

July 14, 1992

MEMORANDUM TO THE LEADER

FROM: JOHN DIAMANTAKIOU *JHD*

SUBJECT: VP CANDIDATE AL GORE - KEY VOTES

*John  
Diamantakiou  
(Gore)*

Per your request, attached is a list of key votes prepared by the NRSC that shows just how "liberal" Senator Gore is when it comes to his voting record in the United States Senate.

The extreme liberal votes are in **bold**. The first 2 pages indicate whether Senator Gore favored/opposed the legislation, and the additional pages provide a more in-depth analysis of each vote.

Hope this helps!

## AL GORE Key Votes

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### Economics/Spending

<b>Oppose</b>	Reagan Budget Cuts
<b>Oppose</b>	Reagan Tax Cuts
<b>Favor</b>	Gramm Rudman Law
<b>Oppose</b>	Balanced Budget Amendment
<b>Oppose</b>	Line Item Veto
<b>Oppose</b>	Harkin Defense/Domestic Reallocation
<b>Oppose</b>	Capital Gains Tax Cut
<b>Oppose</b>	Economic Growth Act
<b>Favor</b>	Democrats' Tax Increase Bill
<b>Favor</b>	Eliminate Budget Firewalls
<b>Oppose</b>	Entitlement Spending Caps
<b>Oppose</b>	Seawolf Rescission
<b>Big Spender</b>	National Taxpayers Union Rating ( <i>1st Biggest--1990, 8th Biggest--1991</i> )
<b>Unfriendly</b>	Citizens Against Govt. Waste Rating

### Health Care/Social Security

<b>Favor</b>	Catastrophic Care Law
<b>Favor</b>	Catastrophic Repeal
<b>Favor</b>	Social Security Tax Cut

### Crime

<b>Favor</b>	Death Penalty
<b>Favor</b>	"Racial Justice Act"
<b>Oppose</b>	Habeas Corpus Reform
<b>Oppose</b>	Exclusionary Rule Reform
<b>Favor</b>	Mandatory Sentences
<b>Favor</b>	Pell Grants to Prisoners

### Social Issues

<b>Favor</b>	Abortion (Federal Funding)
<b>Oppose</b>	Abortion (Parental Notification)
<b>Oppose</b>	School Prayer
<b>Oppose</b>	Flag Amendment
<b>Favor</b>	Racial Quotas
<b>Favor</b>	Kennedy "Quota Bill"
<b>Favor</b>	Sex Survey
<b>Oppose</b>	AIDS Notification by Infected Doctors
<b>Oppose</b>	AIDS Testing of Surgery Patients
<b>Oppose</b>	NEA "Obscene Art" Ban
<b>Oppose</b>	Education "Choice"
<b>Oppose</b>	Workfare

Defense

<b>Oppose</b>	1981 AWACS Sale
<b>Favor</b>	Nuclear Freeze
<b>Favor</b>	MX
<b>Oppose</b>	B-1
<b>Oppose</b>	ASAT
<b>Oppose</b>	Delete Battleship
<b>Oppose</b>	Contra Aid
<b>Favor</b>	Gulf War
<b>Oppose</b>	SDI (Pre-Soviet Coup) ( <i>Sponsored Anti-SDI Amendment</i> )
<b>Oppose</b>	SDI (Post Soviet Coup)
<b>Favor</b>	B-2 (Pre-Soviet Coup)
<b>Favor</b>	B-2 (Post Soviet Coup)

Energy/Environment

<b>Favor</b>	CAFE Standards
<b>Oppose</b>	Consideration of National Energy Policy
<b>Oppose</b>	Private Property Rights

Appointments

<b>Oppose</b>	Bork Nomination
<b>Oppose</b>	Tower Nomination
<b>Oppose</b>	Thomas Nomination
<b>Oppose</b>	Gates Nomination

Science/Technology

<b>Favor</b>	Space Station
<b>Oppose</b>	Super Collider

Trade

<b>Favor</b>	Fast Track
<b>Favor</b>	Cargo Preference

Campaign Reform

<b>Favor</b>	Taxpayer Campaign Funding
<b>Oppose</b>	TV Ad Disclaimer
<b>Oppose</b>	Disclosing Union Dues
<b>Favor</b>	Motor Voter Bill

Congress

<b>Favor</b>	1989 Pay Raise
<b>Oppose</b>	1991 Pay Raise

## KEY VOTES

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### Economics/Spending

**\*Reagan Budget Cuts:** May 7, 1981--Latta (R-Ohio) substitute resolution to decrease budget outlays by \$25.7 billion in FY 1982. Passed 253-176.

**\*Reagan Tax Cuts:** July 29, 1981--Substitute amendment to reduce individual income tax rates by 25 percent across-the-board over three years, index tax brackets beginning in 1985 and provide business, savings and investment incentives. Passed 238-195.

**Gramm-Rudman Law:** Oct. 9, 1985--Amendment to set maximum allowable federal deficits for fiscal years 1986-1991 and to require the President to order reduced federal spending if targets are not met. Adopted 74-25.

**Balanced Budget Amendment:** June 30, 1992--Motion to invoke cloture on the Seymour (R-Calif.) amendment to propose a constitutional amendment to balance the budget. Motion rejected 56-39. (Three-fifths majority--60--required.)

**Line Item Veto:** February 27, 1992--Motion to waive the Budget Act to consider the McCain amendment to grant the president the legislative line-item veto. Rejected 44-54. (Three-fifths vote--60--required).

**Harkin Defense/Domestic Reallocation:** Sept. 10, 1991--Motion to waive the Budget Act to consider the Harkin (D-Iowa) amendment to cut defense spending by \$3.15 billion and transfer the money to various domestic accounts, including \$900 million for Head Start, \$400 million for Low-Income Home Energy Assistance, and \$270 million for Pell education grants. Rejected 28-69: R 3-39; D 25-30. (Three-fifths vote (60) required).

**Capital Gains Tax Cut:** Nov. 14, 1989--Motion to invoke cloture (thus limiting debate) on the Packwood (R-Ore.) amendment authorizing a capital gains tax cut and tax benefits for Individual Retirement Accounts. Motion Rejected 51-47: R 45-0; D 6-47.(Three-fifths majority vote (60) required).

**Economic Growth Act:** Sept. 24, 1991-- Motion to table the point of order blocking consideration of the Gramm (R-Texas) amendment to provide incentives for work, savings, investment and job creation through a capital gains tax cut, enterprise zones, home buyer tax credit, IRA-plus accounts, and other measures. Rejected 39-60.

**Democrats' Tax Increase Bill:** Adoption of the conference report on the Democrats' bill to raise taxes and provide measures to spur economic growth. Adopted 50-44.

**Eliminate Budget Firewalls:** March 26, 1992--Motion to invoke cloture (thus limiting debate) to proceed to the bill to modify the 1990 Budget Agreement to knock down the walls that prohibit the shifting of funds between defense and domestic accounts. Motion rejected 50-46. (Three-fifths majority--60--required.)

**Entitlement Spending Caps:** April 10, 1992--Mitchell (D-Maine) amendment to exempt Veterans Benefits from the entitlement spending caps and cuts proposed in the Domenici amendment. Adopted 66-28.

**Seawolf Rescission:** May 5, 1992--McCain (R-Ariz.) amendment to rescind nearly \$3 billion in funding for two Seawolf nuclear submarines. Rejected 46-52.

