000	77,000	100,000	--	--	--	--	10,000	--	10,000	--	300,000
Obligations	101,672	71,950	87,614	--	--	--	--	10,000	--	10,000	--	261,236
<u>FY 1963</u>												
Appropriations	113,000	87,000	110,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,000	--	320,000
Obligations	105,591	63,550	83,586	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,000	--	267,727
<u>FY 1964</u>												
Appropriations	110,000	34,000	106,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	300,000
Obligations	101,898	72,758	100,695	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	275,351
<u>FY 1965</u>												
Appropriations	110,000	84,000	106,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	\$10,000	310,000
Obligations	76,889	74,289	108,090	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,000	269,268
<u>FY 1966</u>												
Appropriations	--	99,000	126,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,000	235,000
Obligations	--	75,685	103,195	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,000	183,680
<u>FY 1967</u>												
Appropriations	--	99,000	126,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,000	235,000
Obligations	--	78,251	108,482	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,000	196,733



	President Hoover	President Truman	President Eisenhower	President Johnson	President Nixon	Mrs. Johnson	Mrs. Truman	Mrs. Wilson	Mrs. Eisenhower	Mrs. Roosevelt	Mrs. Kennedy	Total
<u>FY 1968</u>												
Appropriations	--	\$107,000	\$134,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	\$10,000	\$251,000
Obligations	--	77,926	114,139	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,000	202,065
<u>FY 1969</u>												
Appropriations	--	135,000	162,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,000	307,000
Obligations	--	76,858	65,356	\$ 11,000*	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,000	152,214
<u>FY 1970</u>												
Appropriations	--	146,500	32,000	146,500	--	--	--	--	\$10,000	--	--	335,000
Obligations	--	83,249	15,304	25,000*	--	--	--	--	10,000	--	--	133,553
<u>FY 1971</u>												
Appropriations	--	161,500	--	161,500	--	--	--	--	20,000	--	--	343,000
Obligations	--	104,029	--	122,122	--	--	--	--	20,000	--	--	246,151
<u>FY 1972</u>												
Appropriations	--	199,000	--	199,000	--	--	--	--	20,000	--	--	418,000
Obligations	--	122,375	--	123,337	--	--	--	--	20,000	--	--	265,712
<u>FY 1973</u>												
Appropriations	--	194,000	--	194,000	--	--	--	--	20,000	--	--	408,000
Obligations	--	68,023	--	99,441	--	--	--	--	20,000	--	--	187,464
<u>FY 1974</u>												
Appropriations	--	--	--	--	--	\$20,000	\$20,000	--	20,000	--	--	60,000
Obligations	--	--	--	--	--	20,000	20,000	--	20,000	--	--	60,000
<u>FY 1975</u>												
Appropriations	--	--	--	--	\$100,000	20,000	20,000	--	20,000	--	--	160,000
Obligations	--	--	--	--	98,368	20,000	20,000	--	20,000	--	--	158,368
<u>FY 1976</u>												
Appropriations	--	--	--	--	210,000	20,000	20,000	--	20,000	--	--	270,000**
Obligations	--	--	--	--	190,774	20,000	20,000	--	20,000	--	--	250,774**
<u>FY 1977</u>												
Appropriations	--	--	--	--	215,000	20,000	20,000	--	20,000	--	--	275,000**

\*Pension only

\*\*Total does not include \$5,000 for payment to Postal Service for widows' franked mail. Actual FY 1976 obligations for this payment were \$3,558.

NOTE: The information contained in Appendix C was obtained from the Budget Office of the General Services Administration. The General Services Administration is responsible for the administration of the Act.

## APPENDIX D

## PRESIDENTIAL TRANSITION ACT -- AMOUNTS APPROPRIATED BY TRANSITION

- 1) Johnson-Nixon transition -- The Independent Offices and Departments of Housing and Urban Development Appropriation Act, 1969 (Public Law 90-550, October 4, 1968) authorized the following:

## EXPENSES, PRESIDENTIAL TRANSITION

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Presidential Transition Act of 1963 (3 U.S.C. 102, note), \$900,000, to remain available until June 30, 1970.

- 2) Nixon-Ford transition -- The Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1975 (Public Law 93-554, December 27, 1974) contained the following provisions for the funds appropriated to former President Nixon:

## EXPENSES, PRESIDENTIAL TRANSITION

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Presidential Transition Act of 1963 (3 U.S.C. 102 note), \$100,000 to be available until February 9, 1975, as authorized by law: Provided, That the aggregate salaries of all employees detailed on a nonreimbursable basis under the authority of the Presidential Transition Act of 1963, during the period beginning with the enactment of this Act, and ending February 9, 1975, shall not exceed \$70,000.

