

94 Ways

To Put
New Jersey
Taxpayers
First ...


Haytaian
U. S. S E N A T E

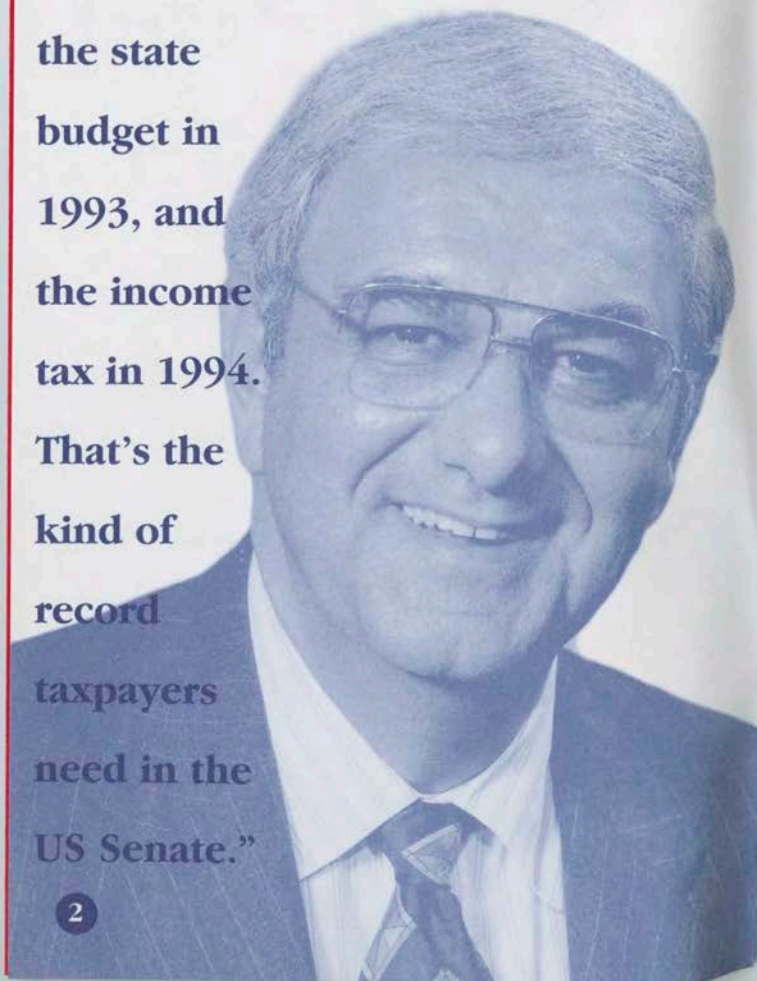
94 Ways

To Put New Jersey Taxpayers First ...

And Clean Up Washington's Mess

*Haytaian - U.S. Senate 94
September, 1994*

**"We cut
the sales
tax in 1992,
the state
budget in
1993, and
the income
tax in 1994.
That's the
kind of
record
taxpayers
need in the
US Senate."**



Dear New Jerseyan:

When I announced my candidacy for the US Senate on March 9th, I promised that my campaign would focus on less spending, less taxes and tougher anti-crime efforts. I promised New Jersey's taxpayers I would put forward specific ways to stop the waste of your tax dollars. It wasn't that tough.

In this booklet you will see how Washington squanders billions on programs like a national peanut program that does little more than benefit a few wealthy peanut farmers. Then there's the National Helium Reserve in Amarillo, Texas that costs taxpayers tens of millions of dollars every year. That's crazy.

Washington has lost sight of our needs. They just don't understand that America can't waste billions on needless programs while taxes increase and the national debt skyrockets.

Chuck Haytaian: A Record of Spending Less and Taxing Less

This plan identifies 94 ways to put New Jersey's taxpayers first. It also includes important government reforms like term limits, a line item veto and a Balanced Budget Amendment. The only way to get spending under control is to send representatives to the US Senate who know how to make the tough choices that will benefit all Americans.

Chuck Haytaian has proven he can make those choices. During my time as Speaker of New Jersey's state Assembly, we worked to reduce the sales tax from 7% to 6%. And when Governor Florio vetoed our action, we rallied the Legislature to override his veto.

When Jim Florio tried to pass a budget that would raise state spending, we rewrote it and cut over one billion dollars from his \$16 billion budget. He tried to veto that too, but again we

overrode his veto. That was the first time a governor's budget was ever overridden; that budget was actually smaller than in the previous year.

This year, I sponsored Governor Whitman's income tax cuts that will reduce New Jersey's income tax rate by 30 percent over three years.

I have proven through my leadership that I can make the tough decisions needed to reduce wasteful spending and cut taxes. Send me to the US Senate and that's exactly what I'll do.

Senator Lautenberg: 12 Years as a Part of the Problem

Unlike my opponent, I have come up with specifics to help reduce federal spending. Everyone may not agree with each of the 94 ways to put taxpayers first, but it's 94 more than Frank Lautenberg has suggested in 12 years in Washington. In 12 weeks, I've come up with more ideas on how to clean up Washington's mess than Frank Lautenberg has in 12 years.

Over his 12 year Senate career, my opponent has added billions in wasteful spending to the federal budget. As a result, our national debt is more than \$4.6 trillion. I support the line-item veto and the Balanced Budget Amendment to help reduce spending. Frank Lautenberg calls those "gimmicks." And he wants us to send him back to the Senate until the year 2000.

Frank Lautenberg has said he wanted to "put New Jersey first," but after 12 years of Frank Lautenberg's representation, our state ranks dead last - 50th out of 50 - in return of federal dollars. For every \$1 New Jersey taxpayers send to Washington, we get only 69 cents back. No state has a worse record. That's not putting New Jersey first.

Frank Lautenberg's idea of how to make New Jersey first is putting waste-

ful "pork" projects into the budget that benefit special interests but do nothing for the average taxpayer. It's hard to believe, but Frank Lautenberg, a man who made millions in the payroll business, has forgotten even the simplest lessons on how to balance a budget.

New Jersey Taxpayers Will Win When Congress Spends Less

Put simply, only when Washington spends less will New Jersey's pay less in taxes.

That has been the cornerstone of my campaign. These 94 suggestions are individual budget reductions, policy proposals and tax cutting initiatives. A few of them have been suggested by others, and some are in the form of bills already.

Together, they represent a change in philosophy for Washington. The Congress hasn't balanced a budget in 25 years. These 94 suggestions alone won't completely fix that, but they will take America in a new direction -- aimed at eliminating the deficit, reducing the national debt and cutting taxes for all working Americans.

*Chuck
Haytaian*

Adopt A Simplified Tax

This nation's complicated tax structure, with over 2,000 pages of regulations, should be made simpler; the current system should be replaced with a simplified tax. All income could be taxed once at a fixed rate. One already proposed flat tax plan would allow a family of four with a total income of \$36,800 that currently pays \$3,100 in federal income taxes to pay nothing.

By eliminating the double taxation of savings, a simplified tax would spur investment and economic growth. A simplified tax would provide that the more you earn, the more you pay. But the generous exemptions would mean millions of low-income taxpayers will not have to pay income taxes anymore and middle-income Americans would receive a significant tax cut. This proposal would eliminate the present inheritance tax and taxes on capital gains.

It is hard to believe a simplified tax could be worse than the status quo.

The elimination of the various exemptions and loopholes would mean the tax return would be simple enough to be filled out on a postcard.

