

DOLE FOR PRESIDENT
ENDORSEMENTS FROM VERMONT HOUSE AND SENATE

Sen. George Little, Chittenden
Sen. Stephen Webster, Orange
Rep. Hyacinthe Beaulieu, Franklin
First Co-Chairman - Rep. Michael Bernhardt, Windham-Windsor
Rep. George Crosby, Caledonia
Rep. Bill Fyfe, Orleans
Rep. Louise Hood, Windsor
Rep. David Kaufman, Chittenden
Rep. Edward Lucas, Windsor
Rep. John Page, Bennington
Rep. Walter Pyle, Addison-Rutland
Rep. Lyle Rice, Rutland
Rep. Wallace Russell, Orleans
Rep. Peter Sarty, Rutland
Rep. Mary Simpers, Chittenden
Rep. Richard Smith, Caledonia
Rep. Ruth Smith, Washington
Rep. Ruth Stokes, Chittenden
Rep. Gloria Wing, Lamoille
Rep. Barbara Wood, Rutland-Windsor
Rep. Edward Zuccaro, Caledonia

REP. ROBERT WOOD, RUTLAND

Rep Dominic Falzarano, Washington
Rep Roger Kayhart, Addison
Rep Charlie palmer, Bennington
Rep Mary Paul, Orleans
Rep Merritt Thomas, Rutland
Rep Sara Gear, Asst. Minority Leader
Rep Ray Giddings, Rutland

(29)

BUSH announced 27 leg.

City - missing rep. - Essex & Grand Isle
(2 smallest counties)

DOLE BREAKFAST ATTENDEES - MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1988

SUPPORTERS

Rep. Michael Bernhardt
Rep. Mary Paul
Dr. Richard Donela
Robert Vautier
Susan Sweetser
Kevin Veller
Jeanne Mayer
Mayor Sally Rice
Paul Provost
Allen Gear
Shawn Bryan
Helen Bryan
Fred Cooke
Howard Stark
William Gilbert
Carolyn Miller
Robert Gibson
Louis Lisman

Prospects

Gilbert Kujovich - Vermont Law professor; instructed Skip Watts
Walter Simendinger - Chittenden County GOP Chairman
Joanne Simendinger - Secretary, Chittenden County GOP
Matthew Kraus - Barre City GOP Chairman

Others (with comments)

Ralph Howe - attorney, Chairman Vermont Republican Party
leaning Dole; will not endorse

Bruce Post - Senator Robert Stafford's 'AA' in Vermont

Suzanne Prentiss - staff assistant in Sen. Stafford's office.

ADDITIONS 1-16-88

TED RIEHLE } contributors
MARY RIEHLE }

George Bush for President *Master*

Press Release Dec. 22, 1987

List of Bush supporters

STATE: VERMONT

STATE CO CHAIRMEN: State Senator Robert T. Gannett
(Address & Telephone) RFD 2, West Brattleboro, Vermont 05301
Tel: (802) 254-4451

State Rep. Thomas C. Spater
Box 130, Main Street
Chester, Vermont 05143
Tel: (802) 875-2952

STATE LEGISLATORS FOR BUSH: (address & telephone)

- Sen. J. Dennis Delaney, P.O. Box 81, Charlotte, Vt. 05445 Tel: 425-3129
Sen. Robert Gannett, RFD 2, West Brattleboro, Vt. 05301 Tel: 254-4451
Sen. Vincent Illuzzi, P.O. Box 1, Orleans, Vt. 05860 Tel: 754-2200
Sen. William T. Doyle, Murray Road, Montpelier, VT 05602 Tel: 223-2851
Rep. David Brown, RR 1, Box 90, Sharon, Vt. 05065 Tel: 765-4525
Rep. Laurence F. Chase, Box 53, White River Junction, Vt. 05001
Tel: 295-2528
Rep. Lixi Fortna, Box 31A, Warren, Vt. 05674 Tel: 583-2190
Rep. Kenneth A. Harvey, Box 34, Hyde Park, Vt. 05655 Tel: 888-5618
Rep. John A. Hise, Jr., Pilgrim Farms, Box 5, Bristol, Vt. 05443
Tel: 453-3681
Rep. Cola H. Hudson, Box 511, Lyndonville, Vt. 05851 Tel: 626-9428
Rep. Robert E. Kinsey, Craftsbury Common, Vt. 05827 Tel: 755-6134
Rep. Jane A. Mendicino, 3 Hiawatha Ave., Essex Junction, Vt. 05452
Tel: 878-3156
Rep. Herbert J. O'Brien, P.O. Box 314, Stowe, Vt. 05672 Tel: 253-4337
Rep. Merrill E. Perley, Box 175, Enosburg Falls, Vt. 05450 Tel: 933-446
Rep. Pat Porter, Colchester Point, Colchester, Vt. 05446 Tel: 862-5398
Rep. Arthur B. Sanborn, 65 Ormsbee Ave., Proctor, Vt. 05765 Tel: 459-28
Rep. Langdon G. Smith, Jr., Box 13A, New Haven, Vt. Tel: 684-3961
*Rep. Thomas C. Spater, Box 130, Main Street, Chester, Vt. 05143

George Bush for President

STATE: VERMONT

STATE CO-CHAIRMAN: State Senator Robert T. Gannett
(address & telephone) RFD 2, West Brattleboro, Vt. 05301
Tel: (802)254-4451

State Rep. Thomas L. Spater
Box 130, Main Street
Chester, Vermont 05143
Tel: (802)875-2952

STATE LEGISLATORS FOR BUSH: (address & telephone)

Rep. Karen K. Steele, 26 North Main St., Waterbury, Vt. 05676
Tel: 244-7557

Rep. Carroll E. Towne, RFD. 3, Milton, Vt. 05468 Tel: 893-7775

Rep. Ruth Towne, RD 2, Box 4285, Montpelier, Vt. 05602 Tel:223-2075

Rep. Gordon J. Booth, RD 3 Barre, VT. 05641, tel. 476-4423

Rep. Almon Woodward, RD #1, Fairfax, Vt. 05454 Tel: 849-6982

Rep. Franklin Hooper, P.O. Box 373, Johnson, Vt. 05656 Tel:635-2960

Sen. Douglas J. Baker, RFD 1, New Haven, VT. 05472, tel 388-4213

Rep. George Dunsmore, RD #2, St. Albans, Vt. 05478 Tel: 524-3235

Rep. Leland J. ~~Smith~~ RFD 2, Lyndonville, Vt 05828 Tel:626-3249
Simpson

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Rep Charlie palmer
Rep Mary Paul
Rep Merritt Thomas
Rep Sara Gear Asst. Minority Leader
Rep Ray Giddings

aug 11/15/87

VERMONT LEGISLATURE

SENATE

Baker, Douglas	Addison	B
Bloomer, John	Rutland	?
Delaney, Dennis	Chittenden	B
Doyle, Wm.	Washington	B
Gannett, Robt.	Windham	B
Illuzzi, Vincent	Essex-Orleans	B
Ketcham, Chester	Addison	?
✓ Little, Geo.	Chittenden	D
Manchester, Henry	Lamoille	K?
Morse, Gerald	Caledonia	U
✓ Webster, Stephen	Orange	D

HOUSE

21 of 73

Arnold, Shirlee Ann	Add.- Rutland	?
Baker, Ralph	Orange	?
Batten, Anne	Montpelier	?
Beaulieu, Hyacinthe	Franklin	D
✓ Bernhardt, Michael	Windham - Windsor	D
Booth, Gordon	Washington (Bane)	?
Bronson, Gwen	Chittenden	K
Brown, David	Orange - Windsor	UB
Burroughs, Roland	Chittenden	U
Campbell, Orland	Benn. - Rutland	?

Page 2 - Vermont Legislature

Carse, Henry	Chittenden	?
Chase, Laurence	Windsor	B
Crosby, Geo.	Caledonia	D
Dunsmore, Geo.	Franklin	U D, B
Falzarano, Domenic	Washington	? D
Faris, Elmer	Caledonia	? CZ
Fortna, Lixi	Addison - Washington	U B
Fyfe, Bill	Orleans	D
Gear, Sara	Chittenden	D
Giddings, Raymond	Rutland	? D
Hannan, Paul	Orleans	?
Harrington, Paul	Washington	? U (per A. Noble)
Harvey, Kenneth	Lamoille	? B
Haven, Kittredge	Addison	?
Hise, John	Addison	? B
Hood, Louise	Windsor	D
Hooper, Franklin	Lamoille	?
Hudson, Cola	Caledonia - Essex	? EZ B
Irwin, John	Essex	?
Kaufman, David	Chittenden	D
Kayhart, Roger	Addison	? D
Kinsey, Robt.	Orleans	? B
Knapp, Ronald	Bennington	? U
Lucas, Edward	Windsor	D

Page Three - Vermont Legislature

Luginbuhl, Vi	Chittenden	U
Mendicino, Jane	Chittenden	B
O'Brien, Joseph	Washington	?
Page, John ⁴⁴²⁻²⁷⁷⁰	Bennington	D
Palmer, Chas.	Bennington	?D
Paul X , Mary	Orleans	?D
Perley, Merrill	Franklin	EB
Porter, Pat	Chittenden	EB
Price, Megan	Rutland	? Jack Moore?
Prindle, Mark	Chittenden	D
Pyle, Walter	Addison - Rutland	D
Rice, Lyle	Rutland	D
Riehle, Helen	Chittenden	U
Russell, Wallace	Orleans	D
Sanborn, Arthur	Rutland	B
✓ Sarty, Peter	Rutland	D
Simpers, Mary	Chittenden	D
Simpson, Leland	Caledonia - Essex	? EZ
Smith, Langdon	Addison	EB
Smith, Richard	Caledonia	D
Smith, Ruth	Washington	D
Spater, Tom	Windsor	B
Stafford, Gordon	Caledonia - Essex	?
Steele, Karen	Chittenden - Washington	B

Page Four - Vermont Legislature

Stokes, Ruth	Chittenden	D
Sweeney, Gerald	Chittenden	?
Thomas, Merritt	Rutland	FLD D
Towne, Carroll	Chittenden	B
Towne, Ruth	Washington	2 B
Tumielewicz, Tony	Rutland	?
Waite, Conrad	Windham	?
Walsh, Robt.	Chittenden	?
Weidman, Harold	Rutland	?
Westman, Richard	Franklin - Lamoille	?
✓ Wing, Gloria	Lamoille	D
✓ Wood, Barbara	Rutland - Windsor	FLD D
Wood, Robt.	Rutland	D
Woodward, Almon	Chittenden - Franklin	?
✓ Zuccaro, Edward	Caledonia	D

R.D. #2
Waterbury, VT.
Jan. 13, 1988

Dole for President,
Campaign Directors
Burlington, VT.

I won't be able to be in Montpelier
January 18th to meet Senator Dole.

Neither can I send a donation, but do
wish him good luck.

I am one of the elderly Vermonters, trying
to manage to live and pay my bills with
Social Security. No car and no license to drive.

No luck to get signers for the petition.
People don't seem to realize it's that time again.

Cordially yours,

Stella E. Merchant.

SCHEDULE FOR JANUARY 17, 1988

SUNDAY

8:20 pm Dole departs Worchester, Ma.
Falcon 50, Tail # 297W
Contact: James Chung

9:00 pm Dole arrives Knapp Airport, Airport Rd., Berlin
UNICOM 122.8
Runway 1735; Park jet westside terminal ramp
Contact: Kathleen Hayes, 223-5791
Advance only

9:10 pm Arrive Lagues Inn, Airport Rd., Berlin;
Contact: Pam, 229-5766
RETIRE

SCHEDULE JANUARY 18, 1988

MONDAY

8:00 am Supporter/prospect breakfast; Suzanna's
Contact: Veronica, 229-5766

8:20 am Dole arrives Suzanna's
Rep. Michael Bernhardt to escort and introduce
Brief remarks

8:45 am Depart Suzanna's by motorcade

8:55 am Arrive State House, Aiken Rd. Entrance
Contact: Reide Paine, 828-2228

8:58 am Arrive Room 26, accompanied by Bernhardt

9:00 am Place phone call to Barry Richards, WJOY, Burlington
658 - 1230; Caller Broadcast

9:20 am End phone call

9:22 am Congressman James Jeffords arrives Room 26
Brief conversation

9:28 am Dole departs Room 26

9:30 am Arrive Room 11; Press Conference
Paul Gilles, Assistant Secretary of State
to receive petition, check and consent form
Dole to thank supporters on hand for their hard
work.
Jeffords remarks
Questions

10:00 am Depart Room 11

10:05 am Depart State House by Motorcade

10:10 am Arrive Tavern Motor Inn, State St.; 223-5252
Contact: Carolyn White, 223-5252

10:15 am Arrive JJCC Meeting
Contact: Jay Patterson

10:45 am Depart Tavern by Motorcade

10:55 am Arrive Knapp Airport, Airport Rd., Berlin
Contact: Kathleen Hayes, 223-5791

11:00 am Wheels up

The Burlington Free Press

THURSDAY

January 14, 1988 • *
Burlington, Vermont
Volume 162, No. 14
35 cents, four news sections

Jury finds Wright guilty of murder

By Ian Polunbaum
Free Press Staff Writer

BARRE — Samuel Wright Jr. was found guilty Wednesday night of stabbing and killing a 5-year-old boy living with Mrs. Spiller's brother, Morton Kimmel, who was a law partner with Paul Spiller.

