UNITED STATES SENATE
OFFICE OF THE REPUBLICAN LEADER
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-7020

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Bob Dole
U.S.S.

Fla. Feb. 4-5-6-7, 1994

Sunday
Boston #
Delta 751 - 5:10
D: 20

Hutton 9:30 A.M.

On. Mon. 10:55
1426
Orig

Linda Robinson
Pantin Fund
J. Robertson

212-
644-3884
Betsy Towne

CAMPAIGN AMERICA

SENATOR BOB DOLE
Honorary Chairman

FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

DATE: 2/4 TIME:

TO: JOYCE + YVONNE

FROM: JO-ANNE

RE:

NUMBER OF PAGES TO FOLLOW 5

If receiver has questions, please call ________ at 202-408-5105.
(Campaign America telecopier (202) 408-5117.)

COMMENTS: REVISED FINAL

(NEW GUEST LIST +
ADDITION OF HOWARD BAKER
TO PALM BEACH)

900 Second Street, N.E. Suite 118 Washington, D.C. 20002 202/408-5105 Fax 202/408-5117

REVISED FINAL
2/4/94

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

SENATOR DOLE SCHEDULE -- FEBRUARY 4-7, 1994

Friday, February 4

2:45 PM (Mr. Gittis leaves New York)

3:25 PM Senator Dole leaves Capitol

3:30 PM (Mr. Gittis's aircraft arrives National Airport)

3:45 PM Senator Dole arrives Washington National Airport
Signature Flight Support
703/419-8440

4:00 PM Lv. Washington

AIRCRAFT: Gulfstream-2
TAIL NO.: N 111 GD

PILOT: Will Williamson
CO-PILOT: George Robinson
ATTENDANT: Sherry Ruthkowski

FLIGHT TIME: 1 hr 30 mins

MANIFEST: Senator Dole
Howard Gittis

CONTACT: Kate Kilmer
212/572-5090 or 572-5976
212/572-8400 (FAX)

PILOTS RON: Boca Marriott
407/392-4600

5:30 PM Ar. West Palm Beach, Florida
International Airport
Jet Aviation
407/233-7242

DROP OFF MR. GITTIS

5:50 PM Lv. West Palm Beach

FLIGHT TIME: 10 mins

Friday, February 4 (continued):

6:00 PM	Ar. Ft. Lauderdale International Airport Ft. Lauderdale Jet Center 305/359-3200
	MET BY: Car and driver provided by Seaview
	RON: Seaview 305/866-4441

Saturday, February 5

PRIVATE

Sunday, February 6

5:00 PM- 5:30 PM	CNN LATE EDITION (Live from the Seaview -- Clarkson arranging)
5:30 PM	Lv. Seaview
5:40 PM	Ar. property of Dwayne Andreas residence 15 Indian Creek 305/861-4825
5:45 PM	Lv. Indian Creek
	AIRCRAFT: Agusta twin-engine helicopter TAIL NO.: N 8 WH OWNER: Wayne Huizenga/Suncoast Helicopters
	PILOT: To be determined CO-PILOT: To be determined
	SEATS: 4
	MANIFEST: Senator Dole Senator Baker Cissy Baker
	FLIGHT TIME: 15 minutes
	CONTACT: Ken Green Suncoast Helicopter Inc. Pompano Beach 305/946-5791

Sunday, February 6 (continued):

6:00 PM — Ar. West Palm Beach
International Airport
Bizjet
407/478-8700

MET BY: John Moran
407/835-0561 or 407/655-0075

DRIVE TIME: 10-15 mins

NOTE: Suncoast Helicopter will wait for conclusion of dinner to transport Senator Baker and Cissy back to Indian Creek.

6:15 PM — Ar. Howard Gittis residence
407/835-8760

6:15 PM-9:00 PM — ATTEND RNC FINANCE COMMITTEE EVENT

GUEST LIST ATTACHED

6:00 PM-6:45 PM — Cocktails

6:45 PM-8:00 PM — Dinner

8:00 PM-9:00 PM — Adjourn to drawing room for informal discussion

CONTACT: John Moran
202/863-8720 (RNC DC Ofc.)
212/661-4600 (NY Ofc.)
407/835-0561 (Palm Beach home)
407/655-0075 (Palm Beach)

9:10 PM-9:40 PM — PRIVATE MEETING WITH MAX FISHER

CONTACT: Betty Stevens
313/871-8000
Max Fisher Palm Beach residence:
407/845-8011
(Christine)

RON: Howard Gittis residence
407/835-8760

Monday, February 7

7:00 AM Lv. Gittis residence

7:10 AM Ar. West Palm Beach International Airport
Jet Aviation
407/233-7242

7:15 AM Lv. West Palm

AIRCRAFT: Gulfstream-2
TAIL NO.: N 111 GD

PILOT: Will Williamson
CO-PILOT: George Robinson
ATTENDANT: Sherry Ruthkowski

FLIGHT TIME: 1 hr 30 mins

MEAL SERVICE: Bran muffins, cold cereal

MANIFEST: Senator Dole
Howard Gittis

8:45 AM Ar. Washington National Airport
Signature Flight Support
703/419-8440

MET BY: WILBERT

(Mr. Gittis will continue on to New York)