**National Taxpayers Union Rating:** 1990--NTU's comprehensive analysis of 107 key votes which occurred during 1990 on matters related to spending tax dollars. Each member was given a score reflecting the strength of his support for reducing federal spending. The scores were that rated accordingly:

**Big Spender:** "would like to spend even more money"  
**Average:** "satisfied with the current level of spending"  
**Fair:** "would like to spend somewhat less money"  
**Good:** "strong supporter of fiscal responsibility"

**Citizens Against Govt. Waste Rating:** 1991--CAGW's analysis of key votes which occurred during 1991 on matters related to eliminating or reducing government waste or increasing costs to taxpayers. Each member was given a score reflecting his commitment to the cause of protecting the taxpayers from government waste:

**Hostile**  
**Unfriendly**  
**Lukewarm**  
**Friendly**  
**Heroic**

### Health Care/Social Security

**Catastrophic Care Law:** June 8, 1988--Adoption of the conference report on the Medicare Catastrophic Coverage Act to cap amounts for which beneficiaries will be financially liable and to pay for it with an income surtax. Adopted 86-11: R 34-11; D 52-0.

**Catastrophic Repeal:** Oct. 6, 1989--Passage of the bill to repeal the income surtax of the 1988 Medicare Catastrophic Coverage Act. Passed 99-0.

**Social Security Tax Cut:** April 24, 1991--Motion to table (kill) the Moynihan (D-N.Y.) amendment to provide for a proposal to cut the Social Security payroll tax and finance Social Security in a pay-as-you-go basis. Agreed to 60-38.

### Crime

**Death Penalty:** June 25, 1991--Simon (D-Ill.) amendment to substitute a mandatory life sentence wherever the Crime Bill would impose the death penalty. Rejected 25-73; R 5-37; D 20-36.

**"Racial Justice Act":** June 20, 1991--Graham (D-Fla.) amendment to strike out the Racial Justice Act provisions that allow minorities to challenge a death sentence as discriminatory if statistics show a disproportionate number of their race being condemned to die. Adopted 55-41; R 35-7; D 20-34.

**Habeas Corpus Reform:** June 26, 1991--Hatch (R-Utah) amendment to limit the ability of death row prisoners to file federal habeas corpus petitions in an effort to avoid punishment. Adopted 58-40; R 42-0; D 16-40.

**Exclusionary Rule Reform:** June 25, 1991--Thurmond (R-S.C.) amendment to codify the "good faith" exception to the exclusionary rule allowing evidence seized without a warrant, but in good faith, to be used against a defendant. Rejected 43-54. R 32-9; D 11-45.

**Mandatory Sentences:** June 26, 1991--Symms (R-Idaho) amendment to mandate a 20-year prison term and allow for the death penalty for drug-related homicides in the District of Columbia. Adopted 60-39; R 36-7; D 24-32.

**Pell Grants to Prisoners:** July 30, 1991--Motion to table (kill) the Helms (R-N.C.) amendment to prohibit state or federal prisoners from receiving Pell higher education grants. Rejected 38-60; R 11-32; D 27-28.

### Social Issues

**Abortion (Federal Funding):** Sept. 30, 1988--Motion to table (kill) the Bradley (D-N.J.) motion to disagree with the House amendment that no federal funds be used to perform abortions except where the life of the mother would be endangered. Agreed to 45-44; R 31-10; D 14-34.

**Abortion (Parental Notification):** Oct. 12, 1990--Motion to table (kill) the Armstrong (R-Colo.) amendment to require organizations receiving funds to notify the parent or legal guardian 48 hours before performing an abortion on a minor, unless there is a medical emergency. Rejected 48-48; R 8-34; D 40-14.

**School Prayer:** Jan. 23, 1992--Helms (R-N.C.) amendment to express the sense of the Senate that the Supreme Court should reverse its earlier holdings that prohibit voluntary prayer in public schools. Rejected 38-55: R 26-13; D 12-42.

**Flag Amendment:** June 26, 1990--Passage of the joint resolution to propose a Constitutional amendment to prohibit the physical desecration of the U.S. flag. Rejected 58-42: R 38-7; D 20-35. (Two-thirds majority vote (67) required).

**Racial Quotas:** June 26, 1991--Motion to table (kill) the Helms (R-N.C.) amendment to prohibit employers from granting preferential treatment in employment to any group or individual on account of race, religion, sex, or national origin. Agreed to 71-28. R 16-27; D 55-1.

**Kennedy "Quota Bill":** Oct. 16, 1990--Adoption of the conference report on Civil Rights Act of 1990 to reverse or modify six recent Supreme Court decisions. Adopted 62-34: R 9-34; D 53-0.

**Sex Survey:** Sept. 12, 1991: Motion to table (kill) the Helms (R-N.C.) amendment to transfer \$10 million from a survey of adult sexual behavior to the Adolescent Family Life Program. Rejected 34-66: R 2-41; D 32-25.

**AIDS Notification by Infected Doctors:** July 18, 1991--Helms (R-N.C.) amendment to provide for a \$10,000 fine and a minimum 10-year prison term for health care providers who knowingly have the AIDS virus and perform invasive medical procedures without notifying the patient. Adopted 81-18: R 36-7; D 45-11.

**AIDS Testing of Surgery Patients:** July 30, 1991--Motion to table the Helms (R-N.C.) amendment to allow health care professionals to test patients for the AIDS virus before invasive medical procedures, except in emergencies. Rejected 44-55: R 9-34; D 35-21.

**NEA "Obscene Art" Ban:** Sept. 19, 1991--Helms (R-N.C.) amendment to prohibit the National Endowment for the Arts from funding projects that depict or describe, in a patently offensive way, sexual or excretory activities or organs. Adopted 68-28: R 35-5; D 33-23.

**Education Choice:** Jan. 23, 1991--Hatch (R-Utah) amendment to authorize \$30 million for six demonstration projects to test the viability of parental "choice" in education. Low income parents would be provided vouchers for the cost of enrolling their child at the public or private school of their choice. Rejected 36-57: R 33-6; D 3-51.

**Workfare:** March 13, 1992--Motion to table (kill) the D'Amato amendment to reduce welfare assistance by 10 percent to those states which do not make workfare requirements a condition of receiving welfare benefits. Motion rejected 33-62.

### Defense

**\*1981 AWACS Sale:** Oct. 28, 1981--Disapproval of the sale of an \$8.5 billion package of arms, including 5 AWACS radar planes, to Saudi Arabia. Adopted 301-111.

**\*Nuclear Freeze:** Aug. 5, 1982--Broomfield (R-Mich.) substitute amendment to call for a nuclear weapons freeze at equal and substantially reduced levels, rather than at current levels as liberal "freeze" advocates wanted. Adopted 204-202.

**MX:** March 19, 1985--Joint resolution to reaffirm the authorization of \$1.5 billion for the purchase of 21 MX missiles. Passed 55-45.

**\*B-1:** Nov. 18, 1981--Addabbo (D-N.Y.) amendment to delete \$1.8 billion in procurement funds for the B-1 bomber. Rejected 142-263.

**ASAT:** Aug. 3, 1990--Motion to table (kill) the Kerry (D-Mass.) amendment to reduce funds for an anti-satellite weapon from \$208 million to \$77 million. Agreed to 53-45.