John Hocutt, a physician and friend of the Spillers, said in a telephone interview from Wilmington that surgeons recovered organs from David's and Harvey's bodies for transplant in other children.

Family members who came to Burlington while the boys were hospitalized released a short statement Wednesday.

The statement said in part: "The family of the late Paul and Judy Spiller and two of their children, Harvey and David, wants to extend to the community their deepest gratitude and thanks for the warmth, love and strength which they have bestowed upon us after the accident investigation.

Also slain in the store Nov. 29, 1986, was another clerk, Richard Aiken, 18. Prosecutors said the room and in this time of such great need ... We shall never forget the people of Burlington."

Marlene Kimmel-Leff, Mrs. Spiller's sister, said the family has received "an outpouring of love through cards and personal visits." Schoolchildren from South Burlington and from a YMCA after-school program have been among those sending money and cards.

She is asking for one last bit of help. The medical examiner's office returned Mrs. Spiller's wedding band and a necklace, but her diamond engagement ring was missing, Kimmel-Leff said. The family is offering a \$500 reward for its return.

Turn to CRASH, back page

month, will be hurt if the Hill case begins as scheduled.

Hill is charged with abusing his authority by assisting Wheel in certain matters, including advising her while she was under criminal investigation.

Numbers

COLLEGE BASKETBALL:
Siena 66, Vermont 65

PRO HOCKEY:
Canadiens 5, Bruins 4
Detroit 7, Rangers 4

PRO BASKETBALL:
Celtics 143, Detroit 105
Sports, 1C

VERMONT LOTTERY: The numbers 033 and 0612 were drawn Wednesday.

DOW JONES INDUSTRIAL AVERAGE: dropped 3.62 to 1,924.73.
Money, 6B

Weather

A wind chill advisory is in effect today. It will be sunny but extremely cold, with a chance of flurries and temperatures near zero.

Regional forecast, 12A

Inside

Classified...5C Nation...2A
Comics...9D New England...9B
Crossword...7C Opinion...10A
Deaths...2B Sports...1C
Living...1D TV listings...8D
Money...6B Vermont...1B
Movies...7D World...8A

Coming tomorrow

TIME OUT: After 3½ years of ensuring the safety of Vermont's top official, Jim Dimmick, head of the Governor's Security Unit, will now take on the broader job of protecting the general public. The new State Police detective sergeant takes a look back at his work.

Jeffords may back Dole

Kansas senator to submit Vermont petitions Monday

By David Karvelas
Free Press Staff Writer

MONTPELIER — Republican presidential candidate Robert Dole will be in Montpelier Monday to submit nominating petitions for Vermont's March 1 primary amid signs he will pick up the endorsement of Rep. James M. Jeffords, R-Vt., the state's lone congressman.

Jeffords said Wednesday the only two candidates he gave serious consideration to supporting were Dole and Vice President George Bush, the front-runners in the GOP race.

Although he declined any comment on his endorsement, Jeffords said he would be in Montpelier Monday morning about the same time Dole is scheduled to hold a press conference at the Statehouse.

Monday is the deadline for presidential hopefuls of both parties to submit nominating petitions to the secretary of state if they want to appear on the ballot for the state's March 1 primary.

The chairman of Dole's Vermont campaign, state Rep. Michael Bernhardt, R-Londonderry, said, "Senator Dole is due here Monday morning. Congressman Jeffords will be here that morning. I would assume he might endorse the senator."

Sen. Robert Stafford, R-Vt., is honor-

ary co-chairman of Dole's Vermont campaign committee. The state's other U.S. senator, Democrat Patrick Leahy, will not issue an endorsement before the Vermont primary.

Jeffords, in a brief discussion on the qualities of both Dole and Bush, called the Kansas senator "an excellent leader."

"I am a great admirer of his," he said. "Both men personally sought Jeffords' endorsement."

"They're two men I know well," said Jeffords, a seven-term congressman who is running for the U.S. Senate this year. "I would be comfortable with either."

Jeffords said no matter who receives his endorsement, he is sure to upset some people.

"It's probably not going to win me any friends," he said. "I just feel it's important to give Vermonters my idea on who I think is the best Republican candidate."

In 1980, Jeffords endorsed the presidential primary bid of John Anderson, a former Republican congressman from Illinois who later ran as an independent.

Jeffords said he has not yet decided whether he would participate in television commercials or other promotional efforts on behalf of his choice for president.

Vermont's non-binding primary comes



File photo

SEN. ROBERT DOLE of Kansas has scheduled a campaign appearance Monday in Montpelier.

between the Feb. 16 New Hampshire primary and "Super Tuesday" on March 8, the day when 29 states will hold primaries and caucuses.

Application for pipeline due Friday

By Ross Sneyd
Free Press Staff Writer

Vermont could find itself with a plentiful new supply of Canadian energy if a consortium of companies is successful in persuading the federal government to permit construction of a 250-mile natural gas pipeline through the state.

Champlain Pipeline Co., a firm set up by four companies, plans to submit a formal application Friday to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, seeking approval for the \$265 million project.

Friday is the deadline set by FERC for applications for major natural gas pipelines linking energy-rich Canada to the energy-dependent Northeast.

The pipeline involves interstate commerce and federal approval is required for its construction.

The proposed pipeline's primary purpose is to provide natural gas to southern New England, but company officials said it also carries great potential for Vermont.

Turn to PIPELINE, back page

City escapes lake pollution pe

By Nancy Bazilchuk
Free Press Staff Writer

Federal Environmental Protection Agency officials said Friday they would not yet take any enforcement action against the city of Burlington for this summer's pollution problems in Lake Champlain.

In a prepared statement, George J. Terwilliger III, U.S. attorney representing the EPA, said that, based on a meeting Friday with state and local officials, he was satisfied progress has been made toward solving the sewage problem in the lake.

He cautioned, however, that if pro-

gress does not continue, enforcement action is possible.

"I would be derelict in my responsibilities if I did not assure myself ... that a proper foundation for federal enforcement action be laid if, at some point in time, the same became necessary," he said.

The city was plagued last summer by a series of beach closings when severe summer storms choked the stormwater runoff system. That flood of water overwhelmed the city's sewage treatment plants, causing overflows of raw sewage into Lake Champlain.

"The EPA and the U.S. Attorney

General's Office are like the destroyer parked offshore," said Patrick Parenteau, state commissioner of environmental conservation, who attended Friday's meeting. "They are going to sit there and watch. If we follow through on our proposal ... then everyone is satisfied. If we don't ... they will exercise their option to enforce."

A number of steps must be completed before the city is in the clear, said Steven Goodkind, city engineer.

He said the city and the state need to continue working on the \$52 million facilities plan which would upgrade the city's sewage treatment plants and sepa-

rate the stor- systems.

The city treatment plant is a part of Lake Champlain. It permits swimming and water supply discharge of t

If the EPA action against the city could include money, or t authority aw force clean w.

Bush skirts Mich. vote controversy

Vice president visits Rotary Club in Vermont

Susan Allen
Free Press Staff Writer

WELLS RIVER — Vice President George Bush, speaking before a Vermont and New Hampshire audience Friday, skirted charges raised by two Republican presidential opponents that he manipulated the outcome of Thursday's Michigan caucus.

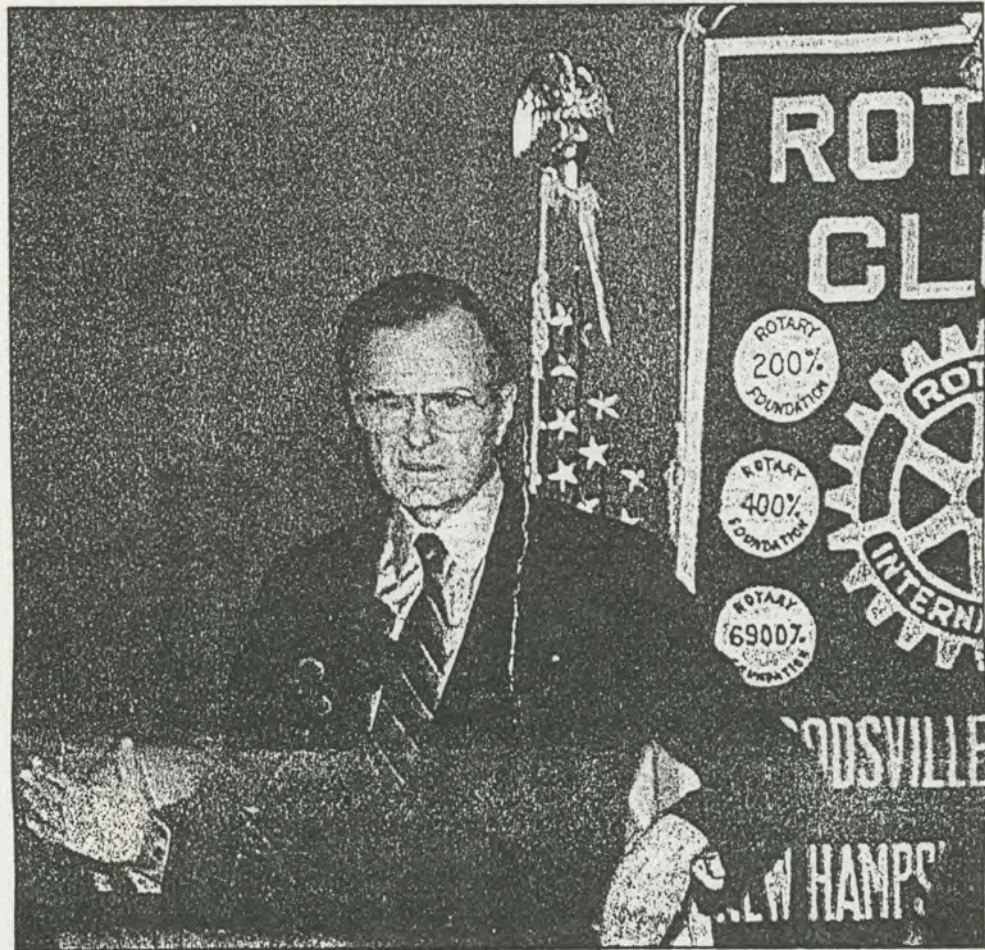
Bush, who said he was unaware of the controversy raised by Pat Robertson and S. Rep. Jack Kemp of New York, called the result in the caucus "a clear victory."

"I was so pleased to win a rather substantial victory in Michigan," Bush said to about 150 members of the Wells River-Woodsville, N.H., Rotary and Lions clubs at a luncheon meeting. "The courts have looked at the matter. It was a clear story."

Robertson said Friday in Meredith, N.H., that he would challenge hundreds of Michigan delegates elected at Michigan primary caucuses, calling it the "most egregious manipulation of county caucuses ... that perhaps has happened in recent American politics."

"I don't like people stealing elections. I don't like people doing things that are underhanded," Robertson said. "It doesn't look like the tactics of a winner."

But the Wells River audience was more concerned with Bush's policy on agriculture. He said he would expand foreign markets, encourage alternative uses for



MARK SASAHARA, Free Press

ON THE CAMPAIGN TRAIL: Vice President George Bush addresses Rotary and Lions club members Friday during a stop in Wells River.

agricultural products and bolster rural redevelopment.

Bush said the whole-herd buyout program took pressure off dairy farmers, adding, "Farm income is up, land values have stabilized. But has everybody got it made? No."

He told the group he favors continuing government support of agriculture, totaling about \$20 billion annually, until ways

can be found "to let supply-and-demand laws recover."

After the meeting, Woodsville dairy farmer David Keith said he was disappointed with the vice president's policy, saying it would hurt New England dairy farmers by driving up the price of grain.

Bush announced at the meeting the optimistic trade deficit figures for No-

Turn to BUSH, back page

Trade sh

Gannett New

A startling trade deficit in financial markets has led to a broad rally in stocks, fortifying the

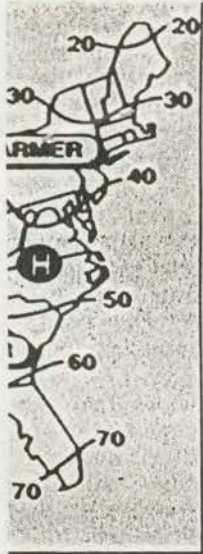
The trade deficit, but the most in November, between imports and exports, 25 percent of \$13.2 billion.

A trend in trade, already a year but continuing, forcing this court's latest report

Exports, however, compared with imports, bringing the trade deficit to \$13.2 billion — the largest ever for sale

Economic exports is a dollar — a percent of its currencies is finally turning an imbalance a

But they much out of month ago, jolted by a deficit had



hamplains Valley: fine, highs around 60, cloudy skies, lows 40-50.