9:15 AM Ar. Capitol office

GUEST LIST -- HOWARD GITTIS DINNER
February 6 - Palm Beach

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Adler
Senator Howard Baker
Miss Cissy Baker
Haley Barbour
Dennis Berman & Claudia Hawthorne
Boysie Bollinger and Chris Patterson
Ali and Perihan Bozkurt
David Brennan
Nancy Brinker
Mr. and Mrs. Allen Curtis
Senator Bob Dole
Pepe and Emilia Fanjul
Max Fisher
Jerry Ford and (Martha) Stormy Byorum
Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Frankel
Bradford Freeman and Beaumont Bianchi
Mr. and Mrs. Murray Goodman
Mr. and Mrs. Martin Gruss
Glen and Gloria Holden
Kenneth and Deanna Kirchman
~~Mr. and Mrs. David Mahoney~~
Fred and Marlene Malek
*William and Lydia Mann
*Mrs. Jack Massey (Arline) (friend of the Manns)
John Moran and Carole Sillcox
Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Peltz
*George and Sally Pillsbury
Mr. Michael Price
Mr. ~~and Mrs~~. James Robinson, III
~~Rena Rowan and Sidney Kimmel~~
Tom Slade
Anthony Soave & Yale Levin
Jack Taylor and Susan Taylor
Fred Thompson
Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Whitman
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wright

TOTAL: 64

STAFF:
Henry Barbour
Kirk Blalock
Mary Heitman

*Cocktails only

BOB DOLE
KANSAS

United States Senate
OFFICE OF THE REPUBLICAN LEADER
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-7020

Friday

Senator —

If you could find a minute today to call Mary Harrington, I would be grateful.

We've talked & I know she'll be in her office. I'll also write a note:

Mary Harrington, 716/724-2513
NLRB

FEDERAL REPORT

Reinventing savings: Money to be spent elsewhere

By Greg Pierce
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

Vice President Al Gore said the twin missions of his National Performance Review were to make government "work better and cost less."

Five months later, it is clear that whatever the virtues of Mr. Gore's plan cutting the deficit won't be one of them. Whatever money is saved will be spent elsewhere — perhaps several times over.

"It's like the peace dividend. Everyone has his own ideas on how to spend it," said Scott Hodge, chief budget analyst at the Heritage Foundation.

How much money the administration and Congress can free up for other spending remains murky, although a rough outline can be discerned in the bottom row of Congressional Budget Office numbers. The amount will be far less than the $108 billion over five years that Mr. Gore promised.

"It was very obvious that those figures were significantly exaggerated. No way they could get to $108 billion," said a congressional staffer involved in the issue.

Elaine Kamarck of the Office of the National Performance Review said yesterday, "We are exactly on target for 1995 savings, and the budget will show that."

Ms. Kamarck played down criticism that "reinventing government" will not reduce the budget deficit. "Savings are savings. We never said this was for deficit reduction."

The administration's budget, due to be released Monday, will show that the performance review will meet its fiscal 1995 goal of saving $12.6 billion, Ms. Kamarck said.

Many proposals to "reinvent government" are vague — such as "improve NASA contracting practices" — and the administration admitted as much in its report. The savings from that and many other recommendations were marked "Cannot Be Estimated" and have never been given dollar figures.

The General Accounting Office, in a December report, pointed to the vagueness of some proposals.

"Despite its wide scope, the NPR report contained some recommendations that were too general for us to comment," Comptroller General Charles Bowsher wrote. The GAO said it was unable to assess 121 proposals — almost a third of Mr. Gore's 384 recommendations.

The administration's most concrete proposal is to pare the federal work force by 252,000 over five years. The Congressional Budget Office estimated a savings of $36.7 billion over five years. Other estimates were as low as $20 billion.

Congress has begun spending that money before deciding how to separate those workers from their paychecks.

"The White House needs those savings to comply with the discretionary spending caps enacted in last year's budget deal," Mr. Hodge said, referring to the ceiling on defense appropriations and myriad other programs not mandated by law, "so they don't want to use it for deficit reduction."

Ms. Kamarck confirmed that NPR savings will help the administration meet the budget caps.

Congress has its own ideas on how the money should be spent.

In November, the Senate voted to use $22.3 billion from personnel cuts to create an anti-crime trust fund. The money would be used to build prisons and put 100,000 more police on the nation's streets.

Efforts to use the expected savings for deficit reduction have been foiled by the administration and congressional leaders. In the fall, Sen. Phil Gramm, Texas Republican, persuaded the Senate to approve an amendment requiring the administration to make the personnel cuts.

The savings, said at the time to total $21.8 billion, would have paid for emergency unemployment benefits.

Although the House voted 275-146 to instruct its conferees to accept the Gramm amendment, the conference committee eliminated the measure. Democratic leaders killed it again after the House voted to restore it.

A similar effort by Reps. Timothy J. Penny, Minnesota Democrat, and John R. Kasich, Ohio Republican, failed by a 219-213 margin after furious lobbying by the administration and the Democratic leadership.

