

FINAL
8/26/92

CONTACT:
Jo-Anne Coe
202/408-5105 (O)
202/408-5117 (FAX)
703/845-1714 (H)

SENATOR DOLE SCHEDULE - AUGUST 26-31, 1992

Wednesday, August 26

7:30 PM Lv. Washington for Indianapolis, Indiana

AIRCRAFT: US Tobacco Gulfstream 4
TAIL NO.: N 54 SB

SEATS: 14

PILOT: Jack Fleckenstein, Chief Pilot
CO-PILOT: Dan Decker

FLT. ATTENDANT: Sandra Gamardella

MANIFEST: Senator Dole
Senator Cochran
Mike Glassner
Walt Riker
Don Devine
US Tobacco staff

FLIGHT TIME: 1 hr 30 minutes

TIME CHANGE: -1 hour

CONTACT: Ted Kratovil/Elaine Ward
203/622-3667
203/661-1129 (FAX)
Blanche Durney, Aviation Dept.
203/622-3345
FAX: 914/997-2145

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Wednesday, August 26 (continued):

8:00 PM Ar. Indianapolis, Indiana
International Airport
AMR Combs
317/248-4900

MET BY: Brent Bolick, Coats campaign
(2 cars)
317/636-1992 (O)
317/578-4980

DRIVE TIME: 15-20 minutes

RON: Indianapolis, Indiana
Columbia Club
317/635-1361

Thursday, August 27

8:00 AM- Breakfast fundraiser for Dan Coats
9:00 AM Columbia Club - 10th Floor Terrace
121 Monument Circle
Indianapolis
317/635-1361

CROWD SIZE: 55 @ \$300 each

PRESS: CLOSED

HEAD TABLE: NO
(Hollow square or rounds of 8)

CO-HOSTS:
Gabe Aguirre - President, Saniserv
Emery Conyers - Dir. of Govt. Relations,
DowElanco
Jim Crawford - Atty, Barnes & Thornburg
Kathryn Densborn - Lobbyist, Indiana
Library & Library Trustee Assoc.
Roger Grass - CEO, Reliable Drugs
Jim Kittle - President, Kittle Home
Furnishings
Leah Mannweiler - Atty - Krieg,
DeVault, Alexander & Capehart
Mickey Maurer - Of Counsel - Maurer,
Rifkin and Hill
Bruce Melchert - V.P., Govt. Affairs,
Methodist Hospital
Charlie Pechette - President, Mark III
Development Corp.

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Thursday, August 27 (continued):

PROGRAM:

8:00 Guests arrive
8:05 Senators Dole, Cochran & Coats
arrive
8:15 Seated for breakfast
8:30 Intro of Senator Cochran and
Senator Dole - Sen. Coats
8:35 REMARKS - Senators Cochran
and SENATOR DOLE
8:45 Q&A
9:00 Wrap-Up and Depart

9:00 AM-
9:30 AM

PRESS AVAILABILITY
(Senator Coats will have to depart at 9:15)

CONTACT: Gale Lowry or Brent Bolick
317/636-1992
317/421-7021 (Car)
317/635-2684 (FAX)
317/578-4980 (Brent - home)

9:30 AM

Lv. Columbia Club

DRIVE TIME: 20 minutes

9:50 AM

Ar. Indianapolis Airport
AMR Combs
317/248-4900

9:55 AM

Lv. Indianapolis

MANIFEST: Senator Dole
Senator Cochran
Mike Glassner
Walt Riker
Don Devine
US Tobacco employee staff

FLIGHT TIME: 40 minutes

10:35 AM

Ar. Chicago, Illinois
Midway Airport
Aero Services
312/582-5720

MET BY: Terry and Bob Durkin
(2 cars)

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Thursday, August 27 (continued):

10:40 AM Lv. Midway Airport

DRIVE TIME: 25 minutes

11:05 AM Ar. Palmer House
Private Dining Room 8 - 3rd Floor
17 E. Monroe Street
Chicago
312/726-7500

11:05 AM- ATTEND FUNDRAISING RECEPTION FOR
12:00 PM Ron Blackstone, US House candidate

NOTE: Present check for \$2,000 from
Campaign America

CROWD SIZE: 10-12 @ \$1,000 per person

CONTACT: Ron Blackstone
312/733-0334 or
708/206-0735

12:00 PM Proceed to Empire Room

12:00 PM- ATTEND FUNDRAISING LUNCHEON FOR
1:00 PM RICH WILLIAMSON

CROWD SIZE: 75-100 @ \$500 per person

PRESS: OPEN

FORMAT: PODIUM AND MIKE

HEAD TABLE:

Rich and Jane Williamson
Senator Dole
Senator Cochran
Jack Sandner, Chicago Merc.
Paul Beitler - Williamson Finance Cmte.
Bob Helman - Co-Chair, Finance Cmte.
Secretary of State George Ryan

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Thursday, August 27 (continued):

PROGRAM:

12:00 PM- Mix and mingle with guests
12:10 PM
12:10 PM Finance Director Dana Grigoroff
welcomes and asks guests to be seated
Lunch is served
12:10 PM-
12:30 PM
12:30 PM Finance Co-Chair J. Paul Beitler
introduces Rich Williamson
12:33 PM Rich Williamson remarks and
introduction of Senator Cochran
12:40 PM Senator Cochran remarks and
introduction of Senator Dole
12:45 PM- REMARKS - SENATOR DOLE
12:57 PM

1:00 PM- PRESS AVAILABILITY
1:15 PM (Same room)

CONTACT: Tim Meyer, Campaign Mgr.
Dana Grigoroff, Finance Dir.
Cheryl Sutter, Scheduler
312/641-1992
312/641-2551 (FAX)

1:20 PM Lv. Palmer House
DRIVE TIME: 35 minutes

1:55 PM Ar. Midway Airport
Aero Services
312/582-5720

2:00 PM Lv. Chicago
FLIGHT TIME: 1 hr 10 mins
MANIFEST: Senator Dole
Senator Cochran
Mike Glassner
Walt Riker
Don Devine
US Tobacco employee staff

3:10 PM Ar. Minneapolis/St. Paul
International Airport
Page Avjet
612/726-5700

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Thursday, August 27 (continued):

MET BY: Cal Ludeman and Midge Dean (IR's)
(2 cars will be available)

3:15 PM Lv. Page Avjet
DRIVE TIME: 10 minutes

3:25 PM Ar. Decathlon Club
1700 E. 79th Street
Bloomington 55425
612/854-7777

Proceed to Tabone Room

3:25 PM- Attend round-table discussion/fundraiser
4:30 PM for Cal Ludeman

NOTE: DO NOT PRESENT CAMPAIGN AMERICA CHECK TO CAL
LUDEMAN -- HE DOES NOT ACCEPT PAC MONEY. (WE HAVE
PAID FOR OUR TRANSPORTATION OUT OF DOLE FOR SENATE
FUNDS, AS AN IN-KIND CONTRIBUTION TO HIS CAMPAIGN.

CROWD SIZE: 15-20 @ \$500 and \$1000 each

NO HEAD TABLE

NO PODIUM OR MIKE

4:30 PM Lv. Decathlon Club
DRIVE TIME: 10 minutes

NOTE: Senator Cochran drops off schedule at this
time, and takes a 5:00 PM Northwest Flight to
Mississippi. (Car and driver are available for
this purpose.)

4:40 PM Ar. Minneapolis/St. Paul Airport
Page Avjet
612/726-5700

4:45 PM Lv. Minneapolis/St. Paul
FLIGHT TIME: 35 minutes

MANIFEST: Senator Dole
Cal Ludeman
Don Devine
Walt Riker
Mike Glassner

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Thursday, August 27 (continued):

5:20 PM Ar. Marshall, Minnesota
Ryan Field
Midwest Aviation
507/532-3164

MET BY: Gene Roggeman and Paul Knoblauch
(Drivers - 2 cars)
and Dave Jennings

5:20 PM Lv. Midwest Aviation

DRIVE TIME: 10 minutes

5:30 PM Ar. Marshall Inn - Best Western
507/532-3221

5:30 PM Proceed to Shetek Room
Photo opportunity

CROWD SIZE: 27 @ \$250

6:10 PM Proceed to Pool area for Inner Circle Reception

CROWD SIZE: 50 @ \$100

FORMAT: Meet and Greet

PROGRAM:

6:15 PM Brief Remarks - Cal Ludeman
6:20 PM REMARKS - SENATOR DOLE
6:25 PM Q&A

6:30 PM Proceed to Shetek Room

6:45 PM PRESS AVAILABILITY

7:10 PM Proceed to Banquet Hall

7:10 PM- ATTEND FUNDRAISING DINNER FOR CAL LUDEMAN
8:00 PM

CROWD SIZE: 300 @ \$35

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Thursday, August 27 (continued):

PROGRAM:

7:03 PM Pledge - Marti Seiffert
7:05 PM Invocation - Gloria Hamilton
7:10 PM Dinner is served

Senator Dole and Cal Ludeman sign
pictures from photo opportunity

7:30 PM Introduction of Senator Dole -
Ray Welker, volunteer Campaign Chairman

7:35 PM REMARKS - SENATOR DOLE

7:55 PM Lv. Marshall Inn en route airport

DRIVE TIME TO AIRPORT: 15 minutes

NOTE: Program continues to 8:40 PM:

8:00 PM Intro of Dave Jennings, Event Chairman
8:05 PM Campaign Update - Ray Welker
8:15 PM Intro of Cal Ludeman
and remarks by Cal Ludeman
8:30 PM Ludeman concludes remarks
8:40 PM Event concludes

CONTACT: Dwight Tostenson, Mgr.
507/354-1994
507/340-1024 (Portable phone)
507/359-7676 (FAX)

8:10 PM Ar. Ryan Field - Midwest Aviation
507/532-3164

8:15 PM Lv. Marshall

FLIGHT TIME: 25 minutes

MANIFEST: Senator Dole
Don Devine
Walt Riker
Mike Glassner
US Tobacco staff

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Thursday, August 27 (continued):

8:40 PM Ar. Sioux Falls, South Dakota
Joe Foss Field
Business Aviation
605/336-7791

MET BY: Mark A. Peterson
605/334-6533

RON: Sioux Falls
Holiday Inn City Centre
605/339-2000

Friday, August 28

7:45 AM Lv. Holiday Inn City Centre

DRIVE TIME: 15 minutes

8:00 AM Ar. Brenners Home Style Buffet
605/336-1900

8:00 AM- ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION with agri-business leaders
8:30 AM (Includes photo opportunity)

FORMAT: Informal
Coffee and Juice will be served
Photo-op

Co-hosts:

Joel Rosenthal - Central Plains Tractor Parts
Ronald Lockwood - Veterinarian
Jim Flatten - Farmer
Dr. Allen Unruh - Chiropractor

8:30 AM Proceed to adjoining room
Brenners Home Style Buffet

8:30 AM- ATTEND FUNDRAISING EVENT FOR CHARLENE HAAR
9:30 AM (Event runs 8:00 - 9:30)

CROWD SIZE: 50 @ \$50

FORMAT: Breakfast buffet

HEAD TABLE with PODIUM AND MIKE

PAGE TEN

Friday, August 28 (continued):

HEAD TABLE:
Senator Dole
Dorcas Ode
Charlene Haar
Ron Lockwood

NOTE: Governor Mickelson may attend

PROGRAM:
Intro of Charlene Haar - Ron Lockwood
Intro of Senator Dole - Charlene Haar
REMARKS - SENATOR DOLE

CONTACT: Elizabeth Haar, scheduler
Lon Anderson, Camp. Mgr.
605/256-2868
605/256-2845 (FAX)

9:45 AM Lv. Brenners Home Style Buffet

DRIVE TIME: 15 minutes

10:00 AM Ar. Burton Ode Farm
605/582-3503

NOTE: Senator Dole spoke at this farm as a candidate for Vice President in 1976. We believe he was a member of Farmers and Ranchers for Dole for President, but have been unable to confirm.

10:00 AM- MEET AND GREET WITH FARMERS & CHARLENE HAAR
10:40 AM Farm of Burton Ode

CROWD SIZE: 200

10:40 AM- PRESS CONFERENCE - Burton Ode Farm
11:00 AM

11:00 AM Lv. Burton Ode Farm

DRIVE TIME: 15 minutes

11:15 AM Ar. Sioux Falls Airport
Business Aviation
605/336-7791

PAGE ELEVEN

Friday, August 28 (continued):

11:15 AM Lv. Sioux Falls

MANIFEST: Senator Dole
Charlene Haar
Don Devine
Mike Glassner
Walt Riker
US Tobacco staff

FLIGHT TIME: 1 hr 5 minutes

TIME CHANGE: -1 hour

11:20 AM

Ar. Rapid City
Regional Airport
Westjet Air Center
605/393-2500

MET BY: Michelle Powers
West River Coordinator, Haar campaign

DRIVER: Jimmy LaSalvia
President, College Republicans
Black Hills State University

DRIVE TIME: 10 minutes

11:30 AM

Ar. Holiday Inn Rushmore Plaza
605/348-4000

Proceed to Boardroom

11:30 AM-
12:00 PM

ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION - HAAR FOR SENATE
Holiday Inn Rushmore Plaza - Boardroom

(7 co-hosts: \$100 ea. + commit to sell 10 tickets)

Photo Op to follow

12:00 PM

Proceed to Ballroom

12:00 PM-
1:00 PM

ATTEND LUNCHEON FUNDRAISER FOR CHARLENE HAAR
Holiday Inn Rushmore Plaza - Ballroom
150 @ \$50 each

FORMAT: Head Table
Podium and Mike

PRESS: CLOSED

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Friday, August 28 (continued):

HEAD TABLE:

Senator Dole
Charlene Haar
Mayor Ed McLaughlin
Hon. James Abdnor
Penn. County GOP Chair Fred Whiting

NOTE: Fred Whiting is President, Western Hills Home Healthcare, Chairman of the Pennington County Republican Party, and candidate for State Representative in District 33 in Rapid City.