Connecticut Valley: highs in the mid-60s to 70 mph. To- day lows 45 to 55.

hamplains Valley: with increasing clouds.

Connecticut Valley: brisk winds and in- creasing clouds.

Monday; fair weather. Highs in the upper 60s.

sunset, 4:40 p.m. This date last year, 4:15 p.m. High this date, 65; low, 45. In 1920, 60; low, 35.

Temperature, 15 at 4 p.m. Hours ending at 10 p.m. Degree-day units 15; accumulation 15; year's figure this date 15 degree-day units, 15; average, 35 degrees. 1/10 of day; sun- shine 10; precipitation for 10 a.m., zero; total for 10 a.m., zero; total for 10 a.m., 3.3 inches.

and it's what this document is from the collections at the Dole Archives, University of Kansas, Kansas, Sen. Bob Dole, New York Rep. Jack Kemp, former Delaware Gov. Pete du Pont and longtime television evangelist Pat Robertson are scheduled to participate.

One of the sharpest exchanges of the night came when Gore asked Rep. Richard Gephardt of Missouri to defend his vote in favor of a large corporate tax cut in the 1981 Reaganomics tax reduction bill and another vote against raising the minimum wage. The two men began speaking at once and Gephardt said, "Are you going to ask three questions or one?"

Gephardt said he voted in favor of the tax cut to head off a recession, and has since led the fight for tax reform and higher corporate taxes. He said he opposed a minimum wage increase because it would have allowed periodic increases pegged to inflation, but now favors a single increase in the minimum wage.

The Rev. Jesse Jackson drew the most prolonged applause of the night, when, responding to a question about his stand on abortion, he referred to "those who are absolutely obsessed with the fetus from conception to nine months. They have no commitment to babies from birth to death," he said.

Bush speaks in Wells River, skirts Michigan controversy

From page 1A

Members, numbers anxiously awaited by Wall Street as an economic barometer following the October stock market crash.

"The deficit shrunk about \$2 billion, more than people thought it would. Companies are now more export-conscious," Bush said. He added the free trade agreement with Canada would mean "big benefits, particularly in New England."

Bush said continued improvement of the U.S. fiscal situation would be a top priority. "The problem isn't that the people of Vermont aren't paying enough taxes; the problem is spending isn't under control," he added.

He said the president should have a line-item veto power over the budget presented by Congress.

Bush also told the group education would be a top priority if he is elected.

"You are blessed in Vermont and New Hampshire, but there are problems facing the school systems around the country," the vice president said. "I'm talking about

SRS chief ready to endorse tougher day-care standards

From page 1A

that would allow a single operator to take care of up to 12 children at a time and would dispense with the six full-time and four part-time distinction.

Joyce Shortt, executive director of Burlington's Childcare Resource and Referral Center, denounced such legislation, calling it a "real downgrading" of regula-

raising standards, not dictating to Woodsville from Washington, D.C."

He said the "four R's" should be encouraged in schools: reading, writing, arithmetic and respect, adding the president should "use the bully pulpit to emphasize these values."

Bush visited each table at the meeting, held at the Happy Hour Restaurant, shaking hands and chatting briefly with those attending.

Jim Walker, past president of the Woodsville Lions Club who accidentally introduced the vice president to the group as George Marshall, said he was impressed with Bush's speech and thought the candidate handled the questions well.

But Donald Valentine, Newbury Republican vice chairman who was wearing a button for candidate Pete du Pont, was less impressed.

"He's a good speaker, but just from what I've seen of him as vice president, I don't think he'd cut the mustard," Valentine said.

for someone else's children on a regular basis be required to register with the state.

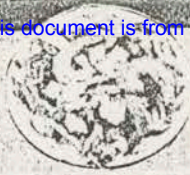
Under current regulations, operators caring for children from only one or two families are exempted from having to register.

"I'm sure it will be controversial, but I just think it doesn't make any sense to

BFP
1-16-88

Stretch shrimp
for more flavor

— In LIVING, Page 8A



Blue Monday' fears
prove unfounded

— In MONEY, Page 5A



Matting
guaran

— In SI

The Burlington Free Press

TUESDAY

January 12, 1988 •
Burlington, Vermont
Volume 163, No. 12
35 cents, two news sections

Top of the news

Soviets will compete in Olympics at Seoul

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union said Monday it will send a full squad of 500 athletes to the Summer Olympics in Seoul, ensuring Soviet and U.S. athletes will face each other at the world Games for the first time in 12 years.

All Soviet bloc nations except Romania boycotted the 1984 Olympic Games in Los Angeles, claiming the security of their athletes was not guaranteed.

But that boycott was widely seen as retaliation for the decision by the United States and 65 other countries to stay away from the 1980 Olympics in Moscow to protest the Kremlin's military drive into Afghanistan in December 1979.

The last Summer Games in which both superpowers participated were the Montreal Games of 1976.

Ex-boxer's freedom upheld

The Associated Press

NEWARK, N.J. — The U.S. Supreme Court on Monday let stand a decision freeing Rubin "Hurricane" Carter, the ex-boxer whose racially charged 1966 triple-murder conviction became a popular celebrity cause.

The court refused to consider the appeal of a federal judge's ruling in 1985 that the conviction was tainted by racism and by the withholding of information from the defense.

Carter, a former middleweight contender now 50, has been living in seclusion and will not comment at least until the decision on a retrial is made, attorney Myron Beldock said.

Dole opens Vermont office

Republican presidential candidate Sen. Robert Dole has opened a Vermont campaign office at 1 Lawson Lane in Burlington.

Dole, R-Kan., and Vice President George Bush are the only Republicans to have presidential campaign offices in Vermont. Dole's office coordinator is Mary Ellen Grupp, state treasurer for the Republican State Committee.

Democratic candidate Michael Dukakis plans to open a Vermont office Wednesday at 1 Main St. in Burlington. The campaign director for the Massachusetts governor will be Marilyn Yager, a former director of federal relations for the Massachusetts Hospital Association.

The only other Democrat with a Vermont office is Rep. Richard Gephardt, D-Mo.

U.S., Canada sign Arctic accord Dispute over ownership of the Northwest Passage remains

By Jeff Bradley
The Associated Press

OTTAWA — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz signed an Arctic cooperation pact with Canada on Monday, but the two sides reserved their legal position on the disputed ownership of the icy Northwest Passage.

In a one-day meeting with Foreign Minister Joe Clark, Shultz also signed a protocol toughening the U.S.-Canada extradition treaty of 1971 and a joint declaration on counterterrorism.

The foreign ministers also discussed Canadian demands for U.S. action to curtail acid rain, and plans for a final summit between President Reagan and Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, expected in Washington this spring.

The Arctic pact culminated 24 months of negotiations, sparked by a public outcry in Canada when the U.S. Coast Guard icebreaker Polar Sea traversed the Northwest Passage in 1985.

Canada responded by claiming full sovereignty over all the waters surround-

ing its 18,000 Arctic islands. It also ordered a \$346 million giant icebreaker of its own and launched a plan to acquire 10 to 12 nuclear-powered submarines capable of patrolling under the ice to keep out intruders.

Under the accord, the United States pledges to obtain Canadian consent before sending any more icebreakers through waters claimed by Ottawa.

The two sides also agreed that navigation and resource development must not adversely affect the fragile Arctic envi-

ronment of Eskimos.

But the dispute over the Northwest Passage connects the first navigation in 1903.

In a statement, Reagan was pragmatic: "our respect for precedent

More Arabs die; settlers join conflict

By Dan Fisher
Los Angeles Times

RAMALLAH, Israeli-Occupied West Bank — Three more Palestinians died from Israeli gunfire in the West Bank and Gaza Strip Monday as Jewish settlers in the occupied areas became directly involved in the unprecedented wave of violence for the first time since it began nearly five weeks ago.

A settlement leader from nearby Ofra shot and killed one youth and wounded another from Beitin, a village just north of here. An army spokeswoman said the incident appeared to be a justified act of self-defense when the settler and a companion were ambushed by stone throwers at a makeshift roadblock. But Palestinian sources contested the story.

Earlier, U.N. officials said that a group of Israeli settlers had terrorized residents of the Kalandia refugee camp on the main road between Ramallah and Jerusalem by entering the camp and firing their weapons in the air. Kalandia is a frequent trouble spot where Palestinian youths Monday morning erected a roadblock of flaming tires and threw rocks at passing Israeli vehicles.

In their first public comment since the unrest began, meanwhile, settlement leaders from the West Bank and Gaza called on the government to build new Jewish enclaves in the Arab towns of Nablus and Jericho and in unspecified other locations in the occupied territories "in order to show that our right to this country is unquestionable."

Any change from the relatively low profile the settlers have assumed since the latest unrest began is seen here as a potentially volatile new element in the situation.

In the Gaza Strip, meanwhile, the army reported that a 20-year-old Khan Yunis resident was shot to death when he tried to take a rifle away from an Israeli officer. The officer shot twice in the air before fatally wounding the youth, according to a military spokesman.

Sunset sliding



JYM WILSON, Free Press

DAY'S END: Ian Atwood, 9, of Burlington slides across the ice at a Burlington park as the setting sun bathes the rink in golden light.

Public campaign financing proposed

By Susan Allen
Free Press Staff Writer

Congressional candidates would not be affected by his bill, which would first take

\$25,000 to qualify for public financing. "The time is now approaching when a

W l c kil

By Ian Poli
Free Press

BARRIE denied he clerk, testified that he dis- clerk's bat panicked a store.

"I was freaked out," he told a Vermont Court jury shocked and I just got a and debate call the cop ed not to.

"I thought he said.

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Wright trial before defense he supported 1 witnesses.

Defense stand Domo employee whom they murder.

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Witnesses gerprints we to club Giro of cash and incident. Hi money from

The Burlington Free Press

Opinion

Other views BFP 12-23-87

Elizabeth Dole for first lady

It's really early in the game, but we've been thinking that the Republican presidential candidacy of Bob Dole offers a dividend that the other aspirants don't have. Madison Avenue might refer to it as "two for the price of one."

With Bob as president, we'd get Elizabeth, his wife, in the White House, too.

That could have many advantages. For one, there would be no homesickness. Both Doles, at this point, must be "at home" in Washington. He's a senator. She was President Reagan's transportation secretary until she resigned to help her husband's campaign.

Being "at home" in Washington means they also know all the key players in Washington's two greatest pastimes — politics and government. They already know who they like and who they don't so there probably wouldn't be a lot of time wasted in "getting to know you" activities. Nor would they need to learn the "rules" of Washington society, politics or government.

— New Haven, Conn., Register

2B—The Burlington (Vt.) Free Press, Tuesday, December 22, 1987 •

Bush nets support of 27 legislators

By Susan Allen
Free Press Staff Writer

MONTPELIER — Leaders of the George Bush for President state campaign announced Monday 27 Vermont Republican legislators will back the vice president's candidacy, the largest number currently committed to a candidate.

The list includes co-chairmen Sen. Robert Gannett of Windham and Rep. Thomas Spater of Chester, Chittenden Sen. Dennis Delaney, Rep. Jane Mendicino of Essex Junction and Colchester

Rep. Pat Porter.

But state chairman John Lindley III said at a press conference that a Bush victory in Vermont would be an upset over rival candidate Sen. Robert Dole of Kansas.

"At this point in time, if we do as well as we hope, it will be an upset (over Dole)," Lindley said. "The other candidates are pretty much passing by the scene."

Rep. Sara Gear, R-Burlington, heading Dole's Vermont campaign with Rep. Michael Bernhardt, R-Londonderry, said the senator had

23 legislative endorsements at last count and that she expects more.

Bernhardt said he was "surprised the vice president would not have had more (legislative endorsements) at this point."

"I think when you have an incumbent vice president you would expect him to be the odds-on favorite," Bernhardt said. "(But) Dole has a lot of strength with mainstream Vermonters."

Lindley said Bush has raised about \$50,000 to date in Vermont, primarily from a \$500-a-plate luncheon held in Burlington this sum-

mer.
"Vermont is very important. It comes between New Hampshire and Super Tuesday," Lindley said. "Any candidate not working in Vermont is probably not in it for the long haul."

Delaney, Spater and Rep. Herbert O'Brien of Stowe also attended the press conference. Twenty-two Republican representatives endorsed Bush. Other senators supporting the Bush campaign include Vincent Illuzzi of Essex/Orleans and William Doyle of Washington.

The Burlington Free Press

Vermont

SECTION B

Thursday, November 26, 1987 • • •
City Editor, Sam Hemingway
Phone: 863-3441, ext. 225

State notes

Gear to help Dole's 'Disability Coalition'

Burlington Alderman Allan F. Gear, R-Ward 4, will lead efforts to gain support for the GOP presidential campaign of Kansas Sen. Bob Dole among Vermonters who have physical disabilities.

Gear, 46, said he became Vermont chairman of Dole's "Disability Coalition" because "there isn't anyone else in the Republican race that I know of who has a sensitivity to the needs of those of us who are physically challenged."