Sen. William Roth, Delaware Republican, wrote that he was "dumbfounded" when the White House objected to his attempt to mandate personnel cuts and use the savings to trim the deficit.

In a Nov. 19 letter to James B. King, director of the Office of Personnel Management, Mr. Roth said: "So what is the problem? . . . It is that some in the administration may not be fully committed to the second promise of National Performance Review — that government cost less."

Clinton and Cooper Health Proposals: How They Compare on Major Issues

By HILARY STOUT
Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

WASHINGTON—Legislation written by Rep. Jim Cooper (D., Tenn.) gained new attention this week when the Business Roundtable supported it as a "starting point" for congressional deliberations on health care.

To many people, the Cooper bill has become the leading alternative to President Clinton's health plan, the rallying symbol for those who consider the White House proposal to be too rich, too regulatory and too bureaucratic. But to others, including the administration, the Cooper plan is too timid and too vague.

Here is how the two bills compare on the major issues:

Coverage. The Clinton bill would guarantee health coverage for all Americans. The Cooper bill wouldn't, although its authors argue it would remove so many obstacles that nearly everyone could obtain health insurance.

Under the White House plan, all employers would be required to pay, on behalf of each full-time worker, at least 80% of the cost of the average price of a federally defined health-benefits package. Lesser contributions would be required for part-time workers. Poor and unemployed people would get government subsidies to help pay for coverage.

The Cooper bill would require all employers to offer their employees a health plan, but it wouldn't require them to pay for it. It would provide subsidies to help low-income people buy health insurance.

Both the Clinton and Cooper proposals would outlaw a number of insurance practices that make it difficult for people to obtain coverage. They would forbid insurance firms from denying coverage to people with so-called "pre-existing" medical conditions, from raising premiums on the sick and from dropping high-risk people from health policies.

Benefits. The Clinton bill would establish a national benefits package for every American — including coverage for hospitalization, physician visits, prescription drugs and a range of preventive services like childhood immunizations. The Cooper bill also provides for a standard benefits package, but the details would be determined later by a federal commission, and would be subject to congressional approval. Guidelines in the Cooper legislation say the package would have to cover preventive care, prescription drugs and medically appropriate services and procedures. Mr. Cooper said this week he is willing to specify an interim benefits package in the bill.

Purchasing Pools. Both plans would unite businesses and consumers in insurance-buying pools. The pools would collect premiums from individuals and businesses to pay for various plans providing the standard benefits package. Individuals then would select from among the plans. The idea behind the pools is to spread insurance risk and increase the negotiating power of consumers in the health-care market.

But there are big differences between the Clinton and the Cooper plans.

The Clinton bill would require all employers with fewer than 5,000 workers to join the "health alliances" in their regions. The alliances would be set up and supervised by the states. They would monitor the quality of health plans, and would impose ceilings on health-insurance premiums.

The Cooper bill would set up regional, nonprofit, state-chartered "health-plan purchasing cooperatives." Only businesses with fewer than 100 employees would be required to join the cooperatives, which wouldn't have as many powers as the Clinton health alliances.

Cost Containment. Both bills seek to stimulate competition in the health industry in order to hold down prices. But the Clinton plan also would place legal ceilings on premiums for the standard benefits package. Both would offer incentives to encourage enrollment in health-maintenance organizations and other prepaid networks of doctors and hospitals.

Taxation of Health Benefits. Ten years after enactment of the Clinton bill, employees would have to pay taxes on any health benefits they receive that aren't in the standard benefits package — unless they were receiving these extra benefits as of Jan. 1, 1993. Employers could continue to deduct all their health-benefits costs.

The Cooper bill would limit employer deductions to the cost of the lowest-price "accountable health plan" in each region. For workers, health benefits would continue to be tax free. The Cooper plan also would allow individuals to deduct any portion of their health benefits that they pay themselves.

Both plans would allow self-employed people to deduct 100% of the cost of their health coverage.

Financing. The Clinton plan would raise taxes on cigarettes and other tobacco products. It would cap spending on Medicare and Medicaid, the two big government health programs, and use the savings to help finance universal coverage. It also would assess a 1% payroll charge on large corporations that opt not to join the regional alliances.

The Cooper plan would use revenues raised from limiting employer deductions for health benefits to finance subsidies for low-income people.

Subsidies. The Clinton plan would subsidize health premiums for people whose income is less than 150% of the poverty level, and for businesses with fewer than 75 workers and wages that average under $24,000. It also would have the federal government absorb 80% of the health-insurance costs of people who retire before age 65.

The Cooper plan would subsidize health premiums for people who earn less than 200% of the poverty level.

Medicare. Both plans would leave it virtually alone.

Sponsorship. The Clinton plan is sponsored almost entirely by Democrats, with the exception of Sen. James Jeffords (R., Vt.). The Cooper plan has bipartisan sponsorship, consisting mostly of conservative Democrats and moderate Republicans. While Mr. Cooper has gotten most of the publicity, the legislation's other chief sponsor in the house is Rep. Fred Grandy (R., Iowa).

