

NOTES

1. SENATOR DOLE TO BE INTRODUCED BY DOUGLASS SCAMMON, REPUBLICAN SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES IN N.H.
2. LAST YEAR INSTEAD OF A GUEST SPEAKER, THEY HAD JAZZ MUSICIAN AL HIRT.
3. NEW OFFICERS TAKE OVER THAT NIGHT. WAYNE KICK BECOMES PRESIDENT, REPLACING JOHN HART.
4. MAYOR MARY N. KEENAN WILL BE THERE.
5. AFTER THE SENATOR'S TALK, THEY ANNOUNCE THE "1987 SEACOAST CITIZEN OF THE YEAR". LAST YEAR, INSTEAD OF A PERSON, THEY PICKED THE U.S.S. ALBACORE AND IT CREATED MUCH CONTROVERSY.

JOKES

Yorken Rutland

I ASKED JOHN HART WHAT HE THOUGHT THE
AUDIENCE WOULD LIKE TO HEAR TONIGHT. HE
SAID, HOW ABOUT "RAMPART STREET BLUES?"

I THINK HE GOT ME MIXED UP WITH AL
HIRT.

I GUESS AL HIRT COULDN'T MAKE IT THIS
YEAR, SO YOU INVITED ME.

THIS WOULD BE THE FIRST TIME I EVER
REPLACED A TRUMPET.

Charles 70th anniversary

REMARKS ON ARMS CONTROL AGREEMENT

PORTSMOUTH, N.H.

THERE ARE NEW REPORTS THAT A
BREAKTHROUGH MAY HAVE BEEN ACHIEVED IN
GENEVA ON AN INF ARMS CONTROL AGREEMENT --
THAT IS, ON MEDIUM RANGE MISSILES.

THE BEST THING WE CAN ALL DO AT THIS
POINT IS EXERCISE SOME RESTRAINT. IT MAKES
NO SENSE TO GET TOO OPTIMISTIC, OR TO START
TAKING POTSHOTS AT WHAT WE HAVE -- AT LEAST
UNTIL WE KNOW, FOR SURE, WHAT IT IS WE DO
HAVE.

BUT TWO THINGS, I THINK, ARE WORTH
STRESSING.

- 2 -

FIRST, THERE ARE SOME THINGS THAT JUST HAVE TO BE IN AN AGREEMENT, TO WIN SENATE SUPPORT. IT WILL HAVE TO BE FULLY VERIFIABLE -- SO THAT WE CAN KNOW FOR SURE WHAT WEAPONS THE SOVIETS HAVE; AND THAT THEY WILL DESTROY ALL THEY AGREE TO.

IT WOULD BE MUCH, MUCH BETTER IF THE AGREEMENT MOVED BOTH SIDES DOWN TO 0-0 ON INF SYSTEMS. WE WANT ALL MEDIUM RANGE MISSILES SCRAPPED, WORLDWIDE, ON BOTH SIDES. THAT WILL MAKE AN AGREEMENT AT LEAST POTENTIALLY MUCH MORE VERIFIABLE.

AT THE SAME TIME, ANY AGREEMENT MUST LEAVE INTACT A CREDIBLE NUCLEAR DETERRENT IN EUROPE -- IN SHORTER RANGE SYSTEMS SUCH

- 3 -

AS AIRCRAFT, TACTICAL MISSILES, BATTLEFIELD WEAPONS. THOSE WEAPONS PROTECT OUR NATO ALLIES FROM DIRECT SOVIET ATTACK. THEY PROVIDE US A WAY TO OFFSET THE HUGE SOVIET ADVANTAGE IN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS. THEY ARE ESSENTIAL TO NATO UNITY, AND TO PRESERVING PEACE IN WESTERN EUROPE.

SO THOSE ARE SOME OF THE ESSENTIALS. BUT I WANT TO MAKE ONE OTHER POINT, TOO. A GOOD INF AGREEMENT CAN BE A BIG, BIG STEP FORWARD. IF WE GET IT, THE PRESIDENT WILL HAVE ACCOMPLISHED SOMETHING UNPRECEDENTED -- A NUCLEAR ARMS AGREEMENT THAT ACTUALLY REDUCED, RATHER THAN JUST LIMITED THE GROWTH, OF NUCLEAR STOCKPILES; AND THAT ELIMINATED ENTIRE SYSTEMS OF WEAPONS.

- 4 -

BUT -- AS MUCH AS WE WOULD WELCOME THAT
KIND OF ACCOMPLISHMENT -- LET'S KEEP OUR
FEET ON THE GROUND. AN INF AGREEMENT IS
NOT THE END OF OUR SEARCH FOR ARMS
REDUCTIONS, BY ANY MEANS. BUT IT IS ALSO
NOT A MAGIC KEY, THAT'S GOING TO UNLOCK THE
DOOR TO SOLUTIONS OF OTHER ARMS CONTROL
PROBLEMS.

ABOVE ALL, IT'S NOT A SIGN THAT WE CAN
LOWER OUR GUARD; SIGN ON TO EVERY PROPOSAL
GORBACHEV FLOATS; BE STAMPEDED INTO
FOLLOW-ON AGREEMENTS THAT SERVE NEITHER OUR
NATIONAL INTEREST NOR THE CAUSE OF GLOBAL
PEACE.

- 5 -

ARMS CONTROL IS A LONG JOURNEY. AN INF
AGREEMENT WOULD BE A GOOD FIRST STEP -- ONE
WORTH CELEBRATING. BUT THERE ARE STILL
GOING TO BE A LOT OF PITFALLS ON THE ROAD.
AND WE BETTER PROCEED WITH GREAT, GREAT
CARE.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 15, 1987

It is my pleasure to extend warm greetings to the members of the Greater Portsmouth Chamber of Commerce on the occasion of your 70th anniversary.

Our national character was formed by the pioneering men and women who first came to this land. United and determined, they settled new communities, opened new businesses and laid the groundwork for a new nation. This beginning gave rise in later years to organizations like chambers of commerce, which were established to enhance business and community relations and to serve as catalysts for vital charitable and civic activities. The efforts of the Greater Portsmouth Chamber of Commerce are in this spirit, and I salute your commitment to the well-being of your community.

Nancy joins me in sending best wishes for a memorable event and for every success in the future.