- 3) Ford-Carter transition -- Provisions for this Presidential transition were contained in the Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Appropriation Act, 1977 (Public Law 94-363, July 14, 1976):

## EXPENSES, PRESIDENTIAL TRANSITION

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Presidential Transition Act of 1963, as amended (3 U.S.C. 102, note), \$900,000.

An additional amount was appropriated in the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1977 (Public Law 94-438, September 30, 1976) to provide for the increase in Presidential transition funds authorized by the Presidential Transition Act amendments (Public Law 94-499, October 14, 1976, 90 Stat. 2380):

## EXPENSES, PRESIDENTIAL TRANSITION

For an additional amount to carry out the provisions of the Presidential Transition Act of 1963, as amended (3 U.S.C. 102, note), \$2,100,000, to remain available until September 30, 1977.

## APPENDIX E

## PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES

Private individuals or groups have raised and donated funds whereby libraries have been built to honor former Presidents without cost to the Federal Government. At the present time the papers of Herbert Hoover, Franklin Roosevelt, Harry Truman, Dwight Eisenhower and Lyndon Johnson are housed in the libraries bearing their names. The John F. Kennedy Library is now in the planning stages. During fiscal year 1975 there were 1,304,000 visitors to the existing Presidential library museums.

After each library has been completed and paid for, the organization responsible for the funding, building and furnishing of the Presidential archive deeds the property to the Federal Government. Administration of the facility and the papers therein becomes, at that point, the responsibility of the National Archives and Records Service of the General Services Administration. (For statutory authority reference see 44 U.S. Code 2101 and 2108.)

In addition to operating expenses incurred by the National Archives and Records Service, each Presidential Library has a trust fund wherein monies derived from admissions and publications sales are collected and then expended on library programs concerned with tourism. The Public Buildings Service of the General Services Administration is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the physical plant. Included within these expenditures are the costs of cleaning, utilities, operation of mechanical equipment, security, and minor repairs and improvements.

While it has not been possible to secure a breakdown of the expenditures of the Public Buildings Service in support of the libraries, the following information was provided in appropriations hearings for fiscal 1977

by the National Archives and Records Service in justifying their request for funds for the administration of the libraries:\*

Presidential Libraries -- Manuscripts, books, prints, films, and other historical materials received from former Presidents or acquired from their contemporaries are catalogued, preserved, and services at the respective libraries. In response to public demand, all library programs are being accelerated to hasten the review and opening of historical materials heretofore kept closed by donor restrictions or by security classification....

Cost and man-years for FY 1975 and projected levels for FY 1976 [including the fiscal transitional quarter] are as follows:

	1975 Actual	1976 Program	1976 TQ	1977 Estimated	Change from 1976
Hoover	\$ 258,495	\$ 282,000	\$ 72,000	\$ 284,000	+ \$ 2,000
Roosevelt	400,444	450,000	115,000	454,000	4,000
Truman	389,388	438,000	115,000	482,000	44,000
Eisenhower	443,107	488,000	128,000	513,000	25,000
Kennedy	561,851	590,000	150,000	614,000	24,000
Johnson	659,709	648,000	165,000	655,000	7,000
Nixon Records	99,850	138,000	35,000	140,000	2,000
Ford Records					
Liaison	----	20,000	5,000	20,000	----
Library Planning and Direction	343,460	318,000	85,000	321,000	3,000
<b>Total Performance Costs</b>	<b>\$3,156,304</b>	<b>\$3,372,000</b>	<b>\$870,000</b>	<b>\$3,483,000</b>	<b>+ \$111,000</b>
<b>Man-Years</b>	<b>172.5</b>	<b>175.0</b>	<b>----</b>	<b>179.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>

\* U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Appropriations. Subcommittee on the Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Appropriations. Treasury, Postal Service and General Government Appropriations for Fiscal Year 1977. Hearings, 94th Congress, 2d Session, March 8, 1976. Part 5, page 167 -- General Services Administration.

The following is a listing of the addresses and telephone numbers  
for contacting or visiting the Presidential Libraries:

Herbert Hoover Library  
West Branch, Iowa 52358 (319) 643-5301

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library  
Hyde Park, New York 12538 (914) 229-8114

Harry S. Truman Library  
Independence, Missouri 64050 (816) 833-1400

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library  
Abilene, Kansas 67410 (913) 263-4751

John F. Kennedy Library (not a permanent facility)  
380 Trapelo Road  
Waltham, Massachusetts 02154 (617) 223-7250

Lyndon Baines Johnson Library  
Austin, Texas 78712 (512) 397-5137

SG:SS/dcb