February 4, 1994
#4 ylh

SENATOR DOLE'S SCHEDULE - Week of Feb. 6 - 12, 1994 Pg. 1

Sunday, February 6

in Palm Beach - RNC event at Howard Gittis's residence

Monday, February 7

7:00 a.m. lv. Gittis residence

7:10 a.m. ar. West Palm Beach Int'l Airport, Jet Aviation

7:15 a.m. lv. West Palm Beach

8:45 a.m. ar. Washington National Airport, Signature Flight Support, met by Wilbert

9:15 a.m. ar. The Capitol

12:30	Mayflower Hotel, Chinese Room	SPEAK - Int'l Taxicab & Livery Assoc.'s Emergency Legislation Conference

Tuesday, February 8

10:00	SD-215	FIN COMM - open session - U.S. Trade Rep. Mickey Kantor
12:15	S-230	mtg. w/GOP Leadership
12:45	S-211	policy luncheon
2:00	S-230	DROP BY - Greg mtg. w/Bill Cohen, CEO of Insurance Mgmt. Assoc., Inc. of Wichita
2:15	S-230	interview for Feed the Children (Kristin)
3:00	S-230	DROP By - David W. mtg. w/Kansas Assoc. of School Board Members
3:30	S-230	mtg. w/Mr. Gui de Vaucleroy, President & CEO of Del Haize of Belgium, Pierre Beckers, Tom Smith, President & CEO of Food Lion, & Ned Johnson (Dennis)
4:00	S-230	DROP BY - David W. & Kathy mtg. w/Bob Martin, Pres. of Haskell Indian College
5:30-7:00	Senatorial Committee	"Meet and Greet" for Craig Thomas
8:10-8:30	RNC Studio	Lamar Alexander TV Show

Wednesday, February 9

8:30	Watergate Hotel, Continental Room	SPEAK - Coleman/Bartlett's Washington Focus
10:00	SD-215	FIN COMM - CBO hearing on Clinton Plan
1:00	S-207	SPEAK - Republican Administrative Assistant's luncheon
1:30	S-230	DROP BY - Mike mtg. w/Don Tannahill (Olathe) & Samih Staitieh (Lawrence)
3:30	S-230	DROP BY - Sheila & Vicki mtg. w/Lisa Browning, VP, Steve Hastings, Exec. VP, & Trish Bellows, Exec. VP, w/H.D. Vest Financial Services
4:00	S-230	mtg. w/Philip Anschutz, Chairman of Southern Pacific Rail Corporation

Thursday, February 10

10:00	SD-215	FIN COMM - health care coverage for the uninsured
12:15	Omni Shoreham,	SPEAK - C-PAC Conference (Jo-Anne)
2:00	S-230	PHOTO w/26 Kansas Close-Up Foundation students (Ron)
2:45	SR-325	SPEAK - Senator Kerry's Massachusetts Day

Friday, February 11

10:00	S-230	mtg. w/Foreign Minister/Deputy Prime Minister Hata (Randy)
10:30	S-221	mtg. w/Japanese Prime Minister Hosokawa and Senator Mitchell (Randy)
11:15	S-230	Kansas radio conference call
TBD	S-230	big radio
12:00	Nat'l Press Bldg, 529 14th St, NW	on-the-record luncheon w/Knight-Ridder (Clarkson)

Saturday, February 12

Hutchinson News Friday, February 4, 1994

Espy promises to improve income, markets

By Ray Hemman
The Hutchinson News
Farm Writer

MANHATTAN — When Mike Espy took over as head of the Department of Agriculture, his first questions didn't have anything to do with the executive lunchroom or the size of his personal staff.

Instead, he grabbed a USDA archivist and went searching for his father's papers. And when he found them, he found himself.

Espy delivered the 98th Landon Lecture Thursday morning to a crowd of about 1,200 at Kansas State University. The lecture series is named for Gov. Alf Landon, who delivered the first series lecture in 1966.

The agriculture secretary's father was a "Negro county agent" between 1937 and 1943, he said.

"I said, 'Show me the way to the vault,' " Espy said of his conversation with the USDA archivist. "I wanted to find my father's papers. I wanted to see what he cared about. What he wrote about. What he talked about. What he wanted to do as a Negro county agent 50 years ago. I am here as his son, 50 years later, with a few more resources at my disposal and with the authority over policy affecting farmers of all races, no matter what hue, religion or occupation. I feel proud about that."

Espy, 40, found his father's papers. He also found out that his father's goals 50 years ago were very similar to his goals today. His father wanted to increase farm income, create a Department of Agriculture farmers could trust, develop new markets for farm products and create a more stable rural environment. He also hoped that the rest of America would understand agriculture.

During much of Espy's 41-minute lecture, he talked about the administration's track record for keeping promises made by himself and President Bill Clinton.

During Espy's confirmation hearings, Espy laid out five promises — to improve farm income, to aggressively seek out new markets, to ensure that whenever agriculture is discussed in Washington that farmers are represented, to have urban America pay more attention to rural America, and to downsize the Department of Agriculture.

With the exception of cattle and hogs, prices in agriculture have improved over the past 12 months. Espy admitted that Mother Nature had more to do with the improvement than federal farm policy. A catastrophic flood in the Midwest and drought in the Southeast propped up commodity prices.