Ronald Reagan

not for removal

1917 - 1987

**SEVENTIETH ANNIVERSARY
ANNUAL CHAMBER DINNER DANCE
GREATER PORTSMOUTH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE**

Friday, June 19, 1987
Yoken's Restaurant
Route 1 South, Portsmouth

PROGRAM

7:00pm	Social Hour
7:45pm	Guests and Honored Guests Seated
	Please join in the singing of 'God Bless America' Led by New Hampshire State Speaker of the House The Honorable Douglas W. Scamman, Jr.
8:00pm	Keynote Speaker The Honorable Robert J. Dole United States Senator Senate Minority Leader
8:30pm	Questions and Answers
8:45pm	Awards 1987 Chamber Volunteer of the Year 1987 Seacoast Citizen of the Year The Passing of the Gavel Outgoing Chairman John Hart Incoming Chairman Wayne Chick
9:00pm	Invocation Reverend William Quirk Dinner
10:00pm- -Midnight	Dancing to The Seacoast Big Band

Sponsored in part by Simplex Wire & Cable Company
With Special Thanks To
Yoken's Restaurant
Flora Ventures

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

PRESS ANNOUNCEMENT

SENATOR DOLE KEYNOTE SPEAKER AT CHAMBER DINNER
SEACOAST CITIZEN OF THE YEAR AWARD BESTOWED
CHAMBER VOLUNTEER OF THE YEAR AWARD BESTOWED

The Greater Portsmouth Chamber of Commerce, Friday night, celebrated its Seventieth Anniversary with a formal dinner dance, held at Yoken's Restaurant in Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

The keynote speaker for the evening was the Honorable Robert J. Dole, Senior Senator from Kansas and U.S. Senate Minority Leader. Senator Dole, often described as one of Congress' most skillful legislators and gifted speaker, has a distinguished record of public service. The Senator is also Senior Republican on the Senate Finance Committee, Senior Republican on the Senate Agriculture Committee and on the Senate Rules Committee. As the ranking republican in Congress, he has led the fight for such key initiatives as the Balanced Budget Amendment, tax indexing, the Strategic Defense Initiative and the drive to reduce government spending. Bob Dole's consistent support for sound economic policies and strong national defense has earned him high ratings from such organizations as the American Security Council, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and Americans for Constitutional Action.

Greater Portsmouth Chamber President John Hart also used the occasion to present the Chamber's 1987 Seacoast Citizen of the Year Award. The recipient is Bill Wagner of Portsmouth. Mr. Hart cited Wagner's service to the community as a long term member of the board of directors of the Seacoast Mental Health Center and having risen to the office of President, a ten year member of the board of directors of the Greater Portsmouth Chamber of Commerce and having risen to the office of President, a member of the Portsmouth Planning Board, a coach of Dondero School Basketball, an active member of the Portsmouth Rotary Club, an officer of the National Little League Association, an active member in the Parents Teacher Association, a member of the Portsmouth City Council, an officer of the Portsmouth Country Club and actively involved in numerous organized youth sports in the Seacoast area. Of Wagner Hart said, "he has taken many barbs and quips over the years, however, his selfless willingness to pitch-in where needed and respond to diverse requests for his time, treasure and talent have given rise to respect from many corners of the community. He is a leader, an active participant in all he does, a father and a dedicated family man."

President Hart also awarded the 1987 Chamber of Commerce Volunteer of the Year Award to "two cornerstone volunteers" in the Chamber's information center at 500 Market Street in Portsmouth, Joseph "Bud" Drake and Malcolm Austin. Both volunteers are from the Retired Senior Volunteer Program and have served the Chamber of Commerce over the past six year, "giving a true flavor of the people, places and attractions of the Seacoast area."

Master of Ceremonies Ron Martel of Pepsi Cola Bottling of Portsmouth met warm applause upon the announcement that the Greater Portsmouth Chamber has received nine prestigious national awards over the last few years including the first place GRAND AWARD for its 1986 Annual Report. "The board of directors is pleased at receiving these awards signalling the health of the Chamber in this our seventieth anniversary year", said Martel.

BOB DOLE
KANSAS

United States Senate

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLICAN LEADER
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-7020

M E M O R A N D U M

June 19, 1987

TO: SENATOR DOLE
FROM: JIM WHITTINGHILL
SUBJECT: SEABROOK

Since you last visited New Hampshire, there have been two items of direct significance to Seabrook and related personnel actions at the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (see attached memo for personnel matters)..

1 MILE VS. 10 MILE EMERGENCY PLANNING ZONE

Reducing the EPZ to 1 mile excludes the need for the EPZ to include any land in the State of Massachusetts.

The Utility attempted to have the NRC reduce through regulation the area encompassed in the administratively required EPZ from 10 miles to 1 mile. On June 5, the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board decided that the Utility did not make "a prima facie case for reducing" the EPZ around Seabrook.

The result of the decision is that the matter will not be forwarded for review by the Commissioners. (See attached memo).

EPZ -- LOW LEVEL POWER LICENSE

Some time ago, the NRC voted to require that an EPZ must be submitted (not approved) before a low level license (5% of capacity for testing) will be issued for Seabrook. This is not a standard requirement, it applies only to Seabrook.

The Utility submitted a plan for the area in Massachusetts and requested the Commission to rule that the earlier decision (that an EPZ must be submitted) was moot. (New Hampshire has filed an EPZ for the area in that State).

- 2 -

On June 11, the NRC voted 3 - 2 that the plan submitted by the Utility for Massachusetts "did not meet the standards for a bona fide" plan, and that the early decision (that an EPZ must be submitted) was not moot.

SEABROOK BOTTOM LINE

These two decisions mean that for now the Seabrook EPZ must be 10 miles and that until an bona fide plan is submitted for the Massachusetts area, no low level license will be issued.

Assuming no new requirements are imposed by the Commission, the Utility could get over the next hurdle (low level license, with only the full operating license remaining) by submitting a more comprehensive plan.

However, the area in question are the beaches, which opponents have argued could never be successfully and expeditiously evacuated in the summer months.

BOB DOLE
KANSAS

United States Senate

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLICAN LEADER
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-7020

M E M O R A N D U M

June 5 1987

TO: SENATOR DOLE
FROM: JIM WHITTINGHILL
SUBJECT: SEABROOK UPDATE

The Atomic Safety and Licensing Board (a part of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission) has decided that the Public Service Company of New Hampshire (Seabrook Utility) did not make a prima facie case for reducing the EPZ around Seabrook from 10 miles to 1 mile.

This decision means that the issue will not be forwarded to the Commissioners for a vote. The Utility could appeal, but no decision has been made.

The result is that a regulatory reduction MAY not be able to be accomplished.

The NRC continues to review the EPZ submitted by the Utility for a determination of whether it meets the regulatory requirements for an EPZ.

As a reminder, the NRC has voted that an EPZ must be filed for Seabrook before the plant will be issued a license to test at 5% of capacity.

BOB DOLE
KANSAS

United States Senate

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLICAN LEADER
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-7020

M E M O R A N D U M

June 19, 1987

TO: SENATOR DOLE
FROM: JIM WHITTINGHILL
SUBJECT: NRC PERSONNEL ACTIVITIES

Two items of some interest have occurred regarding Commissioners at the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

ASSELSTINE -- ROGERS

The term of Commissioner James K. Asselstine expires June 30. Asselstine has been somewhat of a consistent dissenter on Commission votes. He was the staff director for Senator Simpson on the Environment Subcommittee on Nuclear Regulation.

Despite a letter circulated by Senator Humphery and containing over 20 signatures, the Administration decided not to renominate Asselstine and sent the name of Kenneth Rogers to the Senate for confirmation. Rogers is from New Jersey and has served for about 15 years on the Board of Directors of Public Services of New Jersey. This would be the first NRC Commissioner with such direct ties to the industry, and has led to quite a bit of concern, if not outright objection.