Gear has been a paraplegic for 14 years, the result of a motorcycle accident. He is a member of the Governor's Commission on Employment of the Handicapped and a lawyer in the Burlington firm of Gear & Davis.

Dole also has a physical disability: He has no use of his right arm due to injuries suffered in World War II, for which he spent 39 months in a hospital.

Retesting set for bacteria causing Le

The Associated Press

WEST DOVER — Vermont Department of Health officials returned to West Dover this week to continue taking samples of water from various ski lodges to test for the presence of Legionella bacteria.

"There are no additional cases

reported, no new revelations. This is an environmental survey to determine why some (two) lodges have the bacteria and others in the same area do not," Dr. Richard Vogt, state epidemiologist, said in a telephone interview.

An investigation into the presence of the bacteria in West Dover began in early November when

cases of Legionnaires' disease were reported among tourists traveling through the state during foliage season.

Since then, two people have died, and Vermont Department of Health officials have said the deaths may be linked to the discovery of the Legionella bacteria at two West Dover lodges. Those

Sara Gear named Dole campaign official

Former Vermont Gov. Richard Snelling said Thursday Rep. Sara Gear, R-Burlington, will be co-chairwoman of the U.S. Sen. Robert Dole's Vermont campaign for president with Rep. Michael Bernhardt, R-Londonderry.

At a press conference held at the Sheraton-Burlington Inn, Snelling also announced that Paul Provost of Burlington and Susan Sweetser, a member of the Republican State Committee, would

head the Chittenden County campaign for Dole. Dole is a Republican from Kansas.

University of Vermont student David MacLaughlin has formed Dole for President offices at 12

schools and colleges in Vermont.

"I have been seeing a lot of the national polls from the Dole Committee and wanted folks to know that the campaign is ripening in just the right way," he said.

Christmas tree permits available again

Permits to cut down Christmas trees from the Green Mountain National Forest are available again this year, said forest super-

visor Steve Harper.

Permits may be bought for \$5 from the Ranger District offices in Manchester, Middlebury and Rochester, as well as the Forest

Dec 4, 1987
BFP

Sen. Robert Dole

MEMO

January 15, 1988

To: Neal Houston
From: Curtis Moore
Re: Briefing Memos

For Senator Dole

As per your request, two one-page briefing memos are attached, one on environmental issues in Vermont the other on the Clean Air Act.

Also attached: Ed. memo

INFO PREPARED BY SENATOR
STAFFORD'S OFFICE

VERMONT ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

Air pollution: Although Vermont is lightly industrialized--there are no coal-fired power plants and very little coal or oil-fired industry either--its air pollution levels often equal those of rust belt areas like Ohio and Indiana. This is because the prevailing winds blow the air pollution directly into the State.

Vermonters blame rain originating in the Midwest for the widely-publicized death of the red spruce and other forests on Camels Hump mountain, a pristine area that can be reached only by a two-hour hike. Experts agree that the death of these forests, as well as the damage to sugar maple, yellow maple, and a wide d variety of other trees, is caused by air pollution. Vermont has filed petitions with the EPA, as well as lawsuits against the Midwestern States, in an attempt to compel some controls, but to no avail. As matters now stand, Vermonters see themselves as victims--losing their forests (and sugaring industry), visibility (and tourist industry), and trout streams because of States that have refused to pay for pollution controls or make other hard choices--such as develop nuclear power the way Vermont has.

Trash--Like other New England States, Vermont is rapidly running out of landfill capacity for trash. Most people want to eliminate landfills in any event because they so often pollute groundwater. Many residents view incineration with great suspicion, and, therefore, support tough pollution controls. Most would much prefer to eliminate the waste at the outset--called "source reduction"--rather than deal with disposal problems. Vermont has mandatory deposit legislation and has taken other steps, but believes the Federal law must be amended to require waste reduction before meaningful progress can be made.

Rapid growth--Possibly not a Federal concern, but one which is uppermost in the mind's of most Vermonters and the subject of the current legislative session. The governor devoted her entire State of the State address to the issue and the Republican leader--her probable opponent--praised the speech. Too much land is disappearing too fast, with pasture land replaced by condos and forests by ski slopes, in the view of many Vermonters.

Ozone depletion--Although there is no apparent local connection, Vermonters have been unusually concerned over the destruction of a stratospheric ozone shield by Freons. Vermont was the only State to mount a statewide boycott of McDonalds because its food containers were made from Freons.

AIR POLLUTION AND THE CLEAN AIR ACT

Although Vermont is lightly industrialized and imposes stringent air pollution controls, the visibility there has decreased 40 percent since the 1950's. Summertime levels of sulfate (a measure of acid rain) and ozone (a measure of smog) are as high in Vermont as in the Midwest. In New England as a whole, 6 million people live in areas with unhealthy air.

The vast majority of this air pollution comes from the rustbelt States which are downwind. This is not to say the area doesn't contribute significantly to its own problems. It does. But controlling air pollution at the local and State level requires Federal leadership. Cars, for example, can be controlled, by law, only by the Federal government. While industries are subject to local controls, Vermont's are already among the toughest in the Nation. Making them even more stringent will force companies to flee to the pollution havens in other States.

There are four air pollution problems of the greatest concern to Vermonters:

Acid rain: The land is poorly buffered and simply can't absorb the acid coming in. This acid --

- kills lakes and streams--20 to 25 percent of Vermont's are already damaged;

- kills trees (perhaps acting in concert with "smog")--half the red spruce on Camels Hump are dead;

- poisons water systems (because the acid leaches heavy metals from the soils and pipes)--one-third of Bennington homes have unsafe lead levels, even though the incoming raw water is leadfree.

Ozone (smog): Vermont barely meets the Clean Air Act's health based standards for ozone, so levels are high enough to worry that this will continue to be the case.

Municipal Waste Incineration: The cost of landfilling has doubled, but with no Federal controls on incinerator air pollution, citizens fear that burning trash will spread a toxic haze due of lax controls.

Visibility: The tourist industry is heavily dependent on the State's scenic beauty, but the vistas are disappearing, especially in the summer.

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Senator Dole

FROM: Education Subcommittee

DATE: January 15, 1988

SUBJECT: Vermont Education Profile

STUDENT PROFILE: 85% of Vermont students graduate from high school. 59% of those graduates pursue postsecondary training. For the most part these students attend small, rural elementary schools located in their town of residence, and go on to larger, unified district junior high and high schools. Of the 246 towns in Vermont, 40% have no local high school.

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION: In spite of its rank as the 38th poorest state in the nation, Vermont per pupil spending for elementary and secondary education meets the national average. Teacher salaries, however, the largest piece of the education budget, rank 46th in the nation. Rural education is expensive because of low population density, high transportation costs, and the independent nature of New England communities. For instance, many communities with fewer than 30 students support their own elementary schools. Future teacher shortages in critical areas, the high cost of providing special education services, and the ongoing struggle in the Legislature to equalize spending through redistributing tax dollars are the most important issues facing local school board members. A recent initiative promoted by the Governor to force consolidation of adjoining towns to form unified districts was soundly defeated in a series of public hearings. On the plus side, a state budget surplus of approximately \$30 million provided a financial windfall to local school districts in FY87.

HIGHER EDUCATION: The Vermont system of higher education is a diverse group of institutions. Higher education as an employer is the third largest in the state. Because the State Legislature ranks last in fiscal support to higher education, tuitions are high and Vermont students are very dependent on federal financial assistance. Recent amendments to federal financial aid programs make them accessible only to low income students. Consequently, the Vermont Higher Education Council and the State Legislature are vitally interested in portable education savings and tuition prepayment plans to provide relief to middle income families.

Dr. Stephen Kaagan, the Commissioner of Education in Vermont, resigned effective January 14th of this year and will not be replaced until February.

BOB DOLE

KANSAS

United States Senate

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLICAN LEADER

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-7020

SENATOR:

THE ATTACHED INFORMATION
WAS PREPARED BY LAURIE SHULTZ
IN CONGRESSMAN JEFFORD'S OFFICE.

DAVID TAYLOR

1/15/88

MEMO
For Dole use
Re: political issues in Vermont

One of the first things to remember about Vermont is that it is one of the poorest states per capita in the nation, and one of the most dependent on federal funds. It also has a significant share of elderly, and of people in their 30's and 40's who are among the movers and shakers.

Federal programs that enjoy particular support in Vermont include special education, WIC, LIHEAP, food stamps, Medicare/Medicaid and juvenile justice programs.

Almost every poll that has been done in the state in recent years lists the environment and agriculture as top concerns among Vermonters. Most recently, several polls also put concern about AIDS high on the list, even though Vermont has not suffered too many cases (20 or so) compared to other parts of the country.

A growing portion of the state's population consists of people who have migrated to Vermont in search of the good life, and found it. As a result, despite the state's geographic and climatic isolation, Vermonters (or at least those who vote) tend to be very politically aware, and mostly independent.

Remember: the nuclear free movement started at the town meetings of Vermont. There is also a strong anti-contr sentiment in the state and Reagan's foreign policy is not popular.

At the moment, the hot political state issues include development pressures and preservation of agriculture:

-- Development pressures: Vermont set the model back in the late 60s for land-use controls in its so-called Act 250, the landmark law that established the state's first omnibus environmental and development control law. The law only went so far, however, and has not been able to really address a current conflict between the need for more jobs in the state -- and therefore more industry and development -- and the desire to preserve the environmental beauty of Vermont, particularly its open lands.

Ski area development, particularly in condos, is escalating at an alarming rate, especially in southern Vermont, where real estate prices are going up far, far faster than the average Vermonter can afford.

The governor -- Democrat Madeleine M. Kunin -- formed a special commission to study this growth problem and how to control it in orderly and fair fashion.

Worth noting: Congressman Jeffords was Vermont's Attorney General when Act 250 was written. He was among the drafters. He also hosted a public TV program in Vermont last year in which he brought up and explored the growth issue long before the Kunin Administration got going on the issue.

(over)

Political issues
for Dole
page two

The state Republicans share in the concern about development pressures, and are studying it in a task force of their own. Their one concern: that Kunin will come up with state land-use permits, effectively taking away local control. Local control is very popular and cherished.

-- Agriculture: Vermont also cherishes its dairy farms, but those farms have been steadily dwindling over the past decade or so. The issues of agriculture policy are perceived to be closely tied to the state's very character and uniqueness.

Farmland preservation programs have wide support, particularly as larger numbers of dairy farmers are leaving the business. The Whole Herd Buyout is perceived as having added to the exodus from farming and is currently unpopular across the state. Misperceptions of the Whole Herd Buyout have lead many to blame the buyout for the current inequities that exist in the industry.

-- The Reagan Administration's agriculture policies are very unpopular in Vermont -- particularly the Administration pressures to cut dairy support prices. New England, including Vermont, basically has a balanced milk market now (in fact, it suffers shortages), and does not contribute to the national surplus. Yet it's being penalized through support-price cuts for overproduction in other parts of the nation -- and Vermonters know that and believe that's unfair and costing Vermont its farms.

-- Fiscal Policy: Reducing the federal deficit is a growing concern, particularly in light of the state surplus and the reluctance of the Governor to reduce taxes. There is strong concern that the health of Vermont's economy is closely tied to the state of the national economy. Deficit spending has got to stop!

-- General Politics: Vermont backed Reagan in 1980 and 1984, despite growing disenchantment with Reagan's foreign policy, agriculture programs and cuts in programs for the needy. However, the state continues to vote significantly more democratic each year.

1/15/88

ISSUES
For Dole review

EDUCATION

Vermonters are very supportive of education at the local, state and national levels, however, the degree to which each should be responsible is currently the subject of much debate. Local control of education is a prized tradition, with towns retaining primary control over school decisions and funding. The state, though tiny, has an unusually high concentration of high quality institutions of higher learning, many of them state schools.

Vermont has traditionally received more money in federal funding than it has sent to Washington in taxes, much of which has been in the form of federal aid to education. Because of its small size (48th by population) and rural character, small state minimums that ensure adequate levels of federal aid are crucial to the education of Vermonters.

Vermont's priority on education is reflected in the long service and leadership positions of both Senator Stafford and Congressman Jeffords on their respective education committees. Both men are responsible for the crafting of the Higher Education Reauthorization Act in the 99th Congress and the Robert T. Stafford School Improvement Act (reauthorizing elementary and secondary education programs) that will go to conference this month. They both also have been responsible for ensuring small-state minimum provisions in law.

Vermont's Democratic Governor Madeleine Kunin has made state aid to education a cornerstone of her political program, which proved to be a positive factor in her 1986 reelection campaign. While she was forced to drop a push for less localized control of education, she has been successful at increasing state aid to education over the past three years. Education now comprises about 45% of the state General Fund's budget. Her budget for 1988 proposes an increase in education spending of \$15 million, which is equal to nearly half the state's current estimated budget surplus.