PROGRAM:

Jim Abdnor introduces Charlene Haar
Charlene Haar introduces Senator Dole
REMARKS - SENATOR DOLE
Q&A

CONTACT: Michelle Powers
605/342-0605
605/341-3765 (FAX)

1:00 PM- PRESS CONFERENCE - Small Business focus
1:15 PM Holiday Inn - Board Room

1:15 PM Lv. Holiday Inn

DRIVE TIME: 15 minutes

1:30 PM Ar. Rapid City Regional Airport
Westjet Air Center
605/393-2500

1:30 PM Lv. Rapid City

FLIGHT TIME: 1 hour 5 minutes

TIME CHANGE: +1 hour

MANIFEST: Senator Dole
Don Devine
Walt Riker
Mike Glassner
US Tobacco staff

PAGE THIRTEEN

Friday, August 28 (continued):

3:35 PM Arrive Fargo, North Dakota
Hector International Airport
Valley Aviation
701/237-6882

MET BY: Steve Sydness
Betty Jo Stafford (Senator's Aunt)

4:00 PM- PRESS AVAILABILITY - Steve Sydness
4:25 PM Airport

4:20 PM Proceed to Main Terminal
2nd Floor Boardroom
701/241-1501

4:30 PM- Roundtable Discussion with
5:25 PM North Dakota Agriculture Leadership

5:30 PM Lv. Hector International Airport

DRIVE TIME: 15 minutes

5:45 PM Ar. residence of John and Elizabeth Lyngstad
2825 Lilac Lane
701/235-2585

MET BY: John and Elizabeth Lyngstad
Lisa Sydness

6:00 PM- ATTEND Fundraising Reception -
6:50 PM Steve Sydness for Senate
(\$250 per person)

FORMAT: Mix and Mingle
Photographer will be present

PROGRAM:
6:35 PM Steve Sydness intro Senator Dole
6:40 PM- REMARKS - SENATOR DOLE
6:45 PM

6:50 PM Lv. Lyngstad residence

DRIVE TIME: 15 minutes

7:05 PM Ar. Holiday Inn
Great Hall
I-29 and 13th Street South
701/282-2700

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Friday, August 28 (continued):

7:05 PM- ATTEND Steve Sydness fundraising dinner
8:08 PM

CROWD SIZE: 300

CONTACT: Mark Maddox
701/234-0205

TICKET PRICE: \$20

PROGRAM:

7:15 PM Buffet line begins and Dinner guests
are seated

7:40 PM Introductions by Emcee:
Kevin Cramer, State GOP Chairman

7:46 PM Kevin Cramer introduces Steve Sydness

7:48 PM Steve Sydness introduces Senator Dole

7:53 PM- REMARKS - SENATOR DOLE

8:08 PM

8:08 PM Conclude remarks and depart Holiday Inn

DRIVE TIME: 15 minutes

8:23 PM Ar. Valley Aviation
701/237-6882

8:30 PM Lv. Fargo

FLIGHT TIME: 1 hr 25 minutes

MANIFEST: Senator Dole
Walt Riker
Mike Glassner
Don Devine
US Tobacco employee

9:55 PM Ar. Topeka, Kansas
Philip Billard Airport
T.J. Terminal
913/234-2602

MET BY: Amber Clark
913/271-9292 (O)
913/266-7643 (H)

RON: Ramada Inn
Topeka, Kansas
913/234-5400

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Saturday, August 29

8:30 AM- BREAKFAST - Sam Crow and other Law School Classmates
9:30 AM (Class Reunion)
Ramada Inn Downtown
913/234-5400

CONTACT: The Honorable Sam Crow
913/295-2626

OPTIONAL:

9:30 AM Lv. Ramada Inn for Law School

DRIVER: Amber Clark

DRIVE TIME: 6 minutes

9:40 AM- WASHBURN UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL
10:00 AM Mix and Mingle
Coffee served in Student Lounge
913/231-1060

CONTACT: Sandy Zagar
913/231-1184

10:00 AM Lv. Washburn for Airport

DRIVER: Amber Clark

DRIVE TIME: 10 minutes

10:10 AM Ar. Philip Billard Airport
T.J. Terminal
913/234-2602

10:20 AM Lv. Topeka

FLIGHT TIME: 45 minutes

AIRCRAFT: US Tobacco Gulfstream 4

TAIL NO.: N 54 SB

MANIFEST: Senator Dole
Walt Riker

NOTE: Mike Glassner will have driven to Great Bend earlier in the morning; Don Devine drops off trip at this time and flies to Denver to assess Senate race.

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Saturday, August 29 (continued):

11:05 AM Ar. Great Bend
Midwest Piper Sales
316/793-7471

MET BY: Lillian Papay
316/793-3836

DRIVE TIME: 15 minutes

11:20 AM Ar. Barton County Community College
316/792-2701

11:30 AM- SPEAK - DOLE FOR SENATE LEADERSHIP MEETING
11:45 AM Barton County Community College
(Event runs 8:00 AM - 12:00 Noon)

11:45 AM- Photo opportunity
12:15 PM

CONTACT: Mike Glassner
913/271-9292

12:15 PM Lv. Barton County Community College

DRIVER: Lillian Papay

12:30 PM Ar. Midwest Piper
316/793-7471

12:35 PM Lv. Great Bend

FLIGHT TIME: 30 minutes

MANIFEST: Senator Dole
Walt Riker
Mike Glassner
US Tobacco employee

1:05 PM Ar. Wichita Mid-Continent Airport
Ryan Aviation
316/942-0141

MET BY: Cathy Yager

1:10 PM- SPEAK - DOLE FOR SENATE LEADERSHIP MEETING
1:30 PM Airport Hilton
316/945-5272

1:30 PM- Photo Op
2:00 PM

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Saturday, August 29 (continued):

2:05 PM Lv. Airport Hilton

2:10 PM Ar. Ryan Aviation
 316/942-0141

2:15 PM Lv. Wichita

 AIRCRAFT: US Tobacco G-4

 FLIGHT TIME: 30 minutes

 MANIFEST: Senator Dole
 Walt Riker
 US Tobacco employee

2:45 PM Ar. Parsons, Kansas
 Parsons Aviation
 316/336-3440

 MET BY: Jill Maycumber

2:50 PM Lv. Parsons Aviation

 DRIVE TIME: 30-40 minutes

3:20 PM Ar. St. Paul

3:30 PM- GROUNDBREAKING - PRAIRIE MISSION RETIREMENT VILLAGE
4:30 PM

 CONTACT: Larry Smith
 316/449-2280

4:30 PM Lv. St. Paul

5:00 PM Ar. Parsons Aviation
 316/336-3440

5:10 PM Lv. Parsons

 FLIGHT TIME: 35 minutes

 AIRCRAFT: US Tobacco G-4

 MANIFEST: Senator Dole
 Walt Riker
 US Tobacco employee

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Saturday, August 29 (continued):

5:45 PM Ar. Olathe, Kansas
Johnson County Industrial Airport
Executive Beechcraft
913/782-9003

MET BY: Gale Grosch

DRIVE TIME: 15 minutes

6:00 PM Ar. Doubletree Hotel
Overland Park
913/451-6100

6:05 PM TENTATIVE - PRESS CONFERENCE
Doubletree Hotel
Overland Park
913/451-6100

6:30 PM MEET WITH SENATORS BUD BURKE AND DICK BOND
RE SENATE RACES

7:00 PM OVERLAND PARK CANCER GALA DINNER

7:15 PM SPEAK

CONTACT: Bea Haley
913/432-3277

RON: Doubletree
Overland Park
913/451-6100

PAGE NINETEEN

Sunday, August 30

AM Free time or early church service

10:45 AM Lv. Hotel for airport

11:00 AM Ar. Johnson County Executive Airport
Kansas City Aviation Center
913/782-0530

11:00 AM Lv. Johnson County Executive Airport
en route Washington, Kansas

NOTE CHANGE IN AIRCRAFT

AIRCRAFT: Beech Baron Charter

TAIL NO.: (To be determined)

FLIGHT TIME: 45 minutes

PILOT: Tim House

CO-PILOT: (To be determined)

MANIFEST: Senator Dole
Walt Riker
Mike Glassner

CONTACT: Robin
816/842-8484

11:45 AM Ar. Washington County Airport
913/348-5863

MET BY: Janice Hardenburger

DRIVE TIME TO EVENT: 20-25 minutes

12:10 PM Ar. Pony Express Station

Buffalo feed starts at noon

12:15 PM ADDRESS THE CROWD

Mix and Mingle

CONTACT: Shirley Schrader-Miller
913/325-2424

1:45 PM Lv. Pony Express Station

DRIVER: Janice Hardenburger

PAGE TWENTY

Sunday, August 30 (continued):

2:05 PM Ar. Washington County Airport

2:10 PM Lv. Washington

AIRCRAFT: Beech Baron

FLIGHT TIME: 45 minutes

MANIFEST: Senator Dole
Walt Riker
Mike Glassner

2:55 PM Ar. Olathe, Kansas
Johnson County Industrial Airport
Executive Beechcraft
913/782-9003

3:45 PM Lv. Olathe, Kansas

NOTE CHANGE IN AIRCRAFT

AIRCRAFT: US Tobacco Gulfstream 4

TAIL NO.: N 54 SB

FLIGHT TIME: 50 minutes

MANIFEST: Senator Dole
Walt Riker
US Tobacco employee

NOTE: Mike Glassner stays in Kansas

4:35 PM Ar. Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Municipal Airport
Page Avjet
319/366-1925

MET BY: Young Republican "greeting committee"
and Grassley staff

4:40 PM Lv. Cedar Rapids Airport

DRIVE TIME: 20 minutes

5:00 PM Ar. Five Seasons Hotel
350 First Avenue
Cedars Room 1 and 2
16th Floor
319/363-8161

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Sunday, August 30 (continued):

5:00 PM- ATTEND SENATE COUNCIL DINNER/BRIEFING
6:15 PM WITH SENATOR GRASSLEY

NOTE: PRESENT CHECKS FROM CAMPAIGN AMERICA
TO SENATOR GRASSLEY AND CONGRESSMAN NUSSLE

(Congressman Jim Nussle will also attend)

CROWD SIZE: 30-40 @ \$1,000 per person

FORMAT: Head Table
Podium with Mike

PRESS: CLOSED

6:15 PM Lv. Five Seasons Hotel

DRIVE TIME: 15 minutes

6:30 PM Ar. Residence of Vinnie and Donna Noce
4500 Hickory Wind Lane, Marion, Iowa
319/377-4224

6:30 PM- ATTEND RECEPTION FUNDRAISER FOR SENATOR GRASSLEY
8:00 PM (Congressman Nussle will also be in attendance)
(Event runs 6:30-8:30)

CROWD SIZE: 150-200

TICKET PRICE: \$50 per person; \$100 per couple
\$250 for photo op

FORMAT: Mix and Mingle
No receiving line
Photo op

CONTACT: Kim Haus
515/282-1992 (Ofc.)
515/282-3441 (FAX)
515/277-9317 (Home)

8:00 PM Senators Dole and Grassley LEAVE Noce residence

8:15 PM Ar. Page Avjet
319/366-1925

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Sunday, August 30 (continued):

8:20 PM Lv. Cedar Rapids

 FLIGHT TIME: 30 minutes

 MANIFEST: Senator Dole
 Senator Grassley
 Walt Riker
 US Tobacco employee

8:50 PM Ar. Des Moines
 International Airport
 Page Avjet
 515/285-4221

 MET BY: John Swanson

 RON: Marriott Hotel
 Presidential Suite
 Des Moines, Iowa
 515/245-5500

Monday, August 31

8:00 AM Fundraising breakfast - Dole for Senate
 Marriott Hotel - Ballroom
 515/245-5500

 CROWD SIZE: 75-100

 TICKET PRICE: Some @ \$1,000 per person
 Others at \$50-\$250-\$500

 ESTIMATED PROCEEDS: \$50,000

 Host: John Ruan

 HEAD TABLE:
 Senator Dole
 Senator Grassley
 Governor Terry Branstad
 John Ruan

 CONTACT: Jan Gillum
 515/245-2561

9:15 AM- PRIVATE MEETING IN SENATOR DOLE'S SUITE
9:30 AM WITH JOHN RUAN

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Monday, August 31 (continued):

9:30 AM Lv. Marriott Hotel
 DRIVER: John Ruan

10:00 AM Ar. Page Avjet
 515/285-4221

10:05 AM Lv. Des Moines en route Washington
 FLIGHT TIME: 2 hours
 TIME CHANGE: +1 hour
 MANIFEST: Senator Dole
 Walt Riker
 US Tobacco employee

1:10 PM Ar. Washington, D.C.
 Butler Aviation
 703/549-8340
 MET BY: Wilbert Jones
 PROCEED TO PRIVATE

PAGE TWENTY-ONE - AMENDED

Sunday, August 30 (continued):

4:35 PM Ar. Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Municipal Airport
Page Avjet
319/366-1925

MET BY: Young Republican "greeting committee"
and Grassley staff

4:40 PM Lv. Cedar Rapids Airport

DRIVE TIME: 20 minutes

5:00 PM Ar. Five Seasons Hotel
350 First Avenue
Cedars Room 1 and 2
16th Floor
319/363-8161

5:00 PM- ATTEND SENATE COUNCIL DINNER/BRIEFING
6:15 PM WITH SENATOR GRASSLEY

NOTE: PRESENT CHECKS FROM CAMPAIGN AMERICA
TO SENATOR GRASSLEY AND CONGRESSMAN NUSSLE

(Congressman Jim Nussle will also attend)

CROWD SIZE: 30-40 @ \$1,000 per person

FORMAT: Head Table
Podium with Mike

PRESS: CLOSED

6:15 PM Lv. Five Seasons Hotel

DRIVE TIME: 15 minutes

6:30 PM Ar. Residence of Vinnie and Donna Noce
4500 Hickory Wind Lane, Marion, Iowa
319/377-4224

6:30 PM- ATTEND RECEPTION FUNDRAISER FOR SENATOR GRASSLEY
8:00 PM (Congressman Nussle will also be in attendance)
(Event runs 6:30-8:30)

CROWD SIZE: 150-200

TICKET PRICE: \$50 per person; \$100 per couple
\$250 for photo op

CAMPAIGN AMERICA

SENATOR BOB DOLE
Honorary Chairman

FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

TIME: _____

DATE: 8/27/92

TO: JOYCE + YVONNE

FROM: JO-ANNE

RE: SCHEDULE

NUMBER OF PAGES TO FOLLOW 5

If receiver has questions, please call _____ at
(202) 408-5105.

Campaign America telecopier (202) 408-5117.

Receiver Telecopier: _____

COMMENTS:

PLEASE SUBSTITUTE ATTACHED NEW
PAGES — YOUR AUG 26-31 SCHED.

PAGE NINETEEN - AMENDED

Sunday, August 30

10:00 AM Meet in Lobby of the Hotel and proceed to
Coffee shop for meeting with Harry Cleburg,
CEO of Farmland Industries and (tentative) Steve
Dees, Farmland's Attorney.