The A to Z Spending Cuts Plan (H.R. 3266 and H.Res. 300)

The A to Z plan aims at taking control of federal spending. It calls for a special session of Congress where Members would propose ideas for spending cuts. The savings could be in the current fiscal year or future years. Each proposal would be debated and an up or down vote would be held on each specific spending cut.

The budget cut process would be streamlined because each outlay

reduction is put to a vote individually and not within a package of cuts. Members would not be forced to keep wasteful spending programs that get packaged with reckless and unpalatable spending cuts. Under A to Z, every program would be subject to a budget-cutting amendment. Presently, legislative rules can be rigged to prevent such amendments.

Source: Congressmen Rob Andrews and Bill Zeff, H.R. 3266 and H.Res. 300.

Line Item Veto Authority

One of the best ways the federal government can get control of wasteful spending is through a constitutional amendment to grant the President line item veto authority. The line item veto would allow the President to eliminate or reduce portions of appropriations and tax bills without vetoing entire bills.

From the time of George Washington until 1974, presidents had the power to refuse to spend all of the money called for by Congress. This impoundment authority gave the President what was essentially line item veto powers. This authority was stripped by Congress with the Budget Act of 1974. Since 1974, the federal debt has skyrocketed from \$483 billion to \$4.6 trillion today, an increase of 852%. President Clinton wrote in his book, *Putting People First*, that providing the President with line item veto authority could save taxpayers approximately \$9.8 billion over the next four years.

Source: Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government: (Historical Tables)*, Fiscal Year 1995, 1994; Republican Policy Committee, Senate Record Vote Analysis, 3/25/93.

Privatize the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)

The TVA was created in 1933 during the Great Depression as a government-owned corporation for

Chuck Haytaian:

"Frank Lautenberg can't say he cares about taxpayers when he has never led the fight to cut wasteful spending."

the unified development of a river basin in parts of seven southeastern states. Taxpayer funding goes towards maintenance of its lands, facilities, and natural resources, as well as other undefined activities.

While many of the TVA's activities are necessary to maintain its power system, their costs would be more appropriately recovered by users of the power. In addition, other TVA activities, such as providing recreation facilities, are beyond the scope of the TVA and should not be subsidized by taxpayers. TVA functions could be underwritten by state and local governments or by fees-for-services. Other TVA functions that benefit private industry, such as its national fertilizer and environmental research center, should be supported by those industries, not taxpayers.

Potential Savings: Discontinuing the TVA and privatizing many of its functions could save more than \$6.7 billion in FY '95.

Source: Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government (Appendix), Fiscal Year 1995*, 1994; Congressional Budget Office, *Reducing the Deficit: Spending and Revenue Options*, 3/94.

Cancel The Passaic River Flood Tunnel

The Passaic River Flood Tunnel was authorized in November 1990 as part of a flood protection project to serve 35 towns in the Passaic River Basin. The flood tunnel is expected to cost more than \$1.9 billion. The federal government is to pay 76% of the project cost, or \$1.44 billion.

There are other alternatives that need to be studied before such a massive amount of money is appropriated, such as the possible state purchase of several hundred homes near the river that are most affected by flooding.

Potential Savings: Canceling the

Passaic River Flood Tunnel could save more than \$1.4 billion.

Source: *The Bergen Record*, 4/16/94; and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fact Sheet, 5/94.

Privatize The Capitol Police

The U.S. Capitol complex has a private police force of over 1,100 to guard 535 Senators and Congressmen at a cost to taxpayers of almost \$70 million. This averages out to more than \$130,000 per Congress member. For the same amount of money Congress spends on its own police force, bullet-proof vests could be provided to 138,000 police officers.

The Capitol Police have asked for an 11.2% increase over their current appropriations. This request comes at a time when the Capitol Police have come under heavy scrutiny for such allegations as a computer-porn operation, and their supplying of alcohol to House pages who were well under the legal drinking age. Additionally, the Senate leadership recently denied a request that Capitol Police participate in a federal task force to help fight Washington D.C. crime.

Potential Savings: Assuming privatizing the Capitol Police could reduce costs by 20%, a savings of \$14 million could be realized.

Source: Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government (Appendix), Fiscal Year 1995*, 1994; Mary Jacoby, *Roll Call*, 11/18/93; Mary Jacoby, *Roll Call*, 2/7/94; Timothy J. Burger, *Roll Call*, 4/14/94; Paul Rodriguez, *Washington Times*, 4/3/93; and *Washington Post*, 5/27/94.

Consolidate The USDA's Field Offices

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) has several agencies that use extensive networks of local field offices to administer farm programs.

According to a report by the General Accounting Office (GAO),

Chuck Haytaian:

“Why is Congress spending millions on a personal police force just for themselves? Congress needs to live like everybody else, especially when their largesse is at taxpayers' expense.”

the USDA agencies have more than 4,200 offices in the United States. The GAO report concluded that this highly decentralized operational structure, which often places several field offices in the same county, is inefficient and costly. Some of these offices serve as few as a dozen farmers, the GAO said. The USDA could improve efficiency and save money through the consolidation of field offices and through improvements in sharing resources.

Potential Savings: Restructuring the Department of Agriculture's farm agencies' field offices could save \$905 million over five years.

Source: House Budget Committee, Republican Caucus, "The Republican Budget Initiative for Fiscal Year 1995," 3/3/94; and Vice President Al Gore, *Creating A Government that Works Better: Report of the National Performance Review*, 1993.

Close The Congressional Research Service

In 1993, taxpayer funding of the Congressional Research Service (CRS), Congress' own private research agency, was \$60 million. CRS provides analytical and consultative services to the Members and committees of Congress. Congressional staffers who work in Member offices and on Congressional committees already perform this very same task that U.S. taxpayers pay CRS an additional \$60 million to perform.

The cost to taxpayers to fund Congress for Fiscal Year 1993 was more than \$2 billion. Each Senate office employs an average of 74 people, while each House office employs an average of 28 people. Clearly, each congressional office has the personnel necessary to undertake research currently conducted by CRS. In addition, the various Congressional committees employ professional staffers — experts in their particular field —

who can provide Congressional offices with their research needs. Congress does not need its own private research agency; it needs to make better use of the staffers it already employs.

Potential Savings: Closing down the Congressional Research Service could lead to a savings of \$60 million in FY '95.

Source: Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government (Appendix)*, Fiscal Year 1995, 1994.

Reduce Unsolicited Mass Mailings By Congress By 50%

Every year, Congress produces millions of pieces of self-promoting propaganda. Unsolicited high gloss newsletters are mailed at taxpayers expense to citizens who never asked for them. In 1994, Congress has been given \$76 million for "official mail costs." Last year, according to the National Taxpayers Union, 90% of that total (almost \$70 million) was spent on unsolicited mass mail — much of it coming in pre-election months. However, the \$70 million tabulates only postage costs. Taxpayers also subsidize the salaries for aides who write the mass mailings, the purchasing of constituent mailing lists, computer operations, printing and handling. The hidden costs add millions of dollars to the total. High-tech direct mail operations are simply a campaign activity to win re-election. Congressional offices should continue to respond to constituent requests, but reduce the practice of self-promoting junk mail.

Potential Savings: Unsolicited mass mailings by Congress cost \$70 million a year. A 50% reduction could save \$35 million a year.

Source: Editorial, "Dear Taxpayer," *Asbury Park Press*, 4/8/94; Major Garrett, "Senate Kills \$94 Billion in Budget Cuts," *The Washington Times*, 2/10/94; and National Taxpayers Union, "House 'Franked' Mailings Soar as '94 Elections Loom," Press Release, 4/4/94.

FACT:

The line-item veto is the most effective tool to cut government waste, yet Frank Lautenberg has voted against it nine times.