On markets, Espy said the administration has improved the prospects for international sales with the passage of the North American Free Trade Agreement and the successful negotiations on the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. GATT should be put to a vote later this year in Congress, a vote Espy predicted the pro-GATT administration would win.

NAFTA has opened trade with Mexico, but Espy admitted there were lingering problems with Canada.

The third goal — keeping farmers "at the table" when agriculture is discussed in Washington — has not meant "shying away" from fights.

"We've had some successes; we've had some failures," he said. Espy listed several "successes," including the compromise on reformulated gasolines that dedicate a portion of those blends to ethanol and the placing of jurisdiction over wetlands under the Soil Conservation Service.

In terms of his fourth goal, Espy said he is working to make sure rural areas are not left out of the enterprise zone policy. Of the 90 zones nationwide, 30 are expected to be in rural areas.

Espy said it makes sense for rural areas to take advantage of value-added processing, keeping industries that add value to farm products near the sources of raw commodities.

Finally, Espy joked about the battles he faces in trying to pare the USDA bureaucracy, saying he earned his black belt to prepare for the job. While there are only 3,600 counties and parishes in the United States, there are 11,000 county offices for various USDA agencies.

Overall, Espy wants to cut the agency work force by 8,500 with the first cuts occurring in Washington. He wants to cut the number of agencies in the department to 30 from the current 43. If successful, efforts could save $2.5 billion.

During a question-and-answer period after his speech, Espy said he had put together a reform package for crop insurance.

"We have created the program," he said. "Now all we need to do is figure out a way to pay for it. It will cost $700 million more (than the current program)."

Espy said the program would provide a 50 percent subsidy for crop insurance rates, up from the current 30 percent. Farmers would be able to buy the insurance through private carriers. Finally, the new program would include prevented planting and catastrophic coverage.

* * *

Thursday afternoon during a speech at the Kansas Farm Bureau headquarters, Espy said deliberations on the 1995 farm bill, which should begin later this year, will be dominated by the federal budget, the recently completed GATT negotiations and greater concern for environmental "stuff."

Agriculture gets only 0.1 percent of the federal budget pie, Espy said.

"This is not a deep pockets situation," he said. "We do more than our share of the job in helping the balance of trade. We should not be hurt (by budget cuts). It should not be balanced on the backs of farmers. That's more than just a cliche for us."

Espy said he did not believe that the GATT agreement would produce significant changes in U.S. farm programs. The agreement will not affect standard income support systems such as the target price.

The agreement also should not require any cuts in the Export Enhancement Program or other export subsidies. Currently, for every $1 the United State spends on export subsidies, the European Economic Community spends $100.

In terms of conservation, Espy believes there will be a greater desire for environmentally conscious programs such as the integrated pest management and the conservation reserve program.

Also on Thursday, Espy said there was a debate going on in Washington about CRP — not as to whether it will exist, but how large a program it will be. The key to the program's future will be for the USDA to work with the Office of Management and Budget to find the money for it.

"I would favor re-enrolling some land," he said.

FRIDAY, February 4, 1994

Cessna's success powers Textron to sales record in '93

By Dave Higdon
The Wichita Eagle

A 30 percent jump in private-aircraft sales by Cessna Aircraft Co. helped lead its corporate parent, Textron Inc., to higher earnings on record sales last year, the Rhode Island-based conglomerate said Thursday.

Buoyed by 34 percent net gains in both its aircraft and automotive divisions, Textron's net income last year grew to $379.1 million, up 17 percent from $324.1 million posted the previous year. Textron did not break out Cessna's profits.

The income growth came on an 8.8 percent gain in revenues to $9.08 billion, up from $8.34 billion in 1992.

The 1992 income figures do not include a $679.5 million charge the company took in 1992 to adopt to new financial accounting standards. Textron showed a 1992 loss of $355.4 million after taking the one-time charge.

For the final quarter of 1993, Textron posted $2.43 billion in revenue, up 12.4 percent from $2.16 billion in the same period of 1992. Fourth-quarter net income grew to $102.5 million, a 13.4 percent gain from the $90.4 million in sales in the final quarter of 1992.

In the General Aviation Manufacturers Association 1993 report issued late last month, Cessna reported 1993 sales of 173 new aircraft worth $644.1 million, up 23.6 percent and 30.2 percent from 1992's 140 jets and turboprops worth $579.8 million.

Those aircraft sales and maintenance and spare parts income helped boost sales by Textron's aircraft segment, which also includes Fort Worth-based Bell Helicopter.

Sales by the aircraft segment last year grew to $1.98 billion, up 30.7 percent from $1.52 billion in 1992.

Income in the aircraft segment last year grew to $171.4 million from $128 million in the prior year.

Textron said that the income level was offset slightly by higher development costs. Those costs stemmed primarily from Cessna, which built and flew two prototype aircraft last year: the Citation X high-speed business jet and the JPATS CitationJet, a candidate for a 760-plane Pentagon trainer contract potentially worth $6 billion to $7 billion.