CONTACT: Vicky Tischer, Secretary
816/459-6997

Harry Cleburg
816/746-5273 (Home)

10:45 AM Lv. Hotel for airport

11:00 AM Ar. Johnson County Executive Airport
Kansas City Aviation Center
913/782-0530

11:00 AM Lv. Johnson County Executive Airport
en route Washington, Kansas

NOTE CHANGE IN AIRCRAFT

AIRCRAFT: KingAire 90

TAIL NO.: 7228 Y

SEATS: 10

FLIGHT TIME: 40 minutes

PILOT: Vern Gerber

CO-PILOT: Tim House

MANIFEST: Senator Dole
Walt Riker
Mike Glassner

CONTACT: Robin
816/842-8484

11:40 AM Ar. Washington County Airport
913/348-5863

MET BY: Janice Hardenburger

DRIVE TIME TO EVENT: 20-25 minutes

PAGE TWENTY - AMENDED

Sunday, August 30 (continued):

12:05 PM Ar. Pony Express Station
Buffalo feed starts at noon
12:15 PM ADDRESS THE CROWD
Mix and Mingle
CONTACT: Shirley Schrader-Miller
913/325-2424
1:45 PM Lv. Pony Express Station
DRIVER: Janice Hardenburger
2:05 PM Ar. Washington County Airport
2:10 PM Lv. Washington
AIRCRAFT: KingAire
FLIGHT TIME: 45 minutes
MANIFEST: Senator Dole
Walt Riker
Mike Glassner
2:55 PM Ar. Olathe, Kansas
Johnson County Industrial Airport
Executive Beechcraft
913/782-9003
3:45 PM Lv. Olathe, Kansas
NOTE CHANGE IN AIRCRAFT
AIRCRAFT: US Tobacco Gulfstream 4
TAIL NO.: N 54 SB
FLIGHT TIME: 50 minutes
MANIFEST: Senator Dole
Walt Riker
US Tobacco employee
NOTE: Mike Glassner stays in Kansas

PAGE TWENTY-TWO - AMENDED

Sunday, August 30 (continued):

FORMAT: Mix and Mingle
No receiving line
Photo op

CONTACT: Kim Haus
515/282-1992 (Ofc.)
515/282-3441 (FAX)
515/277-9317 (Home)

8:00 PM Senators Dole and Grassley LEAVE Noce residence

8:15 PM Ar. Page Avjet
319/366-1925

8:20 PM Lv. Cedar Rapids

FLIGHT TIME: 30 minutes

MANIFEST: Senator Dole
Senator Grassley
Walt Riker
US Tobacco employee

8:50 PM Ar. Des Moines
International Airport
Page Avjet
515/285-4221

MET BY: John Swanson

RON: Marriott Hotel
Presidential Suite
Des Moines, Iowa
515/245-5500

Monday, August 31

8:00 AM Fundraising breakfast - Dole for Senate
Marriott Hotel - Ballroom
515/245-5500

CROWD SIZE: 75-100

TICKET PRICE: Some @ \$1,000 per person
Others at \$50-\$250-\$500

ESTIMATED PROCEEDS: \$50,000

Host: John Ruan

PAGE TWENTY-THREE - AMENDED

Monday, August 31 (continued):

HEAD TABLE:

Senator Dole
Senator Grassley
Governor Terry Branstad
John Ruan

CONTACT: Jan Gillum
515/245-2561

9:15 AM- PRIVATE MEETING IN SENATOR DOLE'S SUITE
9:30 AM WITH JOHN RUAN

9:30 AM Lv. Marriott Hotel

DRIVER: John Ruan

10:00 AM Ar. Page Avjet
515/285-4221

10:05 AM Lv. Des Moines en route Washington

FLIGHT TIME: 2 hours

TIME CHANGE: +1 hour

MANIFEST: Senator Dole
Walt Riker
US Tobacco employee

1:05 PM Ar. Washington, D.C.
Butler Aviation
703/549-8340

MET BY: Wilbert Jones

PROCEED TO PRIVATE

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senator Dole
Senator Cochran
Don Devine

FR: Brose McVey

Re: Indiana Senate Race

Dt: August 25, 1992

The Candidates

Dan Coats was appointed in January, 1989 by then-Governor Bob Orr to fill the seat of Vice President Quayle. Coats won a special election in November, 1990 to complete Quayle's term by the largest margin of an appointed Senator in Indiana history (54-46).

Coats faces Joe Hogsett, who defeated popular former Indianapolis Mayor Bill Hudnut in 1990 for the office of Secretary of State. Hogsett did so with the help of political consultant Bob Squire by stockpiling a record amount of funds for this office, and using them to deliver severe attack ads late in the race. Hogsett overcame a 33 point deficit to win.

Hogsett is single. Has never owned a home and has spent his entire adult life in politics. He managed Indiana Governor Evan Bayh's (Birch Bayh's son) successful statewide races for Secretary of State in 1986 and for Governor in 1988. He was appointed by Bayh to succeed him as Secretary of State in 1989, beat Hudnut to defend his position in 1990 and announced his campaign for Senate in the early Spring of 1991.

The Issues

Hogsett's ambition and energy, which represents his political strength, has now become his major vulnerability. The Coats campaign has seized upon Hogsett's obsession with climbing the political ladder and has made it the central issue in the campaign.

In 1990, as a candidate for Sect. of State, Hogsett criticized Hudnut for wanting to use the office as a steppingstone to higher political office. Hogsett stated often that unlike his opponent, he wanted to serve as Secretary of State and would complete a full term in office. Nevertheless, two days after defeating Hudnut, Hogsett was quoted as saying that he was considering a run for the Senate!

Page Two

The Coats campaign has coined this shameless political turnaround "the broken promise" and made it the foundation of its campaign to paint Hogsett as a single-minded political animal, in contrast to Coats, the more senior, more rounded family man and citizen legislator.

The Coats campaign began running radio ads in April, which continued throughout the Summer on this theme. The ads quoted Indiana newspaper editorials blasting Hogsett for breaking his promise.

Other issues the Coats campaign intends to focus on include: term limits, which Coats supports and Hogsett opposes; legal reform, such as civil justice, product and medical liability reform, which Coats supports and Hogsett opposes. Hogsett is receiving heavy backing from the trial lawyers, and Coats will make this an issue.

Hogsett intends to attack Coats on his vote in support of the base closing commission recommendation, which included the two remaining active military bases in Indiana, Coats support for "Fast Track" for the US-Mexican Free Trade Agreement, and his incumbency in general.

The Coats campaign launched its TV ad campaign this week with a spot which outlined Coats support for term limits and Hogsett's opposition. The spot reinforces the overall campaign strategy of showing Coats as a family man with his priorities in order and Hogsett as a single minded political operative.

Debates

Last February, Coats challenged Hogsett to debate "early and often." Hogsett has generally resisted debates, knowing that his shallow understanding of the issues, and his desire to stay off the record on as many issues as possible, would make early debates undesirable. The two candidates did appear on a joint public affairs TV program in July and the "broken promise" issue dominated media coverage. A statewide televised debate is scheduled for October 16th.

Finances

As of the June 30, 1992 the Dan Coats Committee had raised \$2.560 million and had \$1.451 million on hand, as compared with Hogsett, who had raised \$1.082 million and had \$873,000 on hand. Coats has now surpassed the \$3 million raised mark, and is expected to maintain a similar financial margin over Hogsett throughout the remainder of the race.

Page Three

Poll Results

The Coats campaign has not polled since August, 1991. But, recent polls, including one taken April 20 by the Mason Dixon firm, showed Coats enjoying a substantial ballot margin of 53% to 25%. Dan's numbers were notable in two areas: His lack of "negatives" which stood at 10 percent, and his soft reelection, which stood at 38 percent. The Coats campaign relates both to Coats' short tenure in statewide office. Coats support in Indiana is most often characterized as broad but not deep.

Other Notes:

Coats is running as an individual who has the strength of purpose to take stands on issues he believes in, whether they are popular or not. He marches to his own drummer. Feels strongly about issues and is not afraid to stand up and be heard. He's willing to vote against the party or the President if he disagrees, etc.

Caution: Coats voted against the White House on the 1990 budget agreement and tax increase, the 1991 Civil Rights Act, and the resolution authorizing force in Bosnia.

Coats did not attend the Republican National Convention. But, contrary to some press reports, he did so in order to campaign throughout Indiana, not to avoid association with the President. Coats appeared with the President on Monday, August 17th in Indianapolis and with the Vice President in Huntington, IN., on Saturday, August 22nd.

Hogsett announced his opposition to the newly signed trade agreement with Mexico today before the print was dry on the treaty. Coats, who stated that he is still studying the agreement, called Hogsett's announcement an irresponsible, knee-jerk reaction, and reiterated that Indiana is the second most trade dependent state in the Nation.

On other issues: Hogsett is pro-choice. He opposed school choice which includes private schools. He said that he would support "tax fairness" efforts that raise the top marginal rate. He has stopped short of endorsing nationalized health care but criticized Coats' bill.


Personal

Coats' mother, Vera, suffered a severe heart attack last Friday and Dan and Marcia have spend much of the weekend and this week in Michigan at her side. Her condition as of today has stablized.

Call with questions at #317-636-1992.

August 26, 1992

MEMORANDUM TO THE LEADER

FROM: JOHN DIAMANTAKIOU 
SUBJECT: HOUSE RACE OVERVIEW - INDIANA

Below are the "hot" House races GOP challengers have a chance to win in November.

2nd District

Phil Sharp (D), a 9-term Representative admitted to having 120 overdrafts in the House bank scandal. Bill Frazier (R), a former state senator has run for the House previously (early 80s) and is considered a threat to Sharp. The press is watching this race closely and hopefully the check-kiting will put this one in the GOP column.

3rd District

Representative Tim Roemer (D) is a freshman who defeated Republican John Hiler in 1990 (51%-49%). Hiler had held the seat since 1980.

Redistricting has painted a better picture for the GOP and Carl Baxmeyer (R) a City Planner, Hiler aide, and former candidate for mayor in South Bend is mounting a serious challenge. Baxmeyer received 48% of the vote in his mayoral contest in an area that heavily democratic. The new makeup of the CD gave President Bush 58% of the vote in 1988.

5th District

Three-term representative Jim Jontz (D) faces a unique candidate in Desert Storm veteran Steve Buyer (R). Buyer is also an attorney and has received national coverage on CNN.

This CD gave 64% of the vote to President Bush in 1988 and Buyer has a great shot for a GOP pick-up.

8th District

Incumbent Frank McCloskey (D) will once again face Dick Murdock (R). You'll recall that Murdock received 45% of the vote in the '90 race against McCloskey and it is said that Murdock basically ran the campaign out of his garage.

Murdock has already raised over \$100,000 and his experience from the '90 battle has prepared him for this year's race. President Bush received 57% of the vote in this CD in 1988.

August 26, 1992

MEMORANDUM TO THE LEADER

FROM: JOHN DIAMANTAKIOU 

SUBJECT: POLITICAL BRIEFINGS

Below is an outline of your briefing materials for trip #2.

Enclosed are the following briefings for your perusal:

1. Campaign briefing:
 - overview of race
 - biographical materials
 - bills introduced (Coats, Grassley, Nussle)
2. National Republican Senatorial Briefing
3. National Republican Congressional Committee Briefings on competitive congressional races
4. Governor's race brief (IN, ND)
5. Redistricting map/City stop
6. Republican National Committee Briefing
7. State Statistical Summary
8. State Committee/DFP supporter contact list
9. Clips (courtesy of the campaigns)

Thank you.

MEMORANDUM

TO: SENATOR DOLE

FR: GREG SCHNACKE

DA: JULY 24, 1992

RE: SUMMARY OF SENATE PASSED INTERSTATE TRASH BILL

THE SENATE OVERWHELMINGLY PASSED A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN TO CONTAIN THE THREAT POSED BY LONG-HAUL EAST COAST INTERSTATE MOVEMENTS OF MUNICIPAL GARBAGE YESTERDAY, CULMINATING A THREE YEAR EFFORT BY SENATORS FROM IMPORTING STATES TO ADDRESS THIS GROWING PROBLEM.

THE PREMISE OF THE BILL IS TO GIVE LOCAL COMMUNITIES THE RIGHT TO CHOOSE WHETHER OR NOT THEY WANT TO BECOME THE RECIPIENTS OF OUT-OF-STATE TRASH -- A DECISION THEY CAN NOT MAKE NOW BASED UPON THE COMMERCE CLAUSE OF THE CONSTITUTION. IF THIS BILL IS ENACTED, KANSAS COUNTIES OR DESIGNATED CITIES (THE NEW STATE LAW AS PASSED BY THE 1992 LEGISLATURE) WILL HAVE A SAY BEFORE A LANDFILL CAN BEGIN TO ACCEPT OUT-OF-STATE GARBAGE.

IN THE CASE OF SIX KANSAS LANDFILLS THAT CURRENTLY TAKE OUT-OF-STATE GARBAGE -- KCK, JOHNSON CO., CHEROKEE CO., CRAWFORD CO., LIBERAL AND COFFEYVILLE -- AS PART OF A COMPROMISE, THE BILL WILL ALLOW THEM TO CONTINUE TO TAKE OUT-OF-STATE TRASH IF THEY WISH. IT IS ESTIMATED KANSAS ACCEPTS A LITTLE OVER 600,000 TONS OF OUT-OF-STATE TRASH ANNUALLY AT THESE FACILITIES. THE VAST MAJORITY OF IT, OVER 400,000 TONS, COMES FROM THE GREATER KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI AREA TO THE TWO LANDFILLS IN KCK AND JOHNSON COUNTY. THE NEXT LARGEST RECIPIENT IS IN CHEROKEE COUNTY WHERE TRASH FROM THE SPRINGFIELD AND JOPLIN, MO. AREAS IS ACCEPTED (ESTIMATED BETWEEN 40-60,000 TONS ANNUALLY. MOST STATES, INCLUDING, KANSAS HAVE LANDFILLS ALONG BORDER AREAS THAT ACCEPT CONTIGUOUS STATE TRASH, AS HAS BEEN THE CUSTOM FOR YEARS. KANSAS DOES EXPORT SOME TRASH, BUT HARD FIGURES HAVE BEEN DIFFICULT TO OBTAIN. RIGHT NOW, IT IS BELIEVED KANSAS ONLY TAKES CONTIGUOUS STATE TRASH.