ROBERTS

Commissioner Thomas Roberts is in hot water on three matters, and has been asked to resign by several House members (Dingell, Markey, Gejdenson, et. al.) and at least one Senator (Breaux who now chairs the Subcommittee on Nuclear Regulation).

- 2 -

1). A copy of a 1983 internal NRC memo on safety concerns at the Waterford, Louisiana plant was discovered in the files of the Louisiana Utility by the Office of Investigations at NRC in 1985. Apparently the NRC distributes copies of these memos to the offices of each of the Commissioners with some markings to differentiate each individual copy. The copy in the Utility's files were made from the copy given to Commissioner Roberts.

Then NRC Chairman Nunzio Pallidino told the Office of Investigations to turn the matter over to Commissioner Roberts, who conducted his own investigation.

None of this was discovered until April of this year during a hearing by Senator Glenn at the Governmental Affairs Committee. At the hearing, Roberts testified under oath that he destroyed all copies of the disputed memo and all other material related to the investigation. He has now reversed himself and has provided the material.

2) Also in 1985, Roberts met with lawyers for the D.C. Cook nuclear plant in Michigan at a time when a grand jury was investigating allegations of impropriety by the Utility at the plant. The Justice Department had specifically requested that no one at NRC meet with the Utility while the grand jury was investigating the matter. It is not clear if Roberts improperly gave information to the lawyer, but it doesn't look good.

3) Roberts was recently under consideration for appointment to the TVA Board of Directors. During that time, he called the Office of Governmental Ethics on behalf of his friend, TVA General Counsel Herbert Sanger, who was under investigation. Roberts maintains the contact was only to correct what Roberts said was an inaccurate portrayal of Sanger by a newspaper. The Office of Governmental Ethics contends Roberts tried to pressure them into dropping the investigation of Sanger.

Roberts has strongly supported the nuclear industry, and foes would love to get him off the Commission. He is being investigated by the U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia. He may be cleared of criminal violations, but he doesn't appear to be Mr. Clean.

PORTSMOUTH NAVAL SHIPYARD INFO

LOCATION: Seavey Island, which is on the New Hampshire-Maine boundary. Work force split between the two states.

MISSION: OVERHAUL AND REPAIR OF THE NAVY'S NUCLEAR POWERED SUBMARINES. PRESENTLY HAVE THREE MISSILE AND FOUR FAST ATTACK SUBMARINES IN OVERHAUL.

HISTORY:

- o Shipbuilding in the area dates back to 1645.
- o First warship constructed in North America, HMS Falkland, built here around the 1690s.
- o Built warships during Revolutionary War.
- o 1800 -- Became U.S. naval shipyard, launched its first naval warship in 1815.
- o 1905 -- Treaty of Portsmouth was signed here, ending the war between Russia and Japan.
- o 1914 -- shift to building submarines.
- o 1917 to 1941 -- half of all submarines that took part in WWII were designed here.

ISSUES:

DRYDOCK -- The shipyard lost a bid recently for a major new drydock facility (for submarine overhaul) so a project for modernization and covering on an existing drydock is considered a "good faith" gesture by the Navy. The Senate's Defense Authorization bill directs the DoD to begin design work on this project so it will be ready for funding in FY 89.

WOMEN WORKERS ON SUBS -- Female civilian technicians working on the submarine overhauls had been prevented from participating in short-term sea trials upon the completion of the overhaul. One employee filed suit and Secretary Webb has now reversed Secretary Lehman's policy of prohibiting women civilian technicians on the sea trials. This issue received some coverage because the ACLU represented the technician.

MISC:

- o PEASE AIR FORCE BASE is also nearby. As a matter of fact, the restaurant where you're speaking is on final approach to one the Pease runways. SAC flies FB-111 bombers and KC-135 tankers there.

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 Approximately 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.

0 In August, rulemaking will commence that will further clarify these concerns. EPA will produce a menu of items states can use to combat air pollution. States will have flexibility as to what alternatives they may want to use (with the exception of the worst 30 or so areas that may have to use all of them). Further, the issue of "degree" of their pollution threat will be addressed. The concern of many areas is that each problem is unique and perhaps different dates may be needed in order to address different jurisdiction's problems.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION: CLEAN AIR

Senator Mitchell introduced S.1351 June 10, 1987 granting the 30-plus areas that are expected not to meet the December 31 deadline a five-year extension if they commit to certain additional control measures. Areas that determined that they could not meet the standard within five years would be required to implement more stringent controls. The list of controls includes inspection and maintenance programs for auto emission compliance and gas pump controls to collect vapors. Failure to submit or implement an acceptable program would lead to sanctions.

Additionally, the bill provides for a ten year extension for the most severely polluted areas. To qualify for the longer extension, areas would have to carry out all the measures required in the five year areas, plus additional requirements, (fees for excess emissions, tighter controls on new sources, etc.), so that total achievement would be attained in 10 years.

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.

- 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.

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.

- 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.

M E M O R A N D U M

June 3, 1987

TO: SENATOR DOLE
FROM: JIM WHITTINGHILL
SUBJECT: CHAFEE/BAUCUS OZONE RESOLUTION

Senators Chafee and Baucus intend to introduce and attempt to pass a sense of the Senate resolution regarding depletion of the earth's ozone layer. Senator Chafee would like you to be a cosponsor.

The resolution is in response to the recent comments by Interior Secretary Hodel that the President should be given more than one option on a U.S. bargaining position at the ongoing international negotiations on reducing chemicals which are responsible, at least in part, for ozone depletion. Secretary Hodel suggested one option could be protection -- sunglasses, sunscreen lotion and hats.

HISTORY

EPA has authority from the Clean Air Act to reduce the production of chemicals which can be "reasonably assumed to affect" the ozone layer in the stratosphere. In 1980, EPA published an "Advanced Notice of Proposed Regulation" (ANPR) which called for controlling the U.S. production of chloroflorocarbons (CFCs) and Halon. Both chemicals have life cycles in the 75 to 120 year range, and break down, in part, into chlorine after rising to the stratosphere, attacking the ozone layer. Regular chlorine has a life cycle too short to allow the chemical to reach the stratosphere.

After several years of inaction on the ANPR, the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) sued EPA for not complying with the provisions of the Clean Air Act. The parties reached a negotiated settlement with final rulemaking to occur by May 1987 and implementation to begin by October 1987.

INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIATIONS

The Administration believed that a domestic reduction or ban on CFCs and Halon might be of little use without a similar worldwide effort, and began formal negotiations under the auspices of the United Nations Environmental Programme in December 1986 after several years of informal discussions.

- 2 -

The Soviets and several other producers of the chemicals offered a plan based primarily on population which have severely penalized the U.S. on a percentage basis. The U.S. countered with an immediate freeze and a reduction of UP TO 95% in the near future (10 to 20 year range). This percentage approach is now the basis of the negotiations.

The majority of the countries at the negotiations are now supporting an outyear reduction of up to 50%. This would be accomplished with an initial automatic 20% reduction and an additional 30% reduction if supported by future scientific evidence, availability of substitute chemicals, etc.