**Delete Battleship:** Aug. 3, 1990--Motion to table (kill) the Bumpers (D-Ark.) amendment to retire one Iowa-class battleship. Agreed to 55-44:

**Contra Aid:** Feb. 4, 1988--Passage of the joint resolution to approve President Reagan's request for \$36.25 million in military and non-military aid the Nicaraguan democratic resistance. Passed 51-48: R 39-7; D 12-41.

**Gulf War:** Jan. 12, 1991--Dole (R-Kan.)-Warner (R-Va.) resolution to authorize the use of force to compel Iraq to leave Kuwait. Passed 52-47: R 42-2; D 10-45.

**SDI (Pre-Soviet Coup):** July 31, 1991--Gore (D-Tenn.) amendment to eliminate all provisions in the Defense Authorization Bill that would allow for multiple SDI ground interceptor sites and deployment of space-based sensors, thus keeping SDI in the research-only phase. Rejected 39-60: R 4-39; D 35-21.

**SDI (Post Soviet Coup):** Sept. 25, 1991--Motion to table (kill) Division 3 of the Sasser (D-Tenn.) amendment to reduce SDI funding by \$1.1 billion. Agreed to 50-49: R 38-5; D 12-44. (Failed Soviet Coup: Aug. 19, 1991)



**B-2 (Pre-Soviet Coup):** Aug. 1, 1991--Leahy (D-Vt.) amendment to eliminate all funding for the B-2 Stealth Bomber beyond the 15 planes already funded. Rejected 42-57: R 7-36; D 35-21.

**B-2 (Post Soviet Coup):** Sept. 25, 1991--Motion to table (kill) Division 1 of the Sasser (D-Tenn.) amendment to cut \$3.2 billion from the B-2 Stealth Bomber, thus halting production at the 15 planes already funded. Agreed to 51-48: R 36-7; D 15-41.

### Energy

**CAFE Standards:** Sept. 25, 1990--Motion to invoke cloture (thus limiting debate) on the bill to require motor vehicle manufacturers to increase their corporate average fuel economy standards by 20 percent by 1995 and by 40 percent by 2001. Rejected 57-42: R 15-29; D 42-13. (A three-fifths vote (60) is required).

**Consideration of National Energy Policy:** Nov. 1, 1991--Motion to invoke cloture (thus limiting debate) on the motion to proceed with the bill to formulate a national energy strategy including drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, mandate alternative fuel use in federal and private vehicle fleets, direct new CAFE standards, streamline the licensing process for nuclear power plants, and other measures. Rejected 50-44: R 32-9; D 18-35. (A three-fifths vote (60) is required).

**Private Property Rights:** June 12, 1991--Motion to table (kill) the Symms (R-Idaho) amendment to the Highway bill to ensure that all Federal agency regulations comply with procedures to assess the impact and attempt to minimize the taking of private property. Rejected 44-55: R 5-38; D 39-17.

### Appointments

**Bork Nomination:** Oct. 23, 1987--Confirmation of Robert H. Bork to be an associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. Rejected 42-58: R 40-6; D 2-52.

**Tower Nomination:** March 9, 1989--Confirmation of John Tower to be secretary of defense. Rejected 47-53: R 44-1; D 3-52.

**Thomas Nomination:** Oct. 15, 1991--Confirmation of Clarence Thomas to be an associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. Confirmed 52-48: R 41-2; D 11-46.

**Gates Nomination:** Nov. 5, 1991--Confirmation of Robert Gates to be director of central intelligence. Confirmed 64-31: R 42-0; D 22-31.

### Science/Technology

**Space Station:** July 17, 1991--Bumpers (D-Ark.) amendment to reduce funding for the space station by \$1.9 billion, thus halting the project, and allocate it instead to deficit reduction and other domestic programs. Rejected 35-64: R 3-40; D 32-24.

**Super Collider:** July 10, 1991--Motion to table (kill) the Bumpers (D-Ark.) amendment to eliminate all funding (\$508.7 million) for the Superconducting Super Collider. Agreed to 62-37: R 33-10; D 29-27.

### Trade

**Fast Track:** May 24, 1991--Disapproval of the President's request for a two-year extension of fast track procedures that would require Congress to expedite, without amendments, consideration of international trade agreements. Rejected 36-59: R 5-36; D 31-23.

**Cargo Preference:** July 24, 1991--Motion to table (kill) the Dixon (D-Ill.) amendment to strike the cargo preference requirements from the Foreign Aid Bill. Agreed to 55-42: R 12-29; D 43-13.

### Campaign Reform

**Taxpayer Campaign Financing:** May 23, 1991--Passage of the Democrat-sponsored campaign finance reform bill including spending limits and taxpayer financing of Senate and House elections. Passed 56-42: R 5-37; D 51-5.

**TV Ad Disclosure:** May 22, 1991--Motion to table (kill) the McConnell (R-Ky.) amendment to require that political ads paid for with public funds contain the following disclaimer: "The preceding political advertisement was paid for with taxpayer funds." Agreed to 54-44.

**Disclosing Union Dues:** May 23, 1991--Motion to table (kill) the Hatch (R-Utah) amendment to require labor unions to file written disclosures of the amounts and purposes for which all union dues and fees were spent on direct or indirect political activities. Agreed 57-41: R 3-39; D 54-2.

**Motor Voter Bill:** May 20, 1992: Passage of the bill to require states to permit voter registration simultaneously with applying for public certificates such as a driver's license, marriage license or hunting permit. Passed 61-38.

Congress

**1989 Pay Raise:** Nov. 17, 1989: Amendment to give senators a cost-of-living adjustment and reduce the ceiling on honoraria senators may keep. Adopted 56-43: R 25-20; D 31-23.

**1991 Pay Raise:** July 17, 1991: Byrd amendment to raise senators' pay from \$101,900 to \$125,000, ban honoraria and limit outside earned income to 15 percent of a senator's base pay. Adopted 53-45: R 25-18; D 28-27.

\* *Denotes House vote.*

*Gary Hoitsma*  
NRSC  
202-675-4029

*Mo*

**SCHEDULE FOR ELIZABETH DOLE  
NEW YORK, NEW YORK  
THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1992**

\* TENTATIVE \*  
as of 7/14

*8:45*  
9:00 am

DEPART ARC for National Airport  
Driver: Colin

9:30 am

DEPART National for New York  
Delta Shuttle  
Seat: Assigned at gate

\* Due to an anticipated full-flight, Daniel will go to the airport early to get EHD's boarding passes--he will then meet EHD at gate

10:30 pm

ARRIVE LaGuardia Airport--depart for downtown  
Met at gate by Bob Bender  
Driver: Provided by Chapter

TBD

ARRIVE Offices of the United States Trust Company  
--proceed to 12th Floor  
114 West 47th Street  
New York, New York  
TEL: 212/852-3021

\* Mrs. Dole will have a private room available before and after lunch for personal use

12:00 pm

Luncheon with Foundation Representatives hosted by Marshall Schwarz

Loc: Trustees' Dining Room - 12th Floor

REMARKS: 15 minutes, general Red Cross comments, disaster fundraising pitch

ATTEND: 12, eight representatives from Chapters, four staff from the Greater New York Chapter

INTRO: Marshall Schwarz

PRESS: CLOSED

1:30 pm Luncheon concludes

\* Private time

\* Mr. Bender will not accompany Mrs. Dole to remainder of meetings

2:50 pm ARRIVE Ford Foundation--inform main desk of meeting with Ms. Berresford--John English will escort Mrs. Dole to Office  
320 East 43rd Street  
New York City  
TEL: 212/573-5050