TO PROTECT COMMUNITIES THAT HAVE LANDFILLS THAT ALREADY ACCEPT OUT-OF-STATE TRASH AND WILL BE ALLOWED TO CONTINUE TO DO SO UNDER THE BILL, THE GOVERNOR, AT THE REQUEST OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT (GUIDED BY THE NEW STATE LAW -- COUNTY OR DESIGNATED CITY) MAY IMPOSE A FREEZE ON RECEIPTS OF OUT-OF-STATE TRASH AT THE LOWER OF 1991 OR 1992 LEVELS. THIS WAS DESIGNED TO ENSURE THAT THESE FACILITIES DO NOT BECOME THE DUMPING GROUND FOR LONG-HAUL, EAST COAST TRASH.

DAN COATS NEWS RELEASE

This document is from the collections at the Dole Archives, University of Kansas
<http://dolearchives.ku.edu/>



407 Russell Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510-1403 (202) 224-8733

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
CONTACT ROB SCHWARZWALDER

July 23, 1992

COATS WINS TRASH BATTLE FOR INDIANA IN UNITED STATES SENATE

WASHINGTON -- In one of the most significant victories Indiana has won in Congress in recent years, U.S. Sen. Dan Coats has succeeded in passing a measure giving states and communities the authority to say "no" to out-of-state trash vendors in the Senate.

Coats led the effort on the Senate floor to give communities the right to refuse new shipments of out-of-state waste. The legislation, called the Interstate Transportation of Solid Waste Act, also allows for major reductions in current shipments, enabling Indiana to immediately slash trash imports.

"For the first time, Hoosiers will have the power to say 'no' to new shipments of out-of-state trash," Coats said. "Indiana has been a dumping ground for other people's garbage, and this legislation will give them the authority to refuse it."

Coats has now been successful in overcoming three filibusters by Senators from trash-exporting states who have sought to prevent the Coats proposal from becoming law.

"When my bill is enacted into law, Indiana will be able to make long-term plans for the disposal of its own waste and will be able to determine how best to deal with garbage generated in-state," said Coats. "States will be given significant authority over existing private trash contracts in order to drastically reduce the inflow of out-of-state waste."

This victory has come after four days of intense maneuvering on the Senate floor, during which trash exporting states led by New Jersey sought to block the Coats bill. Coats has worked on the bill for three years.

The Senator first introduced legislation in 1989 dealing with this problem after he learned during his Indiana town meetings that the problem had become severe. After repeated efforts to block his measure failed, Coats passed his bill in September 1990 by a vote of 68-31. But East Coast Senators had the Coats provision dropped behind closed doors in a conference.

Indiana's trash crisis is threatening to fill-up the state's scarce and dwindling landfill capacity. With only five years of landfill capacity left, 20 percent of the trash dumped in Indiana in 1991 came from out-of-state.

~~A recent survey in the Sunday Indianapolis Star, the state's~~
largest circulation newspaper, identified the out-of-state trash issue as Hoosiers' number one environmental concern. Coats is urging the Indiana Congressional delegation to move rapidly to pass similar legislation in the House of Representatives.

U.S. SENATOR FOR INDIANA
DAN COATS



407 Russell Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510-1403 (202) 224-8733

FACT SHEET ON S. 2877, THE COATS SOLID WASTE BILL

S. 2877 gives states and communities the authority they need to control their environmental futures. The bill makes communities the first line of defense against out-of-state trash and enables states to regulate the garbage flowing across their borders.

CENTRAL FEATURES OF THE MEASURE

- ** The bill provides states and communities the authority to ban or restrict new shipments of out-of-state trash.
- ** The bill allows continued trash shipments to a limited number of landfills that received out-of-state trash in 1991 and that meet all state standards for environmentally sound facilities.
- ** The bill prevents any landfill from becoming a target for out-of-state trash by giving all states the right to freeze volumes at grandfathered facilities.

In addition, the Coats amendment to the bill ensures that all governors and all communities will have specific authority over existing private contracts.

INDIANA TRASH FACTS

- ** In 1980, Indiana had 150 landfills; today it has 70. Indiana has only five years of landfill capacity left.
- ** By 1996, 31 additional landfills will close. At that time, 54 Indiana counties will be left without a landfill.
- ** 1991 figures from the Indiana Department of Environmental Management: 20 percent of the waste disposed of in Indiana came from out of state.
- ** In 1991, Indiana took in over 520 pounds of out-of-state trash for every person in Indiana.

SUMMARY OF S. 2877
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF MUNICIPAL WASTE ACT
AS PASSED BY THE SENATE ON JULY 23, 1992

S.2877 gives local communities, in cooperation, with the state, the ability to restrict imports of out-of-state (including out-of-country) municipal waste. Such restrictions cannot interfere with a written host community agreement or with international trade agreements. In the absence of a host community agreement, the bill allows states immediately to restrict municipal waste imports under private contracts to the amount of waste received in 1991 or 1992, whichever is less, and, beginning on June 18, 1999, to lesser amounts.

A GOVERNOR MAY IMMEDIATELY BAN OUT-OF-STATE MUNICIPAL WASTE:

- At any landfill that did not receive out-of-state municipal waste in 1991; and
- At any landfill that received out-of-state municipal waste in 1991, if the landfill does not meet state landfill standards.

[A Governor may take such action if requested by the affected local government (as defined by the Governor) and the local planning authority, and if it does not violate an agreement with a host community or reduce imports under a private contract below the lesser amount received in 1991 or 1992.]

A GOVERNOR MAY IMMEDIATELY FREEZE OUT-OF-STATE MUNICIPAL WASTE AT THE ACTUAL AMOUNTS RECEIVED IN 1991 OR 1992, WHICHEVER IS LESS:

- At any landfill that complies with state landfill standards and received out-of-state municipal waste in 1991, if requested by the affected local government and local planning authority.

[A Governor may not take such action if it would violate an agreement with a host community.]

A GOVERNOR OF A STATE WITH MORE THAN 1 MILLION TONS OF MUNICIPAL WASTE IMPORTS IN 1991, MAY:

Immediately, without a request from the affected local government and local planning authority:

- Freeze municipal waste imported under a private contract, at 1991 or 1992 levels, whichever is less; and

- ▶ Restrict the amount of out-of-state municipal waste to 30% of the amount received in 1991 at certain landfills, (those that received 100,000 tons of out-of-state municipal waste in 1991 if it represents at least 30% of the total waste received at that landfill in 1991), if such action does not violate an agreement with a host community or reduce imports under a private contract below the lesser amount received in 1991 or 1992;

Beginning in 1998, if requested by the affected local government and local planning authority:

- ▶ Restrict the amount of out-of-state municipal waste at large landfills (described above) to 20% of the amount received in 1991, and beginning in 2000, limit the amount to 10%, if such action does not violate an agreement with a host community or prior to June 18, 1999 does not reduce imports under a private contract below the lesser amount received in 1991 or 1992;

Immediately, if requested by the affected local government and local planning authority:

- ▶ Direct out-of-state municipal waste to landfill cells that meet standards for new landfills.

A GOVERNOR MAY NOT RESTRICT OUT-OF-STATE MUNICIPAL WASTE BEGINNING IN 1997 UNLESS:

- ▶ All landfills in the state meet 1993 federal and state requirements for new landfills or non-standard landfills are on a schedule to be phased out by the year 2000.

OTHER PROVISIONS:

Border Studies: The EPA is directed to study solid waste issues on the U.S./Mexican and U.S./Canadian borders to evaluate regional siting, waste tracking methods, and emergency response networks and report to Congress within two years from enactment of S. 2877.

Industrial Waste Study: The General Accounting Office by January 1, 1993, shall evaluate the volumes and types of non-hazardous industrial waste generated, transported and disposed and ways to reduce interstate waste shipments.

Senator Dan Coats On Interstate Waste

Indiana's Advocate of State Control Speaks Out on New Interstate Waste Bill

For the last three years, the most outspoken advocate of granting states and local governments the power to control the flow of municipal solid waste across their borders and into their communities has been Indiana Senator Dan Coats (R-IN). And while Senator Coats has been the leader on this issue, he has hardly been a lone voice crying out in the wilderness. An interstate waste bill introduced by Coats last year was approved 68-31 in the Senate. In the wake of the Supreme Court's recent rulings on interstate waste restrictions in Alabama and Michigan (see June 1992 EI Digest), support in Congress for some sort of legislative resolution of this issue has, if anything, increased. As of three weeks ago, there appeared to be only one obstacle standing in the way of interstate waste legislation, and that was the insistence of Senator Max Baucus (D-MT) that any interstate waste legislation move through the Environment & Public Works Committee, which he chairs, as part of a comprehensive RCRA reauthorization bill. Last month, however, Baucus essentially conceded that chances of passing a RCRA reauthorization bill this session are next to nil, and he agreed to allow a separate interstate waste bill to move forward on its own. That bill, the Interstate Transportation of Municipal Waste Act of 1992 (S.2877) was introduced in the Senate June 18, co-sponsored by Senators Coats and Baucus. A few days later, EI discussed with Senator Coats the new bill and his views as to the need for federal interstate waste legislation.

EI: Even before you and Senator Baucus introduced your new bill, you'd indicated that you intended to push your own legislation on interstate waste. Why the decision to push your own bill at that time? Were you concerned that the RCRA bill simply may not pass this year? Or did the RCRA bill not do enough to address interstate waste shipments?

Coats: The answer is yes to both. As to the strengths and weaknesses of the Environment and Public Works Committee bill, the framework was sound on the interstate waste section, but I don't believe it went far enough, so I was prepared to press for language that would have strengthened it in some crucial areas.

But perhaps the larger concern at this time is that the RCRA bill appears to be bogged down in too many other contentious issues. The only section of RCRA that is close to compromise is the interstate waste section. By introducing this legislation, our message is 'let's free up interstate waste, let it go this year, and then work out the rest of the problems with RCRA next year.' We've been patient on this issue.

"We're not saying there isn't a place for interstate waste flows. The issue here is the inability of a local government or governor to have any say in waste management planning."

We first brought it up in 1989. The bill passed the Senate in 1990. This year I gave Senator Baucus eight months to move RCRA. Now there are only 30 or 40 days left in the legislative session. It's clear we need to move and to move fast if we are to allow time for companion legislation to build critical mass on the House side.

EI: Your proposed amendment would have strengthened the committee bill's language on interstate waste in several ways. It would have extended to all states the ability to freeze waste shipments. It would have tightened language regarding contracts so that only contracts executed by local governments would be exempt from waste restrictions. And it would have restricted the ability of grandfathered facilities to expand their interstate waste operations. Why were these strengthening provisions necessary and to what extent does the new bill preserve them?

Coats: The new bill preserves the freeze. It extends freeze authority to all states, not just the four that were granted freeze authority in the committee bill (Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Virginia). I believe it's essential that all states

Table 1 States and Countries Shipping Solid Waste to Indiana in 1991

Exporting State	Amount of Waste Shipped to IN (tons)
Illinois	562,035
New York	515,985
New Jersey	109,134
Michigan	101,699
Pennsylvania	92,234
Ohio	28,563
Kentucky	11,213
Connecticut	11,149
Massachusetts	3,565
Other East Coast States	1,635
Other Non-East Coast States	132
Canada	14,957
TOTAL	1,452,298

Source: Indiana Dept. of Environmental Management

should have freeze authority. I don't want to see other states become dumping grounds as you start to impose restrictions in the handful that have already become targets for out-of-state waste shipments.

The new bill also tightens rules on expansion of grandfathered facilities. The original committee bill contained a broad grandfather clause in which any landfill that took waste in 1991 and met state environmental standards could continue to take out-of-state waste not subject to restrictions. The issue here is that a grandfathered facility could open up new landfill cell alongside the old one and continue to take waste.

The other area where I felt the committee bill needed to be strengthened had to do with contracts. Under the committee bill and the current bill, contracts between private parties would be exempt from waste prohibition. The whole idea of the amendment I proposed was to bring power back to states and localities. I prefer language that says only contracts that involve affected local governments and host communities are exempt. The whole point here is to make sure the local community and the state are active players in deciding how much waste is disposed of in a community or state.

EI: Your bill exempts hazardous wastes from any ban on interstate shipments. But some say it's an easy step to from

solid waste to hazardous waste once you impose interstate restrictions. Should hazardous waste also be subject to interstate restrictions?

Coats: I believe hazardous waste is a totally separate issue. Some states generate very little or negligible amounts of hazardous waste, and they shouldn't have to site a facility. In those instances, it makes sense to ship waste across state lines. But every state generates municipal waste and every state needs to take responsible steps to care for that wastes.

EI: What about those who say restrictions on municipal solid waste will lead to similar restrictions on hazardous waste?

Coats: I think the only people making that argument are those who'd like to scuttle municipal waste restrictions.

EI: If, as you say, every state should take care of its own solid waste, what role should interstate agreements play in setting solid waste policy?

Coats: We're not saying there isn't a place for interstate waste flows. The issue here is the inability of a local government or governor to have any say in waste management planning. Right now, governors are powerless to say anything, even if thousands of tons of waste are coming into the state from another state. We want the governor and the local

communities to be able to sit at the negotiating table and play a role. If they are charged with state planning, they should have some say as to what comes into state.

Currently, there is nothing they can do and that is a problem. A few years ago a facility in northeast Indiana was sited and it had all its permits. The owners

claimed the facility had a 40-year capacity. Then the landfill was purchased by East Coast investors who decided to pour tons of waste from New York and New Jersey into it. Two years later, the new owners were claiming they needed more capacity. That sort of thing just destroys the ability of a state or county to do any long-term planning.

EI: How can you guarantee that local control and long-term planning will remain the central issues once this legislation becomes law? Won't some communities simply take the position that no out-of-state waste should be allowed into their community, regardless of any circumstances that might argue in favor of interstate waste agreements?

"The game in Indiana is pass the trash. One landfill may close, but one down the road will start accepting trash. It's a shell game and local communities have absolutely no say. The only solution is federal legislation."