ENVIRONMENT AND CLEAN AIR

It's absolutely critical to understand that Vermonters are essentially environmentalists. The state has taken remarkable strides over the last several decades to protect the ecology and beauty of its environment. It instituted a landmark environmental and land-use control law (Act 250) that became the model for other states; and it was one of the first in the nation to enact a billboard ban and a returnable bottle law.

(over)

Issues for Dole review
page two

ENVIRONMENT -- cont'd

It follows, therefore, that virtually all of Vermont's recent politicians have reflected this environmental concern. Senator Stafford and Congressman Jeffords, in particular, have been leaders in their respective bodies on environmental issues, as well as issues such as alternative energy development and usage. Most recently, this environmental concern has focused on the Clean Water and Clean Air Acts -- and even more specifically, on efforts to curb acid rain pollution. Acid rain is a BIG concern in Vermont, which contributes almost nothing to the problem but inherits the pollution from points west. It's state leaders -- notably former Governor Republican Governor Richard Snelling -- have worked with the Canadians, in fact, to try and facilitate action on the part of our federal government to combat acid rain.

Of particular concern to Vermonters -- who live in a state that has pure air! -- is the damage that acid rain appears to be doing to lakes, to mountaintops, and to vegetation. Vermonters have gone to great extents to preserve these natural resources, and are upset that so little is being done by the federal government to address the problem. There is general consensus that the time to study the problem has long past, and the time to act has long ago arrived.

January 1988
1 of 2 Pages

TO: SENATOR DOLE
FROM: DAVID TAYLOR
SUBJECT: Background Information on the State of Vermont

Population:

- o With an estimated 541,000 residents, Vermont ranks 48th in the US in terms of population. Its 1.1% population growth rate is significantly higher than that for the rest of New England. In addition, Vermont has recently become a magnet State, attracting workers from neighboring States. Household surveys indicate that the labor force grew 5.4% in 1986. Growth in the State, in terms of both the economy and the population, has become a major issue. (See State Government)

1986 and 1987 -- A Booming Economy:

- o Although projections indicate that job growth in the State will slow somewhat, the State's unemployment rate should continue to remain well below the national average (a 4.3% rate has been projected for 1989). The primary reason for slower future employment growth is that the current level of employment is at an all-time high.
- o Even though projected improvements in US trade performance should benefit the State's manufacturing sector, less than 10% of the nearly 20,000 new jobs expected in Vermont between 1986 and 1989 will be created by the goods-producing sectors. The service and trade industries are expected to generate over two-thirds of these new jobs.
- o Although projections for in-state income growth are varied, income growth in Vermont should continue to outpace the national average. In 1986, the average Vermont resident received a 6.1% increase in personal income. (1987 figures have not yet been released.) Although higher than average for the country (4.3%), this figure was lower than the regional average (6.5%). Despite a relatively high growth rate, the average Vermont resident continues to earn \$1,616 less than the average American.
- o Incomes in the construction (19.7%), transportation (19.1%) and services (12.5%) industries registered the biggest gains in the State in 1986. This corresponds to rapid development within the State. Mining was the only sector reporting income declines.
- o 1986 was the second year in a row in which the State of Vermont was one of the national leaders in terms of employment and income growth. The 4.7% annual unemployment rate was the lowest recorded in the State in more than 10 years. This trend has continued through 1987, as Vermont's unemployment rate consistently placed in the top ten in the US. (October's 3.5% rate ranked 7th.)

--2--

- o Manufacturing employment grew during the second and third quarters last year after posting a series of losses. Recently, manufacturing gains have been tied primarily to industries which are not heavily threatened by foreign competition (construction- or defense-related businesses).
- o **International Business Machines Corporation (IBM)** dominates the State's manufacturing landscape and accounts for almost 60% of all employment in electrical machinery. Both IBM and Digital Equipment Corporation are expected to improve their sales performance through 1989. However, production gains and cost cutting will lessen the effects of increased sales on employment.
- o Vermont's service sector has been booming with sector employment growth outpacing both the regional and national averages by a wide margin with gains of 5.5% in 1985 and 5.3% in 1986. Current projections indicate that growth should continue through 1989, although the growth rate will slow somewhat.
- o Vermont's maple sugar industry has been decimated by poor harvests in 1986 and 1987. Last year's crop (275,000 gallons) was the worst since 1971. In a good year, the industry can produce as much as 800,000 gallons.

State Government:

- o In her State of the State address, Governor Madeleine Kunin made controlling growth her top priority for 1988. The State Legislature echoed her concern by calling for a special committee to deal with the growth problem. Vermont has been undergoing rapid development in recent years (the labor force grew 5.4% in 1986 and the State is considering a possible tax cut because of the recent surplus in revenue), but economic growth has been uneven, creating new problems in the State as regional economic differences have become increasingly pronounced.
- o One example of these regional differences is the change in property values over the past year. On average property values increased by 22.6% in the State, but local changes ranged from +142% in Vernon to +2.8% in Bridgewater.

Other:

- o The Defense Department spent an estimated \$187 million in Vermont in FY86. Two-thirds of this money was spent on prime contracts to businesses in the State. GE received the largest percentage of these funds with over \$99.5 million in contracts.
- o Vermont is the only State which has neither a statutory nor a constitutional balanced budget requirement. Vermont is one of only six States which limits the governor's veto power on budgetary legislation to the entire bill.

POSITION OF SENATOR ROBERT DOLE
ON ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

OK update
white

Introduction

The Republican Party has a strong tradition of environmental stewardship dating back to Theodore Roosevelt. During his presidency, he set aside some 230 million acres of national forests, wildlife refuges and other protected lands. Roosevelt's foresight with regard to conservation -- and his vision of an America protective of her natural riches -- are a legacy that the Republican Party can claim with pride. We are a party of initiative -- and that initiative must be redirected toward preserving the environment for this and future generations.

Today, few issues generate greater support from Americans than protecting both our natural resources and our health from the adverse effects of man-made pollution. Despite this support, we are far from achieving all the goals established by Congress. Moreover, problems of even greater complexity are being discovered as our scientific prowess advances.

In a Dole Administration, the full panoply of environmental concerns will be addressed, but I will give particular attention to two vexing problems: Acid rain that jeopardizes our forests and lakes, and toxic waste repositories that are nothing less than ticking time bombs that threaten the quality of life for this and future generations.

Background

The federal government oversees a comprehensive national environmental protection program. It is national in scope because pollutants and contamination don't recognize state boundaries. Air, rivers and streams, and highways and rail lines flow freely between states -- and all too often carry hazardous material with them. Our constitution charges the federal government with regulating interstate commerce. But we need a renewed determination to regulate interstate pollution as well.

Above all, we need determined leadership that begins in the White House and runs strongly through the Environmental Protection Agency, the Interior Department, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the dozens of other federal agencies that monitor compliance with environmental law. EPA in particular is of concern: It not has more than 10,000 employees, a \$4-billion budget, administers a dozen major statutes and has adopted eight volumes of regulations. Yet many Americans still believe the agency is not meeting its full potential.

We have had many success stories: The cleanup of the Great Lakes is well underway. A historic multi-state compact to restore the viability of the Chesapeake Bay has been signed. Pollution controls on cars and factories have improved the quality of our air. Many state and federal land-use planners -- working closely with American business and industry -- have been able to balance development and continued economic growth with respect and concern for ecological preservation, recreation and natural beauty.

Maintaining that balance will require leadership, imagination, discipline and toughness. We are on our way to achieving the most easily attainable pollutant reductions. But it is the last 10 to 15 percent in pollution control that presents the most difficult technical problems and the most costly solutions. Under my leadership, this country can and will meet the challenge of protecting the quality of the environment and the health of its citizens who live and work within that environment.

Acid Rain

We know that automobile exhaust and emissions from high-sulfur coal-burning power plants undergo chemical changes in the upper atmosphere and then precipitate as acid rain.

We know of the corrosive effect that this acid precipitation has on our buildings and monuments. We are aware of its capacity to render lakes devoid of life. We worry about what acid rain may be doing to our forest lands and cultivated crops.

It's time to admit we have a problem, and get to work on it. We may not have the luxury of waiting until we have details on the extent of the potential damage. Like most environmental problems, the lag time can be lengthy -- and it is not always prudent to delay.

This country recently signed a five-year pact with Canada to study the causes and effects of acid rain and to develop ways to burn coal more cleanly. The emphasis of this bilateral effort must be toward reducing the pollutants that cause acid rain.

Further reductions in nitrogen oxide emissions from motor vehicles can be achieved by tightening auto emission standards. Additional reductions can be made by increasing the development and use of cleaner-burning alternative fuels, such as ethanol. Cooperation between government and industry is essential for the continued

development of technologies that reduce sulfur dioxides. And industry must be allowed a free choice among those technologies based on cost effectiveness. These strategies can include any combination of "clean coal" technologies, stack scrubbers, upgrading of existing furnaces and boilers, energy conservation, co-generation, or fuel switching.

The cost of just one stack scrubber is in the \$80-100 million range. The federal government must investigate the ways in which it can encourage the installation of these enormously expensive technologies, perhaps through tax incentives or a revolving low-interest loan fund. We must also take care not to unfairly burden any one region of the nation -- or one industry -- with the expense of reducing this pollution. No region of this country will be able to successfully reduce its sulfur dioxide emissions if its economy is undermined. States and local governments must take part in developing regulatory strategies that accommodate the particular environmental and economic conditions they face.

Toxic Waste

No environmental problem has generated greater public concern than the threat posed by improper disposal of hazardous wastes. We have made strides in protecting our citizens from the dangers of toxic chemicals, but much remains to be done. As Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and later as Majority Leader, I pushed for two major statutes, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and the "Superfund" program. RCRA regulates the handling and disposal of current wastes, while Superfund provides the financial and legal mechanisms to remove closed and sometimes abandoned disposal sites from our neighborhoods.

EPA must streamline its procedures and cut the red tape to accelerate Superfund cleanups. Its track record -- the ratio of sites cleaned to dollars spent -- is mediocre at best. In 1987, EPA lists more than 900 Superfund sites nationwide, yet it has completed full cleanup on only 16 sites. That is an appalling record -- for government and for industry -- when this statute, intended to provide prompt response to a serious public health problem, has been in effect for nearly eight years.

Plain and simple, we know what has to be done, and it's time to get it done. At present, 75 cents of every Superfund dollar is spent for consultants and lawyers. We've got to let the cleanup begin -- even though we may not have yet determined the exact degree of cleanliness we need. As of now, no one is happy with the process, most

of all the individual citizens living near toxic wastes who only want to see the hazards eliminated.

EPA must be more aggressive in breaking these logjams and get on with the job of site cleanups. This country has excellent businesses and scientific firms that specialize in the design and clean-up of hazardous waste sites. EPA must promote new partnerships with private enterprise to encourage safe, efficient and cost-effective cleanups. The government should resist attempts to micro-manage these programs, but must instead act as a facilitator. If the interested parties -- states, citizen groups, waste generators, defense attorneys, engineering firms -- devote the same energy they use attacking each other to find ways to streamline the process, the public will benefit enormously.

Solid Waste

The saga of the unwanted garbage barge from Islip, New York symbolizes the serious and growing problem of municipal waste disposal. More than 250 million tons of garbage are produced each year, enough to fill 50 million garbage trucks. While the volume of garbage continues to grow, the number of available landfills continues to decline. Some localities have already run out of space and at tremendous expense are shipping their garbage out of state, causing increasingly bitter interstate conflicts. Lack of space, lack of suitable sites and public resistance to new landfills has exacerbated the problem. The states should be encouraged to set up regional interstate compacts to deal with the solid waste disposal problem.

Many municipalities are looking to incineration of their wastes. High temperatures destroy many of the toxic compounds in such wastes and can reduce the volume of wastes to be landfilled by up to 90 percent.

These waste combustion facilities are not without problems. EPA must develop reasonable emission standards for these facilities. It must continue to monitor the disposal of the waste ash produced by these incinerators. While the federal government must ensure that public health is protected, it is local governments that have primary responsibility in waste management and they must be allowed the flexibility to use combustion, landfills and recycling.

Clean Water

This year Congress reauthorized the Clean Water Act, although it was in spite of a presidential veto and my vote to sustain that veto. The issue in contention there was not whether to protect the environment, since the President's proposal was identical on every environmental

section. The problem with the bill was the same problem that plagues so much of legislation in Washington, that favorite item on the Congressional menu -- pork. Every Congressman and Senator wanted to send a sewage treatment plant and miles of sewer pipe to folks back home. In the blink of an eye, the deficit was increased by another \$6 billion over the next four years.

I've repeatedly emphasized the dangers of the budget deficit and I had some problems with the number of public subsidies provided under the bill for what is essentially new real estate development rather than increased environmental protection.

Still, we have the bill and I believe that the new standards adopted in the Clean Water Act will go a long way in restoring purity to our rivers, lakes and drinking water supplies.