3:00 pm Meet with Susan Berresford, Vice President, The Ford Foundation  
Loc: Ms. Berresford's Office

4:00 pm Meeting concludes--depart for Rockefeller Plaza  
Driver: Chapter Driver

4:20 pm ARRIVE 30 Rockefeller Plaza--proceed to 56th Floor  
Fifth Avenue and East 50th Street  
TEL: 212/649-5620

4:30 pm Private meeting with David Rockefeller, Sr.  
Loc: Mr. Rockefeller's Office

5:00 pm Meeting concludes--depart for LaGuardia Airport  
Driver: Chapter Driver

6:30 pm DEPART LaGuardia for Washington  
Delta Shuttle  
Seat: Assigned at gate

\* Mrs. Dole will also have an Open USAir Shuttle ticket that departs on the hour if she arrives earlier (or later) at the airport

7:30 pm ARRIVE National Airport  
Met by Colin

July 15, 1992  
#2 ylh

SENATOR DOLE'S SCHEDULE - Week of July 19 - 25, 1992 Pg. 1

Sunday, July 19

Monday, July 20

11:00 S-230 mtg. w/Bill Graves

11:30 S-230 coffee & cookies w/Kansas bankers (Jim M.)

2:00 Senate reconvenes - no votes

SENATOR DOLE'S SCHEDULE - Week of July 19 - 25, 1992 Pg. 2

Tuesday, July 21

10:00 SD-215 FIN COMM - "comparative tax systems"

12:45 S-211 policy luncheon

SENATOR DOLE'S SCHEDULE - Week of July 19 - 25, 1992 Pg. 3

Wednesday, July 22

10:00	SD-215	FIN COMM - full comm - "Market Access"
10:00	SH-413	interview w/Mary Beal, KNSS Radio, Wichita (Clarkson)
11:00	S-230	DROP BY - Al mtg. w/Jim Conneen, Chairman of A.T. Hudson Co.
11:30	S-230	DROP BY - Sheila mtg. w/Mike Bromberg (Am. Federation of Health Systems, Debbie Steelman, Pam bailey, & Allan Kranowitz w/ National Assoc. of Wholesalers
2:00	S-230	PHOTO w/Jeff Lubitz (John D.); & w/George Birnbaum, intern w/Leadership Institute (David)
4:15	S-230	mtg. w/Ambassador-designate to Saudi Arabia John Bookout (Al)



SENATOR DOLE'S SCHEDULE - Week of July 19 - 25, 1992 Pg. 4

Thursday, July 23

9:30	S-230	mtg. w/group of 20 CEO's & Judy Harbaugh
10:00	SD-215	FIN COMM - full comm - "value-added tax"
11:00	S-230	mtg. w/Bill Agee, Morrison Knudsen Corp (Whit)
1:00	S-230	PHOTO w/Bonnie Baker & 4 other Kansas teachers (David)

SENATOR DOLE'S SCHEDULE - Week of July 19 - 25, 1992 Pg. 5

Friday, July 24

10:00 SD-215 FIN COMM - Subc on Medicare - "Primary  
Care Physician Shortage"

11:15 S-230 Kansas radio conference call (Clarkson)

lv. Washington National via US Air #  
ar. Kansas City

SEE SEPARATE SCHEDULE

Saturday, July 25

in Kansas

return to Washington

July 15, 1992

TO: SENATOR DOLE  
FROM: SHEILA BURKE  
SUBJECT: TALKING POINTS ON BUSH/REAGAN ADMINISTRATION

Attached is a copy of the document that Senator Domenici asked to be prepared which outlines the accomplishments of the 1980's. OMB has a copy and is reviewing the document.

**SETTING THE RECORD STRAIGHT**

*"Facts About the 1980s"*

**U.S. SENATE  
BUDGET COMMITTEE**  
*U.S. Senator Pete Domenici  
Ranking Republican Member*

Prepared by Minority Staff

## OVERVIEW

The Democrats hope to recast themselves in a Republican image in this election year. By denying the successes of the 1980s under Republican leadership, they hope to lay claim to the principles that helped create those successes – Republican principles such as hard work, opportunity, jobs, and most importantly economic growth, the catalyst for rising national prosperity.

No matter how hard revisionists attempt to cloud recollections, the historical record remains in tact: the 1980s under Republican leadership was a decade of growth and rising prosperity. And, contrary to some assertions, it was also a period in which government met domestic needs.

**"SETTING THE RECORD STRAIGHT:"**  
*Economic Growth Through the Decade*

## ECONOMY



The U.S. economy ended the past decade in far better shape than it began.

✓ The 1980's under Republican leadership included the longest peace-time expansion in U.S. history, lasting 7-1/2 years.

✓ Many Americans, especially the younger generation, may not recall the trauma of 18% inflation and interest rates as high as 21% — a hangover from the dismal economic performance of the Carter years.

✓ During the Bush Administration, inflation averaged 4.5%, less than half the inflation during the Carter years.

✓ Most recently inflation has fallen to roughly 3% and, except for a 1.1% rate in 1986, inflation is now the lowest in a quarter of a century.

✓ Unlike a decade ago, those living on a fixed income can now plan their future with confidence.

✓ Interest rates, such as 3.7% on short-term government securities, are now the lowest in two decades.

✓ Mortgage rates are now in the 8% range, half the rate President Reagan encountered in the first year he took office.

✓ Thanks to low interest rates, more people can afford to own a home now than at any time since 1972.

### TRUE OR FALSE:

#1 - "The Decade of the 1980's didn't leave us any better off." - FALSE!

● No matter how many times they say it, it just won't wash. The record shows that the 1980s included the longest peace-time expansion in U.S. history, producing 19 million new jobs.

● Beginning with the start of the expansion in late 1982, real Gross Domestic Product rose \$1.1 trillion in the next 9 years, adding nearly one-third to the size of our economy.

● The rise in U.S. GDP was greater than the total level of GDP in Germany. Interest and inflation rates have been cut by half. The U.S. export sector was expanding at a record pace, making us the largest exporter in the world.

● For people this has meant:

➤ real per-capita income and the proportion of the population with jobs at new highs by the end of the decade,

➤ median family income up 11.4% to \$35,353,

➤ real per capita income up a stronger 15.7%,

➤ the unemployment rate reached a 16-year low of 5.3% from a high of 10.7%,

➤ the misery index — the sum of inflation and unemployment — down to 10.1 today from 18.0 in 1981,

➤ poverty rate down to 12.1% from 13.7%

## JOBS



*Economic growth in the Reagan/Bush era has meant jobs! Since the expansion began more new jobs were created in the U.S. than in all the other major industrial G-7 countries and the rest of Western Europe combined.*

- ✓ Since the beginning of the 1980s expansion, 19 million new jobs have been created. Today, 117.6 million Americans go to work every morning, 18% more than 10 years ago.
- ✓ The share of the working-age population with jobs during the Bush Administration has averaged 62.4%, the highest in U.S. history.
- ✓ The employment-population ratio for African Americans during the Bush Administration averaged a record 56%, up significantly from 52.8% during the Carter years.
- ✓ Between 1982 and 1991, employment grew by more than 15% in over 1/2 the states and by more than 5% in 45 states.
- ✓ All major demographic groups shared in the improvement in job opportunities that resulted from economic growth. Between 1982 and 1991, employment of African Americans was up 29%, and Hispanics, a larger 52%.
- ✓ The unemployment rate during the Bush Administration has averaged 5.9%, the lowest of any Administration back to Nixon. In comparison, unemployment averaged 6.5% during the deteriorating Carter years and reached a peak of 10.7% in 1982 just as the 1980s expansion got underway.
- ✓ Job prospects are good in the U.S. relative to other countries because the unemployment rate is relatively low. The average U.S. unemployment rate during the 1980's was the sixth lowest in the world.
- ✓ Six million immigrants came to the U.S. in the 1980's, mainly because the U.S. promises a better life. That is more than in any decade since 1900-1910.