(Source: Congressional Quarterly, 1984-1990)

Phase Out The Interstate Commerce Commission (H.R. 896 and H.R. 2490/S. 1248)

The Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) is the nation's oldest regulatory agency, and one of the most unnecessary bureaucracies in the federal government. Created over 100 years ago, the 620-person ICC is an independent federal agency responsible for regulating trucking, busing, moving, and railroads. However, within the last fifteen years, almost every industry under ICC jurisdiction has been deregulated. Both the ICC and the Department of Transportation oversee the safety of trucks and buses.

H.R. 896 would strike all federal funding for the ICC, some \$45 million in 1994. H.R. 2490 and S. 1248 would then transfer the ICC's remaining responsibilities to the 68,000-member DOT, whose staff could easily absorb the ICC's former responsibilities.

Potential Savings: Phasing out the ICC, and transferring the remaining duties into the Department of Transportation could save \$30 million in FY 1995.

Source: Scott Hodge, "Cutting Federal Spending: A to Z," *Wall Street Journal*, 05/13/94; Rep. Joel Hefley, "Reinvent Government: Consolidate the ICC and DOT," Dear Colleague Letter, 09/21/93; and *Congressional Record*, 05/17/94.

Medicare Earnings Test

The tremendous growth in Medicare spending is one of the main reasons for the increase in overall entitlement spending. In FY 1994, Medicare cost taxpayers over \$140 billion. In FY 1995 this entitlement will cost more than \$155 billion, a 11% increase — more than three times higher than the current rate of inflation. By the end of the decade, Medicare is projected to bal-

loon to more than \$234 billion a year, accounting for almost one quarter of all entitlement outlays.

Reducing entitlement payments to people with higher incomes is a realistic way to get control of the federal budget and the deficit. One option is enacting an earnings test for Medicare recipients. The concept of a Medicare earnings test has received broad bipartisan support in Congress, as well as the support of non-partisan organizations.

One proposed approach is to adjust the Medicare Part B premium to the income of the enrollee. Monthly premiums of about \$40 a month paid for by beneficiaries finance 25% of the costs of Medicare Part B, which covers things like physician, laboratory and medical services — "outpatient services". The remaining 75% is paid for by general tax revenues. The earnings test proposal gradually increases the Medicare Part B contribution for high-retirement income beneficiaries who individually earn \$100,000 a year or as a couple earn \$125,000 a year. For those individuals, the monthly premium would only rise \$120 per month. According to CBO, this would produce a savings of \$200 million in the first year, and a savings of \$5 billion over a five-year period.

Potential Savings: Enacting an earnings test on high-income Medicare recipients who annually earn \$100,000 and couples who annually earn \$125,000 a year could save \$200 million in the first year of enactment.

Source: Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government (Appendix)*, Fiscal Year 1995, 1994; House Budget Committee, Republican Caucus, "The Republican Budget Initiative for Fiscal Year 1995," 03/8/94; *Reducing the Deficit: Spending and Revenue Options*, Congressional Budget Office, 1994; and "Health Care Fact Sheet", CRS Report for Congress, 03/25/93.

Eliminate Subsidy For D.C. Superior Court

The federal government gives the District of Columbia Superior Court System a \$1.4 million subsidy for their informant protection service. The DC Superior Court System is the only court system in the United States to receive this special privilege. Taxpayers already provide a \$722 million subsidy to the District of Columbia. This appropriation can cover the costs of the DC informant protection service.

Potential Savings: Eliminating the federal subsidy for the DC Superior Court Informant Service could save \$1.4 million in FY 1995.

Source: Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government (Appendix)*, Fiscal Year 1995, 1994.

Reduce Subsidies for Non-Essential Defense Department Recreation Programs

The Department of Defense spends \$1 billion to maintain an extensive system of recreation programs for military personnel. They range from movie theaters and community centers to fitness spas and bowling alleys. In remote locations where alternative recreational facilities are unavailable in the civilian community, such programs are essential. However, according to the Department of Defense, appropriations spent in remote locations account for only 17% of the total subsidy. Roughly \$830 million is for non-essential programs. It is not worthwhile for the DoD to maintain separate and expensive facilities when civilian counterparts are readily available in nearby communities.

Potential Savings: Reducing subsidies by just 15% for non-essential DoD Recreation Programs could save \$124 million in FY 1995.

Source: *Reducing the Deficit: Spending and Revenue Options*, Congressional Budget Office, 1994.

Eliminate FmHA Loans to Non-Farm Businesses

The Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) lends money to farmers for land and materials. Taxpayer loans (many at interest rates below that of the Treasury) are made to farmers who cannot obtain loans from banks. However, the FmHA also makes loans to non-farm businesses, many of whom are in the housing and real estate industry.

Recent audits show the FmHA awash in over \$11 billion in bad loans that have been written off at the request of Congress. Many of these loans have gone to wealthy businessmen and banks not even in the agriculture industry. The FmHA's mission is not to be in the business of making loans to individuals and organizations who certainly can stand on their own.

Potential Savings: Eliminating the Farmers Home Administration loans to non-farm businesses could save over \$300 million in FY 1995.

Source: Donald Lambro, "Viable Budget Options," *Washington Times*, 3/10/94; Donald Lambro, "No Shortages of Ways to Trim Budget," *Washington Times*, 2/8/93; and Sharon LaFraniere, "Agency Fails to Collect Millions in Loans to Wealthy Farm Owners," *Washington Post*, 1/28/94.

Eliminate the Market Promotion Program (H.R. 3772)

The Market Promotion Program was established to assist agricultural exporters, particularly when they face unfair trading practices abroad. In fiscal 1994, the Department of Agriculture (USDA) is expected to provide as much as \$154 million to 66 commodity groups for use in their marketing promotion.

The Market Promotion Program benefits select commercial trade groups which should bear these costs. Moreover, marketing funds are

Chuck Haytaian:

"For every

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That's crazy."

(Source:
Northeast-Midwest
Congressional
Coalition, 1994)

provided through other USDA activities, such as the Foreign Agricultural Service. Activities promoting exports of non-agricultural goods do not receive similar support. There is little reason why certain agribusinesses should be singled out for this type of taxpayer subsidized marketing.

Potential Savings: Eliminating the Market Promotion Program could save \$110 million in fiscal 1995.

Source: Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government (Appendix), Fiscal Year 1995*, 1994; and *Reducing the Deficit: Spending and Revenue Options*, Congressional Budget Office, 1994.

Reduce Funding For National Endowment For Democracy By 30%

The National Endowment for Democracy (NED) is supposed to encourage and strengthen the development of democratic institutions and processes internationally. However, NED does not carry out its programs directly but instead provides funding for activities through the AFL-CIO, U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the Republican and Democratic National Committees. Taxpayer funds should not be used for blatant partisan political activities, labor organizations or business groups.

Potential Savings: Reducing by 30% the National Endowment for Democracy FY '95 appropriation could save taxpayers over \$13.5 million.

Source: Vice President Al Gore, *Creating A Government that Works Better: Report of the National Performance Review*, 1993; and Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government (Appendix), Fiscal Year 1995*, 1994.

Eliminate The Bureau Of Mines

The Bureau of Mines (BOM) is responsible for providing information and analysis of mines and minerals. Many of its original functions

have been taken over by other agencies. For example, the Department of Energy now collects data on minerals used for generating energy, the U.S. Geological Survey provides information on reserves of minerals, and the Department of Labor has the Mine Safety and Health Administration.

Many functions of the BOM, especially research, directly benefit the mining industry. It is this industry that should pay for its operation and maintenance. This would continue the research and information services that the Bureau now provides.