THE WICHITA EAGLE Friday, February 4, 1994

Coleman boasts record earnings, sales for 1993

Analysts predict more gains by outdoor-products firm

By Bob Cox
The Wichita Eagle

Coleman Co. reported record 1993 earnings and sales Thursday, continuing the impressive financial performance the company has turned in since its 1989 takeover by MacAndrews & Forbes.

Net earnings were $35 million, a 28 percent increase from $27.4 million in 1992. Revenues were $575.4 million, a 14 percent increase. Earnings per share were $1.30, a 25 percent increase.

Both the 1993 and 1992 figures were stated to include the performance of Coleman Spas, which was reacquired in December.

The earnings performance was on target with the estimates of most Wall Street analysts, who are bullish on Coleman's prospects. Analysts have said they expect Coleman to post annual earnings gains of 20 percent on revenue gains of 15 percent.

Coleman spokesman Charles McIlwaine said there is no reason to believe the company will disappoint anyone in 1994. "We're not going to make any predictions about sales and earnings, but we're not going to dispute their figures," he said.

The 1993 fourth quarter and year-end results also include results of two earlier acquisitions, Taymar Group of the United Kingdom and S.V.B. Caravan Camping S.p.A. of Italy. McIlwaine said both companies had contributed to the earnings gain. In 1993, 21 percent of the company's revenues came from international sales, compared to 14 percent in 1989.

At the end of December, Coleman's employment in the Wichita area totaled 1,508. The company is building a large warehouse and distribution center at its 37th Street plant and plans to start construction on a new headquarters building on the site later this year.

MacAndrews & Forbes remains the company's largest stockholder, but about 22 percent of the company's shares were sold in a 1992 initial public offering.

Coleman, based in Wichita, makes lanterns, stoves, heaters, coolers, sleeping bags and a variety of other outdoor recreation equipment.

Agriculture Department to keep meat inspections

KC Star 2-4-94 A-7

Gore plan called for responsibility to be taken over by FDA.

By MIKE HENDRICKS
Agriculture Writer

Contrary to its plan to reinvent government, the Clinton administration won't immediately strip the Agriculture Department of a controversial meat inspection program.

Espy

Agriculture Secretary Mike Espy told the editorial board of *The Kansas City Star* on Thursday that the proposed budget to be released next week keeps the Food Safety and Inspection Service at the USDA.

The Gore plan, released last September, proposed moving the inspection service to the Food and Drug Administration, which is responsible for all food-safety issues, with the exception of meat and poultry.

"In the '95 budget, which is yet to be presented, FSIS remains in USDA," Espy said. He declined to discuss whether that represents an administration policy reversal or just delays implementation of the Gore plan.

But he hopes it represents a vote of confidence from President Clinton in his job to reform meat inspection, he said.

In a meeting shortly after returning from trade talks in Geneva late last year, Espy urged the president to let him keep meat inspection at the USDA.

Both Espy's reform effort and Gore's proposal came after food-poisoning outbreaks last year in which children died from eating tainted hamburger.

The reinventing government plan said those deaths were evidence that the United States needed a comprehensive inspection system under the umbrella of a single agency.

"As recent and fatal outbreaks of food-borne illness attest, multiple agencies aren't adequately protecting Americans," the Gore report said.

A spokesman for a leading food-safety group said Espy's remarks in Kansas City were news, but it was not surprising given all the difficulties to be surmounted before all food-safety programs could be consolidated at the FDA.

Mike Espy

★TOUCH 1081

Call **816/889-7827** and enter **1081** to hear excerpts from U.S. Agriculture Secretary Mike Espy's meeting Thursday with *The Kansas City Star* editorial board.

"We believe there needs to be a better system," said Caroline Smith DeWaal, director of legal affairs at Public Voice for Food and Health Policy. "But I think we have a long way to go in reinventing our food-inspection system."

Moving the Food Safety and Inspection Service to the FDA would require new laws to give the FDA more enforcement authority, DeWaal said.

Food-safety efforts are improving at the Agriculture Department, Espy said, with the addition of meat inspectors, a crackdown on filthy meat plants and upcoming changes in leadership at the inspection service.

Former director Russell Cross resigned in December after clashing with Espy.

"His departure is welcomed by me," Espy said. "He wasn't pushed out. I didn't fire him or ask him to go. He left, and that's OK."

Rather than shift the meat inspection system to the FDA, Espy likes a congressional proposal to create a more independent food safety commissioner at the USDA. That person would report directly to the secretary of agriculture rather than work through layers of administration. He or she would stay in the post for four to 10 years.

Espy said the Food Safety and Inspection Service has been biased toward the livestock industry in the past. The new director must have different priorities, he said.

"Somebody with some appreciation for human health and not just livestock health," he said.

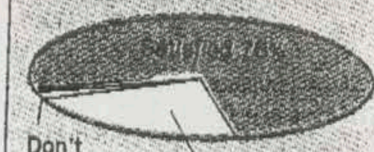
Espy was in the area to deliver a speech at Kansas State University in Manhattan. His was the 98th presentation in the Landon Lecture series.

THE WICHITA EAGLE Friday, February 4, 1994

Health care survey

Conducted for Blue Cross/Blue Shield, among 1,600 Kansans.

How satisfied are you with the health-care system for meeting your family's needs?