Table 2

Indiana: Solid Waste Picture
1991 County-by-County Data

County	In-State Waste Received (tons)	Out-of-State Waste Received (tons)
Allen	440,276	139,429
Boone	48,272	170,100
Clay	66,298	145,440
Elkhart	334,861	4,131
Greene	129,603	8,776
Hendricks	728,353	433
Jackson	164,152	10,582
Jay	14,905	2
Lake	214,110	206,396
LaPorte	155,042	278,098
Miami	28,128	49,087
Pike	35,573	478
Porter	304,852	38,542
St. Joseph	361,887	95,017
Spencer	56,915	2,551
Vandenburg	225,970	160
Vermillion	12,723	27,827
Vigo	132,304	486
Wabash	44,327	269,531
Wells	118,812	3,213
White	101,838	2,019
TOTAL	3,719,201	1,452,298

Source: Indiana Dept. of Environmental Management

Coats: The bill grants an authority to stop accepting wastes. Implicit in that is an authority to take wastes. In many places there is a good understanding between contiguous communities. Citizens understand that certain interstate flows should continue. In many instances, interstate agreements are necessary. A facility near a state line may need out-of-state waste in order to operate. The crux of this issue is the powerlessness of communities to stop their neighborhoods from becoming dumping grounds for out-of-state trash.

And that is not as uncommon as many people might think. We're hearing about situations like this from citizen groups all over the country. Small towns of 200 are being visited by 50 garbage trucks a day. Centerpoint, Indiana is an example. Its dump was bought by investors who decided to increase the daily dumping. Where there had been two trucks a day, there were suddenly 50. The local roads were trashed and it was a dangerous situation. At a town in Missouri called St. Genevieve, local citizens sold land to an outfit called St. Genevieve Lake Estates. Within a few months, the group changed its name to the St. Genevieve Development Corp. and announced plans to build a huge landfill. Arkansas is

mad now because it is getting boxcars of trash from Brooklyn. Every day we hear a new story.

EI: Municipal solid waste shipments from eastern states to Indiana are reportedly down this year compared to the first half of 1991. Some people credit that reduction in imports to agreements between Indiana's governor and governors in eastern states. If cooperative efforts such as these can reduce the amount of waste imports, doesn't that suggest that governors are not powerless to set waste policy? If that is so, why is an interstate waste act needed?

Coats: I think the recent Supreme Court rulings have just affirmed the need for our bill. Any time a governor tries to do something effective, it's ruled unconstitutional. Anytime a governor tries to do something constitutional, it's ineffective. Governor Bayh has done all he can do to stop trash. The simple fact is it's still coming into our state. Maybe it's not coming in the volumes it was, but there is nothing he can do if a landfill decides overnight to begin accepting out-of-state waste.

The game in Indiana is pass the trash. One landfill may close, but one down the road will start accepting trash.

Wabash Valley in Indiana, for example, went from two trucks per day to 50 after United Refuse closed. Then Wabash Valley decided not to take out-of-state waste and, further down the road, the Miami landfill started taking large volumes of out-of-state waste. It's a shell game and local communities have absolutely no say. The only solution is federal legislation.

EI: What kind of opposition do you expect from exporting states such as New York and New Jersey?

Coats: Their arguments have been 'Give us time. We're doing the best we can.' But they've been saying that forever. New Jersey has missed its goal of being self-sufficient by 1992. New York City's mayor has proposed six new incinerators, but no incinerator has been built in New York in 48 years. The first of the proposed sites is at Brooklyn Navy yard, but they've been sitting on that siting effort for years now.

EI: A recent article in the *Wall Street Journal* suggested that there is no lack of capacity for solid waste, that the current waste export situation has arisen as a result of high landfill prices in a few eastern states. How do you respond to those assertions?

Coats: It's very true that part of the issue is economic. Tipping fees in New York and New Jersey are in the \$100 range, versus \$20 to \$25 in Indiana. The interesting thing is

that New Jersey does have capacity in state to take care of its own waste. But for years it has had very regulated flow control laws that are, in effect, an intrastate waste ban. Parts of New Jersey can't ship their waste to other parts of New Jersey, where there is adequate landfill capacity, but those same areas can ship waste to Indiana. In New York there is an incinerator in Hempstead on Long Island. But the community of North Hempstead can't send trash to Hempstead, and yet it can ship waste to Indiana. Without a doubt, local regulations and economics are a big part of the issue. But capacity *IS* a contributing factor. New York closed 50 landfills last year and did not open a single new landfill. The Freshkills landfill takes roughly 85 percent of all waste generated in New York City and it's scheduled to close within the decade. When that happens there's going to be a huge problem.

EI: Some say interstate barriers are a short-term solution, at best, to the waste management problem. What do you see as the long-term answer?

Coats: The long-term solution is for states to start making tough decisions. They have to start recycling and opening new landfills and doing whatever it takes to address their own problems. It's simply unfair for states to claim they are environmentally responsible when they dump their problems on other states. Δ

Daniel Ray Coats

BIOGRAPHY:

Daniel R. Coats was born in Jackson, Mich. He graduated from Wheaton College in Illinois in 1965 with a bachelor's degree in liberal arts and political science. He attended the University of Chicago to work toward a master's degree but interrupted his studies from 1966-68 to join the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Upon leaving the military, he attended Indiana University's Indianapolis law school, where he graduated in 1971. Coats worked at Mutual Security Life Insurance Co. in Fort Wayne for four years before joining U.S. Rep. Dan Quayle's staff as district representative in 1976. When Quayle ran for the Senate, Coats won the first of five elections for his mentor's 4th District House seat. In 1988, after winning the fifth election, Coats was named Quayle's successor in the Senate when Quayle left to become vice president. Coats won a special election in 1990 to earn the right to serve the final two years of Quayle's term, and he faces a general election in 1992 to win a six-year term. He and his wife, Marcia, a school teacher, have three children, Laura, Lisa and Andrew.

PROFILE:

When Coats was appointed to fill Dan Quayle's Senate seat in 1988, he was asked about the coincidence of twice following Quayle, his former boss, in elected posts. Coats replied, 'I believe in providence, rather than fate. However that House seat was a hotly contested seat in 1980 ... I hope that I earned that seat in 1980 and in the subsequent eight years demonstrated my ability to do the job.' He added, 'I realize I'm not their elected senator. I'm their appointed senator. I hope over the next two years to work my very hardest to earn their respect and support.' Coats did not take this support for granted. Though his five House races were won with at least 61 percent of the vote each time, appointed senators generally have poor re-election records. In addition, Democrats had just had two significant victories in the state: Evan Bayh won the gubernatorial race in 1988, and Jill Long won the special election held to fill the House seat vacated by Coats. Hedging his bets, Coats engaged in an aggressive mailing campaign, and raised a record \$4.1 million for the campaign. His efforts drew criticism from his Democratic opponent, Baron Hill, who accused Coats of spending taxpayers' money extravagantly. During 1989, Coats had sent 13 million pieces of government-paid mail to Hoosiers at a cost of \$1.8 million, making him one of the Senate's top users of franking privileges. Coats defended franking as a way to get acquainted with his constituents. He won the race for a full term with a comfortable margin. Coats was a well-known social conservative with a "pro-family" reputation, opposing abortion and supporting traditional social and religious values. During his tenure as ranking Republican on the House Select Committee on Children, Coats worked to reconcile the conservative fiscal policies of his GOP colleagues with the social programs initiated by the Democrats. In 1984, Coats sponsored an amendment to cut off federal education funds to schools which banned voluntary prayer. The amendment was shot down. When Coats was appointed to the Senate, he inherited Quayle's committee assignments, including the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee and the subcommittee on Aging, Children, Family, Drugs and Alcoholism, where he continued to work on family welfare issues. Coats also served on the Armed Services Committee. He said reduced tensions

between the Soviet Union and the United States over Eastern Europe would create reductions in defense spending and this "peace dividend" should first be applied to reducing the federal deficit. Since his election, Coats has come in for criticism at home for voting in favor of a base closing commission's recommendation to shut down Fort Benjamin Harrison near Indianapolis and Grissom Air Force Base near Peru. He said it would be hypocritical to support cuts in defense spending if he wasn't willing to endorse the base closings the cuts require. Coats also was criticized when he was one of a handful of senators who voted against a compromise civil rights bill endorsed by Bush. Coats said it was still a quota bill.

PRIOR-CAMPAIGNS:

In 1990, Coats piled up 53.58 percent of the vote to defeat state Rep. Baron Hill, a Democrat from Seymour. The winning percentage was the lowest in Coats' career. In Indiana's 4th District, where he won five House elections, his lowest winning percentage had been 61 percent. In 1988, Coats had 62 percent of the vote in defeating Jill L. Long, who won a special election for the 4th District seat after Coats left to accept an appointment to the Senate. In 1986, Coats won 69.5 percent of the vote against Democrat Greg Scher; in 1984, Coats had 61 percent to defeat television newscaster Michael Barnard; in 1982, he had 64 percent of the vote over Roger Miller, and in 1980, Coats won 61 percent of the vote against John Walda, who had lost to Quayle two years earlier.

LEGISLATION INTRODUCED BY SENATOR COATS IN THE 102ND CONGRESS

1. S.RES.166: SPONSOR=Coats, et. al; LATEST TITLE=A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that, in light of current economic conditions, the Federal excise taxes on gasoline and diesel fuel should not be increased. LATEST ACTION=Aug 1, 91 Referred to the Committee on Finance.
2. S.RES.215: SPONSOR=Coats, et. al; LATEST TITLE=A resolution to amend the Standing Rules of the Senate to require that any pay increase for Members be considered as freestanding legislation and held at the desk for at least 7 calendar days prior to consideration by the Senate. LATEST ACTION=Nov 7, 91 Referred to the Committee on Rules.
3. S.RES.221: SPONSOR=Coats, et. al; LATEST TITLE=A resolution to establish a procedure for the appointment of independent counsels to investigate ethics violations in the Senate, transfer to the Committee on Rules and Administration the remaining authority of the Select Committee on Ethics, and abolish the Select Committee on Ethics. LATEST ACTION=Nov 22, 91 Referred to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.
4. S.J.RES.83: SPONSOR=Coats, et. al; LATEST TITLE=A joint resolution entitled "National Day of Prayer and Thanksgiving". LATEST ACTION=Mar 28, 91 Became Public Law No: 102-24.
5. S.J.RES.163: SPONSOR=Coats, et. al; (CROSS REFERENCE BILLS EXIST); LATEST TITLE=A joint resolution designating the month of September 1991, as "National Gymnastics Month". LATEST ACTION=Jun 17, 91 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.
6. S.J.RES.223: SPONSOR=Coats; LATEST TITLE=A joint resolution to designate "National Stay in School Awareness Day". LATEST ACTION=Oct 30, 91 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.
7. S.J.RES.227: SPONSOR=Coats, et. al; LATEST TITLE=A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to limit the terms of office for Members of Congress. LATEST ACTION=Jan 23, 92 Referred to Subcommittee on Constitution.
8. S.152: SPONSOR=Coats, et. al; (CROSS REFERENCE BILLS EXIST); LATEST TITLE=A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the personal exemption to \$4,000. LATEST ACTION=Jan 14, 91 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance.
9. S.153: SPONSOR=Coats, et. al; (CROSS REFERENCE BILLS EXIST); LATEST TITLE=A bill to authorize States to regulate certain solid waste. LATEST ACTION=Jan 14, 91 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

10. S.196: SPONSOR=Coats, et. al; (CROSS REFERENCE BILLS EXIST); SHORT TITLE=Legislative Line Item Veto Act of 1991; LATEST ACTION=Jan 14, 91 Read twice and referred jointly to the Committees on Budget; Governmental Affairs pursuant to the order of August 4, 1977, with instructions that if one Committee reports, the other Committee have thirty days to report or be discharged.
11. S.212: SPONSOR=Coats, et. al; SHORT TITLE=Domestic Violence Prevention Act of 1991; LATEST ACTION=Jan 15, 91 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.
12. S.642: SPONSOR=Coats, et. al; LATEST TITLE=A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the personal exemption for dependents of a taxpayer. LATEST ACTION=Mar 13, 91 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance.
13. S.643: SPONSOR=Coats, et. al; LATEST TITLE=A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the personal exemption for dependent children of a taxpayer who are 6 years old or younger. LATEST ACTION=Mar 13, 91 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance.
14. S.701: SPONSOR=Coats, et. al; (CROSS REFERENCE BILLS EXIST); LATEST TITLE=A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the amount of the exemption for dependent children under age 18 to \$3,500, and for other purposes. LATEST ACTION=Mar 20, 91 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance.
15. S.1009: SPONSOR=Coats, et. al; (CROSS REFERENCE BILLS EXIST); LATEST TITLE=A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the amount of the exemption for dependent children under age 18 to \$4,000, and for other purposes. LATEST ACTION=Nov 26, 91 Committee on Finance. Hearings held.
16. S.1421: SPONSOR=Coats; (CROSS REFERENCE BILLS EXIST); LATEST TITLE=A bill to extend until January 1, 1996, the suspension of duty on certain clock radios. LATEST ACTION=Jun 28, 91 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance.
17. S.1573: SPONSOR=Coats; LATEST TITLE=A bill to reduce the paperwork required of farmers to sign-up and participate in programs administered by the Department of Agriculture. LATEST ACTION=Sep 10, 91 Referred to Subcommittee on Agricultural Research, Gen. Leg.
18. S.1695: SPONSOR=Coats; LATEST TITLE=A bill to facilitate the provision of emergency loans to farmers who lost their crops in 1991 due to a natural disaster. LATEST ACTION=Sep 10, 91 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture.
19. S.1919: SPONSOR=Coats, et. al; SHORT TITLE=Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore Access and Enhancement Act; LATEST ACTION=Feb 6, 92 Committee on Energy and Natural Resources requested executive comment from Department of the Interior, and Office of Management and Budget.

20. S.1937: SPONSOR=Coats; SHORT TITLE=Congressional Coverage Act of 1991; LATEST ACTION=Nov 7, 91 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.
21. S.2218: SPONSOR=Coats, et. al; LATEST TITLE=A bill to amend section 1012 of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Amendments Act of 1988 to authorize local governments that have financed a housing project that has been provided a financial adjustment factor under section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 to use 50 percent of any recaptured amounts available from refinancing of the project for housing activities. LATEST ACTION=Feb 7, 92 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Banking.
22. S.2366: SPONSOR=Coats, et. al; SHORT TITLE=Congressional Coverage Act of 1992; LATEST ACTION=Mar 18, 92 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.
23. S.2371: SPONSOR=Coats; SHORT TITLE=Buddy System Computer Education Act; LATEST ACTION=Mar 18, 92 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.
24. S.2384: SPONSOR=Coats, et. al; LATEST TITLE=A bill to amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act to require the owner or operator of a solid waste disposal facility to obtain authorization from the affected local government before accepting waste generated outside of the State, and for other purposes. LATEST ACTION=Mar 20, 92 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.
25. S.2540: SPONSOR=Coats, et. al; LATEST TITLE=A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for the establishment of individual medical savings accounts to assist in the payment of medical and long-term care expenses and other qualified expenses, to provide that the earnings on such accounts will not be taxable, and for other purposes. LATEST ACTION=Apr 7, 92 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance.
26. S.2797: SPONSOR=Coats, et. al; SHORT TITLE=George Rogers Clark National Historical Park Expansion Study Act; LATEST ACTION=Jun 3, 92 Referred to Subcommittee on Public Lands, National Parks.