Potential Savings: Abolishing the Bureau of Mines and privatizing some of its functions could save taxpayers \$150 million in FY '95.

Source: Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government (Appendix), Fiscal Year 1995*, 1994; and Congressional Budget Office, *Reducing the Deficit: Spending and Revenue Options*, 1994.

End Free Parking For Federal Employees

The vast majority of federal workers park without charge in the 200,000 parking spaces which the federal government allocates to its employees.

Charging federal employees commercial rates for parking would not only save the federal government money, it would also discourage the frequency with which employees drive to work, especially in single-occupancy vehicles. This would encourage the use of public transportation or car pooling and, a reduction in energy consumption, air pollution and congestion.

Potential Savings: Eliminating the subsidy for federal employees parking privileges could save over \$530 million over the next five years.

Source: Congressional Budget Office, *Reducing the Deficit: Spending and Revenue Options*, 1994.

Chuck Haytaian:

"If Frank Lautenberg cut down on waste the way he cuts down his political opponents, we would have a balanced budget."

FACT:

Interest on the national debt is the third largest program in the federal budget.

(Source: The non-partisan Concord Coalition)

Sell The Alaska Power Administration

The federal government once played an important role in financing, developing, and operating the Alaska Power Administration (APA). The APA was created to encourage economic development in Alaska by making low-cost hydro-power available to industry and to residential customers. The APA differs significantly from the other federal power administrations, which serve customers spread throughout many states. The APA's facilities and customers are located in a single state.

Various public agencies have urged the federal government to sell the APA. Its sale is also supported by state and local officials, Alaska's congressional delegation, the Department of Energy, the Office of Management and Budget, and the House Appropriations Committee.

Potential Savings: According to government figures, sale of the Alaska Power Administration could save \$52.5 million.

Source: Vice President Al Gore, *Creating A Government that Works Better*; Report of the National Performance Review, 1993; and Congressional Budget Office, *Reducing the Deficit: Spending and Revenue Options*, 1994.

Reduce Export-Import Bank's Credit Assistance By 20%

The Export-Import Bank (Eximbank) promotes U.S. exports by providing financing to foreign buyers of U.S. goods. The bank makes direct loans at below-market interest rates. During the 60 years since its creation, the Eximbank has lost \$8 billion of taxpayers money, practically all in the last fifteen years.

Proponents of the Eximbank maintain that the subsidies increase U.S. exports, thereby providing jobs to U.S. workers, but there is no evidence to suggest that the credit

directly creates jobs. It would be better for the federal government to take the same pool of funds and make them available as loans to U.S. businesses that export.

Potential Savings: Reducing the Eximbank's credit assistance by 20 percent could save \$216 million in Fiscal Year '95.

Source: House Budget Committee - Republican Caucus, "The Republican Budget Initiative for Fiscal Year 1995," 3/3/94; and Congressional Budget Office, *Reducing the Deficit: Spending and Revenue Options*, 1994.

Merge The Grain Inspection And Food Safety And Inspection Services

The Federal Grain Inspection Service (FGIS) establishes official United States grain standards and provides for an official inspection system for grain. The 1995 appropriation for FGIS is \$11.3 million.

FGIS could merge its functions with that of the Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS). FSIS provides for an inspection program for the meat and poultry industry at the national and international level. FSIS has a scheduled appropriation of \$534 million for fiscal '95. Given the similarities in functions between the FSIS and FGIS, both federal agencies could effectively merge their operations.

Potential Savings: Closing the Federal Grain Inspection Service and merging its function with the Food Safety and Inspection Service could save taxpayers approximately 25% or \$2.8 million of FGIS's FY 95 appropriation.

Source: Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government (Appendix)*, Fiscal Year 1995, 1994.

Eliminate Funding For Outmoded Int'l Organizations

The United States is a member of international organizations (IOs) like the United Nations, which aid in

the attainment of important U.S. foreign policy goals. However, the United States also appropriates funds to be a member in various IOs that contribute little to the achievement of America's foreign policy objectives. The United States can withdraw from the following IOs without affecting our national or economic security:

FY '95 Appropriation

Bureau of International Expositions	\$58,000
International Cotton Advisory Committee	\$262,000
International Jute Organization	\$69,000
International Lead and Zinc Study Group	\$55,000
International Natural Rubber Organization	\$289,000
International Office of the Vine and Wine	\$46,000
International Rubber Study Group	\$75,000
International Wheat Council	\$367,000
Permanent Int'l Assoc. of Road Congresses	\$19,000
World Tourism Organization	\$400,000

U.S. membership in these 10 special interest IOs cost taxpayers \$1.498 million in 1993; funding is set to increase to \$1.64 million in FY '95. Special interest trade forums should be underwritten by private industry.

Source: Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government (Appendix), Fiscal Year 1995*, 1994; and United States Department of State, *United States Contributions to International Organizations: Report to the Congress for Fiscal Year 1991, 1993*.

Eliminate The Department Of Agriculture's Peanut Program (H.R. 3846)

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) only allows individuals with a special federal license to be able to grow and sell peanuts. The USDA imposes production limits (quotas) on licensed farmers. As a result, peanut prices are driven upwards, costing consumers up to \$513 million annually in higher peanut costs according to the General Accounting Office.

The peanut program's quota system benefits a select few. Eight percent of peanut growers control over fifty percent of the production quota. A small group of very wealthy individuals are reaping enormous benefits from a program which costs taxpayers \$100 million per year. No one should be prohibited from growing peanuts, and no one should have to pay more for food because of needless government regulations.

Potential Savings: Elimination of the peanut program could save taxpayers \$100 million in FY '95. Moreover, it could reduce consumer prices anywhere between \$314 and \$513 million a year.

Source: Representative Dick Armey, "The Peanut Program: Protecting Lord Neon Earl Bass", Dear Colleague Letter, 03/02/94; and Representative Dick Armey, "The Peanut Program: USDA's Costly Relic", Dear Colleague Letter, 02/22/94.

Reduce Funding For The Asian Development Fund By 30%

According to the Clinton Administration's FY '95 Budget, "The Asian Development Bank fosters economic growth... in the Asian and Pacific region."

The Administration prefers to spend taxpayer dollars to help finance the economic development of Asia's poorer countries rather than press the region's wealthy nations,

FACT:

The national debt is now over \$4 trillion. This year the federal government will pay more than \$200 billion in interest on that debt - that's \$550 million of your tax dollars every day.

(Source: Budget of US Gov't, FY '95)

who have the necessary resources, to aid their poorer neighbors. U.S. foreign aid should focus predominantly on humanitarian aid.

Potential Savings: Cutting by 30% the FY '95 appropriation for the Asian Development Fund could yield a savings of \$51 million.

Source: Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government (Appendix)*, Fiscal Year 1995, 1994.

Close the National Agricultural Library

The stated purpose of the National Agricultural Library (NAL) is "to acquire, preserve, and disseminate a comprehensive collection of reliable information in all phases of the agricultural and allied sciences." The Library of Congress has a nearly identical, though not as narrow, mission.

Comparing the stated purpose of both organizations, it would seem that the services being provided by NAL are already being handled by the Library of Congress. Given a federal deficit of \$234 billion for FY '94, NAL is a government program we can do without. This special interest library serving farmers and agrarian experts does not justify funding by taxpayers.

Projected Savings: Closing down the National Agricultural Library could result in a \$20 million savings in FY '95.

Source: Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government (Appendix)*, Fiscal Year 1995, 1994; and Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government (Historical Tables)*, Fiscal Year 95, 1994.