Since the negotiations have moved quickly and appear successful, EPA and NRDC have negotiated new settlement dates of December 1987 for the final rule and August 1988 for implementation.

INDUSTRY

CFCs are used primarily for air conditioning and in making styrofoam and other products. Halon is used primarily for specialty firefighting and in certain DOD applications.

DuPont and Allied, the largest producers of these chemicals are experimenting with substitute chemicals for CFCs and expect full product development within 5 years, assuming toxicological tests proceed without major problems.

Users of CFCs (building and automotive air conditioner manufacturers) would need an additional 3 to 4 years for alterations for their new products. At this time, the new chemicals are not expected to be for use in existing air conditioning units. Therefore, a 7 to 10 year period would be required before the substantial reductions in CFCs under the international agreement could be implemented without severe dislocations.

APRIL 8, 1987

TO: SENATOR
FR: GREG SCHNACKE
RE: SIMPSON ACID RAIN BILL

S. 316, The Acid Deposition and Sulfur Emissions Reduction Act was introduced January 16, 1987 by Senators Simpson, Humphrey and Proxmire. It being promoted as a compromise to the acid rain "grid lock" that Congress has experienced in the past. Co-sponsors are Proxmire, Humphrey, DeConcini, D'Amato, Reid, Boschwitz.

COST

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.

'88 CAMPAIGN ISSUE:

Simpson's office has picked up signals that Bush is preparing some type of position that will probably be stronger than the White House , i.e. pro-controls. Bush's people won't tell Simpson's people directly. We are trying to get a better lead.

HOUSE ACTION:

On the House side what may derail this years compromise is about the same as last year: Rep. Waxman will probably want to add a lot of clean air amendments and Rep. Dingell is opposed because of the ozone issue and his desire to protect the auto manufacturers.

Side-by-side comparison of 1987 Acid Rain Bills
 1/12/87 provided by Sen. Simpson's office

Effective Impacts of Bills

	1987 Stafford Bill (S. 300)*	1987 Mitchell Bill (S. 321)	1987 Proxmire- Simpson Bill (S. 316)
SO ₂ Emission Reduction	13 - 14 million tons	12 million tons	10.2 million tons
NO _x Emission Reduction	6.8 million tons	4.0 million tons	3.5 million tons
SO ₂ Reduction Control Costs	\$10 - 12 billion per yr.	\$6 - 8 billion per yr.	\$3.35 billion per yr.
NO _x Reduction Control Costs	\$10.4 billion per yr.	\$1.0 billion per yr.	\$0.6 billion per yr.
Total Costs	\$20.4 - 22.4 billion per yr	\$7 - 9 billion per yr	\$3.95 billion per yr

January 22, 1987

TALKING POINTS
ON
ACID RAIN

- o Acid rain is the product of: (1) coal-burning power plants using high-sulfur content coal and (2) automobile combustion that produces nitrogen compounds in the atmosphere.
- o Acid rain is a large problem in the Northeast U.S., parts of the Southwest, and the Upper Midwest (North Dakota, Wisconsin). Current estimates say that 21 million tons are emitted each year.
- o Proposals submitted to Congress have focused on paying for acid rain clean-up. Most of the high-sulfur content coal-burning power plants are located in the Northeast U.S. because of the close proximity of high-sulfur content coal. The cost of transporting low-sulfur content coal from Colorado and Wyoming is too expensive.
- o Outside of building new non-coal burning power plants, the only other option is to require the high-sulfur coal-burning power plants to have "scrubbers" installed that will remove the sulfur dioxide from the plant emissions. The cost of a "scrubber" is enormous, approx. \$80 - 100 million each.
- o New automobiles have to meet stringent EPA emission standards. Older model cars contribute to the acid rain problem.
- o Any proposal to have utilities pay for acid rain clean-up is a no win situation for Kansas. Kansas does not have an acid rain problem. The power plants are small and use low sulfur coal. The number of automobiles in Kansas is small compared to the Northeast.
- o Senator Stafford has introduced legislation. It requires certain performance levels by all utilities nationwide, not just in the states producing the vast majority of the sulfur dioxide. Utilities are strongly opposed to this legislation.
- o Senator Mitchell has introduced legislation similar to Stafford's that would mandate a 5 million ton nationwide reduction in sulfur dioxide in six years - similar to that which was reported out of Committee in the 97th and 98th Congresses. Mitchell's bill is more flexible than Stafford's and is less costly since it establishes a state-wide reduction level and allows the states to decide how the targets will be met. Mitchell has announced he will hold hearings on his bill in February and hopes to get into markup in late spring or early summer.
- o Proxmire and Humphrey will introduce their own version soon. Supposedly, it will be a compromise between the Stafford and Mitchell versions.

TALKING POINTS ON ACID RAIN

SIMPSON BILL

- o S. 316, The Acid Deposition and Sulfur Emissions Reduction Act was introduced January 16, 1987 by Senators Simpson, Humphrey and Proxmire. It being promoted as a compromise to the acid rain "grid lock" that Congress has experienced in the past.
- o The bill is fully 1/7 the cost of the most expensive alternative legislation (Stafford Bill-\$20.4-\$22.4 billion) with an estimated cost of \$3.95 billion. The Mitchell bill is estimated to cost \$7-9 billion. NOTE all figures are per year costs.
- 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.
- 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.
- o NOTE: With the Canadian summit approaching, it can be expected that the President will be addressing this issue. Recent statements by Reagan have acknowledged the problem and recognized the need for clean coal research.
- o Simpson's office has picked up signals that Bush is preparing some type of position that will probably be stronger than the White House, i.e. pro-controls. This is not absolutely for sure because Bush's people won't tell Simpson's directly.
- o On the House side what may derail this year's compromise is about the same as last year: Rep. Waxman will probably want to add a lot of clean air amendments and Rep. Dingell is opposed because of the ozone issue and his desire to protect the auto manufacturers.

REMARKS OF SENATOR BOB DOLE
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ANNUAL DINNER
PORTSMOUTH, NEW HAMPSHIRE
JUNE 19, 1987

THE PORTSMOUTH SUCCESS STORY

LET ME FIRST CONGRATULATE YOU -- THE
CHAMBER AND THE COMMUNITY -- ON ONE
INCREDIBLE SUCCESS STORY. IF THERE IS A
ROLE MODEL FOR ECONOMIC REVITALIZATION IN
THE U.S., NEW HAMPSHIRE IS IT! AND THE
PROOF IS EVERYWHERE: TOURISM IS

- 2 -

BOOMING. SMALL BUSINESS IS FLOURISHING.
AND HIGH-TECH IS HUMMING. ABOVE ALL, YOU
HAVE PROVED THAT GROWTH INCREASE DOESN'T
HAVE TO MEAN TAX INCREASE. SO IT IS NO
MYSTERY TO ME WHY INC. MAGAZINE RECENTLY
PEGGED PORTSMOUTH/DOVER AS THE TWENTIETH
FASTEST GROWING AREA IN AMERICA.