### TRUE OR FALSE:

#5 - "The economic well-being of the U.S. is declining." - FALSE!

- *Contrary to assertions that U.S. well-being is falling, during the Bush Administration real GDP per capita – the broadest measure of U.S. strength – has been the highest in the world and the highest in U.S. history.*
- *U.S. GDP per capita was 1st among countries in 1980 and is 1st in 1990. GDP per capita of \$16,231 in Germany and \$17,571 in Japan in 1990 remains well below America's \$21,931.*
- *The level of GDP per capita during the Bush Administration is higher than any other previous Administration.*

#6 - "The economy is in recession and is getting worse." - FALSE!

- *The 1990 recession, marked by two quarters of GDP decline, has been followed by 4 straight quarters of positive growth. The economy is now back to its previous peak making this recession one of the shallowest on record, as measured by GDP.*
- *Home construction has risen 45% since its trough point at the beginning of 1991.*
- *As a result of increased international competitiveness, U.S. exports during the Bush Administration has grown by more than one-quarter in just a little over 3 years. We have become, once again, the largest exporting nation in the world.*

## WOMEN AND MINORITIES



### Women and minorities in business made significant gains during the 1980s.

- ✓ In 1982, there were 2.9 million women-owned businesses. By 1987, this number had risen to 4.1 million. In 1990, 5.4 million women owned businesses, and in 1992, the National Foundation for Woman Business Owners projects that 7 million businesses will be owned by women, up 140 percent compared with a decade ago.
- ✓ In 1988, women-owned business employed about 10.3 million people. This rose to about 11 million people in 1990 - ninety percent as many as the Fortune 500 companies. By 1992, the number of people employed by women-owned businesses is projected to approach 12 million.
- ✓ African-American and Hispanic unemployment rates, increasing through the 1970s and early 1980s, showed large declines during the expansion. By 1991, African-American unemployment was 7.1 percentage points; Hispanic unemployment was 3.9 percentage points - lower than when the expansion began.
- ✓ Earnings of women, which stagnated and then declined during the 1970's, increased beginning in 1982. Weekly earnings of female workers grew 18% faster than male earnings, narrowing the wage-gender gap.
- ✓ Within the white-collar high-paying managerial and professional occupations between 1983, the first year demographic data was compiled, and 1991, African American employment rose 45.5% and Hispanic employment rose 83.7%. In comparison, the increase for all groups was 31.5% between 1983 and 1991.

### TRUE OF FALSE:

#3 - "Economic growth during the Bush/Reagan years led to rising incomes and declining poverty." - TRUE!

- *Income growth suffered during the weak economic growth years of the late 1970's and recessionary early 1980's. But the strength and longevity of the 1980's expansion helped family incomes rise substantially over the decade.*
- *Compared to previous Administrations, real median family income averaged a record high during the Bush Administration - \$35,708 per family through 1990, the most recent year recorded. This is 5.6% greater than the average during the Carter years.*
- *After trending up for 10 years, the poverty rate peaked with the beginning of the 1980s expansion. The poverty rate was 12.1% in 1990, the most recent year tabulated, compared to a high of 13.7% when the 1980s expansion got underway.*
- *Taking into account in-kind government benefits, the rate was an even lower 9.5% in 1990.*
- *The proportion of elderly living in poverty has declined significantly and was the lowest on record during the Bush Administration. When in-kind payments are taken into account, the elderly poverty rate was 7.6% in 1990.*



**"SETTING THE RECORD STRAIGHT:"**

*Quality Jobs for Americans*

**RICH VS. POOR**



*The 1980's provided economic opportunity for all income levels, not just the wealthy.*

✓ The expansion helped raise the lowest incomes boosting families into higher income brackets. Tracking the income histories of individual families shows that upward income mobility was the norm.

✓ Of the people making up the lowest fifth of the income distribution in the late 1970s, more than half moved out of the lowest fifth and up the income ladder over the next 10 years.

✓ Upward income mobility was more pronounced at the lower end. Of the people who moved up the income ladder to higher income levels, 6 out of 10 started out in the bottom half of the income distribution in 1977.

✓ The middle class gained. During the expansion, the middle class shrank because more of them moved above the \$50,000 threshold and into the high-income groups – they weren't moving down.

✓ Upward household income mobility is an American strength not a weakness.

**TRUE OR FALSE:**

#4 - *The rich got richer, the poor got poorer during the Bush/Reagan years.* - **FALSE!**

● *According to some assertions, 60% of the income gains went to the richest 1% of the population between 1977 and 1989. But as the Congressional Budget Office, the Treasury, and a recent non-partisan Urban Institute study confirm, that's just wrong.*

● *Including the Carter years in the data, hurts all income levels and is most devastating to the poorest fifth of families. But incomes turned the corner during the Bush/Reagan years: incomes increased for each and every income level. While high income groups did increase their means during the 1980's expansion, so did all other income levels.*

● *More importantly, the view that only the rich gained ignores the significant income mobility of families, both, up for people at the bottom and down for people at the top.*

● *When upward mobility is taken into account, families who started in the bottom of the income distribution in 1977 saw their incomes rise 77% over 10 years. In contrast, those in the top one fifth in 1977 saw their incomes rise only 5%.*

● *A recent study by the non-partisan Urban Institute concluded:*

▸ *"When one follows individuals rather than statistical groups defined by income, one finds that, on average, the rich got a little richer and the poor got much richer."*

▸ *"This pattern, however, may be surprising to the general public, which has been led to believe that the poor were literally getting poorer over the last decade or two, and that the incomes of the rich were skyrocketing. That is simply not true."*

**"SETTING THE RECORD STRAIGHT:"**

*Investing in Our Children*

**CHILDREN**



*Funding for programs designed to assist our nations children have increased, with the emphasis on health, nutrition, education and social services.*

✓ The problems facing our children are not the result of diminished Federal spending. President Bush's 1993 budget request for children's programs reflects an increase of 66 percent from 1989 alone. Total funding for these programs was recommended at a level of \$100 billion for 1993.

✓ The Women, Infants and Children special supplemental food program (WIC), renowned as one of the federal government's most cost-effective, has increased its participation of mothers and infants in the program by 275 percent since 1980; WIC funding grew 347 percent from 1980 through 1992, with the President requesting an additional \$240 million for 1993, bringing the annual program cost to \$2.8 billion.

✓ Investment in early childhood education, through Head Start, has demonstrated dramatic savings in averted costs associated with special education, crime and income support.

✓ Funding for Head Start has grown from \$735 million in 1980 to \$2.2 billion in 1992. For 1993, President Bush recommended an additional \$600 million for the program – an unprecedented increase.

✓ Head Start will provide 779,206 children with a year of Head Start before entering grammar school.