Eliminate the Commission of Fine Arts

In FY '95, The Commission of Fine Arts is expected to receive \$7.5 million in federal funds. Its primary function is to provide financial support for arts programs in Washington D.C.

The National Park Service and

the National Endowment for the Arts have the experience, manpower and resources to fulfill the Commission's role. Taxpayers do not need to pay for Washington's own separate subsidy for the arts.

Potential Savings: The elimination of the Commission of Fine Arts could yield a savings of \$7.5 million.

Source: Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government (Appendix)*, Fiscal Year 1995, 1994.

Phase-out Federal Funding/Delaware River Basin Commission

The U.S. government's membership in the Delaware River Basin Commission cost taxpayers \$777,000 in 1993. The appropriation is set to increase to \$821,000 in 1995, a 5.6% increase. There is no overriding national need to subsidize this regional agency.

Potential Savings: A 50% cut in the cost of U.S. government support of the Delaware River Basin Commission for FY '95 could yield a savings of \$411,000.

Source: Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government (Appendix)*, Fiscal Year 1995, 1994.

Close The United States Institute Of Peace

The United States Institute of Peace (USIP) was established by Congress "... to conduct and support research and scholarship in the fields of international peace and conflict resolution." Outlays for USIP in 1993 totaled more than \$10 million. The existence of USIP is not justified when a tremendous amount of quality research on international peace and conflict resolution is already available at government agencies, universities, think-tanks and other public and private institutions.

The \$20 billion State Depart-

ment appropriation for Fiscal Year 1995 already includes funding for international peace and conflict resolution. Common sense dictates that USIP could be closed without affecting the prospects for world peace.

Potential Savings: Government figures indicate that closing down USIP could yield savings worth \$11 million in FY '95.

Source: Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government (Appendix): Fiscal Year 1995*, 1994.

Merge The American Workplace Office With The Employment Standards Administration

The Office of the American Workplace (OAW) encourages the creation of high performance work practices and policies and ensures that unions comply with financial recordkeeping standards and abide by union constitutions. OAW's scheduled appropriation for FY '95 is \$34.2 million.

As it applies to the first of these two mandates, taxpayers need not finance a federal program to encourage the private sector to implement high performance work practices. Due to the competitive nature of the market place, the private sector already has a profit oriented incentive to implement such measures.

The second mandate can be comfortably merged within the functions of the Employment Standards Administration (ESA). ESA has the necessary resources to undertake the functions of this office.

Potential Savings: Eliminating funding for the OAW's Office of Workplace Programs could save taxpayers \$8.7 million. Also, merging the functions of OAW's Office of Labor-Management Standards with those of the Employment Standards

Administration could save taxpayers approximately \$6.3 million.

Source: Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government (Appendix): Fiscal Year 1995*, 1994.

Eliminate Funding For Foreign Agricultural Service

The Foreign Agricultural Service's (FAS) main objective is to help American farmers and traders take advantage of opportunities to sell U.S. agricultural products abroad. The FAS is basically a taxpayer-financed organization whose principal aim is to help increase profits for U.S. farmers.

Many agricultural trade groups already exist to promote market access for U.S. farm products. The American taxpayer does not need to subsidize a federal organization to do what private trade groups already do.

Potential Savings: The elimination of the Fiscal Year 1995 funding for the Foreign Agricultural Service could save taxpayers \$122 million.

Source: Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government (Appendix): Fiscal Year 1995*, 1994.

Merge US Trade Representative With The Commerce Department

The federal budget says that "The United States Trade Representative is responsible for developing and coordinating U.S. foreign trade policy." However, the U.S. Commerce Department, with a scheduled \$4.2 billion appropriation for Fiscal Year 1995, could comfortably assume the functions of the U.S. Trade Representative.

A \$21 million FY '95 expenditure for the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative is not justified in light of the overlap between its functions and that of the Commerce Department's.

Chuck Haytaian:

"Senator

Lautenberg

voted for most

federal tax

increases.

We can't afford

six more years

of that. Most

of us aren't

millionaires."

FACT:
*Two weeks
worth of
interest
payments on
our nation's
debt could
pay for
100,000 new
law enforce-
ment officers.*

(Source: Wall Street
Journal, 8/22/94, P.
A2)

Potential Savings: Closing down the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative and merging its functions with that of the Commerce Department's could save taxpayers approximately 25% or \$5.25 million of the office's FY '95 appropriation.

Source: Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government (Appendix): Fiscal Year 1995*, 1994.

Merge Functions Of Bureau Of Alcohol, Tobacco And Firearms With Federal Bureau Of Investigation

The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (BATF), with an appropriation of \$380 million for fiscal 1995, has as its mandate: "...the enforcement of the laws designed to eliminate certain illicit activities and to regulate lawful activities relating to distilled spirits, beer, wine,... tobacco, firearms, and explosives."

The Federal Bureau of Investigation, which is to be provided a \$2.1 billion appropriation in fiscal 1995, has similar functions to the BATF and the necessary resources to undertake the BATF portfolio.

Potential Savings: Merging the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms with that of the FBI could save taxpayers approximately 25% or \$95 million of the ATF's FY '95 appropriation.

Source: Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government (Appendix): Fiscal Year 1995*, 1994.

Reduce Funding For Bureau Of Labor Statistics By 20%

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) publishes estimates of the U.S. labor force, prices and cost of living indices, and compensation and working conditions indicators. The 1995 appropriation for BLS is \$310 million.

BLS provides labor statistics to help state and federal policy makers

formulate economic policy. BLS does not require the services of approximately 2,500 employees to meet its goals. And BLS does not need an appropriation increase of some 13% between fiscal '93 and '95. Savings can surely be enacted at BLS.

Potential Savings: Reducing funding for the Bureau of Labor Statistics by 20% could save taxpayers \$62 million in FY '95.

Source: Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government (Appendix): Fiscal Year 1995*, 1994.

Reduce Funding For The Agricultural Research Service

The Agricultural Research Service's (ARS) fiscal 1995 appropriation is estimated at \$701 million. ARS conducts research on soil and water conservation, plant science, animal science, and commodity conversion and delivery.

Part of ARS's mandate is "...to provide producers with technologies to competitively supply these products." In effect, ARS provides, at taxpayer expense, subsidies to agricultural producers that help enhance their profits. Much of the work ARS does is already being performed by the agriculture industry.

Potential Savings: Reducing funding for the Agricultural Research Service by 20% in FY '95 could lead to a taxpayer savings of more than \$140 million.

Source: Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government (Appendix): Fiscal Year 1995*, 1994.

Hold Spending Of Nutrition Research and Education Service To FY '93 Level

The Nutrition Research and Education Service (NRES) "...conducts nutritional surveys, ... nutrition education research, and

provides... nutritional information." The FY 1995 appropriation for NRES is estimated at \$18.4 million. Funding for NRES has increased dramatically since 1993: between fiscal 1993 and 1995 appropriation levels have grown by more than 115% or \$9.8 million. Consulting services alone for this office have grown by more than 543%, from \$1.85 million to \$11.9 million between 1993 and 1995. Such astronomical spending increases in the program must be restrained.

Potential Savings: Maintaining funding for the Nutrition Research and Education Service at the fiscal 1993 level could save taxpayers \$9.8 million.

Source: Office of Management and Budget, Budget of the United States Government (Appendix): Fiscal Year 1995, 1994.

Consolidate Science And Technology Bureaucracies

Presently U.S. science and technology programs are developed through independent and often redundant federal agencies.