MEMORANDUM

TO: SENATOR DOLE
SENATOR COCHRAN

FM: JIM ARNOLD/NRSC

DT: AUGUST 25, 1992

RE: INDIANA TRIP/SEN. DAN COATS

A. POLITICAL OVERVIEW

In December 1988, shortly after being elected to a fifth House term, Dan Coats was appointed by Governor Robert Orr to fulfill the Senate term of Vice President-elect Dan Quayle. Coats won election to the Senate in November of 1990. Prior to entering work in politics, Coats graduated from Wheaton College and served for two years with the U.S. Army. Coats then worked as a full-time legal intern while attending Indiana University Law School at night. He graduated cum laude and went to work as an attorney in Fort Wayne.

Coats was first elected to represent Indiana's 4th Congressional District in the U.S. House of Representatives in 1980, succeeding Dan Quayle, who ran for Senate, who defeated incumbent Birch Bayh.

Coats has focused his leadership role on family issues in the Senate, serving as the Republican leader of the Labor and Human Resources Subcommittee on Children, Family, Drugs and Alcoholism. This position has allowed Coats to play a key role on such issues as child care, Head Start, and education.

As a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, Coats has been involved in setting policy for the U.S. in the Persian Gulf War, the Middle East, and Eastern Europe.

Senator Coats and his wife, Marcia, have been married for 25 years and have three children.

Most observers think Coats will win but that the race will be close. He faces Joe Hogsett, the Secretary of State. Hogsett, 35, ran and beat the mayor of Indianapolis

5. Elections:

1988 Presidential	Bush	60%	Dukakis	39%
1984 Presidential	Reagan	62%	Mondale	38%

6. Political Leadership:

Governor:	Evan Bayh (D)
Lt. Governor:	Frank O'Bannon (D)
U.S. Senator:	Richard Lugar (R)
U.S. Senator:	Dan Coats (R), appointed Jan. 1989, Defeated Baron Hill, 54% to 46%

D. **FINANCIAL DATA**

Coordinated: \$457,830

<u>Balances</u>	<u>Gross</u>	<u>On hand</u>
Coats (6/30/92)	\$2,398,974	\$1,445,168
Hogsett (6/30/92)	\$1,032,632	\$ 873,335

E. **MEDIA INFORMATION**

Cost per point: \$ 284
500 points \$142,000
Number of weeks coordinated will fund (assuming 500 GRP's per week): 3 weeks, 1 day.

F. **ORGANIZATION**

Campaign Manager:	Brose McVey
Polling:	Hill Research
Media:	Stuart Stevens

in 1990 for his present position by charging that the mayor would use the position as a stepping stone for higher office. Hogsett promised to serve his full term.

When he announced his decision to run for the Senate, editorials across the state criticized him for reneging on his promise. And Coats has and will continue to use this broken promise as a main element in the campaign.

Hogsett has criticized Coats as being an insider and part of the problem in Congress. He also has attacked Coats for allowing two military bases in the state to be closed. Hogsett has the backing, both financial and political, of Governor Evan Bayh, which has helped him raise money. Although he has about half of what Coats has on hand, he has been able to keep up with Coats during the past several months.

Hogsett is young, brash and aggressive and will continue to pose a substantial challenge.

**B. SURVEY:
4/92 Political/Media Research**

Ballot		Coats Job	
Coats	53%	Exc./Good	35%
Hogsett	25%	Fair/Poor	55%
Candidate ID's		Fav.	Unfav.
Coats	89%	39%	21%
Hogsett	70%	24%	15%
Coats Reelect			
Reelect	38%		
Consider Other	39%		
Replace	14%		
Not Sure	9%		

C. STATE INFORMATION

1. Population: 5,554,159
2. Voter Identification: No party registration
3. U.S. Congress: Senate 2 R/ House 8 D and 2 R
4. Legislature: Senate 24 D and 26 R / House 52 D and 48 R

INDIANA

Primary Date: May 5, 1992

Filing Date: February 21, 1992

Status of Incumbent: Governor Evan Bayh (D) is seeking a second term.

Candidates:

Republican

Linley Pearson, Attorney General

Democrat

Evan Bayh, incumbent

Indiana, continued

Primary Results:

Linley Pearson (R)	219,427	48.8%
Dean Evans (R)	150,659	33.5%
John Johnston (R)	79,749	17.7%
Evan Bayh (D)	unopposed	100%

Polling:

Political/Media Research Poll, April 27-29, 1992

General Election Trial Heat:

Evan Bayh (D)	55%
Linley Pearson (R)	30%
Undec.	15%

Re-elect Gov. Bayh:

Vote to re-elect	44%
Another candidate	30%
Replace Bayh	25%

Gov. Bayh Job Rating:

Excellent	11%
Good	29%
Only Fair	36%
Poor	24%

1992 CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS - INDIANA



- 1 - VISCLOSKEY (D)
- 2 - SHARP (D)
- 3 - ROEMER (D)
- 4 - LONG (D)
- 5 - JONTZ (D)
- 6 - BURTON (R)
- 7 - MYERS (R)
- 8 - McCLOSKEY (D)
- 9 - HAMILTON (D)
- 10 - JACOBS (D)



Filing Deadline: February 21
Primary Date: May 5

1992 INDIANA REDISTRICTING
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS*

Dist	Incumbent	Persons	Devn	New CD % Bush	Old CD % Bush	Diff % Bush	1988 % Gov (Mutz)	1988 % AG (Pearson)	%Afr-Am	%Hisp	% NHW
1	Viskloskey (D)	554,416	0	45%	41%	4%	33%	42%	21%	9%	74%
2	Sharp (D)	554,416	0	61%	65%	-4%	47%	57%	4%	1%	95%
3	Roemer (D)	554,416	0	58%	59%	-1%	45%	56%	7%	2%	91%
4	Long (D)	554,416	0	67%	66%	1%	51%	64%	6%	2%	93%
5	Jontz (D)	554,415	-1	64%	65%	-1%	49%	61%	2%	1%	97%
6	Burton (R)	554,416	0	75%	69%	6%	64%	75%	1%	1%	98%
7	Myers (R)	554,416	0	64%	63%	1%	50%	62%	2%	1%	96%
8	McCloskey (D)	554,416	0	57%	57%	0%	42%	53%	3%	1%	96%
9	Hamilton (D)	554,416	0	58%	58%	0%	42%	50%	2%	0%	98%
10	Jacobs (D)	554,416	0	50%	48%	2%	43%	50%	30%	1%	69%
Totals / Averages		5,544,159	-1	60%			47%	57%	8%	2%	91%

* Partisan data are approximations and useful only as indicators

NRCC REDISTRICTING

INDIANA STOP

Indianapolis

Located in the 6th & 10th Districts, Indianapolis does not have the ethnic mixture of other areas in the industrial Midwest. Most of its white residents are Protestants with small-town roots in Indiana or neighboring states, and they still reflect those roots after a generation or more of urban life.

The city's diversified economy ranges from pharmaceutical (Eli Lilly) and grocery store chains (Kroger) to automotive plants (Ford, General Motors & Chrysler).

The 10th includes about 70% of Indianapolis' population, leaving out the heavy Republican section in northern Washington Township. The major Democratic strength in the district lies in Center Township, which is about 40% black and contributes more than a third of the district's vote. In 1988, the 10th was one of just two districts in Dan Quayle's Indiana to vote for the Democratic White House ticket.

The 6th is represented by Dan Burton (R) who won with 63% of the vote in 1990. Burton, a 5-term Representative, is expected to win a 6th term. President Bush won this District with 69% in 1988.

The 10th is represented by Andrew Jacobs (D), who defeated Janos Horvath (R) with 66% of the vote in 1990. Horvath, an economist, is challenging Jacobs again this year. The Cook Political Report lists this race as "Solid Dem".

INDIANA

REPUBLICAN ELECTED OFFICIALS

Constitutional Offices:

Attorney General **LINLEY E. PEARSON**
State Treasurer **MARGE O'LAUGHLIN**
State Auditor **ANN DEVORE**
Superintendent of Public Instruction **DEAN EVANS**

Congressional Delegation:

U. S. Senate:

2 R

Senator **DAN COATS**, Next Election 1992

Senator **DICK LUGAR**, Next Election 1994

0 D

U.S. House of Representatives

2R, 8D

GOP Members:

DAN BURTON (6)

JOHN MYERS (7)

State Legislature:

State Senate

26 R

24 D

The GOP Leader is **BOB GARTON**. The Majority Leader is **JOSEPH HARRISON**.

State House of Representatives

48 R

52 D

The House GOP Leader is **PAUL MANNWEILER**.

INDIANA

1992 PARTY STRUCTURE

Committee Members:

Chairman **REX EARLY**

Elected: March 1, 1991

Next Election: March 1993

REX EARLY was elected State Chairman after the resignation of **KEITH LUSE**. He was the chief fundraiser for the **MUTZ** for Governor campaign in 1988.

Committeewoman **MARGARET HILL**

Elected: August 22, 1972

Next Election: Did not run

MARGIE HILL serves on the Transportation Subcommittee of the 1992 Arrangements Committee. She is very active in Republican politics at the local, state, and national levels. She did not seek re-election this year.

Committeewoman elect **JEAN ANN HARCOURT**

Elected: June 1992

JEAN ANN HARCOURT is currently serving as the Rush County Chair and in the past has served on the State Central Committee. She is also the owner of Harcourt Outlines, Inc., a supplies company.

Committeeman **DON COX**

Elected: December 12, 1984

Next Election: Did not run

DON COX serves on the RNC Rules Committee and is a member of the RNC Executive Council. He served as Indiana Chairman of the Ford for President campaign in 1976 and the Bush for President campaign in 1987 - 88. In 1990, he sold his real estate business and opened a political consulting business. He did not seek re-election this year.

Committeeman elect **ROBERT "BOB" HILER, JR.**

Elected: June 1992

ROBERT "BOB" HILER, JR. is the Director, Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of two family controlled metal casting facilities: Accurate Castings, Inc., and Charles O. Hiler & Son, Inc. He is currently serving as the state party treasurer. He has been very active in fundraising for both the party and candidates. He is also the brother of former Congressman **JACK HILER**.

Party Leaders:

Vice President **DAN QUAYLE**
U.S. Senator **RICHARD LUGAR**
U.S. Senator **DAN COATS**
House Minority Leader **PAUL S. MANWEILLER**
Senate President Pro Tem **ROBERT GARTON**
Indianapolis Mayor **STEVE GOLDSMITH**
Former Indianapolis Mayor **BILL HUDNUT**
Former White House staffer **MITCH DANIELS**
BILL NEALE, Treasurer for Vice President Quayle's 1986 U.S. Senate campaign

Bush-Quayle '92 Leadership:

BILL NEALE, Co-Chairman
MARY MOSES COCHRAN, Co-Chairman

Victory '92 Leadership:

REX EARLY, Chairman

State Party Overview:

Chairman **REX EARLY**, elected March 1, 1991, hit the ground running and has not stopped. He is attacking Governor Bayh and Democrats in the legislature at every opportunity. He has shown the strong link between contributions to the Governor and the awarding of state contracts. Early attacked the Governor for total lack of leadership in all three sessions of the 1991 Legislature, and again during the 1992 session for budget mismanagement and the lottery.

The state GOP has accused Governor Bayh of using patronage with appointments. Twentyfive of Bayh's 47 appointees to University Boards of Trustees contributed a total of \$103,741 to campaigns for Bayh, Sec. of State **HOGSETT**, and the Indiana State Democratic Committee.

DEVIN ANDERSON was recently named Chief of Staff for the state party. He was formerly the Deputy Campaign Manager for the Coats Senate campaign.

Financial Status:

Since his election in 1991, Chairman Rex Early has erased the \$300,000 debt he inherited and the party is operating in the black for the first time since 1989. The aggressive fundraising undertaken by the Chairman included direct mail and events.

The State Party currently has \$170,000 in their federal account and \$60,000 in their state account.

INDIANA

POLITICAL LANDSCAPE

1992 Ballot:

President/Vice President
U.S. Senate - **DAN COATS (R)**
U.S. Representative - 10 seats
Governor - **EVAN BAYH (D)**
Attorney General
Superintendent of Public Instruction
State Senate - 25 of the 50 seats
State House - all 100 seats
Circuit and Superior Court Judges

Political Environment/Overview:

In early January, Governor **EVAN BAYH** delivered his State of the State address, blaming Washington for the state's economic problems.

BAYH announced that the state closed the fiscal year in the black; Republican legislators charge that there would be a \$119 million deficit if it were not for tactics such as delaying state payments to local public schools and local governments.

Democrats are accusing Gubernatorial candidate "No New Taxes" **LINLEY PEARSON** of overspending his general operating budget in seven of the last ten years as Attorney General. Pearson accused Democrats of inaccurately playing with the numbers, and that Democrats are hiding behind the fact that Bayh has driven the state into debt while the attorney general's office has established the best per-capita spending record of any such agency in the nation.

President:

Presidential Preference Primary: May 5, 1992

Delegates: 51

1992 Electoral College Votes: 12

Direct and closed primary.

IN

1992 Republican Presidential Primary:

100% reporting. Turnout 451,212

Candidate	Raw Vote	Percentage	Delegates
Bush	361,577	80%	30
Buchanan	89,635	20	0

1992 Democrat Presidential Primary:

100% reporting. Turnout 432,143

Candidate	Raw Vote	Percentage	Delegates
Clinton	284,562	64%	57
Brown	93,530	21	20
Tsongas	54,051	12	0

A Bush-Quayle '92 fundraiser in Indianapolis on November 1, 1991 raised over \$600,000 - the most successful fundraising event in Indiana's history. Former NRSC staff member **JOE BILL WILEY** organized the event and former RNC staff member **MARY MOSES COCHRAN** served as a key member of the dinner committee.

On June 7, 1992 Vice President Quayle attended a golf/dinner fundraiser for Bush-Quayle '92, at which \$250,000 was raised.

CITIZENS CONCERNED FOR THE CONSTITUTION are running a 30 second public service announcement featuring Dan Quayle in an effort to register more than 75,000 new voters. They are focusing their efforts on supporters of Ross Perot.