PORTSMOUTH HAS MADE IT A HABIT OF
TAKING ON A CHALLENGE AND WINNING. IT
ISN'T JUST LUCK, EITHER. IT'S GOOD
OLD-FASHIONED HARD WORK.

- 3 -

DEFICIT REVISITED

BUT ALL THAT HARD WORK -- ALL OF YOUR
SUCCESS AND PLANS FOR THE FUTURE -- MAY GO
DOWN THE DRAIN IF WE DON'T DO SOMETHING
ABOUT THE FEDERAL DEFICIT. AND THE LATEST
POLLS SAY THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AGREE WITH
ME: THE DEFICIT IS THIS COUNTRY'S NUMBER
ONE DOMESTIC PROBLEM.

FEDERAL RED INK IS NOW PEGGED AT 2.3
TRILLION DOLLARS -- AND IT'S HEADED FOR
3 TRILLION BY 1990. WE CAN'T LIVE WITH IT;

- 4 -

AND I CAN GUARANTEE OUR CHILDREN AND THEIR
CHILDREN WON'T BE ABLE TO LIVE WITH IT,
EITHER.

THAT'S WHY I WAS DELIGHTED EARLIER THIS
WEEK WHEN THE PRESIDENT ANNOUNCED HE WAS
PUTTING THE DEFICIT BACK ON THE FRONT
BURNER AS THE NUMBER ONE ISSUE.

WHEN THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
SAYS IT, AND THE AMERICAN PEOPLE SAY IT,
IT'S TIME TO LISTEN.

- 5 -

A NAVY TOWN

PORTSMOUTH IS A TOWN WITH A STRONG DEFENSE HERITAGE. YOUR MARITIME TRADITION IS EVEN OLDER THAN THE NAVY ITSELF. THE FIRST WARSHIP EVER BUILT ON THIS CONTINENT CAME FROM THE DOCKS OF PORTSMOUTH, NEARLY 300 YEARS AGO.

THE PEOPLE OF PORTSMOUTH KNOW -- WITH A PERSONAL UNDERSTANDING THAT IS UNSURPASSED ANYWHERE IN THIS COUNTRY -- HOW IMPORTANT NAVAL POWER AND FREEDOM OF THE SEAS ARE TO AMERICA'S SECURITY.

- 6 -

THE STAKES IN THE GULF

THAT IS WHY THE PEOPLE HERE TONIGHT UNDERSTAND, EVEN BETTER THAN MOST AMERICANS, WHAT IS REALLY AT STAKE IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE UNITED STATES HAS CLEAR -- MAJOR -- LEGITIMATE INTERESTS IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

WHILE AMERICA RECEIVES ONLY A SMALL PERCENTAGE OF OUR OIL FROM THE GULF, WE WOULD SUFFER MIGHTILY IF A MAJOR DISRUPTION OF THE FLOW OF GULF OIL CREATES SERIOUS GLOBAL ECONOMIC DISLOCATION -- EITHER NOW, OR IN THE YEARS AHEAD, WHEN OUR DEPENDENCE ON GULF OIL WILL CERTAINLY INCREASE.

- 7 -

THE GULF IS AT THE CROSSROADS OF THREE CONTINENTS. OUR ABILITY TO PROJECT AMERICAN POWER, AND PROTECT AMERICAN INTERESTS, ON ALL THREE, IS DEPENDENT ON A STABLE, ACCESSIBLE GULF REGION. SHOULD THE GULF FALL UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE SOVIET UNION, OR IRAN -- THE RESULTS WOULD BE DISASTROUS -- FOR OUR FRIENDS IN THE REGION, INCLUDING ISRAEL; FOR NATO; AND, DIRECTLY, FOR THE UNITED STATES.

SO WE ARE IN THE GULF, FUNDAMENTALLY, TO PROTECT AMERICAN INTERESTS. TO PROTECT AMERICA.

- 8 -

WE WILL NOT BE FORCED OUT

WE WILL NOT BE FORCED OUT. WE WILL NOT BE SCARED OUT. AND -- IF ATTACKED -- WE WILL STRIKE BACK. WITH ALL THE MIGHT IT TAKES.

WHAT HAS TO BE DONE

BUT, LET'S REMEMBER: TO SAY WE HAVE VITAL INTERESTS IS NOT TO SAY WE SEEK CONFRONTATION. TO SAY WE WILL DEFEND OUR INTERESTS IS NOT TO SAY WE SEEK TO USE OUR MIGHT. TO SAY THAT KHOMEINI -- IF HE ATTACKS US -- WILL PAY, IS NOT TO SUGGEST THAT WE SHOULD PICK A FIGHT.

I THINK WE DO NEED TO DO THREE THINGS.

- 9 -

CLARITY ON GOALS AND INTERESTS

FIRST, WE NEED TO DECIDE QUITE CLEARLY WHERE AMERICAN VITAL INTERESTS LIE.

I THINK THOSE INTERESTS INCLUDE AN OPEN GULF, WHERE FRIENDLY SHIPPING CAN PROCEED WITH REASONABLE SECURITY. THEY INCLUDE MEETING OUR COMMITMENTS TO ALLIES AND FRIENDS -- TO INSURE NOT ONLY OUR INFLUENCE IN THE REGION, BUT OUR CREDIBILITY AROUND THE GLOBE. AND, FINALLY, PREVENTING ANY HOSTILE POWER FROM GAINING MILITARY OR POLITICAL DOMINANCE IN THE GULF.

CANDIDLY, I'M NOT CERTAIN THE ADMINISTRATION HAS LAID OUT THIS CASE VERY WELL. AND I'M NOT CERTAIN THAT THE

- 10 -

EXERCISE OF PUTTING AMERICAN FLAGS ON
KUWAITI TANKERS REALLY MAKES GREAT SENSE --
OR GETS US, AS AMERICANS, ANYTHING AT ALL.

MAYBE THIS FLAGGING EXERCISE IS A "DONE
DEAL" -- THAT'S WHAT I HEAR IN WASHINGTON.
MAYBE NOT. BUT, AT THE LEAST, LET'S MAKE
CERTAIN WE DON'T HAVE ANY MORE OF THESE
"DONE DEALS" -- UNTIL WE'VE THOUGHT THROUGH
THE CONSEQUENCES VERY, VERY CAREFULLY.

BUT, ON THE BOTTOM LINE -- DESPITE
THESE RESERVATIONS; DESPITE THE FACT THAT
A LOT BETTER JOB NEEDS TO BE DONE TO LAY
OUT THE REAL SITUATION, THE REAL STAKES --
I AM CONVINCED THERE IS A GOOD CASE TO BE
MADE FOR THIS BASIC PROPOSITION: WE MUST

- 11 -

PROTECT THE PRINCIPLE OF FREEDOM OF NAVIGATION; WE WILL USE AMERICAN POWER, IF ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY, TO INSURE THAT FRIENDLY SHIPPING CAN CONTINUE TO USE THE GULF.

IF WE DON'T BACK UP THAT PRINCIPLE OF TWO CENTURIES; THAT COMMITMENT OF FOUR DECADES -- THE COST TO AMERICA WILL BE SEVERE.