**TRUE OR FALSE:**

- "During the 1980's, funding for programs designed to assist children was reduced." -  
**FALSE!**

- Over the past 10 years, federal spending on low-income programs, most of which assist children, has grown from \$80 billion to \$153 billion.
- Despite more government spending, the problems facing children have escalated as the structure of the family unit deteriorates.
- Children who live in persistent poverty, the homeless, children growing up in dysfunctional families with abuse or neglect, and children having children are all "at risk" of not becoming healthy, productive adults.
- One-parent families have grown, from 3.8 million in 1970 (12.9 percent of all families) to 9.7 million in 1990 (28.1 percent of all families).
- Twenty-four percent of American children lived with their mothers only in 1990, up from 11.5 percent in 1970.

## REBUILDING AMERICA



The past ten years have brought an increase in the federal government's contribution toward rebuilding America.

✓ Contrary to popular impressions, public investment in infrastructure has not been declining. Total public investment in infrastructure in the 1980s grew at 2.2% annually, roughly equal to the growth of the 1960s and greater than the growth of the 1970s.

✓ Since 1989, under President Bush, federal spending for infrastructure has increased a nominal average of 6 percent annually, or 2.7 percent annual real growth.

✓ State and local government investment in infrastructure, which has averaged 70 percent of all public investment over the past 35 years, rose in the 1980s from \$46.8 billion to \$103.5 billion, or 9.2 percent annually.



Economic growth in the 1980's provided enormous benefits to state and local governments.

✓ Rising jobs and incomes resulting from the expansion of the 1980s allowed state and local revenues to grow from \$390 billion in 1980 to \$801 billion in 1990.

✓ State and local government expenditures grew from \$363 billion in 1980 to \$765 billion in 1990.

✓ State and local governments expanded services dramatically during the boom of the 1980s, when revenues were plentiful and the caseloads of income security programs were reduced.

✓ State and local employment continued to rise throughout the 1980s. The number of state and local public employees grew at a rate of 14.7 percent as the country's population grew only 9 percent.

### TRUE OR FALSE:

#7 - "The plight of America's cities is the result of "A Decade of Neglect" by the federal government." - FALSE!

- Federal grants-in-aid to state and local governments has increased from \$88 billion in 1982 to a projected \$184 billion in 1992, with a nominal increase of 50 percent during the Bush Administration alone.
- The non-entitlement federal grant programs for state and local governments have done particularly well during the past two years, growing 28.1 percent from fiscal years 1990 to 1992.
- Direct federal intergovernmental revenues to cities decreased during the 1980s, but federal assistance to states increased proportionately.
- At the same time, state intergovernmental grants to local governments rose 100 percent from 1980 to 1989.

**"SETTING THE RECORD STRAIGHT:"**

*Fighting Crime and Drug Abuse*

**CRIME AND DRUGS**



*During the past ten years funding for combating crime and waging the war on drugs has been dramatically increased.*

- ✓ Spending on federal law enforcement has grown from \$4.3 billion in 1981 to an estimated \$15.8 billion in 1993 – a 267% increase. This has paralleled a dramatic 22 percent decrease in the national crime rate over the same period.
- ✓ Since the early 1980's, federal law enforcement agencies have worked increasingly with state and local officials to target inner-city gangs, organized crime, and major drug trafficking operations. President Bush has tripled federal anti-drug assistance, now \$496 million, to state and local governments.
- ✓ Aggressive prosecution, stiffer sentencing, and federal prison expansion under Reagan and Bush have kept violent offenders off the streets.
- ✓ U.S. Attorneys continue to aggressively prosecute S&L crooks. Between October 1988 and March 1992, almost 3000 defendants have been charged, 2300 defendants convicted, and more than \$37 million in criminal restitution recovered.
- ✓ The national drug control budget has grown from \$1.5 billion in 1981 to \$12.7 billion in 1993, an increase of 750 percent!

**TRUE OR FALSE:**

#7 - "The Bush/Reagan War on Crime is having a significant impact upon illegal drug use in America." - TRUE!

- Use of illicit drugs decreased dramatically in the 1980s. According to the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) 1991 Household Survey, the number of Americans using illicit drugs dropped from 36.8 million in 1985 to 26 million in 1991. President Bush's National Drug Control Strategy helped cut overall drug use by 13 percent and adolescent use by 27 percent.
- Spending on drug prevention and treatment has doubled under Bush and is up to \$4.1 billion.
- President Bush's "Weed and Seed" initiative spearheads innovative efforts to wed law enforcement operations with programs to support social and economic regeneration in inner city neighborhoods.
- Presidents Reagan and Bush have fought for an enforceable Federal death penalty, including necessary Habeas Corpus reform.

**SETTING THE RECORD STRAIGHT:**  
*Reducing Taxes Across the Board*

**TAXES**



*During the 1980s, changes in individual income tax rates increased the progressivity of the tax code because rates were reduced for all income levels, with the percentage of decline greater for lower income groups.*

✓ Changes in tax policy since 1981 have improved the fairness and efficiency of the tax system by reducing individual and corporate income tax rates, providing incentives for work, saving and investment, and improving tax law enforcement and collection techniques.

✓ Tax legislation has broadened the tax base by eliminating obsolete incentives, curbing tax shelter abuse, and limiting unwarranted tax benefits.

✓ We started the 1980s with sixteen individual income tax brackets and a top individual rate of 70 percent – now there are three brackets and a top rate of 31 percent.

✓ The zero-bracket amount, which was \$3,400 for a married couple in 1980, has been replaced by a standard deduction amounting to \$6,000 in 1992.

✓ The personal exemption has been increased 130 percent, from \$1,000 in 1980 to \$2,300 in 1992.



*Republicans have been successful in reducing taxes for lower-income taxpayers.*

✓ The "tax threshold" is a major factor in determining the tax burden on lower-income families. The tax threshold, or the level at which income becomes subject to tax, depends on the personal exemption amount, the number of exemptions, the standard deduction and certain personal tax credits.

**TRUE OR FALSE:**

*"The Republican tax policies of the 1980s and 1990s were key to raising the tax threshold and lowering taxes on lower-income families." - TRUE!*

✓ *The Republican tax policies of the 1980s and 1990s were key to raising the tax threshold - and lowering taxes on lower-income families.*

● *Prior to tax law changes enacted in the 1980s, inflation ate away at the individual tax brackets. Taxpayers found themselves paying higher and higher taxes, not because they were any wealthier in a real sense, but because of inflation.*

● *Inflation reduced the value of the standard deduction and the personal exemption until they were almost meaningless.*

● *The eroding standard deduction and personal exemption didn't mean too much to the wealthy – but it meant a lot to those low- and middle-income families struggling to make ends meet.*

● *Starting in 1989, individual tax brackets and the standard deduction are adjusted annually for inflation. The personal exemption has been adjusted annually for inflation since 1990.*

● *Between 1977 and 1993, the number of families receiving the Earned Income Tax Credit rose by 143% and the average credit rose more than 300%.*

**"SETTING THE RECORD STRAIGHT:"**  
*Republican Economic Programs Work*

**REPUBLICAN PROGRAMS**



Republican proposals to increase savings, investment and productivity are so good, the Democrats are borrowing them!

✓ President Bush must have been doing something right in his budget submissions - Democrats are now "borrowing" his ideas.

✓ Gov. Clinton has advocated enterprise zones, a capital gains exclusion, a research tax credit, and an investment tax credit. President Bush has been pushing those measures for twelve years, first as vice-President, then as President.