The U.S. relies heavily on groundwater. Forty percent of the nation served by public water utilities uses ground water and more than ninety-five percent of rural America's drinking water comes from underground sources. Maintaining the quality of those sources is imperative. I would like to see more coordination among the various federal agencies entrusted with groundwater protection. The federal role should primarily emphasize technical and funding assistance to the States, who are, after all, best able to allocate and manage their underground water resources. And assistance should be provided to agricultural extension services to educate farmers on the proper methods of fertilizer and pesticide applications, emphasizing proper selection, proper quantities and proper timing of applications.

Clean Air

December 31, 1987 ^{was} ~~is~~ the deadline in the Clean Air Act for the attainment of air quality standards on carbon monoxide and ozone. Many of our cities have not completely met the standards. Some, such as Los Angeles and Denver, are far from compliance and have little hope of meeting the standards in the near future. Failure to meet the air standards by the deadline exposes these cities to a wide variety of sanctions, including construction moratoriums and the withholding of highway and wastewater grants.

I support the EPA's proposal to extend the deadline for those states who come up with a new plan for achieving compliance within a specific period of time. But the clock is ticking loudly. The most severely polluted areas must be forced to halt construction of new industrial facilities. And consistent, achievable controls should be established at levels and with compliance deadlines that enable businesses adequate time to develop and implement cost effective technologies.

Recently, in response to a worrisome depletion of the protective stratospheric ozone layer over Antarctica, members of the United Nations signed an agreement for international cooperation on reducing the chemicals responsible for ozone depletion. I was happy to join my colleague, Senator John Chaffee of Rhode Island, as a co-sponsor of his resolution, since passed, which directed our American representatives to seek significant reductions in the production of these chemicals. With such reductions, there is hope that, over time, the earth's protective ozone layer might be naturally restored.

Conclusion: More Vigorous Leadership Needed

From time to time I hear that Republicans don't care about the environment. Now, that's not an accurate perception, but it is a perception. The fact is, no political party has a monopoly on concern for the environment. Governmental policies regarding protection of the environment touch on all citizens -- not just environmentalists and not just those industries covered by environmental regulations.

In Kansas, during the Dust Bowls of the 30s and 40s, wind and erosion destroyed vast areas of our Great Plains farmland. We hadn't been too careful with our soil resources up to that point. But we learned a lot from that tragedy -- knowledge gleaned from suffering -- but knowledge that has helped make American farmers second to none in conserving the rich top soil responsible for our agricultural productivity.

From such knowledge, we know that environmental problems can be anticipated in advance and resolved. In a world of intense international economic competition -- some of that competition being with nations having far weaker environmental laws than we have here -- we must emphasize cost-effective solutions to environmental threats. We must study the problems to find those solutions -- but we must not study for the sake of delay. The final goal is to solve the problem and the sooner action takes place, the sooner we reach that goal.

The first key to an effective environmental program is the appointment of an EPA administrator who has the experience and commitment to provide strong, dynamic leadership to the nation's environmental protection efforts. Swift, vigorous federal enforcement of environmental laws is absolutely essential. The resources of the Justice Department and EPA have been substantially expanded in recent years, but there has not been a commensurate rise in the number of enforcement actions. I would not accept the pace of the current Administration.

America has some of the best environmental protection laws in the world. Our business and scientific community is on the cutting edge with regard to environmental technology. Government should actively encourage the further development of this technology and of the equipment and expertise that make it possible. And we should encourage putting that technology into use.

Environmental problems are world wide -- and the rest of the world is rapidly realizing that economic growth and environmental protection are inextricably linked. Those photos of the earth taken from the moon by the Apollo astronauts show better than words that we're all on the same planet and we'd better take care of it. The federal government ought to vigorously promote the exporting of our environmental technology: The benefits to our country will include much more than the positive economic impact on our balance of payments.

Leadership requires experience in proposing inventive legislative and administrative techniques for practical solutions to such problems as acid rain, clean water and air and toxic wastes. Experience that is not from just being in Washington, but from working with members of Congress in both political parties to get things done.

I believe we've just begun to tap the greatness that is America. I also believe that if all Americans had one wish, it would be that when they leave this earth, it would be a better place for their children and grandchildren. That means a clean, healthy and vital environment. It also means a government meeting its tasks, yet living within its means. This is necessary if those decisions which are efficient and appropriate in serving our national interests today are to remain protective of our interests for generations to come.

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CLEAN AIR ACT AMENDMENTS - ACID RAIN

Senate Environment completed markup of the Clean Air Act amendments October 22, 1987. States would decide how to achieve the limitations imposed on power plants and industrial boilers. These industries would have to pay without subsidy the costs of reduction (unless the plant was receiving a clean coal grant). Additionally, a 5-year, \$2.5 billion clean coal technology program would be authorized.

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The bill is about 1/7 the cost (\$3.95 billion) of the most expensive alternative legislation (Stafford Bill-\$20.4-\$22.4 billion) The Mitchell bill is estimated to cost \$7.95 billion (NOTE all figures are per year costs).

SUMMARY OF BILL

- o The bill is a two phased approach that achieves a 10 million ton reduction in sulphur dioxide emissions by the end of 1997. Additionally it reduces nitrogen oxide emissions by approximately 3 million tons by 1997. Further reductions in nitrogen oxide emissions would be achieved by tightening emissions standards for automobiles and trucks.
- o While the bill technically applies to only 31 eastern states, the auto emissions and smelter provisions would apply to all 50 states. Estimated budget impact to Kansas is \$0.
- o S. 316 allows full inter- and intra-state emissions trading, i.e., allows states and utilities to pick what way they will reach the total emissions allowed.
- o The bill allows free choice of cost effective strategies including: clean coal technologies, advanced coal cleaning, fuel switching, natural gas use, energy conservation, co-generation or scrubbers.

ADMINISTRATION RESPONSE:

The President has been conciliatory to Canada both prior to the Canadian summit and at the summit itself. Recent statements by Reagan have acknowledged the problem and recognized the need for clean coal research. The President announced just prior to the summit that the administration would commit \$2.5 billion to innovative demonstration projects over 5 years to fight acid rain. Senate Energy Committee will conduct hearings in the next few weeks on clean coal technology and research. Canada has complained that the U.S. is not living up to the agreement reached last year between Reagan and Prime Minister Mulroney reached last year when Reagan endorsed a report done by Canadian and U.S. envoys that acknowledged the problem and recommended a 5 year, \$5 billion program that would develop ways to burn coal cleanly through public/private financing. The Canadians "welcomed" the administration announcement, consider it really an honoring of the previous commitment. At the summit, Reagan announced agreement with Prime Minister Mulroney on consideration of bilateral accord on acid rain issues. We will know later this month what form that will take and to what extent it will cover.

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The interim conclusion of the report is that a small number of U.S. Lakes and streams have been damaged by acid rain and that "there will not be an abrupt change in aquatic systems, crops and forests at present levels of air pollution." i.e. not likely to significantly worsen soon and that the environment will suffer little if any damage if acid rain controls are not installed for several more years, if ever.

The areas with the highest percentage of acidic lakes are the Adirondack mountains area, the upper peninsula of Michigan, the Pocono mountains, portions of southern New England and Florida.

The study is clear to point out that there may be other reasons as to what causes acidity in lakes, and damage to crops and forests. Causes may include natural stresses, storm water or snow melt runoff, seasonal changes. Those causes are being studied.

The study is highly controversial to those who have concluded that acid rain is caused by air pollution, particularly industrial and automobile emissions. The study embraces a controversial theory that acidified streams and lakes eventually reach a "steady state" in which no additional acid rain causes damage. The report concludes that most U.S. waters, except in the Southeast, have reached this "steady state".

EFFECTIVE IMPACTS OF ACID RAIN BILLS

	Stafford	Mitchell	Simpson
Sulfur Dioxide Reduction	13-14 Million tons	12 Million tons	10.2 Million tons
Nitrogen Oxide Reduction	6.8 Million tons	4.0 Million tons	3.5 Million tons
Sulfur Dioxide Reduction Control Costs	\$10-12 Billion/year	\$6-8 Billion/year	\$3.35 Billion/year
Nitrogen Oxide Reduction Control Costs	\$10.4 Billion/year	\$1.0 Billion/year	\$0.6 Billion/year
Total Costs	\$20.4-22.4 Billion/year	\$7-9 Billion/year	\$3.95 Billion/year

JANUARY 7, 1988

CLEAN AIR ACT AMENDMENTS

The CR included an 8 month extension of the Clean Air Act deadline for air standards to August 31, 1988. (the House version was 5 months). Areas that already had sanctions imposed did not get any relief, (although EPA has made no formal decision whether to enforce existing sanctions on 14 areas until after August 31) but no new sanctions will be imposed until the next deadline.

As you are aware, Senate Environment has marked up comprehensive amendments to the Clean Air Act. These amendments address many issues and are extremely complex. Generally they deal with:

Title I - extends deadlines for attaining federal clean air standards, depending on severity of pollution, from 3,5,10 or 15 years. There is a good faith clause attached that allows state to extend by 2 or 3 years the deadline if they have initiated action, but nonetheless fail to attain standards. At the end of this period, sanctions automatically kick-in.

Title II - Addresses acid deposition. It mandates that by the year 2000 annual emissions of sulfur dioxide would have to be reduced by 12 million tons below the 1980 annual emission level. By 1996, annual emissions of nitrogen oxides would have to be reduced 4 million tons below the 1980 level. There is some flexibility for utilities with emissions less than 150,000 tons or less in 1985 to be allowed to substitute an average annual statewide emissions rate. Coal state still aren't happy with this.

Title III - would set stricter limits on motor vehicle emissions.

Title IV - requires EPA to review ambient air quality standards and adopts a standard for small particulates.

Title V - deals with toxic air pollutants. It would replace the current system of health based standards for air toxics with one where routine emissions are controlled by technology based standards. The EPA would be authorized to set the stricter health based standards where best available control technology would not adequately eliminate the risk.

The bill is long, costly and very detailed. It has been criticized because it is not flexible enough.

Simpson's staff indicated Senator Simpson is still against this bill.

July 12, 1988

TO: SENATOR DOLE
FR: GREG SCHNACKE
RE: RECENT ACTION BY EPA TO EXTEND CLEAN AIR DEADLINES

RECENT CLEAN AIR ACTION BY EPA

The proposed policy November 17, 1987 by EPA would delay sanctions on more than 50 cities that will fail to meet the air quality attainment standards December 31. The proposed policy is now open for public comment for 60 days, at which point EPA expects to propose a final rulemaking that will be open for public comment for 60 days.

Essentially the standard proposed is if a state is not in attainment by January 1, 1988 they must submit a new State Implementation Plan (SIP). They have up to 8 years to comply with the new rule, but in most cases it will be 3-4 years to achieve compliance. These areas must make 3 percent annual cutbacks in order to avoid sanctions (construction bans).

Senators Mitchell, Lautenberg, Stafford and Chaffee have held a press conference and called EPA Administrator Lee Thomas' actions "illegal". They feel he does not have discretionary power to take this action. EPA's response is that this happened before in 1982 when EPA moved to enforce sanctions and EPA had to respond in a similar fashion.

EPA is moving forward with final orders on sanctions for 14 areas that have no approved SIP. These include several areas in southern California near the Los Angeles area, several areas in the Chicago area both on the Indiana and Illinois side, Cleveland, Dallas-Fort Worth, Atlanta, Denver, Sacramento, and Reno. It is expected that construction bans will be imposed in these areas in the spring.

The political issue is that with EPA trying to gain extensions, there will be little reason to act on Clean Air amendments this year and possibly next session. Those favoring this extension argue that this is a realistic approach toward making progress in these areas that are not in attainment. Those against the extension feel that it has been nearly ten years since the deadline for attainment was established. Now we are going to go through the same planning process again for up to another eight years.

The CR extended the Clean Air Act Deadline for air standards 8 months to August 31, 1988. 14 areas that had sanctions imposed on them probably will not have them enforced by EPA until after August 31 (but no decision has been made yet).

BACKGROUND ON CLEAN AIR

0 December 31, 1987 is the deadline in the Clean Air Act for attainment of ambient air quality standards for ozone and carbon monoxide. Many cities and states are concerned about how they will be treated after the deadline passes.

0 Aproximately 81 jurisdictions are in nonattainment with carbon monoxide standards and 76 ozone nonattainment areas covering at least one-third of the population of the United States.

0 Failure to meet attainment goals by the deadline exposes these jurisdictions to a wide variety of potential sanctions that include a moratorium on the construction or modification of any major stationary sources of these pollutants; withholding of highway, wastewater and Clean Air grants; court-mandated penalties and civil suits. Technically, there is no discretion built in to the law. EPA's position is that they must impose initially the construction ban once the deadline passes and an area is in non-compliance.

0 However, EPA reports that as long as a state has an approved State Implementation Plan (SIP) by Dec. 31, there will be no threat of sanctions. A SIP that is in place on Dec. 31 but fails to meet standards after implementation beyond the Dec. 31 deadline should not expose a state to sanctions if the state moves forward and develops and implements a new SIP to meet the air pollution threat. It is anticipated that a small number of jurisdictions will find themselves in trouble after the deadline. Clarifying at what point sanctions will occur and under what circumstances remains at the heart of the debate.