THE MIGHT TO DO THE JOB

SECOND, WE MUST MAKE SURE WE HAVE THE MIGHT -- AND REAFFIRM WE HAVE THE WILL -- TO DO WHAT IS NECESSARY TO DEFEND THOSE VITAL INTERESTS. IF A BUILD-UP OF AMERICAN FORCES IS NEEDED, I AM PREPARED TO SUPPORT IT.

- 12 -

STAND UP AND BE COUNTED

BUT THIRD, WE MUST -- I REPEAT, MUST --
LAY DOWN SOME FIRM MARKERS WITH OUR ALLIES
AND FRIENDS. THE AMERICAN PEOPLE HAVE THE
IMPRESSION THAT WESTERN EUROPE, JAPAN AND
THE FRIENDLY GULF STATES ARE BUSY GOBBLING
UP A RICH, GOURMET MEAL -- AND WE'RE
PICKING UP THE TAB.

AND THEY ARE NOT ENTIRELY WRONG.

THE POINT IS NOT THAT OUR FRIENDS ARE
DOING NOTHING. THE POINT IS: THEY ARE NOT
DOING ENOUGH -- NOT WHEN AMERICAN SHIPS ARE
ZIG-ZAGGING AWAY FROM IRANIAN MINES;
AMERICAN SAILORS ARE LOOKING TOWARD THE
HORIZON, SEARCHING FOR IRANIAN SILKWORM

- 13 -

MISSILES; AND AMERICAN PILOTS ARE STUDYING CHARTS OF THE GULF, TRYING TO FIGURE OUT THE SAFEST APPROACHES TO IRANIAN "SAM" SITES.

IF AMERICAN PILOTS ARE ASKED TO FLY COVER OVER THE GULF TO PROTECT MIDDLE EAST SHIPPING -- THEY BETTER GET SOME HELP FROM THE JET FIGHTERS WE'VE SOLD TO SAUDI ARABIA, KUWAIT AND THE REST; AND THEY BETTER BE ABLE TO LAND AT THE AIRFIELDS OF THOSE COUNTRIES.

IF AMERICAN SHIPS ARE DEFENDING TANKERS BRINGING OIL TO THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY AND JAPAN -- THEN THOSE COUNTRIES BETTER BE READY TO SHARE THE RISK; AND THE COST.

- 14 -

IT JUST ALL BOILS DOWN TO THIS: IF AMERICA HAS TO GO IT ALONE NOW -- AND WE WILL, IF WE HAVE TO -- THE AMERICAN PEOPLE ARE NOT GOING TO HAVE MUCH PATIENCE LATER, WHEN THE INEVITABLE CALLS FOR "ALLIED UNITY" EMERGE -- WHEN THE GULF IS AFLAME; WHEN THE AYATOLLAH IS ON THE PROWL; AND WHEN THE PEOPLE OF EUROPE AND JAPAN ARE SWEATING OUT DISABLED INDUSTRIES AND LONG GAS LINES.

EXTRADITE HAMEDI

WE ARE ENGAGED IN DEADLY SERIOUS BUSINESS IN THE GULF. AND IT MAY BECOME DEADLY BUSINESS, PERIOD.

- 15 -

IN FACT, TODAY, I HAD A VIVID REMINDER
OF JUST HOW HIGH THE HUMAN STAKES CAN BE IN
THE MIDDLE EAST. AND HOW IMPORTANT ALLIED
UNITY AND COOPERATION ARE, IF WE ARE EVER
GOING TO BE ABLE TO DEAL WITH ISSUES LIKE
TERRORISM, WHICH IS RIFE IN THAT REGION.

THIS MORNING, I MET WITH THE MOTHER AND
FATHER OF ROBERT STETHEM -- THE NAVY DIVER
MURDERED BY TERRORISTS DURING THE TWA 847
HIJACKING. THE STETHEMS WERE IN WASHINGTON
URGING THAT THE WEST GERMAN GOVERNMENT
EXTRADITE THE MAN WHO HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED
AS THEIR SON'S MURDERER.

- 16 -

SO FAR, WEST GERMANY HAS TURNED A DEAF EAR TO THE STETHEM FAMILY, AND TO THE OFFICIAL DEMANDS FOR EXTRADITION WE'VE MADE. EVEN WORSE, REPORTS PERSIST THAT BONN IS ACTUALLY NEGOTIATING A DEAL WITH IRAN, TO TRADE STETHEM'S MURDERER FOR TWO WEST GERMANS HELD HOSTAGE IN BEIRUT.

WE JUST CAN'T GO ON THIS WAY. WE IN THIS COUNTRY HAVE MADE SOME TERRIBLE MISTAKES, TRADING ARMS FOR HOSTAGES. NOW THE WEST GERMANS ARE REPEATING THAT SAME MISTAKE.

THE BOTTOM LINE IS: YOU CAN'T NEGOTIATE WITH TERRORISTS, PERIOD. UNTIL ALL OF US LEARN THAT, WE JUST AREN'T GOING TO GET ANYWHERE.

- 17 -

IT'S TIME FOR THE ALLIANCE TO START
ACTING LIKE AN ALLIANCE. ON THE PERSIAN
GULF; IN THE FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM; AND
IN THE BROADER EFFORT TO DEFEND FREEDOM
FROM SOVIET TYRANNY.

THE GULF IS A TEST. A TEST FOR AMERICA
-- OF OUR WISDOM AND RESOLVE. A TEST OF
THE ALLIANCE -- OF OUR UNITY AND STRENGTH.
IT IS A TEST THAT WE MUST PASS.

ANOTHER TEST -- 1988

1988 IS ONLY SIX MONTHS AWAY -- AND
THAT MEANS ANOTHER KIND OF TEST IS COMING
YOUR WAY. A TEST TO HELP DETERMINE WHO IS
BEST QUALIFIED TO LEAD THIS NATION...AND
THE FREE WORLD. IT IS NOT AN EASY TASK.

- 18 -

BUT IT IS THE RARE AND SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY
THAT YOU -- THE PEOPLE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE --
HAVE IN HELPING SHAPE THE FUTURE OF THIS
GREAT LAND.