In an effort to eliminate this redundancy and improve America's science and technology base, the federal government, together with the private sector, could establish the Department of Science, Space, Energy, and Technology. This new Department would consolidate NASA, the National Science Foundation (NSF), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the National Institute of Standard and Technology (NIST), the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA), the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) and research divisions of the Department of Energy (DOE).

Potential Savings: Merging America's myriad science and technology agencies into one depart-

ment could save taxpayers approximately \$100 million in FY '95.

Source: Representative Bob Walker, "Walker Calls For Sweeping Changes In Science Bureaucracy," Dear Colleague Letter, March 11, 1993; and Representative Bob Walker, "Consolidating The Sciences: Global Competition Demands Change," Dear Colleague Letter, April 12, 1993.

Limit Funding For The Black Lung Disability Trust Fund

The Black Lung Disability Trust Fund was created to compensate eligible coal miners and their dependents for health problems associated with black lung disease. In FY '93 the fund received \$944 million. In FY '95 the fund will receive \$996 million — an increase of \$52 million.

An examination of the trust fund shows a steady reduction in its caseload. The number of claims received by the fund, the number of payments made by the fund, and the number of benefits received by eligible recipients have all gradually decreased between FY 1993 and FY 1995. There is no justification for a \$52 million budget increase.

Potential Savings: Limiting funding for the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund by returning to FY '93 levels could save \$52 million in FY '95.

Source: Office of Management and Budget, Budget of the United States Government (Appendix): Fiscal Year 1995, 1994.

Consolidate The Office Of Navajo And Hopi Indian Relocation Into Bureau Of Indian Affairs

The Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation will receive \$28.9 million in FY '95. Funds go towards housing and land acquisition, construction of facilities and general costs associated with the relocation effort of members of both the Navajo and Hopi tribes. The relocation is the result of a 100 year-old land dispute between the tribes.

Chuck Haytaian:

"Each year federal revenues increase and still there are deficits. Washington's problem is simply too much spending."

FACT:

*68 percent
of taxpayers
support cuts
in federal
spending,
even if
it means
cutting
government
programs in
their home
district.*

(Source: CNN/USA
Today Gallup poll,
1993)

The original price tag for the commission was projected to be \$40 million. However, legal disputes, delayed decision making and waste and abuse have pushed costs into the hundreds of millions of dollars. Salaries for the more than 90 employees have steadily increased. Responsibility for the 500 families that still have not been relocated should be absorbed by the \$1.5 billion Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Potential Savings: Absorbing the Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation with the Bureau of Indian Affairs could save \$28.9 million in FY 1995.

Source: Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government (Appendix): Fiscal Year 1995*, 1994; Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs, 7/27/94.

Merge Arms Control And Disarmament Agency With State Department

The Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA) has requested a \$61.2 million budget for FY '95. This independent agency represents the United States on all matters relating to nuclear proliferation and disarmament.

Instead of the ACDA simply "advising" the State Department, the Agency should actually be part of the State Department. Not only would this provide more efficient flow of information, but it would eliminate an entire level of bureaucracy. In the last two years, the budget for the ACDA has increased 32%. Furthermore, the State Department — not an independent agency — should have bottom-line accountability on such sensitive matters of national security.

Potential Savings: Assuming merging the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency with the State Department could improve ef-

ficiency by 15%, a savings of \$9.1 million could be realized in FY 1995.

Source: Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government (Appendix): Fiscal Year 1995*, 1994.

Enact "The Common Cents Budget Reform Act of 1994," (H.R.4434)

Eliminating the use of inflated budget baselines would prevent Members of Congress from making false spending cut claims. Budget proposals should be compared to the amount actually spent on the particular program during the previous fiscal year, instead of being compared to an inflated baseline that takes into account an automatic inflation adjustment plus every legislative change scheduled to take place in the program. This proposal was introduced in the current Congress as a major component of H.R. 4434, "The Common Cents Budget Reform Act of 1994."

H.R. 4434 includes other reforms intended to reign in federal spending: 1) emergency spending reform which would prevent legislators from adding spending increases unrelated to the specific single emergency; 2) allow Members that propose spending cut amendments to designate the savings towards deficit reduction; and 3) force Members of Congress to vote quickly on all presidential rescission requests and enable the president to force a vote on spending proposals without vetoing an entire appropriations bill.

Source: Representatives Stenholm, Penny, and Kasich, "The Common Sense Budget Reform Act of 1994," H.R. 4434 Summary, 5/17/94.

Maintain Level Funding For The Bureau of International Labor Affairs

The Bureau of International Labor Affairs (BILA) coordinates the

Chuck Haytaian:

"My campaign

is about

putting

taxpayers

first."

Labor Department's international responsibilities and aids in formulating international economic and trade policies. The organization is to receive an appropriation of \$11 million in FY '95 — a 39% increase over FY '94's budget.

The United States does not need to spend 39% more this year for a separate labor delegation to represent the interests of American workers abroad. The U.S. International Trade Commission, the State Department and the Commerce Department are just a few of the entities that already use their expertise, manpower and resources to adequately represent the views of American workers at international forums.

Potential Savings: Keeping FY '94 level funding for BILA could save taxpayers \$3 million in FY '95.

Source: Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government (Appendix): Fiscal Year 1995*, 1994.

Maintain FY '94 Level Funding For DOE Programs

The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) develops ways to make residential and commercial buildings more energy efficient. DOE's FY '95 budget request for "Building Technologies" is \$179.3 million, a 120% increase over the FY 1994 level.

The private sector, state and local governments, and utility companies already expend a considerable amount of resources examining these issues. This program could maintain its FY '94 funding level of \$81.4 million without affecting its research programs.

Additionally, the "Industrial Sector" at DOE develops technologies that improve industrial energy efficiency. The FY 1995 budget request of \$180.7 million is 44% above the FY 1994 enacted level.

A large portion of the Industrial Sector's work is conducted in conjunction with industry partners like Alcoa and Union Carbide, and federal agencies like the EPA. Given the financial involvement of the private sector, trade organizations and other federal entities, it would seem reasonable to maintain this sector's budget at FY '94 levels.

Potential Savings: Keeping FY '94 funding levels for these sectors of DOE could save taxpayers more than \$153 million in FY '95.

Source: U.S. Department of Energy, *Budget for Fiscal Year 1995*.

Reduce Funding For The National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA)

NTIA formulates national policy to help develop the telecommunications and information industries. NTIA is scheduled to receive an appropriation of \$134 million for FY '95.

Funding for the Information Infrastructure Grants program, which makes up the bulk of NTIA funding, will grow from \$26 million in FY '94 to \$100 million in FY '95, an increase of 285%. Maintaining FY '94 appropriation levels for this program would not hinder advancements in the telecommunications and information infrastructure industries.

Potential Savings: Keeping funding levels for the Information Infrastructure Grants program at FY '94 levels could yield savings of \$74 million in FY '95.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, *The Commerce Budget in Brief: Fiscal Year 1995*; Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government (Appendix): Fiscal Year 1995*, 1994.

Reduce Funding For The Advanced Technology Program

The Advanced Technology Program (ATP) was established in

FACT:

During the Clinton Administration, the national debt will jump from \$4 trillion today to over \$5.4 trillion by 1998.

(Source: Budget of US Gov't, FY '95)

1988 within the Commerce Department's National Institute of Standards and Technology. In just one year the funding for this program tripled (from \$68 million to \$200 million) and the Administration has proposed further increases.

The objective was to further the competitiveness of U.S. industry by helping to convert discoveries in basic research more quickly into technological advancements with commercial potential. The funding of the program should be returned to its 1993 level until the commercial success of some completed projects can be evaluated.