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AIR POLLUTION

The Senate provision of the Clean Air Act Amendments would extend the Dec. 31 deadline for meeting ozone and carbon monoxide air quality standards while tightening the control on emissions from motor vehicles, industry and businesses. States would be required to bring areas into attainment within 3, 5, 10, or 15 years, depending on the severity of the problem. Longer extensions will require implementation of additional control measures.

Five year areas would have to control vapors at the pump, improved vehicle inspection programs and use alternative fuels for fleets of 50 or more. Three year areas would choose one of these measures.

Ten and fifteen year areas would include additional measures such as minimum percentage emissions reductions, emissions fees and penalties for stationary sources, and a requirement that emissions from major new pollution sources be offset 2-to-1 by reductions from existing pollution sources.

The Committee approved a controversial amendment October 15 that would allow EPA to give ozone non-attainment areas an additional extension to the above deadline extensions. The amendment would allow an additional two-year extension for the three year areas and a three-year extension for the other areas - if the areas made good faith attempts to meet the initial deadline.

The National Governor's Association is "extremely disappointed" with the amendment. They feel it fails to address a key concern: that areas that made good-faith efforts to clean their air still could be subject to tough sanctions - such as a construction ban on major polluting sources or highway funding cutoff. They say states should not be subject to sanctions for failure to attain standards - only for a failure of a state to submit and carry out an approved State Implementation Plan.

To reduce pollution blowing into dirty areas from elsewhere, ozone transport regions would be created and certain controls would be required in those regions.

To augment state efforts, the bill would require certain nationwide controls, including tighter motor vehicle emissions standards and canisters on board vehicles to capture vapors upon refueling. In carbon monoxide non-attainment areas, gasoline would have to be blended with ethanol or methanol from October to April.

TOXICS

Toxics provisions are intended to prevent accidental releases and control routine emissions. They have drawn support from the National Clean Air Coalition and criticism from EPA and the chemical industry. Several areas are of concern and are being discussed by Senator Durenberger stemming from concerns raised by Sens. Breaux, Simpson and Symms.

Toxics provisions would require "best available control technology" for major sources of potentially 300 (the number is still being negotiated) "toxic air pollutants". The standards for the sources would be set by industrial category (chemical plants, oil refineries, other large plants) with cost a consideration. EPA would be required to reduce emissions from smaller sources - such as woodstoves, service stations and solvent cleaning operations - by 55 percent over 10 years.

When technology based standards would not be sufficient to protect health, EPA would be required to establish stricter, health-based standards for eight "hazardous air pollutants", 11 fewer than the earlier committee print. These standards are set without regard to cost and are required to prevent people from being exposed to risks of cancer greater than one in one million as a result of air emissions from one particular source. Negotiations are continuing to determine the exact circumstances this stricter standard would be required.

Other provisions are designed to prevent chemical accidents, require facilities handling substances to conduct hazard assessments, set up a system of fines and create a chemical and hazardous investigation board. This is being discussed.

Industry objections to this type of legislation are based on arguments that the States are moving forward with regulations, that the proposal drastically expands the definition of "best available control technology" already in the Clean Air Act, and doesn't recognize a distinction between accidental and routine or process emissions of toxic air pollutants.

WARRANTIES

A controversial provision to extend the "useful life" of passenger car emission control devices to 10 years or 100,000 miles has caused much concern from independent auto repair and parts industries. The Act's current definition is 5 years or 50,000 miles. The independents say the proposed warranty extension would give dealers an unfair advantage over independents.

INCINERATORS

An amendment may be offered regarding using best available technology standards to regulate municipal waste incinerators. These are currently becoming popular as cities run out of landfills.

Clean Air Act Amendments Update 1/7/88

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January 7, 1988

TO: SENATOR
FROM: GREG SCHNACKE
SUBJECT: GROUND WATER PROTECTION

This looks to be an emerging issue that could grow into a national debate affecting the entire population nationwide.

Headline stories like Love Canal rattle the public and bring lots of attention to a single area, but trace amounts of chemicals and other contaminants are showing up in underground water supplies nationwide. Agricultural chemicals are prime offenders.

The Safe Drinking Water Act sets strict standards for pollutant levels in drinking water. The standards are probably unrealistically high, i.e., if you drank 2 litres per day of water at a given level of contaminant for 70 years you have a chance in a million of getting cancer, but you can never convince the public of that.

There is federal oversight over state primacy programs, but in reality the states are doing the work, making the choices and cleaning up the pollution problems.

Leaking of pipelines, underground storage tanks (gas stations), and other sources of chemicals and contaminants will be the focus of state and local government efforts to prevent, protect and cleanup ground water pollution.

Many states are interested in keeping primary responsibility for the management of groundwater resources. They want the federal role to be one of maximum flexibility and afford state officials a free hand in protection and management of this precious resource.

Sen. Durenberger has introduced a bill authorizing \$80 million to EPA, \$140 million (already appropriated) to USGS and \$6 million to Agricultural Research Service for the purpose of research into the problem.

GROUNDWATER

States like South Dakota have argued that the proper federal role is one of research. The Association of Western State Engineers based in Pierre, S.D. have perhaps the best statement on the subject:

"Ground water management programs have been or should be established by the states. The role of the federal government should be to assist with research, technical assistance and data gathering to further these programs.

"The Association of Western State Engineers opposes any federal ground water effort which might interfere with the states' ability to manage their ground water resources in a manner best suited for each state's needs."

This issue could become a very expensive proposition. A lot of cost benefit analysis will be used, but the issue is one where the public will probably demand pristine drinking water supplies, but is unaware how much that will cost.

TALKING POINTS ON GROUNDWATER PROTECTION

- 0 Groundwater contamination appears to be an emerging issue that is shaping up to be a national debate that will affect a very large segment of the U.S. population.
- 0 Groundwater reservoirs (aquifers) constitute 96% of all fresh water in the country and are the primary source of drinking water for over 1/2 of the nation's population. It is estimated that 2% of the nation's aquifers are already contaminated.
- 0 There are primarily three kinds of contaminants now found in groundwater. Natural pollutants composed of minerals and salts. Human waste disposal activities such as landfills and waste well injection. Lastly, agricultural and mining runoff. Most of these types of contamination are "non point source", (point source is like a drain pipe or a smoke stack), and has a cumulative effect.
- 0 Groundwater contamination was not seen as a threat until the late 70's because it was assumed that the soil would have a cleansing and absorbing effect on contaminants, keeping them out of aquifers. This assumption has been proven wrong. In fact, where aquifer contamination has been found, the pollutants have been in concentrations of more than 50 times greater than in polluted surface waters.
- 0 Cleaning up polluted aquifers is expensive and chancy to do. The best and most cost effective cure is prevention. Currently there is no comprehensive federal program to address all facets of the groundwater problem.
- 0 Relevant laws that have addressed groundwater in a piecemeal fashion include:

Safe Drinking Water Act (P.L. 93-523)

Sets standards for contaminants in drinking water. Also provided money for the cleanup of aquifers that were sole sources of drinking water. 1986 amendments direct EPA to set new standards for 83 different contaminants.

Clean Water Act (P.L. 93-523)

Mainly surface water protection. 1987 amendments did include program for 50% matching grants for state groundwater protection (\$140 million)

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (P.L. 94-580)

Regulates the disposal of municipal solid and hazardous wastes, particularly injection and underground storage methods.

Superfund Act (P.L. 96-510)

Provided money to clean up hazardous waste sites when determined a public health threat. Most of these sites have some affect on aquifers.

Groundwater Talking Points - 2

- 0 States are interested in keeping primary responsibility for the management of groundwater resources. They want the federal role to be one of maximum flexibility while the state manages this precious resource.
- 0 The Association of Western State Engineers, based in South Dakota, has perhaps the best statement of State's interest:
- "Groundwater management programs have been or should be established by the states. The role of the federal government should be to assist with research, technical assistance and data gathering to further these programs. (They oppose) any federal groundwater effort which might interfere with the state's ability to manage their groundwater resources in a manner best suited for each state's needs."
- 0 CRS indicates three possible areas in which the government could take action:
- 1) EPA should form a groundwater protection management strategy which would do the following:
 - a) give the states money to assess causes, effects, and quantities of contamination on a nationwide basis; issue guidelines for the cleanup and prevention of groundwater contamination.
 - 2) Congress should amend present environmental acts to be more responsive to groundwater concerns.
 - 3) Congress should enact a specific groundwater prevention program.
- 0 Currently, EPA is attempting to form such a strategy. They have mainly been concerned with prioritizing the problems and try to deal with them as funding has become available, mainly through the Superfund program.

Groundwater Talking Points - 3

0 Pending Legislation

S. 20 (Moynihan) "To provide for the protection of groundwater through State standards , planning and protection programs". Emphasis is on standards, some on planning, not much for protection. 5 year authorization would spend \$100 million per year for the next three years, \$75 million for the remaining two.

S. 888 (Pressler, Durenberger) "Pipeline Safety Act of 1987". Would set up both federal and state inspection programs for pipelines. Would require construction concerns to check for the presence of pipelines before undertaking projects which would breach pipelines. 5 year authorization, \$40 million a year until 1993.

Durenberger bill to authorize \$80 million to EPA, \$140 million to USGS (already appropriated) and \$6 million Agricultural Research Service for purpose of research into the problem.

0 Leaking underground gasoline storage tanks will pose a major problem in the next several years. EPA has asked to carry over \$400 million of FY87 money to FY88 to deal with this problem.

January 7, 1988

GENERAL EDUCATION TALKING POINTS

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION:

- o The major strength of the American education system is its accessibility to all children, regardless of race, gender, economic status or disability. We need to make certain that our limited federal resources are effectively targeted to disadvantaged students with special needs, as well as the gifted and talented.

Back to Basics and Quality:

- o At the primary and secondary levels of education, we need to emphasize instruction in the basics -- English, math and science, foreign languages and computer training. In an age of unlimited potential for new uses of technology, we must be certain that our classrooms are able to keep pace with new technological developments in order to enhance our competitiveness at home and abroad.
- o It is up to States and local school districts to ensure that quality education experiences are available to students of varying ability and motivation. Strengthening academic standards is a basic first step in improving the quality of education. Our children need the tools to forge their own productive futures, whether they decide to work after high school or continue on to college.
- o In the coming decades, demographic changes will transform America's student body. There will be more minorities, more children from poor families and single-parent households. We must make every effort to see that these children are not left behind in the push for higher standards of student performance.
- o Talented, dedicated teachers must be attracted to and retained in education careers. Teachers' salaries should be more competitive with private industry and teaching should be elevated as a profession.

- 2 -

- o I believe we cannot afford to encourage mediocrity in our school system. If 70 percent of the American people believe that teachers should be tested and evaluated, and rewarded for success and competence, this is a strong indication that this approach should be taken. Concepts such as merit pay and master teacher plans are worth considering and implementing.

Accountability:

- o The Federal government spends a great deal of money -- over \$20 billion supporting education at all levels. Although additional investment in education may well be necessary, the public is calling for more accountability in existing programs and policies. Taxpayers want to know how well their money is being spent now, and this is a reasonable expectation. Ultimately, it's not the amount we spend, but the quality of the education services we provide that will keep students engaged in the education process.

HIGHER EDUCATION:

- o The main problem in higher education is affordability. Federal financial aid programs are designed to provide assistance to economically disadvantaged students, so that they will have an opportunity to receive a college or vocational education. However, some relief should be given to middle-income taxpayers who struggle with rising college costs. I believe that tax-deferred educational savings accounts, similar to IRA's, are needed to encourage families to save for their children's college education. Another incentive would be to allow parents to purchase tax-advantaged savings bonds for this same purpose. These are proposals that I have strongly supported through legislation since the late 1970's.

January 7, 1988

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

Contribution: Major parts of Dole-Stafford "Education Competitiveness and Improvement Act", introduced last April, were included in bipartisan "Robert T. Stafford Elementary and Secondary Education Improvement Act of 1987", which passed the Senate on November 1, 1987, and is now pending in conference.

General Education Talking Points:

Improving our nation's education system should be a number one priority. The federal government invests more than \$20 billion in programs which provide access to education opportunities for populations that have been traditionally underserved -- economically disadvantaged, handicapped, and gifted and talented students. Before we pour too much additional money into programs, we need to make certain that there is some degree of accountability -- that the funding already there is well spent and achieving the intended results.

This year, I have worked to strengthen elementary and secondary education programs. These are very important programs, because it is at this stage of the education process that children are taught the basics that will make or break their success in later life.

We have an obligation to economically disadvantaged and handicapped students to make certain they have access to education opportunities that will enable them to catch up and get ahead.