###

BOB DOLE
TRAVEL SCHEDULE
NEW HAMPSHIRE, VIRGINIA

STAFF:
CONTACT:

GLASSNER
WALSH 202/745-1083
beeper: 202/259-9413
HARRISON 202/546-2354
beeper: 202/259-9412

FINAL

FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1987

3:50pm DEPART for Washington/National airport

4:05pm ARRIVE National/Butler Aviation
FBO: Butler Aviation 703/549-8340

4:10pm WHEELS-UP for Manchester, New Hampshire
aircraft: Lear 35
tail number: N1526L
pilots: Phil Fuss, Al Trover
seats: 5
flight time: 1 hour 30 minutes
manifest: Senator Dole, Glassner

5:40pm ARRIVE Manchester, New Hampshire
Met by: Norm Stahl/Jim Carroll
FBO: Stead Aviation 603/669-4360

5:45pm DEPART for the airport lobby for MEDIA

5:50pm- HOLDING ROOM
6:00pm

6:00pm- TENTATIVE LIVE-FEED with Channel 9 -
6:05pm WMUR-TV NH

6:05pm- TENTATIVE LIVE-FEED with Channel 4 -
6:10pm WNEV-TV Boston

6:15pm PROCEED to departing helicopter
FBO: Stead Aviation 603/669-4360

6:20pm WHEELS-UP for Portsmouth, New Hampshire
aircraft: Bell Long Ranger
tail number: 57NH
flight time: 20 minutes
manifest: Senator Dole, Glassner, Jim Carroll
Norm Stahl
pilots: Kevin Tuttle, Dave Hale 603/926-4949
(h)603/895-3862

attendance: 400 people
location: Function
Facility: Rounds of 8, Stand-up podium
Head-table of 8
attire: black-tie
PROGRAM:

page 3
BOB DOLE
TRAVEL SCHEDULE
NEW HAMPSHIRE

FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1987

8:10pm INTRO of Senator Dole by Doug Scammon - 603/436-8224
Speaker of the House

8:15pm REMARKS by Senator Dole 603/436-8224

8:35pm CONCLUSION of Remarks by Senator Dole 603/436-8224

8:40pm Q & A 603/436-8224

8:55pm CONCLUSION of Q & A 603/436-8224

9:05pm DEPART for the heliport - 5 drive time
Portsmouth Port Authority Helopad
Market Street
Portsmouth, New Hampshire

9:10pm ARRIVE Portsmouth Port Authority and 603/436-8500
proceed to departing helicopter

9:15pm WHEELS-UP for Manchester, New Hampshire 603/436-8500
aircraft: Bell Long Ranger
tail no.: 57NH
pilots: Kevin Tuttle, David Hale
flight time: 20 minutes
manifest: Senator Dole, Glassner, Jim Carroll
Norm Stahl

9:35pm ARRIVE Manchester airport and proceed to
departing plane
FBO: Stead Aviation 603/669-4360

page 4

BOB DOLE
TRAVEL SCHEDULE
WILLIAMSBURG, VA

FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1987

9:40pm WHEELS-UP for Williamsburg, VA

aircraft: Lear 35
tail number: N1526L
pilots: Phil Russ, Al Trover
seats: 5
flight time: 1 hour 45 minutes
Manifest: Senator Dole, Glassner
Stu Spencer

11:25pm ARRIVE Williamsburg, VA - Patrick-Henry
Airport

Met by:
FBO: Flight International 804/877-6401

11:30pm DEPART for the Williamsburg Lodge and
Conference Center

drive time - 25 minutes
Williamsburg Lodge
South England Street
Williamsburg, Virginia

11:55pm ARRIVE Williamsburg, Lodge and proceed
to private

RON----- WILLIAMSBURG, VA 804/229-1000

SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1987

7:00am- ATTEND a Breakfast 804/229-1000

9:00am Location: Covered Loggia, West Terrace -
overlooking the garden

9:05am- MORNING SESSION 804/229-1000

12:00pm Location: Meeting Rooms
A, B, C - Main Level

12:00pm- LUNCH - Conference Center 804/229-1000

1:30pm Location: West Terrace
NOTE: Senator, you will make brief
remarks during this time frame.

1:30pm AFTERNOON SESSION 804/229-1000

4:00pm Location: Meeting Rooms - A, B, C

4:00pm- HOLD FOR TRIBLE EVENTS
6:30pm

page 5

BOB DOLE
TRAVEL SCHEDULE
WILLIAMSBURG, VA

SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1987

6:30pm- DROP-BY Cocktail Reception 804/229-1000
7:00pm Location: Colonial Capitol
Host: Charles Longworth - President
of the Williamsburg Foundation

7:05pm DEPART for the airport - 25" drive time

7:30pm ARRIVE airport and proceed to departing plane
FBO: Flight International 804/877-6401

7:35pm WHEELS-UP for Washington, D.C.
aircraft: Lear 35
tail number: N1526L
pilots: Phil Russ, Al Trover
seats: 5
flight time: 30 minutes
manifest: Senator Dole, Glassner,
Stu Spencer

8:05pm ARRIVE Washington, D.C.
Met by: Wilbert
FBO: Butler Aviation 703/549-8340

8:10pm DEPART for office or residence

8:30pm ARRIVE office or residence

The Harris Survey

For release: Monday AM, June 8, 1987

1987 #24
ISSN 0273-1037

BUSH AND DOLE LOCKED IN CLOSE DUEL FOR LEAD IN 1988 GOP RACE

By Louis Harris

Vice President George Bush clings to a narrow lead over Senate Minority Leader Bob Dole in the contest for the Republican Party presidential nomination in 1988. Among both Republican and independent voters, Bush has 31 percent support, four points ahead of Dole who weighs in with 27 percent. Back in January, the Vice President had a somewhat larger nine point lead over Dole.

These latest results were obtained by the Harris Survey by telephone in April and May among 1,155 likely Republican and independent voters. When those not likely to vote were included, Bush's lead was a larger eleven points, 34-23 percent. This raises an important point: polls that do not screen tightly between voters and nonvoters are likely to show the better known Bush with a lead much wider than he probably would receive in an actual primary contest.

One of the reasons why Senator Dole may have gained over the past few months is that former Republican Majority Leader Howard Baker has been dropped from the lists this time. Baker, of course, has become the Chief of Staff for President Reagan and has declared himself out of the contest in 1988. There has been speculation that in the event of a stalemate after some of the major primaries have taken place, Baker might be the subject of a draft.

Besides Dole, another Republican who has gained in this latest poll has been Representative Jack Kemp, the Congressman from New York, who has moved from 7 percent in January to a current 13 percent. Kemp's announcement and subsequent campaigning has helped him and he now holds a clear third place to Bush and Dole. Behind Kemp is former Secretary of State Alexander Haig at 9 percent, also up sharply from the 5 percent he garnered in January. Haig has also declared his candidacy since then.

Among the rest of the candidates, evangelical preacher Pat Robertson wins 4 percent support, former Senator Paul Laxalt of Nevada 3 percent, Governor Thomas Kean of New Jersey 3 percent, and former Delaware Governor Pierre DuPont 2 percent.

Just among Republican voters, Bush does somewhat better, winning 36 percent, with Dole at 24 percent, Kemp at 13 percent, Haig at 8 percent, Robertson at 6 percent, and the rest at 2 percent. However, among independent voters, Dole leads Bush by 29 to 25 percent, with Kemp at 14 percent, Haig at 10 percent, Kean at 5 percent, Laxalt at 4 percent, and Robertson and DuPont at 3 percent each. Not only can independent voters cast their ballots in a number of "open" primaries, but it is virtually impossible for the Republican Party to win the general election without naming a candidate with substantial appeal among independent voters. Thus, Dole's edge among independents can have some meaning and impact on the ultimate Republican choice.