Potential Savings: The Advanced Technology Program's 1993 appropriations was over \$75 million. Returning funding for the Advanced Technology Program to 1993 levels could save more than \$700 million over five years.

Source: Reducing the Deficit: Spending and Revenue Options, Congressional Budget Office, 1994; and House Budget Committee, Republican Caucus, "The Republican Budget Initiative for Fiscal Year 1995," 3/3/94.

Cancel The International Space Station Program (H.R. 441/H.R. 4451)

The benefits of the Space Station are unlikely to justify its costs. Critics cite the general lack of support for the program among individual scientists and scientific societies. The cost of the multi-year program has continued to increase while its capabilities and scope of activities have decreased. The Space Station has already cost taxpayers \$11 billion. Furthermore, there is uncertainty surrounding the costs of operating and supporting the facility once it has been developed and launched.

Potential Savings: Canceling the International Space Station Program could save at least \$11.3 billion over five years.

Source: Reducing the Deficit: Spending and Revenue Options, Congressional Budget Office, 1994; Warren Leary, "Lawmaker Draws the Line on Space Station Cuts," New York Times, 5/20/94.

Reduce Funding For Housing Counseling By 50%

The Housing Counseling Assistance Program in the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) will receive an appropriation of \$50 million for fiscal year 1995, an increase of 730% over its 1993 appropriation. The program focuses on, "...providing counseling and advice to tenants and homeowners - both current and prospective - with respect to property maintenance, financial management, and such other matters...."

Counseling and advice to future tenants or homeowners may be a worthwhile effort, however, such outrageous funding increases, coming at the expense of taxpayers, are not supportable given a federal debt of \$4.6 trillion. Reducing funding by 50% would save taxpayers money, yet still provide enough funding for the program to undertake its stated objectives.

Potential Savings: Reducing the Housing Counseling Assistance Program's FY '95 appropriation by 50% could save taxpayers \$25 million.

Source: Office of Management and Budget, Budget of the United States Government (Appendix): Fiscal Year 1995, 1994.

Privatize Management Of Minimum-Security Prisons

The FY 1995 budget for the federal prison system is scheduled to be more than \$2.4 billion, up more than \$700 million from the 1993 level. In FY 1995, the federal prison system will incarcerate over 93,000 offenders. The federal government will pay state and local jails under contract to house over 10,000 additional federal prisoners.

The Federal Bureau of Prisons could privatize management of the minimum-security prisons. The proposal would be implemented over five years, during which an equal percentage of prisons would be privatized each year. Current government-employed prison workers (guards, etc.) could be hired by corporations taking over the prisons, so there would be little or no job loss. According to the House Budget Committee, the privatization experience of certain states has shown that prison costs can be reduced by as much as 15%, while still preserving accountability and security.

Potential Savings: According to the House Budget Committee, privatizing minimum- and medium-security prisons could save \$85 million in FY '95.

Source: House Budget Committee, Republican Caucus, "The Republican Budget Initiative for Fiscal Year 1995," 3/8/94; and Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government (Appendix)*, Fiscal Year 1995, 1994.

Provide a \$500 Per-Child Tax Credit

One way to provide real tax relief to American families is by providing a \$500 per child tax credit. This plan has enjoyed wide bipartisan support. Estimates show New Jersey would be among the biggest beneficiaries of such a plan, with nearly \$800 million returned to the state's families.

In addition to the standard deductions parents are given for their children when filing tax forms, this plan would permit \$500 to be taken off the final annual tax amount for each dependent child. For example, a family with two children that owed \$2,000 would see that number halved to \$1,000. A single parent with one child who would have received a \$250 refund would instead see a \$750 refund.

Source: Heritage Foundation, "The Kasich Budget Plan Means \$59 Million A Year For The Typical Congressional District," 3/7/94.

Close The National Helium Reserves

The National Helium Reserves (NHR) was created almost 75 years ago when military blimps were an important part of our nation's defense. Since 1960, 32 billion cubic feet of helium has been stockpiled in an underground dome northwest of Amarillo, Texas. Annually, \$20 million is spent to operate its facilities. However, since the NHR has a debt of \$1.4 billion, there are also interest payments of some \$66 million a year.

These facilities are outmoded, in need of constant repair, and are not nearly as efficient as private facilities. H.R. 3967 would eliminate the federal government's helium refining and production enterprise by gradually selling off the reserves and promoting private sector participation in fulfilling the nation's helium needs.

Potential Savings: Closing the National Helium Reserves by selling off and privatizing the reserves could save \$85 million a year.

Source: Scott Hodge, "Cutting Federal Spending: A to Z," Wall Street Journal, 5/13/94; and Rep. Barbara Vucanovich, Dear Colleague Letter, 3/8/94.

Reduce Congressional Appropriations By 10%

Taxpayers spent more than \$2.2 billion to fund Congress in 1994. Much of this money went towards keeping up with the explosion in personnel. The number of Senate staff (personal, committee and other offices) has grown to more than 7,400 — or 74 employees per Senator. This compares to only 3,840 in 1960. In the House, where Democrats have ruled for 40 consecutive years, staff has grown from 3,000 in 1960 to more than

Chuck Haytaian:

"We need

a senator who

supports the

Balanced Budget

Amendment,

not one like

Frank

Lautenberg,

who has voted

against it twice."

(Source: Congressional Quarterly, 1986, 1994)

12,000 today — or 28 employees per Representative — an increase of nearly 300 percent.

An amendment in March 1994 to reduce funds for the legislative branch — including Congress — by 7.5 percent in FY '95 (saving \$200 million) and freeze spending at that level for the following four years (saving \$2.4 billion over five years) failed 48-50. A similar amendment to reduce staff by 25 percent (saving \$2.2 billion over five years) for FY '94, also failed, 43-56.

Potential Savings: A 10 percent cut in Congressional appropriations could save \$220 million.

Source: Congressional Quarterly Vote #74, 3/24/94; Congressional Quarterly Vote #77, 3/25/93; National Republican Senatorial Committee, Issues Conference, 11/11/93; Management and Budget, Budget of the U.S. Government (Appendix), Fiscal Year 1995, 1994.

Close The Uniformed Services University Of The Health Sciences

In the 1970s, the Department of Defense experienced shortages of medical personnel, particularly physicians. In an effort to address this personnel gap, the DoD established a medical school called the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences (USUHS). This government-run program is highly costly (\$90 million in 1994). Training each physician costs taxpayers \$562,000.

By contrast, a similar program, the Health Professionals Scholarship Program costs \$111,000 per physician and other sources, such as the Financial Assistance Program and the Volunteers Program, range in cost from \$55,000 to \$13,500. The USUHS is simply not cost-effective. It has met only a fraction of the DoD's need for new physicians — less than twelve percent in 1992.

Potential Savings: Closing the

Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences could save \$90 million in 1994.

Source: Vice President Al Gore, *Creating A Government that Works Better*, Report of the National Performance Review, 1993; and *Reducing the Deficit: Spending and Revenue Options*, Congressional Budget Office, 1994.

Eliminate The Japan-United States Friendship Commission

In 1993, the Japan-United States Friendship Commission received over \$1.3 million in taxpayer funding. The Commission's goal is to promote scholarly, cultural and artistic activities between two of the wealthiest nations in the world. Both Japan and the U.S. have well developed private and social institutions. This goal could easily be achieved through private funding.

For almost the last twenty years, Japan has been singled out for this special commission while most other nations of the world do not enjoy the benefits of friendship slush funds with the United States.

Potential Savings: Eliminating the Japan-United States Friendship Commission could save \$1.3 million in FY'95.