✓ Each of President Bush's budgets has called for a capital gains tax cut. Each time it has been stopped by the Democratic majority in Congress.

✓ President Bush wanted to encourage saving by setting up family savings accounts or flexible IRAs. Congress said no.

✓ President Bush has always favored a permanent extension of the research and development tax credit. Congress keeps extending it one or one-and-a-half years at a time, hurting businesses' ability to plan for the future.



Many of the Administration's great programs for change have been blocked by the Democrats.

✓ \$5,000 first time homebuyer's tax credit - a great help which aid with downpayments, create jobs, and spark the recovery. President Bush proposed it, and paid for it. No go, said the Democrats.

✓ Investment tax allowance - a temporary addition to first-year depreciation write-off - could spur investment in equipment and get businesses back on track. Again, stopped by the Democrats.

✓ \$500 increase in the personal exemption. This one the Democrats liked, but they paired a similar tax cut with an increase in the top tax rate - something President Bush vowed he could not support.

## EDUCATION



### Federal Support for Education increased dramatically during the 1980's.

- ✓ From fiscal year 1980 to fiscal year 1991, federal support for education, increased 59%, from \$34.3 billion to \$54.6 billion.
- ✓ Federal support for education extends beyond those amounts, to include post-secondary education loans. These funds totaled \$11.9 billion in 1991, a rise of 145 percent between FY 1980 and 1991.
- ✓ The U.S. sends 60% of its children to higher education, second only to Canada in the world, and well above the 32% rate in Germany and 30% in Japan. And 51% of the students are women, providing them more opportunities than in Japan (38%) and Germany (26%).
- ✓ The total volume of guaranteed student loans grew from \$4.6 billion in 1980 to \$11.5 billion in FY 1991—an increase of almost 150%.
- ✓ Federal support for elementary and secondary education increased from \$16 billion in 1980 to \$24.4 billion in 1991, a 53% increase over those years.
- o Federal support for education also comes indirectly through federal tax expenditures. For example, deductions allowed for state and local taxes—major sources of local education funding—on federal income tax returns reduce federal revenues and are known as federal tax expenditures. Estimated federal tax expenditures for education increased over 38% from FY 1980 to FY 1991, from \$13.3 billion to \$18.1 billion.
- ✓ Also during the 1980s, expenditures per student in public elementary and secondary schools rose from \$2,502 to \$5,266—an increase of 110%.



### Real educational progress was made during the 1980's by African Americans and other minorities.

- ✓ College enrollment rates of black high school graduates increased from 41.8 percent in 1980 to 52.8 percent in 1989. For all groups combined, college enrollment for high school graduates increased from 49.3% of those graduating to 59.6%.
- ✓ During the 1980s, high school dropout rates decreased for blacks from 19.3% to 13.8%. For Hispanics, the dropout rate in 1980 was 35.2%, declining to 33% in 1988. Programs in President Bush's School Improvement Programs, part of the AMERICA 2000 effort to reach the National Education Goals, seek to continue this trend by increasing the high school graduation rate to 90 percent with its Dropout Prevention Demonstration program—for which the fiscal year 1993 budget request totals \$38,200,000, a growth of 60% over the past five years.
- ✓ During the 1980s, reading proficiency, essential for success in college and the workplace, increased dramatically for 17-year old minority students. For black students, those achieving reading proficiency at "adept" levels—defined as the ability to find, understand, summarize, and explain relatively complicated literary and informational material—increased from 6.7% in 1980 to 25.8% in 1988. For Hispanic students, those achieving "adept" reading levels in 1988 increased to 24.3%, from only 14.9% in 1980.

## HOUSING



During the past twelve years a variety of programs have worked to make housing more affordable and more accessible for all Americans.

- ✓ Through refinancing or mortgage rate reduction, American homeowners have been able to reduce their mortgage payments by as much as \$1,500 to \$2,000 a year, a tremendous savings.
- ✓ Homeownership opportunities increased during the 1980s. 1990 Census Bureau data indicates that homeownership increased by 13 percent during the 1980s. Mortgage rates are the lowest they have been in 15 years and have steadily declined most of the decade.
- ✓ During the 80s, homes have become more affordable to buy, especially for first-time homebuyers. The values of homes increased by nearly 54 percent, which made homeownership a good financial investment in the 80s.
- ✓ Unfortunately much of our federal housing assistance is directed towards day-to-day survival rather than opportunities for self-sufficiency, economic independence, and homeownership. Despite billions of taxpayer dollars devoted to low-income housing, some of the worst housing in America is government-run.
- ✓ Congress continues to fund the same approaches that have lead to unsafe housing and accelerate the cycle of poverty. People chose to live on the streets rather than occupy public housing units. With nearly 14 percent of our public housing vacant and boarded-up, one would think it was time to try new approaches.

### TRUE OR FALSE:

*"The Bush/Reagan housing goal has been to provide choices in housing assistance and financing for low and middle income families that lead to home ownership." - TRUE!*

- *During the 80s, the Administration has tried to look to the future and devise new ways to improve the quality of people's lives through housing opportunities. This is evident by the Administration's strong financial commitment to housing.*
- *In 1980, the Administration provided housing assistance to 3.1 million low-income families, which increased to 4.4 million by 1990. The Administration's efforts have resulted in 1.3 million more low-income families receiving federal housing assistance, which represents a 42 percent increase.*
- *Since 1980, federal spending for assisted housing increased by \$9 billion representing an increase of 200 percent. There were no budget cuts, only substitution of programs to try new approaches with shorter contract terms. While it is clear that some low-income housing programs are not working, Congress continues to fund them with scarce federal dollars.*
- *In addition to the Administration's financial commitment to housing, Republicans have been emphasizing the need to reinvent in the 1990s American values and an old fashioned work ethic that have contributed to America's success and growth.*



## HEALTH CARE



### American Health Care delivers the best medicine in the world.

- ✓ The U.S. health care system has fostered countless medical breakthroughs and new medical technologies that can prevent and treat the most life-threatening diseases.
- ✓ Federal investments in biomedical research — \$9.4 billion in 1993, up from \$3.2 billion in 1980 — have led to many of the most important discoveries in medicine, such as discovery of the cause of cystic fibrosis in 1 out of every 2500 children, paving the way for a cure.
- ✓ Our diverse and flexible system has dispersed these advances rapidly throughout the country so that millions of Americans could benefit, vastly improving our health.
- ✓ Since 1980:
  - life expectancy has increased from 73.7 to 75.2 years;
  - the infant mortality rate has dropped from 12 to 10.1 per 1000 live births;
  - years lost due to deaths before age 65 have dropped from 6,400 to 5,700 per 100,000 people;
  - deaths from heart diseases have dropped from 202 to 166 per 100,000 people;
  - deaths from strokes and other cerebrovascular diseases have dropped from 40.8 to 29.7 per 100,000 people.