The Bush lead is not uniform, however, and varies greatly by key groups in the electorate:

-- By region, for example, Bush holds a commanding 14 point lead in the South, 37-23 percent, with Kemp a distant 12 percent. In the East, Bush is ahead by a smaller six point, 30-24 percent margin, with Kemp at 11 percent. By contrast, in the Midwest, Dole is ahead by seven points, 32-25 percent, with Kemp at a substantial 17 percent. In the West, Bush leads by a close 30-27 percent, with Kemp at 14 percent. Thus, Dole is ahead in his native Midwest, a fact that might serve him well in the Iowa caucuses which precede any primaries. Bush's edge in the South could help him on March 8th when the Super Tuesday primaries take place.

(over)

THE HARRIS SURVEY

-2-

June 8, 1987

-- By age, Bush has a big lead with young people, ahead with 43 percent of the vote of those 18-24 years of age, followed by Kemp at 24 percent and Dole at 14 percent. Among those 25-29 years of age, Bush leads Dole by 34-20 percent, with Kemp at 14 percent. Among baby boomers, in the 30-49 age bracket, Bush edges Dole by a close 32-29 percent, with Kemp at 12 percent. However, among those 50 and over, Dole reverses the standing and leads Bush by 30-26 percent, with Kemp at 12 percent. Basically, the older the voters, the more likely they are to vote for Dole. Notably, older voters are a much better bet to come out on primary or election day than younger voters.

-- By education, Bush holds a wide lead among those who never went beyond high school. But Dole is ahead among the more articulate college educated and holds a commanding 37-21 percent lead over Bush among those with a postgraduate education. Bush and Kemp appeal more to men, while Dole does better among women. Dole leads among professional people and executives, while Bush is ahead among blue collar and white collar clerical types. By income, the lower the income the more people are for Bush, but among those with incomes of \$50,000 or over, Dole leads by 10 points.

-- Among conservatives, Bush leads Dole by 34-25 percent, with Kemp at 14 percent. However, among moderates, Dole leads Bush by 31-23 percent, and Kemp winds up with 13 percent. Among those whites who follow evangelical preachers, Bush is ahead with 34 percent, followed by Dole at 24 percent, then Pat Robertson with 12 percent, and Kemp with 11 percent.

All in all, Bush is ahead with the less well educated and those who have been more traditional Republicans in small town America. However, Dole does better with moderates, more urban and suburban voters, those who are better educated, hold down better jobs, and are likely to be more active in politics and to vote on primary day.

Obviously, there will be no concrete test between now and the first caucuses and primaries next year. But, as of now, Dole has nearly caught Bush and could well have some momentum going for him, given the vulnerability of Bush from the Iran arms-Contra hearings. But, Bush nonetheless is still clinging to a narrow lead.

T A B L E S

Between April 10th and 15th and May 8th and 12th, the Harris Survey asked a nationwide cross section of 1,155 Republican and independent voters by telephone:

"Let me read you a list of names of some people who have been mentioned as possible Republican candidates for president in 1988. If you had to choose, who would be your first choice from that list?"

FIRST CHOICE FOR 1988 REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION

	**Bush	Dole	DuPont	Haig	Kean	Kemp	Laxalt	Robertson	None	Not sure
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
April-May	31	27	2	9	3	13	3	4	3	5
***January	29	20	2	5	3	7	2	6	2	6
<u>APRIL-MAY DEMOGRAPHICS</u>										
TOTAL	31	27	2	9	3	13	3	4	3	5
East	30	24	4	9	11	11	4	2	2	3
Midwest	25	32	1	8	1	17	2	5	4	5
South	37	23	2	8	1	12	2	7	3	4
West	30	27	2	9	2	14	6	2	3	5
Age 18-24	43	14	1	11	2	24	1	1	-	3
25-29	34	20	3	10	4	14	2	5	2	6
30-49	32	29	2	7	4	12	2	6	3	3
50-64	26	30	1	11	2	15	4	3	4	4
65 and over	26	29	4	9	2	8	5	4	4	9

(continued)

FIRST CHOICE FOR 1988 REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION (cont'd)

APRIL-MAY DEMOGRAPHICS (cont'd)

	**Bush %	Dole %	DuPont %	Haig %	Kean %	Kemp %	Laxalt %	Robertson %	None %	Not sure %
Less than high school	37	18	2	11	2	10	2	9	4	5
High school graduate	35	23	1	10	2	14	3	3	3	6
Some college	28	30	2	8	4	16	3	5	2	2
College graduate	24	33	6	6	3	13	4	4	3	4
Postgraduate	21	37	3	6	6	13	5	3	3	3
Men	33	26	3	7	3	16	3	3	2	4
Women	28	27	2	11	4	10	3	6	4	5
Professional	29	36	3	8	4	13	3	2	1	1
Executive	26	28	2	6	3	17	5	4	2	6
Proprietor	26	22	5	21	2	2	2	14	-	*
Skilled labor	38	22	1	7	4	13	-	3	7	5
Unskilled labor	37	15	1	9	3	17	3	8	1	6
White collar	31	23	2	9	5	16	3	4	4	3
\$7,500 or less	39	20	3	16	1	6	1	7	1	6
\$7,501-\$15,000	37	20	*	8	-	12	6	6	5	6
\$15,001-\$25,000	33	24	3	8	4	11	3	5	3	6
\$25,001-\$35,000	24	28	1	10	3	21	3	3	3	4
\$35,001-\$50,000	33	27	3	7	6	13	1	2	5	3
\$50,001 and over	26	36	2	5	3	13	6	5	1	3
Conservative	34	25	1	9	2	14	3	5	3	4
Middle-of-the-road	28	31	2	7	4	13	3	3	4	5
Liberal	25	22	8	13	7	9	2	5	3	6
White Moral Majority	34	24	1	7	*	11	3	12	2	6

**Bush = Vice President George Bush
Dole = Senate Minority Leader Bob Dole of Kansas
DuPont = Former Governor "Pete" DuPont of Delaware
Haig = Former Secretary of State Alexander Haig
Kean = Governor Thomas Kean of New Jersey
Kemp = Representative Jack Kemp of New York
Laxalt = Former Senator Paul Laxalt of Nevada
Robertson = Evangelical Preacher Pat Robertson

***In January, the list included: then Former Senator Howard Baker of Tennessee -- 12 percent; Former Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick -- 5 percent; and Former Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld -- 1 percent

* = less than 0.5 percent

- = no response

(over)

THE HARRIS SURVEY

-4-

June 8, 1987

M E T H O D O L O G Y

This Harris Survey was conducted by telephone within the United States between April 10th and 15th and May 8th and 12th, among a cross section of 1,155 Republican and independent voters nationwide. Figures for age, sex, race and education were weighted where necessary to bring them into line with their actual proportions in the population.

In a sample of this size, one can say with 95 percent certainty that the results have a statistical precision of plus or minus three percentage points of what they would be if the entire adult population had been polled.

This statement conforms to the principles of disclosure of the National Council on Public Polls.

871204/871102
4b/6b

(c) 1987
Tribune Media Services, Inc.
64 East Concord St., Orlando, FL 32801