For more survey results, see page 4A.

The Wichita Eagle

Health-care satisfaction high in state

But many still think system is in crisis

By Anne Fitzgerald
The Wichita Eagle

More than three out of four Kansans are happy with their health care, have their own physicians and are not worried about losing coverage if they change jobs, according to a new statewide survey on health care.

But at the same time, the survey found that 83 percent of Kansans think the health-care system has serious problems.

One of two Kansans say they don't know what to do about the so-called health-care crisis, and the state's population is evenly split on whether the state should go ahead with its own brand of health reform or wait for Congress to act — 43 percent say the state should wait and 43 percent say it shouldn't.

Produced by Central Research Corp. of Topeka and paid for by Blue Cross/Blue Shield of Kansas, the telephone survey involved 1,600 Kansans who were queried late last year. Blue Cross released the results Thursday. The margin of error was 2.5 percent.

A 29-page summary of the survey's results report much that already was known about Kansans' thoughts on health-care access, quality and cost. Some of the results parallel the findings of a state commission that spent more than a year gathering input from Kansans about health-care issues; many of the results also reflect the findings of national surveys.

For example, several questions asked participants to rate the importance of certain aspects of health-

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INSURANCE

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care coverage. These percentages of people considered the following factors "extremely important":

- Sixty-five percent agreed that everyone should have health-care coverage even if they already have a serious illness.
- Sixty-three percent said coverage should continue even if people change jobs.
- Sixty percent agree.. that everyone should have coverage, regardless of ability to pay.

In addition, people younger than 35 generally expressed greater concerns about the quality and access of health care. They also voiced more concern about losing health-care coverage.

People over 65 led the list of age groups that said they didn't know how health-care problems should be fixed.

But the survey also yielded some surprises.

According to the survey, 9 percent of Kansas households have no health-care coverage — less than the 15 percent that is commonly cited as the percentage of uninsured Americans.

Miller
"Eighty percent think quality's OK. Access is not really a problem."

In addition, about one-third of that 9 percent of uninsured Kansans "are receiving satisfactory quality health care and apparently getting along fine without health-care insurance or a governmental program," the survey found.

The survey also showed that 55 percent of all Kansans favor an employer mandate, a requirement that all employers provide health insurance for their workers.

Blue Cross officials said the main message of the survey was that Kansans are more concerned about health-care costs than about quality or access.

"Eighty percent think quality's OK. Access is not really a problem. It was cost, cost, cost," said Tom Miller, president and chief executive officer of Blue Cross, the largest health-care insurer in Kansas.

Miller and other officials said that laws passed by the Legislature in recent years ensured that all Kansans could buy health-care coverage, although many people in the state are unaware of those provisions. The officials also said they supported legislative efforts this year to improve those measures.

Barb Langner, executive director of the Kansas Commission on the Future of Health Care, said some of the survey's general findings coincided with what the commission had learned while drafting a proposal for revamping the state's health-care system.

Kansans told the commission, for instance, that they thought there was a health-care crisis and that everyone should have access to health care.

But Langner questioned some of the survey results, including the one that only 9 percent of Kansans lack health-care coverage.

The shortage of data about health care in Kansas has been a persistent problem for reformers, and the Blue Cross survey might help address that gap, she said.

But Langner also said she thought the insurer would use the survey results to advance its own agenda.

Officials with the company said the survey results supported the course they have taken and would continue to take: increasing efforts to control health-care costs and improving the Blues' managed care services, such as its health maintenance organization.

They also said they supported a fine-tuning of the health-care system, instead of a complete gutting of it.

"I don't see why we have to turn the whole system on its head," Miller said. "There ought to be a way to slow down the costs without doing away with what we have."

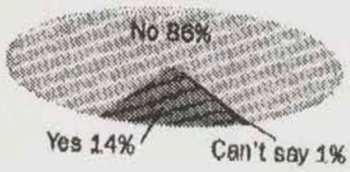
Company officials also said they had no reform plan of their own but support a proposal sent recently to the Legislature by a group of central Kansas underwriters. That plan calls for employers and individuals to share responsibility for health-care coverage.

4A THE WICHITA EAGLE Friday, February 4, 1994 ★★★

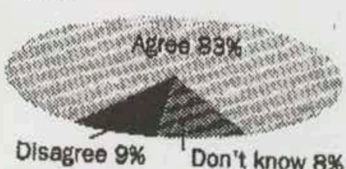
What Kansans think about health care

Blue Cross/Blue Shield of Kansas, the state's largest health-care insurer, has published a survey of Kansans' thoughts on health care. The Blues hired Central Research Corp. of Topeka to conduct the survey of 1,600 Kansans, who were asked about their own care, problems in the nation's health-care system and possible solutions. Here are some of the questions asked and the results. (The margin of error is 2.5 percent.)

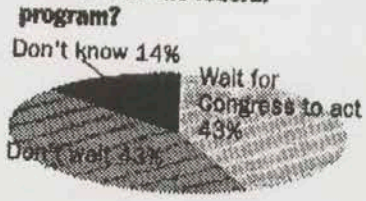
In the past year, has anyone in your household needed medical care, but gone without it because it would cost too much?