Perot Activity:

PEROT volunteers filed 116,734 certified signatures on July 18. He needed only 29,919 signatures to get his name on the ballot.

DR. JOSEPH H. SELLIKEN, JR., a supporter of Ross Perot, qualified as an independent candidate for the U.S. Senate.

1992 Governor:

Governor **EVAN BAYH** is up for re-election this year. At the Indiana Democrat State Convention, Bayh was quoted as saying "I ask you to join me in the next 4 1/2 months to send (Republicans) back to the caves and under the rocks from which they have come."

IN

Evan Bayh's ticket for 1992:

Lieutenant Governor:	Frank O'Bannon
Attorney General:	Pam Carter
Superintendent of Public Instruction:	Dan Jones

At the Indiana Republican Convention there were some problems when, after saying he would not impose his slate of candidates on the convention, GOP nominee for governor, Attorney General **LINLEY PEARSON**, actively pushed for the nomination of the following people:

ROBERT GREEN for Lt. Governor. Green is a businessman from Vincennes and is the Knox County GOP Chairman. Green is a former Democrat, and was unopposed in the election.

State Auditor, **ANN DEVORE** considered seeking the nomination for Lt. Governor, but deciding instead to keep the party unified, she chose not to run.

DAVE MILLER for Attorney General. Miller has served as Pearson's Chief counsel for the past 11 1/2 years. Miller lost on the 1st ballot to **TIM BOOKWALTER**, the Putnam County GOP Chairman and a local attorney.

SUELLEN REED for Superintendent of Public Education. Superintendent of Rushville Consolidated Schools, and an educator for the past twenty-five years. She was elected on the third ballot.

Bayh will be a formidable opponent, having raised \$2.25 million. The Pearson campaign had \$40,000 on hand after the primary.

Many thought that State Party Chairman Rex Early would depart if Pearson became the nominee; however this is not the case. Pearson recognizes Early's strength as a fundraiser and has asked him to stay on.

1992 U.S. Senate:

Senator **DAN COATS** and his campaign team are in place and raising money. Coats was appointed to fill the Senate vacancy created in 1988 by **DAN QUAYLE**'s election as Vice President. In 1990, he was elected to complete the remaining two years of Quayle's term. He is running for re-election for a full six-year term. He has hired **BROSE MCVEY**, who worked for Vice President Dan Quayle, as his campaign manager. **DAVID HILL**, **STUART STEVENS** and **ELIZABETH MONTGOMERY** have also been hired by the campaign. Hill will run polling; Stevens will handle media; Montgomery is in charge of fundraising.

IN

On November 12, 1991, Secretary of State **JOE HOGSETT** announced his candidacy for the U.S. Senate in a seven city fly around. Hogsett was Governor Bayh's campaign manager in 1986 and 1988, and was appointed Secretary of State by Bayh in 1989. He won election as Secretary of State in 1990, defeating former Indianapolis Mayor **BILL HUDNUT**.

As of early July 15 1992, FEC reports show that Senator Coats had raised \$950,772 this year and has \$1,451,168 on hand. Throughout the summer months, Coats will be running radio ads attacking Hogsett as being a political opportunist.

Hogsett has raised \$576,539 and has \$873,334 on hand. His campaign has been focusing their energy behind the scenes.

1992 Key Congressional Races:

Top priorities for 1992 congressional races should include taking control of the 3rd, 4th and 5th congressional districts, and protecting our two Republican Congressmen **JOHN MYERS** and **DAN BURTON**.

Rep. Myers had a close primary; garnering only 58% of the vote against an opponent who only spent \$100. Myers had 61 bad checks, and faces a female opponent in the fall.

The new congressional map increased Democrat strength in 3rd congressional district, where former Republican Congressman John Hiler lost to Democrat Tim Roemer in 1990. The 4th congressional district was made more Republican; Democrat Congresswoman **JILL LONG** won this seat following the appointment of **DAN COATS** to the U.S. Senate.

On October 11, 1991, Persian Gulf veteran **STEVE BUYER** announced his candidacy for the 5th congressional district. Buyer, who has been traveling the district extensively since returning from the Gulf, will face incumbent Congressman **JIM JONTZ**, who voted against the House Resolution to authorize the use of United States Armed Forces in the Persian Gulf.

Another race to watch will be the in the 8th district, where Democrat Frank McCloskey is again being challenged by **RICHARD MOURDOCK**, his 1990 opponent. McCloskey bounced 65 checks.

MICHAEL BAILEY won the GOP nomination in the 9th CD. He became well-known for the pro-life TV commercials he ran featuring bags of dead fetuses.

Redistricting Update:

Congressional:

Because the Legislature failed to enact a congressional redistricting plan by their April 30, 1991 adjournment, a five person commission met and adopted a plan in late May. The commission was comprised of the Speaker of the House, the President Pro Tem of the Senate, the Chairman of the House Redistricting Committee, the Chairman of the Senate Redistricting Committee, and a fifth member appointed by the Governor from the Legislature. The plan, which strengthened the Democrat majority, was issued as an Executive Order by the Governor and made law.

However, during the second special session, a congressional map was included in the budget-legislative reapportionment bill approved by the Legislature. This map, which made minor changes to the map approved by the Commission, supersedes the map drawn by the Commission and is now law.

Legislative:

The legislative redistricting plan is adopted like all legislation; subject to the signature or veto of the Governor.

The General Assembly considered a Democrat and a Republican map, but adjourned their regular 1991 session without adopting a plan.

In the first special session, the Democratic-controlled House adopted the same plan they adopted in the regular session and sent it to the Senate. Before action could be taken on the plan, the Senate Democrats (the minority party in the Senate) walked out and did not return. On May 23, Senate President GARTON adjourned the session, after growing tired of waiting for the Democrats to return.

Later that evening, the Governor called a second special session to begin on May 24, 1991. In early June, the Senate Democrats returned to vote against the Senate Republican map. The measure, which included the State Budget, legislative lines and congressional lines, was approved by the Legislature and signed by the Governor in mid-June.

The approved legislative map favors the Democrats in the State House (the majority party in the chamber) and the Republicans in the State Senate (the majority party in the chamber). According to House and Senate staff, Republicans should control 29 of 50 seats in the State Senate and 44 of 100 seats in the State House.

8/25/92 2:52 PM

**Indiana
1992 Convention**

State Convention: June 16-17, 1992
Presidential Primary: May 5, 1992
General Primary: May 5, 1992

Delegate Breakdown:

Total: 51
27 men
24 women

Rules Committee:

Virgil Scheidt
Diane Adams

Credentials Committee:

John Earnest
Shirley Wright

Platform Committee:

Senator Richard Lugar
Deanna Freelund

Permanent Organization Committee:

John Morgan
Mary Lou Leighton

INDIANA STATE STATISTICS

POPULATION:	5,554,159
Largest City:	Indianapolis (731,327)
Second largest:	Fort Wayne (173,072)
Third largest:	Evansville (126,272)
GOVERNOR:	Evan Bayh (D) elected 1988 Next election: 1992
SENATORS:	Lugar (Indianapolis) & Coats (Fort Wayne)
DEMOGRAPHICS:	91% White, 64% Urban, & 36% Rural
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME:	\$20,535 (18th)
VIOLENT CRIME RATE:	407 per 100,000 (29th)

INDIANA REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

200 South Meridian, #400

Indianapolis, IN 46225

Executive Director: Rex Early

(317) 635-7561

(317) 632-8510 FAX

Chairman:

Rex Early

200 South Meridian, #400

Indianapolis, IN 46225

(317) 635-7561 (GOP)

National Committeewoman:

Margaret C. Hill (Mrs.)

4499 North Kinser Pike

Bloomington, IN 47404-9435

(812) 332-7535 (h)

National Committeeman:

Donald B. (Don) Cox

1010 Sycamore Street

Evansville, IN 47708

(812) 426-0508 (o)

(812) 422-6270 (h)

(812) 422-2019 FAX

4029 Fairfax Rd. (Home)

Evansville, IN 47710

1988 DOLE SUPPORTERS, STATE OF INDIANA

Finance Co-Chairman:

Mr. Orvas E. Beers

Beers, Mallers, Backs, et. al.

1100 Fort Wayne National Bank

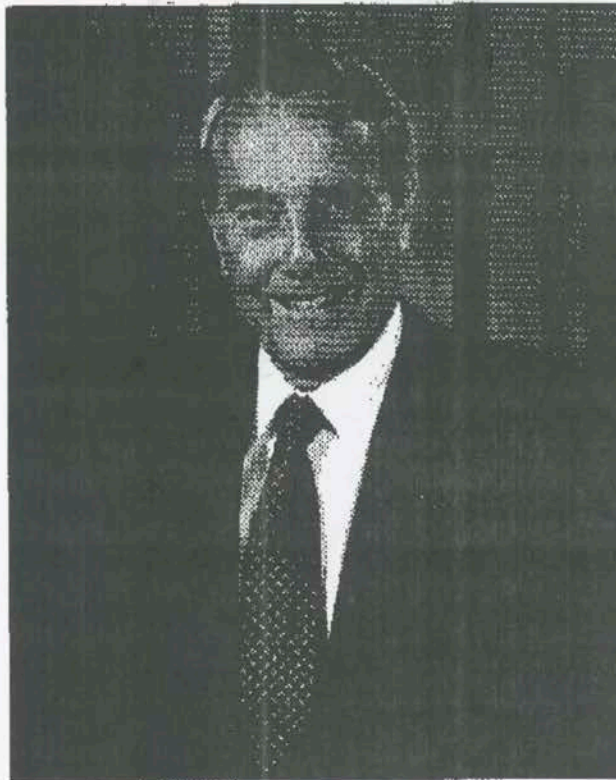
Fort Wayne, Indiana 46802

(219) 432-6177

Bob Dole Prostate Cancer Detection Unit

Free Prostate Specific Antigen (PSA) Tests

A leading cancer killer of American men is a disease too often ignored and too little talked about: prostate cancer.



**Meet Senator Bob Dole
and have a Free Prostate Check**
at the Bob Dole Prostate Cancer Detection Unit
in the Bank One Lobby on the Circle

on Thursday, August 27th from 8:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon.

Men over 40 are invited to have a free PSA blood test.

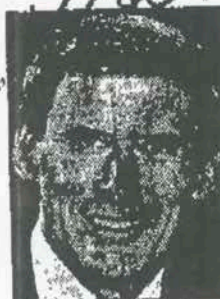
A PSA (Prostate-Specific Antigen) test saved Bob Dole.

He's finished with his prostate cancer. Shouldn't you be tested?

*Debate Ch*JUL 09 1992
GARY
POST-TRIBUNE

D. 78,241 S. 80,230

See ZONING, A4



Coats



Hogsett

Senatorial candidates square off

By Nancy J. Winkley

Staff writer

INDIANAPOLIS — If their first debate Wednesday is any indication, voters will have a distinct choice in the fall between U.S. Senate candidates.



And if the debate is a true sign of things to come, voters will be seeing a lot of political fisticuffs between now and then.

Incumbent Republican Dan Coats said the key issue in the campaign is trust and that

Democratic challenger Joseph Hogsett hasn't earned it.

Continuing on a theme he began in state-wide radio commercials, Coats said during the taping of the televised debate that Hogsett broke one promise to voters already after vowing in 1990 to serve a full four-year term as Secretary of State.

"It was barely days after the election when that promise was broken," Coats said.

Later, Coats said, "It throws a doubt over what else you can trust or what his long-

See DEBATE, A5

MAY 19, 1992

JOURNAL-GAZETTE

D. 66,531

S. 108,014

Coats' seat called 'highly vulnerable'

By BRIAN HOWEY
Staff Writer

A recent public opinion poll conducted on the Dan Coats-Joe Hogsett U.S. Senate race in Indiana reveals the incumbent Republican leading by a 53 percent to 28 percent margin.

Yet on May 15, the *Rothenberg Political Report* in Washington rated Coats on its "highly vulnerable" list.

Polls, though, are simply snapshots of a given race at a specific point in time. Data can be deceiving when numbers are taken out of context, but it gives campaign staffs a feel for the direction of their mission. And there is always another side to a poll. In this case, the Political Media Research, Inc. poll aired by WISH-TV in Indianapolis revealed that Coats has just a 35 percent job performance rating of "good or excellent."

"When we look at job performance, those are not ideal numbers," Stuart Rothenberg said Monday. "Coats has good balance in the head-to-head. The reason we look beyond that is head-to-head tests can be deceiving. If they (likely voters) don't have a favorable impression of his job performance, it means there's an opportunity for the challenger. Anything under 50 percent means trouble."

Rothenberg has rarely



Coats



Hogsett

seen the likes of a candidate like Joe Hogsett, the current Democratic secretary of state.

"Hogsett is unusually aggressive," Rothenberg said. "He's a consummate politician. He lives and breathes politics. Every time I talk to him,

he's on the edge of his seat."

Rothenberg said Hogsett is "the most visible" challenger in Washington. "I've met him several times. I've bumped into him on the street once or twice. He's been in Washington looking for support, mostly financial. I think in terms of candidates this election cycle, Joe Hogsett has been as visible in Washington as any of them."

Thus, Rothenberg looks at
See COATS /Page 3C.

Coats

From Page 1C.

Hogsett's Washington connections and at Coats' job performance negatives and factors in the public's current disdain for incumbents to rate the Fort Wayne Republican as an endangered political species.

Coats has good company, including senators Alphonse D'Amato of New York, Robert Packwood of Oregon, Arlen Specter of Pennsylvania and Ernest Hollings of South Carolina among the 13 senators on that list.

Three more Senate seats are listed on Rothenberg's "vulnerable" list.

"There is no doubt the underlying national mood against politics as usual is an important factor in explaining increased vulnerability," Rothenberg said. "Since World War II, I could not find a pure anti-incumbent election, even with (Barry) Goldwater or Watergate or (George) McGovern and the elections that followed. It was always one party that was hurt. But 1992 is a little different. More incumbents are likely to go down."

Those reasons include the House banking scandal, redistricting, more and better challengers, Ross Perot's maverick presidential campaign and a general perception of dissatisfaction, Rothenberg said.

"I think these incumbent numbers are going to come back," Rothenberg said. "Right now, voters are still comparing congressmen to some ideal House or Senate candidate. But come November, it will be their guy against a specific opponent."

Curt Smith, a press aide to Coats, also sees different numbers in the poll.