### The Administration has presented a comprehensive program to control costs and spread access.

- ✓ To continue improvements in health, the President has increased investments in preventive health care, particularly for children:
  - Medicaid has been expanded to ensure care for all poor pregnant women and poor children up to age 9;
  - spending for childhood immunizations is up by 148 percent since 1989 (to \$349 million), sufficient to fund 6.7 million polio, 4.1 million measles-mumps-rubella, and 2.6 million hepatitis b vaccinations;
  - a new Healthy Start infant mortality reduction program (\$143 million) will target areas of high infant mortality;
  - funding of primary care centers is up 42 percent since 1989 and is sufficient to provide care to 6 million Americans;
- The President's Comprehensive Health Reform Program builds on the strengths of U.S. health care system — consumer choice, innovation, state-of-the-art medicine, and quality — while controlling costs and expanding access.
- The President's program:
  - provides tax credits and deductions of up to \$3750 or 95 million Americans to offset the cost of health insurance;
  - cuts health costs by \$394 billion through 1997 by reducing administrative costs, investing in preventive care, eliminating defensive medicine through medical malpractice reform, and encouraging more cost-effective delivery; and
  - provides insurance security for all Americans by eliminating "preexisting condition" clauses in health insurance and ensuring workers can retain health insurance when they switch jobs.

7-15-92

**MAY**

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**SEPTEMBER**

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# JULY 1992

sun	mon	tues	wed	thurs	fri	sat
			1 CANADA DAY (CANADA)	2	3 3:30 D.C. 5:00 Kansas City  IN KANSAS	4 INDEPENDENCE DAY  IN KANSAS  7:15 lv Kansas 10:30 ar Dulles
5	6 Recess (6-17) 9:00 lv Washington 4:45 ar Peoria, IL - Ethanol Rally - SPEAK Peoria, Illinois 3:45 pm lv Peoria 6:30 pm ar Washington	7	8	9	10  10:15 lv Wash Nat'l via US Air 1429 11:49 ar Kansas City RON: Russell	11  2:00 Mackinac Commencement 5:55 lv KC via US Air 1804 9:07 ar Wash Nat'l
12	13	14	15 11:00 lv DC 12:15 ar NH Funeral f/ Mrs Harbord 3:45 lv NH 5:00 ar DC	16 10:15 lv DC via US Air 1429 11:49 ar Kansas City  RON: Wichita	17 KANSAS Crime Summit in Topeka 4:35 lv Forbes Field 8:15 ar Butler	18
19	20 Senate Reconvenes	21	22	23	24  to KS	25 10:00 Parade - Wilson Czech Festival  6:00 - Parade - Mapherson County Fair - Canton, KS 6:45 - Buffalo Soldier Monument Dedication # Leavenworth
26	27 7:00 dinner w/ Bob Juliano & Mrs Dole at Galileo	28 6-8 Nat'l Museum of in the Arts - Wash DC Dole Foundation SEA	29 Mrs Dole's B'day	30 11:00 54-992 SPEAK - State FFA Presidents Conf.	31	

**JUNE**

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**JULY**

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**SEPTEMBER**

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# AUGUST 1992

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2	3	4 8:30 Monroe - Sen Dole Cochran, McConnell host brkfst. Fil Mike DeWine  KS Primary	5	6 8:30 fundraising brkfst fil Sen. Murkowski	7	8
9	10 Platform week	11	12	13 Recess (Aug 13 - Sept 7)	14	15
16 lv Ft. Houston 11:30-2:00 brunch hosted by RJR  5:00 recep hosted by Chicago Mercantile	17 Republican Nat'l Convention 17-20	18	19	20	21 lv Houston ar KANSAS	22
23	24 am lv DC, Wisconsin N. Dakota S. Dakota	25 to Idaho Colorado	26  KANSAS	27 Oklahoma Arkansas Illinois	28	29 KANSAS
Des Moines Cedar Falls Waterloo Cedar Rapids 30	Indiana Ohio Pennsylvania RON: Washington 31	RON: Russell, KS		RON: Washington		7:00 or 7:30 - Overland Park, KS, Cancer Society Ball

**JULY**

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**AUGUST**

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**OCTOBER**

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**NOVEMBER**

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# SEPTEMBER 1992

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		1	2 Vermont Rochester ? New York ?	3 S. Carolina N. Carolina	4	5
			RON: Washington	RON: Washington		
6	7 LABOR DAY	8 Senate Reconvenes	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	<p>Sept 14, 16, or 17                      SPEAK - 5 or 6:00pm                      ??? Society of                      Memorial Sloan-                      Kettering Cancer Center                      NY</p>		23	24	25	26
20						
27	28 FIRST DAY OF ROSH HASHANA	29	30			
			6:30 Wash-Hilton - Annual Olympic Dinner			

**AUGUST**

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**SEPTEMBER**

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**NOVEMBER**

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**DECEMBER**

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20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

# OCTOBER 1992

sun	mon	tues	wed	thurs	fri	sat
				1	2 <i>Recess ??</i>	3
4	5	6	7 YOM KIPPUR	8	9	10
11	12 COLUMBUS DAY THANKSGIVING DAY (CANADA)	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31 HALLOWEEN

*Oct 29 or 30 or 31  
 SPENK - Kansas City  
 Nat'l Food Service Mgmt.  
 Institute - Westing Crown  
 Center*

THE LACY COMPANY  
2 CHELSEA COURT  
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND 21403

TELEPHONE: (410) 267-7608

FAX: (410) 267-7616

July 13, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR THE REPUBLICAN LEADER  
JOE-ANNE COE

FROM:

WILLIAM B. LACY *WBL*

SUBJECT:

LEGISLATIVE STRATEGY

After reviewing the Kansas Senate and House races with the legislative committees, here's my proposed strategy for assisting. Let me add that this program should be flexible until we present it to the legislative and party leadership; while they will accept the basic thrust, they may suggest changes in the details.

#### STRATEGY

Two points drive this plan:

1. Our program, run through the state GOP, should generally focus on a small number of targeted Senate (3) and House (15) races, with heavy involvement in each.
2. The primary objective will be to raise the level of sophistication in the races and provide heavy polling and direct mail resources.

#### THE PLAN

The plan has five components:

1. Polling. One statewide benchmark to get a sense of key state attitudes, issues and attack themes; piggybacking on select DFS tracks in the fall. Plus eighteen district polls where we implement mail programs.

2. Direct mail. In coordination with legislative and GOP leadership, we will pick 3 Senate and 15 House districts to implement a sophisticated three-mailing program to likely voters. In addition, voters supporting the Senator but not the GOP legislative candidates will receive an advocacy letter from the Senator in all legislative committee target districts. Finally, using survey-tested themes we'll prepare an attack piece for 30 districts.
3. Strategic assistance. As part of my contract with you, I will provide advice to the legislative committees and select candidates.
4. Victory '92. While much work will need to be done on the plan developed by the RNC, it will provide voter programs to targeted legislative races; the program will cost about \$450,000, and our finance people will have to take the lead in raising it.
5. Cash contributions. As in the past; this year, however, contributions should be reviewed by the state GOP to prevent use of Campaign America money in leadership elections.

The estimated budget for components 1-3 above is \$251,000 (not including Victory '92). This money will come from DFS, Campaign America and fundraising activities.

In addition we would provide traditional support to all candidates (such as photo ops, endorsements, radio spots and joint appearances).

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM BUDGET

POLLING

. Statewide benchmark	\$ 15,000
. Piggybacks	5,000
. District surveys (18 x \$2,000)	36,000
	SUBTOTAL 56,000

DIRECT MAIL

. Senate targets (3)	45,000
. House targets (15)	75,000
. Dole advocacy piece	25,000
. Hit piece	50,000
	SUBTOTAL 195,000

STRATEGIC ASSISTANCE

. Current contract w/DFS	0
	SUBTOTAL 0

**TOTAL \$251,000**