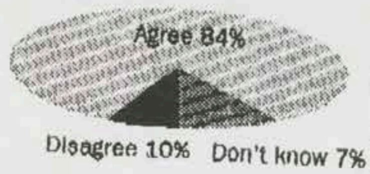
Generally speaking, do you agree or disagree that the health-care system in this country has some serious problems that need to be fixed?



Do you think the Kansas Legislature should wait until Congress has determined the details of the national health-care system before it sets out to design a Kansas program to fit in with the federal program?

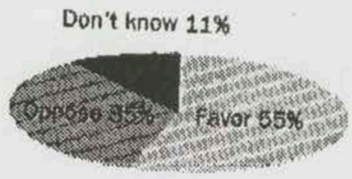


Do you agree or disagree that individuals should pay at least some of the cost out of their own pocket?



Should the out-of-pocket costs be set relatively low to minimize the number of people who really need care but don't get it, or should they be set relatively high so people do not seek health care unless they really need it?

Would you favor or oppose requiring all employers to provide health insurance for their workers?



How important is it that this feature be included?
(Those answering "extremely important")

Available to everyone, whether or not they might already have a serious illness	65%
Coverage that continues if a worker changes jobs	63%
Coverage for everyone, even if they can't afford to pay	60%
Those who are ill should pay the same as others for their coverage	45%

Because of rounding, not all percentages equal 100.

The Wichita Eagle

Hutchinson News Friday, February 4, 1994

Wheat Commission to hold public meetings

By Ray Hemman
The Hutchinson News
Farm Writer

Farmers will have a chance to hear about activities of the Kansas Wheat Commission and tell commissioners and staff how they think the agency is doing in a series of meetings this month.

The meetings will be at 7 a.m. Feb. 15 at the Harvest Inn in Larned, noon Feb. 15 at the Dodge House in Dodge City, noon Feb. 16 at the Pheasant Inn in Sublette and 7:15 a.m. at Shelly's in Ulysses.

"Essentially, these meetings are to share some of the things that we are doing," said Steven Graham, administrator for the Kansas Wheat Commission. "We also want to get some input from farmers."

The meetings will differ from the annual meeting format of the commission. The annual meeting, held each November, brings in state, national and international speakers to talk about wheat promotion.

While there will be a speaker aspect to this month's meetings, officials will be equally focused on listening.

At the Larned, Dodge City and Sublette meetings, Joe Martin, wheat breeder at the Fort Hays Branch Experiment Station, will discuss Ike, a new hard red winter wheat variety developed specifically for western Kansas.

At Ulysses, Beth Aeschliman, coordinator of the Great Plains Bakers Association, will discuss how her group represents bakers in promoting baking and attempts to build rapport between bakers and consumers.

Additionally, all the meetings will include reports on overseas and domestic market developments and research.

The meetings have been held in the past, but have not been scheduled in recent years because of a relatively small commission staff.

There is no charge for the meetings, which are open to the public.

Hutchinson News Friday, February 4, 1994

Big production boost OK'd for Hugoton field

The Associated Press

TOPEKA – The Kansas Corporation Commission has issued an order that will allow a 10 percent to 15 percent increase in production of natural gas from the Hugoton Field in southwest Kansas.

"It's a carefully balanced order," said Brian Moline, general counsel for the KCC.

He said the three-member commission attempts to balance the interests of the large producers and small producers in changing the rules under which natural gas can be extracted from the giant gas field.

The order, signed on Wednesday and made public Thursday, means about 40 billion cubic feet to 60 billion cubic feet per year more in natural gas can be produced annually from the field. Last year, production from the field was about 400 billion cubic feet.

The commission regulations, first issued in 1944, are designed to ensure that producers in the field are given an opportunity to drain natural gas from their leases, and drain the field uniformly and fairly so natural gas does not migrate to leases that are emptied faster.

Problem arise when producers want to drain the field at varying speeds.

The Hugoton Field is believed to be the largest natural gas reservoir in North America. The field, as presently developed, covers portions of 11 counties in southwest Kansas, extends across the entire width of the Oklahoma Panhandle and into several coun-

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Hugoton

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ties in northern Texas.

The KCC made three major changes in the rules governing the Hugoton Field.

The first will enable the most productive areas of the field to produce at a faster rate. Under present rules, production in areas that are richer in natural gas has to be curtailed to match the rate of some of the slower producing areas on the edges of the field.

The second change allows 640-acre units with a second well to produce more than 30 percent in natural gas than those units that do not have a second well. The KCC allowed the second well, called "infill drilling," in 1986. However, fewer infill wells have been drilled than expected. As a result, the field has developed unevenly.

While infill drilling continues to remain optional, the increased allowable production should provide some incentive to those operators who have not drilled the second well on their units.

Moline said the rule changes will not force operators to drill uneconomical infill wells.

The third change deals with the production allowable to an operator but is not produced during the six-month period for which it was allocated. Operators will be able to produce that natural gas within a year or the allocation will be permanently cancelled.

Oxy USA sought proposed changes in regulations that could have significantly increased production in the field, a proposal the KCC rejected.