"We think a 28 percent lead is significant. Joe cites the fact he was down 32 percent against (William) Hudnut in 1990" in the secretary of state race. "But now he's a known quantity. And Joe is not getting the baseline Democratic vote, even with 70 percent name ID. He's got problems in his own ranks."

As for Rothenberg's rating, Smith said, "It reflects that Joe's doing a good job in Washington."

Sen. Coats fires opening shots in hard-hitting ad

Spot questions Hogsett's credibility

By MARY BETH SCHNEIDER
STAR POLITICS WRITER

Only three weeks remain until Indiana's May 5 primary election, so it's not surprising that a politician is airing a radio ad sharply attacking his opponent.

Except this politician — Sen. Dan Coats, R-Ind. — is unopposed in the primary. The ad is blasting his Democratic challenger, Secretary of State Joseph H. Hogsett, who will try to unseat Coats in the Nov. 3 general election. Like Coats, Hogsett faces no primary opponent.



Sen. Coats' ad isn't negative, his campaign chief says.

Coats' ad, which is airing on at least three Indianapolis radio stations, blasts Hogsett for reneging on his 1990 campaign promise to serve a full term as secretary of state.

Coming seven months before Coats and Hogsett will meet on a ballot, the ad is unusual for its extreme earliness and for its focus. Early ads generally are about the candidate, not the opponent.

Brose McVey, campaign manager for Coats, said he doesn't see the ad as being negative. Negative ads are inaccurate, he said, while this spot merely states what the Coats campaign sees as a key issue: Hogsett's credibility.

Hogsett's promise "is an issue, it is relevant and it is an accurate spot," McVey said. "So the general label of 'negative' can be misunderstood. This ad isn't any such thing."

McVey also took issue with any suggestion that the ad is appearing rather early. "This is the perfect time to bring a focus in the public mind to issues we think are important."

And if anyone is being negative, he indicated, it's Hogsett.

The secretary of state has been making campaign speeches across the state "beating Dan Coats' brains out," while the senator has focused his campaign speeches on such topics as health care and economic growth, McVey said.

"The senator says, 'I hate negative campaigns,' and he does. He doesn't like campaigns run on personality. . . . He's offered to debate his opponent, which is unheard of for an incumbent. The senator wants to run a campaign that is about the distinctions between himself and his opponent."

This ad, McVey said, shows a big distinction between a candidate who didn't keep his word and one who has, even when it meant political heat.

Christopher Klose, a spokesman for Hogsett's campaign, said Hogsett expects "a full and fair comparison of the record of each candidate. . . . This ad might qualify as a comparative ad except that nowhere does it say anything about Coats except that he paid for the ad."

"It's clearly a negative ad designed to divert attention from Dan Coats' 12 years in Washington," Klose said. "Why is the first thing they present to the voters a negative image of their opponent rather than a positive image of yourself?"

Coats' ad may be a harbinger of a fierce campaign, McVey said. Coats will continue to air "fair but aggressive" ads. And Klose said that while Hogsett won't take to the airwaves in retaliation now, "the role of a campaign is to offer choices. We'll see hard-hitting ads."

Indianapolis Star 4/15/92



UNITED STATES SENATOR

Dan Coats
IndianaDan Coats for Indiana
47 South Meridian Street
Suite 301
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204Post Office Box 2365
Indianapolis, Indiana 46206

Office: 317/636-1992 or 1-800-729-0799

FAX: 317/635-2684

FAX TRANSMITTAL SHEET

TO:

JOHN DIAMANTAKIOU

FROM:

BROOK MCVEYDATE: 8-26-92TIME: 10:05 a.m.Number of pages (including cover sheet): 8COMMENTS

Here are some articles of interest. Please let
me know if you need anything else.

Brook

Debate 1133

From Page A1

*if the debate
is a true sign of
things to come,
voters will be
seeing a lot of
political
fisticuffs
between now and
then.*

range ambitions are."

In the debate, Hogsett said Coats is missing the point, and that the real issues in what promises to be a gritty campaign include jobs, health care and responsiveness to Hoosiers.

Voters don't want finger-pointing back and forth between Republicans and Democrats or the Congress and the White House, Hogsett said.

"They want something done," he said.

But asked about Coats' swipe on the trust issue after the taping, Hogsett took a few swings himself.

"I think Sen. Coats better hope trust isn't the fundamental issue," he said, adding that he believes Coats has flip-flopped on a number of issues, particularly those having to do with the perks of Congress.

Coats and Hogsett offered the same answer to just one of the six questions posed to them during the taping of the half-hour debate, sponsored by the conservative group Citizens Concerned for the Constitution.

Both favor a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution.

But they varied widely on issues including health care, military base closings, term limits and prayer in school.

Conspicuously absent from the debate was any mention of the volatile

Debate highlights

Some of the issues covered in the first debate between U.S. Senate candidates Dan Coats, the incumbent Republican, and Secretary of State Joseph Hogsett, the Democrat challenger:

KEEPING PROMISES

■ Coats said Hogsett went back on his word after vowing to fulfill his term as Secretary of State, which expires in 1995. "I don't think there's any more fundamental aspect of leadership these days than living up to your promise."

■ Hogsett said he simply changed his mind. "I think I can do more for the people of Indiana in the U.S. Senate fighting for their needs than I can in the Secretary of State's office."

PRAYER IN SCHOOL

■ Coats denounced the U.S. Supreme Court's recent decision that a prayer at a high school commencement violated the constitutional separation of church and state. "I think one of the problems we have in education is there are no values."

■ Hogsett said prayer is important to people, but there should be a distinction between

voluntary and involuntary prayer in government settings. "The pilgrims found their way here because they wanted religious freedom."

CONGRESSIONAL TERM LIMITS

■ Hogsett said setting term limits won't answer the questions people have about Washington politicians, but getting rid of perks might help. "I think the people ought to make those decisions," he said of terms in Congress.

■ Coats favors limiting individuals to six terms in the House and two terms in the Senate, for a total limit of 24 years. "I think people want to get back to the concept of citizen legislatures."

BASE CLOSINGS

■ Hogsett criticized Coats for voting to close two Indiana military bases when jobs are needed in Indiana and said it is ironic that now officials are scrambling to win military jobs back.

■ Coats said it was necessary to make the tough choice on base closings in order to fulfill his commitment to cutting the budget. "I had to gulp and swallow real hard."

FELICIA MCGURREN/staff artist

abortion issue.

Coats is a staunch anti-abortion candidate who supports legal abortion only if the health of the mother is at risk.

Hogsett supports abortion rights as outlined in Indiana law, which requires parental consent unless a judicial waiver is obtained.

In his closing remarks, Coats suggested another contrast between the candidates — although it was a somewhat veiled suggestion.

The incumbent noted he is married, has three children and one

grandchild.

Those are the sort of "life experiences that Hoosiers can best relate to," he said.

Said Hogsett, who is unmarried, "I believe I have the life experiences necessary to serve."

The Coats/Hogsett debate will be televised on cable and public television stations in Northwest Indiana. Consult your local listings or contact your local television station for dates and times.

LEADER
JULIUS ROBERTS
COURIER-JOURNAL

(Ind. Edition)
Louisville, Ky.

D. 226,742 S. 333,011

July 8, 1992

This document is from the collections at the Dole Archives, University of Kansas
http://dolearchives.ku.edu

Coats, Hogsett trumpet their differences

By MARY DIETER
Staff Writer

INDIANAPOLIS — U.S. Sen. Dan Coats and his challenger, Secretary of State Joseph Hogsett, both wore blue shirts, navy suits, dark-red ties and wingtips to their first debate yesterday.

That's where the similarities ended.

Republican Coats and Democrat Hogsett took turns answering six questions in a half-hour program that clearly delineated the differences between the two men seeking election to the U.S. Senate in November's election.

Coats even made a big deal out of the fact that he has three children and a grandchild, while Hogsett is single.

Hogsett came out fighting with repeated references to Coats' alleged entrenchment in Congress. He said Coats epitomizes the problem people have with Washington when the GOP incumbent criticized Democrats for causing the budget deficit. The public, Hogsett said, thinks "too much time is spent with Democrats blaming Republicans and Republicans blaming Democrats." They need someone "who'll dig in and get things done."

But Coats counterpunched by charging that Hogsett was untrustworthy, as evidenced by his decision to run for the Senate. Hogsett, who was elected secretary of state in 1990, contrasted himself to his then-opponent, Indianapolis Mayor William Hudnut, by saying that Hudnut wanted to use the office as a politi-



ASSOCIATED PRESS

Secretary of State Joseph Hogsett, left, and U.S. Sen. Dan Coats talked before the taping of "Inside Indiana Government" in Indianapolis yesterday. They face each other in the November election.

cal steppingstone while he, Hogsett, would complete the four-year term.

"I don't think there's any more fundamental aspect in leadership these days than living up to your promises," Coats said, adding later that, "it was barely days after the election when that promise was broken."

Hogsett said he changed his mind because of the country's "pressing

needs. These are problems that need to be addressed, and all too often the folks we have in Washington aren't addressing them. . . . I think I can do more for the people of Indiana in the Senate, fighting for their needs, than I can do as secretary of state."

And he returned the criticism, saying that the people of the 4th Congressional District believed that

Coats wanted to be their congressman when he sought and won reelection in 1988, only to be appointed a month later to the Senate after Dan Quayle was elected vice president.

The appointment was good until the next general election; Coats then

See RIVALS

Page 4, col. 4, this section

Page 73 of 75

INDIANA NEWS

Rivals come out swinging

Continued from Page B 1

was elected in 1990 to complete the term. He now is seeking his first full Senate term.

Hogsett was appointed secretary of state after his predecessor, Evan Bayh, was elected governor; he then won a four-year term in 1990.

Their debate yesterday on "Inside Indiana Government" was their first joint appearance of the campaign. The program, which will be shown on cable and public TV stations in cities around Indiana, is sponsored by Citizens Concerned for the Constitution, a conservative organization founded by Indianapolis lawyer Eric Miller.

Miller, who serves as the host, opened the program by describing the group's political agenda, which includes anti-abortion advocacy and freedom from government regulation for church and home schools.

Miller did not ask the candidates about abortion. He did inquire about their positions about the U.S. Supreme Court's recent decision forbidding prayer at a school commencement ceremony.

Coats decried the ruling, saying "one of the problems we have in education today is there are no values."

Hogsett said that "we do need to recognize the role prayer has in all of our lives" and that voluntary prayer is protected by the Constitution. But noting that "the pilgrims found their way here because they wanted religious freedom," he said society must be careful about drawing a line so that prayer is not forced on individuals.

Also during the debate:

■ Coats took on his own president when he criticized President Bush

and Hogsett for breaking campaign promises. "The people of Indiana and the people of this country are saying we can't trust politicians anymore," Coats said, adding that, "unfortunately," it was because Bush broke the "no new taxes" pledge he made in the 1988 campaign.

THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS

Tuesday, August 25, 1992

Hogsett opposes trade pact

The Indianapolis News

Secretary of State Joseph Hogsett, the Democratic nominee for U.S. Senate, announced today that he would oppose the North American Free Trade Agreement, saying the treaty would cause a loss of Hoosier jobs.

"Because I believe the preservation and creation of good jobs here at home should be the top priority of a senator from Indiana, I oppose NAFTA," Hogsett said in a prepared statement.

Earlier this month, representatives of Canada, Mexico and the U.S. concluded negotiations on a trade agreement. The treaty will be submitted to Congress for approval next year.

Hogsett's opponent, Republican Sen. Dan Coats, has yet to develop a position on the trade agreement, said his state director, Curt Smith.

"We have yet to give it the type of study it needs," Smith said. "The senator hasn't determined whether it's a good deal for Indiana."

He said Coats has contacted labor leaders and industry and government officials to ask for their views on the proposal.

Although he does not have a position on the overall treaty, Coats would support the "fast-track" option over congressional action on separate trade provisions, Smith said.

Details of the agreement are secret, but Hogsett said trade experts have suggested it could lead to a loss of jobs in the Midwest as companies move facilities to Mexico to take advantage of weaker environmental regulations and cheap labor costs.

Hogsett said that if he is elected to the Senate, he will work to repeal the so-called "fast-track" provisions in the treaty, which prevents Congress from amending NAFTA before it is approved.

He said he also would support strengthening environmental protection and labor laws in the treaty, as well as creation of job retraining programs to help workers threatened by the agreement.

Track
MAY 2 1992
BLOOMINGTON
HERALD
TIMES
D. 28,120 S. 44,244

Hogsett urges tough trade policy

Associated Press

INDIANAPOLIS — The United States needs a trade policy that makes better use of tariffs and other weapons to lower barriers to American goods, Democratic Senate nominee Joseph H. Hogsett said Wednesday.

"I think it's time for the United States and its trade negotiators start to get tough," said Hogsett, the secretary of state. "We need to make sure our trade policies export American products, not American jobs."

Hogsett, who faces Republican Sen. Dan Coats in the November election, outlined a four-point trade policy that would:

- Eliminate unfair advantages the products of some nations have over American products.

For example, Hogsett said, the United States could impose temporary tariffs on some goods from other nations so that American products could be more competitive in their home markets. Such tariffs would be rescinded when the American businesses that produce the goods have adjusted to changing market conditions.

Standing outside a Harley-David-



son motorcycle dealership, Hogsett said a use of temporary tariffs on foreign motorcycles allowed the American motorcycle manufacturer to recover its pre-eminent position.

Hogsett said weapons such as voluntary restraint agreements, which limit imports of foreign goods, and revocation of favorable trade status could also be used to force other countries to remove barriers to the sale of American goods.

- Boost Indiana farm exports by forcing the European Community to open its markets to more U.S. products.

- Use patent law to protect American-developed intellectual property in high-tech industries from being exploited by foreign companies.

- Develop new markets in Asia, Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States through com-

merce promotion programs and a wiser use of foreign aid.

Hogsett also said he opposes the "fast-track" authority in the North American Free Trade Agreement, which would create a free trade zone with Mexico. Such an agreement could be valuable but the United States shouldn't make the accord final until there are protections to prevent the loss of American jobs, Hogsett said.

Coats has supported the "fast-track" authority because "it encourages trade, and Indiana has a lot to lose if we don't have free and fair trade," said Curt Smith, an aide to the senator.

The state ranks second in the nation, behind only Washington, in the percentage of its per capita income that comes from exporting goods, Smith noted.

Smith said Coats has supported voluntary restraint agreements on steel and auto imports and believes recent trade policy of letting the president and his representatives negotiate trade agreements has resulted generally "in lowering tariffs and barriers around the world."

"When the barriers come down, Hoosier companies do well," Smith said.