Specific Provisions Adopted from Dole Bill:

- o Improves targeting of Chapter 1 funds -- school districts are required to concentrate funds on schools with highest number or percentage of low-income children.
- o Permits Local Education Agencies to reserve up to 5 percent of their Chapter 1 grant for innovative programs, which have proven their success.
- o Redesigns Chapter 2 block grant to provide seed money for innovative or expanded activities in the areas of basic skills instruction, educational improvement and reform and support services, and special projects. These programs are directed to at-risk and special needs students, like drop-outs.
- o Includes "Family-School Partnership" Program which would encourage the development and expansion of programs designed to increase parental involvement in their children's education. One of the key elements to successful school programs is the level of parental involvement.
- o Authorizes program for Gifted and Talented Students -- demonstration projects.

August 7, 1987

SUMMARY OF DOLE SAVING INCENTIVE BILLS

Education Savings Accounts

1. Parents and child would be allowed to establish an education savings account for the child. Annual contribution to the account could not exceed \$1000 in the aggregate.

A 15 percent credit would be allowed to the contributor, parent or child, for the contributions. The contributions could continue until the child reaches age 21 or enrolls at a qualified college or vocational school, whichever occurs first. Interest earned would be tax-deferred.

Amounts withdrawn from the fund would not be subject to tax when used for tuition, fees, and reasonable living expenses while the child is enrolled in a qualified educational institution. However, the tax benefit would be recovered over a 10-year period beginning in the year the child attains age 25. Nonqualified withdrawals would be subject to a penalty to recapture the tax benefit.

2. Same as above, but deferral of income earned only. No deductions for contributions.
3. Same as 1., except deduction for contribution only. No "inside-buildup".

Education Savings Bonds

Individuals could invest up to \$1,000 annually in Federal "education savings bonds". Interest would be equal to that on long-term Treasury bonds. Tax on interest earned would be delayed until after a child completed college if the proceeds when the bond is redeemed are used to pay college expenses.

The interest would be included in the student's income over ten years, beginning at age 25, to recapture the tax benefit.

Belas
8/11/87

EDUCATION SAVINGS INCENTIVES TALKING POINTS

- o On August seventh, I introduced four proposals to encourage families to make a long-term commitment to savings for their children's college education.
- o Senators Chafee, Danforth, Durenberger, Heinz, and Wallop, all colleagues of mine on the tax-writing Senate Finance Committee, joined me as cosponsors.
- o If we are going to have tax incentives for specific activities, I cannot think of a more important activity to encourage than saving for a college education.

EDUCATION SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

- o Three of the proposals are tax-advantaged savings accounts for post-secondary school education.
- o One of these options is patterned after individual retirement accounts. Under this option, an education savings account could be established for each child in a family. Parents and the child could contribute up to \$1000 annually to this account and receive a fifteen percent tax credit. If the full \$1,000 were contributed by the parents, for example, their Federal income taxes for that year would be reduced by \$150.
- o Creditable contributions could be made each year until the child reaches age 21 or enrolls at a qualified college or vocational school, whichever occurs first.
- o Amounts from the fund would not be subject to tax when used for tuition, fees, and reasonable living expenses while the child is studying at a qualified educational institution.
- o However, the tax benefit would be recaptured in equal installments over ten years by including one-tenth of the amount not previously subjected to tax in the student's income beginning in the year in which he or she attains age 25. The concept is to treat the tax benefit in a manner similar to a student loan. The tax will be deferred, but it will be due when the student has received his education and can afford to pay the tax.
- o If this approach seems familiar, it should. I have introduced similar legislation several times over the last few years, beginning as far back as 1980.

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- o With the attention that education and education costs have been receiving recently, it may be that this is an idea whose time has finally come.
- o The second and third proposals are variations on this concept. One variation would retain the feature that interest earned on amounts in the account would remain tax-deferred, but there would be no tax credit.
- o The other proposal would retain the tax credit, but the interest credited would be subject to tax each year as it was earned.

WHY HAVE A CREDIT INSTEAD OF A DEDUCTION?

- o Some might ask why a credit is allowed in these proposals, rather than a deduction as with IRAs. The answer is that the credit gives everyone who saves the same level of tax incentive -- an incentive equivalent to a deduction against the 15 percent bracket.
- o I did not want to phase out the credit on the basis of an arbitrary level of income as we do with the IRA. On the other hand, it did not make sense to give a larger tax incentive to higher income individuals just because they were in a higher tax bracket.

EDUCATION SAVINGS BONDS

- o The fourth proposal -- a tax-advantaged education savings bond -- is based on legislation I first introduced in 1978. It works in a manner similar to the education savings account proposals, except that an individual could buy a tax-advantaged savings bond directly from the Federal Government, rather than setting up an account with a financial institution.
- o The amount that would be allowed to be invested in would be limited to \$1000 annually for each child.
- o The primary benefit of this proposal is that the tax on the interest earned will be deferred while an individual is studying at school. It will be due in ten annual installments, much like a loan is repayed, after the student reaches age 25.
- o I know some may argue that we should not have any special tax incentives in the tax laws. They may argue that taxpayers would be better off if there were no incentives and rates were commensurately lower. However, we all know that we are unlikely to see that simple a tax code any time in the near future.

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COLLEGE COSTS SKYROCKET

- o A college education is one of the biggest expenditures a family encounters. Back in 1980, I noted that the cost of a college education at a private institution had increased 105 percent over the previous ten years, and the cost of a college education had increased 80 percent at public schools over the same period.
- o This sad state of affairs has, unfortunately, not changed much in the intervening years.
- o This month, the college board released the results of a new study on the costs of college education. The survey showed that for the seventh straight year college costs have out-stripped inflation.
- o While the consumer price index rose 3.7 percent last year, college costs will rise an average of 6 percent at four-year public colleges and 5 percent at two-year community colleges.
- o But the costs at private schools, as in the past, have increased at an even greater rate -- 8 percent over the last year. The survey notes that the cost for a four-year education at some of the most prestigious colleges and universities will reach \$75,000.
- o Let me give a few examples. The cost at the University of Kansas will be \$4,880 this year. At the University of Virginia it will be \$6,100. Penn State will cost \$7,800. Duke University will cost \$14,940, Stanford will cost \$17,458, and Princeton will cost \$17,805.
- o Not many students or their families will be able to afford these expenses without outside help. But, with the trends we have seen over the last couple of decades, it is frightening to think how families will afford these costs for babies born this year.
- o It is obvious that most families will not be able to fund college expenses out of the parents' current salary and the student's part-time jobs. On the other hand, it is difficult for most of us to think ahead eighteen or more years. Today's problems often seem to get in the way.
- o One of the most effective ways to help Americans set their priorities toward a long-term commitment to saving for college is to adopt a sense of partnership between the government and taxpayers and their families. That is what a tax incentive is, after all.

CONCLUSION

- o I hope these proposals will help generate debate on this vital issue. The reason for introducing several options is to encourage discussion on how to create the most effective and efficient incentives. No one should expect that anything we do in this area can provide adequate incentive without incurring some cost, unless, of course, other incentives are reduced.
- o However, we must make every effort to assure that we design incentives that will encourage the behavior we are hoping for without having any more revenue impact than is necessary.

REVENUE ESTIMATES:

	Fiscal Years				
	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>
1. \$1,000 education savings account with credit & tax-deferred earnings	-0.3	-0.9	-1.0	-1.1	-1.2
2. \$1,000 education savings account with tax-deferred earnings only	*	*	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
3. \$1,000 education savings account with tax credit for contributions only	-0.3	-0.8	-0.8	-0.9	-0.9

* Loss of less than \$50 million

Joint Committee is still working on the education savings bonds estimate. It should be similar to proposal 2.

College Costs Reach as High As \$75,000

Tuitions Outstrip Annual Inflation

By Lawrence Feinberg
 Washington Post Staff Writer

The cost of a college education is continuing to climb far more rapidly than inflation, according to a new College Board survey. At some of the nation's most prestigious private colleges and universities, the survey indicates, the total four-year cost of a bachelor's degree has reached \$75,000.

"It's sobering when you look at these figures," said Kathleen Brouder, director of information for the College Scholarship Service, the financial aid division of the College Board.

Even with financial aid, Brouder said, "it's going to require quite a bit of effort for most families to send their children" to private colleges.

Despite relatively large tuition increases, averaging 8 percent for the coming academic year, private four-year institutions generally say they have had a strong year in student applications and acceptances.

"If you are at a certain perceived level of quality, then you can charge higher tuition and get the students you want," said Mary McKeown, associate director of the finance division of the Maryland State Board of Higher Education. "Maybe if your tuition is at a certain level, you are perceived to be of high quality."

According to the new College Board data, tuition and required fees will rise an average of 6 percent at four-year public colleges and two-year private schools, and by 5 percent at two-year community colleges, where tuitions already are relatively low.

It is the seventh straight year in which college costs have outstripped inflation. The general cost of living, as measured by the Labor Department's consumer price index, rose by 3.7 percent in the last year, although recent price increases have reached an annual rate of more than 5 percent.

See TUITIONS, A6, Col. 1

A6 FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1987

THE PRICE OF HIGHER EDUCATION COSTS AT AREA COLLEGES FOR THE NEXT ACADEMIC YEAR*

School	1987-88	One-year increase	1987-88 total costs**	1981-82
	tuition, fees			tuition, fees
PRIVATE				
Georgetown	\$10,950	7.6%	\$15,480	\$6,890
American	9,744	8.2	14,307	6,270
George Washington	9,006	9.2	13,846	5,100
Catholic	8,740	8.2	13,120	5,870
Mount Vernon	8,811	10.2	13,641	4,800
Trinity	8,063	9.7	13,061	5,485
Howard	4,345	11	7,418	2,515
Gallaudet	2,954	18	6,110	n/a
Johns Hopkins	11,320	7.8	15,930	n/a
Columbia Union	6,480	4.9	8,480	n/a
PUBLIC				
U. of Virginia	2,366	5.7	5,216	1,350
Out-of-state	5,796	6.0	8,646	3,276
U. of Maryland	1,740	8.7	5,411	1,185
Out-of-state	4,846	8.2	8,517	3,303
George Mason	1,824	8.6	5,892	1,176
Bowie State	1,776	6.1	4,794	1,250
Montgomery	1,254	5.6	N/A	891
Prince George's	1,290	13.2	N/A	710
NOVA	763	0.3	N/A	558
UDC	634	0	N/A	364
Out-of-state	2,434	0	N/A	1,580

*For full-time undergraduates. Public college rates are for local residents except where noted.
 **Tuition, room and board only. Books and travel not included.
 NOTE: N/A denotes not applicable. n/a denotes not available.

Private College Education Has a \$75,000 Price Tag

TUITIONS, From A1

At the University of the District of Columbia, the area's lowest-priced college, tuition for residents is unchanged at \$634 a year after a 28 percent increase last fall. Officials have said they fear another tuition increase would cut enrollment, which has tumbled by about 25 percent since 1979.

By contrast, Harvard University had more applications than ever, even though its bill for tuition, room and board will be \$17,100, with total expenses, including travel, books and incidentals, reaching an estimated \$18,800.

That means that a student there can expect to pay more than \$75,000 for the four years it normally takes to receive a bachelor's degree. The cost of a bachelor's degree at Harvard and other prestigious schools reached \$50,000 five years ago, according to the College Board data.

In statements announcing their price increases, universities said they are needed for faculty pay raises and to improve research facilities, libraries and maintenance. Competition for good faculty members has increased.

In addition, many colleges have raised tuition partly in order to finance expanded scholarship programs for the needy.

For several years the college price increases have been strongly criticized by U.S. Education Secretary William J. Bennett.

"There they go again—and again, and again," Bennett said yesterday after the release of the College Board report. "When will they ever stop?"

Bennett has contended that rises in federal student aid, opposed by the Reagan administration, have helped fuel college cost increases—a view that has drawn strong rejoinders from spokesmen for college groups. Federal aid programs reached \$16 billion this year. Such programs, excluding veterans benefits, cost \$12.7 billion during the 1983-84 school year, before Congress voted a significant increase in 1984.

In the new College Board compilation, the average tuition and fees at two-year public colleges nationwide is \$687, with total estimated costs for commuters, including living expenses, coming to \$3,889.

Nationwide, the average tuition and required fee increases this fall are similar to those of a year ago, although below the double-digit raises imposed from 1980 to 1983.

The Washington Post

AVERAGE STUDENT BUDGETS FOR 1987-8



	PUBLIC COLLEGES		PRIVATE COLLEGES	
	RESIDENT	COMMUTER	RESIDENT	COMMUTER
Two-Year Colleges				
Tuition and fees	\$687	\$687	\$4,058	\$4,058
Books and supplies	373	373	359	359
Room and board	-	1,244	2,887	1,037
Transportation	-	742	322	609
Other	-	843	679	674
Estimated total	-	3,889	8,305	6,737
Four-Year Colleges				
Tuition and fees	1,359	1,359	7,110	7,110
Books and supplies	386	386	392	392
Room and board	2,745	1,228	3,383	1,249
Transportation	380	664	376	632
Other	919	917	721	790
Estimated total	5,789	4,554	11,982	10,173

* Sample too small to support analysis.
 † Sample size marginal.
 SOURCE: College Board Annual Survey of Colleges, 1987-88.

The Washington Post