Source: Office of Management and Budget, Budget of the U.S. Government (Appendix), FY '95, 1994.

Reduce Federal Overhead By 3%

The federal government grew by an incredible 100,000 workers between 1984 and 1992, while staff budgets rose 30% between 1989 and 1992. In 1993, the payroll for the government's 2.3 million civilian employees totaled about \$85 billion, or roughly six percent of the total budget for the year. (This includes 2,900 political appointees at an average salary of \$68,000 per year). Six of the thirteen federal departments employed over 100,000 personnel in 1993.

During the recession, many

Chuck Haytaian:

"Taxpayers need a senator who cares more about them than getting re-elected."

businesses and local governments have been forced to cut their budgets by high percentages through layoffs. There is no reason why the federal government cannot exercise similar restraint.

Potential Savings: Cutting federal overhead by 3% could save \$2.55 billion.

Source: Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government (Appendix), Fiscal Year 1995*, 1994; Donald Lambro, "No Shortages of Ways to Trim Budget," *Washington Times*, 2/8/93; "The Decision Makers," *National Journal*, 6/19/93.

Eliminate Subsidized Timber Sales

The U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management manage federal timber sales from 119 national forests. In 1993, they sold roughly 4.5 million board-feet of public timber under contract to private lumber companies. Both agencies are required to recover at least the market value or appraised value of timber upon sale.

In seven of the nine National Forest System regions, however, receipts from federal timber sales have consistently failed to cover the Forest System's annual expenditures. In three regions, expenditures have exceeded receipts 3 to 1 on average over the past decade. Besides contributing to the federal deficit, these subsidies encourage wasteful depletion of timber resources through uneconomic harvests. Furthermore, the subsidies promote government interference with private timber markets.

Potential Savings: Eliminating timber sales from below-cost timber sale regions could save \$25 million in FY 1995.

Source: Congressional Budget Office, *Reducing the Deficit: Spending and Revenue Options*, 1994; and *Taking from the Taxpayer: Public Subsidies for Natural Resource Development*, Majority Staff Report, Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, Committee on Natural Resources, 8/94.

Hold Funding For Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight

The Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight (OFHEO) regulates the Federal National Mortgage Association and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation. Between Fiscal Years 1993 and 1995, the budget for salaries and expenses for the OFHEO grew from \$3 million to \$17.5 million — an increase of 483%.

This massive budget increase is difficult to justify with annual budget deficits of over \$200 billion. An added \$14 million and 56 new bureaucrats are not necessary to fund and staff an office whose responsibility is to oversee other government functions. The federal government must get out of the habit of creating offices to monitor other offices that monitor other offices.

Potential Savings: Holding funding for salaries and expenses for the Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight to FY 1993 level could save \$14.5 million in FY 1995.

Source: Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government (Appendix), Fiscal Year 1995*, 1994.

Adopt The Spending Reduction And Budget Control Act of 1994

The Spending Reduction and Budget Control Act of 1994 (S. 1940) is a budget reform proposal designed to prevent Congress from spending without authority and to make it easier to cut spending. The legislation specifically addresses spending bills approved by the Senate and House Appropriations Committees and would include the following reform measures: Explicit House and Senate approval of Appropriations Subcommittee allocations; a 50 vote requirement to cut spending and lower the deficit (as opposed to

Chuck Haytaian:

"Frank
Lautenberg
was the
deciding vote
against the
Balanced
Budget
Amendment
in 1986.
Since then,
our national
debt has
doubled."

FACT:

The US spends as much paying the interest on our national debt as on education, housing, veterans, law enforcement, space and science, national parks, transportation and medical research combined.

(Source: "Concord Coalition, 2/93")

the 60 votes currently required); and requirement that Conference Committees cannot report bills that spend more than House or Senate-passed bills. Presently, conference committees often spend more than approved by either the Senate or the House. The legislation would affect only discretionary spending — not entitlement spending.

Source: Sen. Bradley, "Bradley Proposes Major New Reform," 3/16/94.

Cancel The C-17 Aircraft And Buy Commercial Airlifters

The C-17 is an Air Force cargo transport. The program will receive \$3 billion for FY 1995 production of 14 aircraft. It has been unable to meet its performance goals and the Air Force has been forced to scale back some of its specifications. Manufacturing quality has been a major source of concern. Costs for the program have also risen dramatically; recent estimates have increased nearly \$19 billion, or 47% from the original plan. Additionally, the C-17's ability to land on certain runways has been grossly exaggerated.

Under a CBO-backed proposal, the Air Force would cancel its current order and instead purchase 12 commercial airlifters from Boeing or McDonnell Douglas. These aircraft would provide the same amount of airlift capability as the C-17s, and would save taxpayers \$1.9 billion in FY 1995.

Potential Savings: According to the CBO, canceling the C-17 aircraft and buying commercial airlifters could save \$1.9 billion in FY 1995.

Source: Congressional Budget Office, *Reducing the Deficit: Spending and Revenue Options*, 1994; Rep. Elizabeth Furse, 9/6/94.

Require Senate Candidates To Release Income Tax Returns

Candidates are currently

required to disclose financial information in connection with their campaign as well as certain personal financial information such as net worth. The personal financial disclosure forms are very broad and include few specifics. Candidates are not required to release personal income tax returns, although many volunteer this information in an effort to maintain a high standard of disclosure.

A summary of personal income tax returns without the original data regarding expenses, deductions and the like, is insufficient. Candidates should be required to make public copies of their personal income tax returns. Citizens have a right to know details about the finances of public officials and those running for office.

Campaign Reform Commission

Congress established the Defense Base Closure Commission so the process of closing and realigning military installations would be fair, non-partisan and open to public scrutiny. Legislation required Congress to approve each round with either "yes" or "no" votes — no tinkering.

Some of the key issues in the campaign finance reform debate include spending limits, partial public financing and contributions limits. However Congress is unable to pass sweeping campaign finance reform - due in part to Congress' inability to reform itself. A commission modeled after the Base Closure Commission could be established to make campaign finance reform recommendations to Congress. The Commission would require members to vote up or down on individual recommendations and finally force Congress to deal with an inherent conflict of interest.

Chuck Haytaian:

"Spend less and tax less."

Those are the twin goals of Chuck Haytaian's campaign."

Source: Public Law 101-510; S. 3, Congressional Spending Limit and Election Reform Act of 1993, 6/17/93.

Reduce Congressional Pay Whenever The Budget Is Not Balanced

Salaries for Members of Congress stand at an all time high — \$133,600 a year; the federal debt also stands at an all time high at \$4.6 trillion. Congress has to be made accountable for the tremendous increases in the federal debt. The national debt is rising \$1 billion a day.

If Members are unwilling to balance the budget then they should be made to experience first-hand the effect on all Americans of running a high federal debt: a reduced standard of living. With this in mind, Congressional pay should be reduced 10% every fiscal year that Congress is unwilling to balance the federal budget.

Source: Rep. John Kyl, Introduction of the Congressional Pay Reduction Act of 1993, *Congressional Record*, 1/6/93.

Enact Sunset Provisions

Many programs that receive permanent authorizations currently lack sunset provisions. Sunset provisions would apply to laws authorizing the existence of agencies or programs that expire annually or at the end of some other specified period of time. One of the purposes of setting specific expiration dates for agencies and programs is to encourage the committees with jurisdiction over them to determine whether they should be continued or terminated. Without sunset provisions, programs that have fulfilled their mission or become obsolete may continue indefinitely, wasting millions of taxpayer dollars.

Most programs currently lack sunset provisions. The Rural Electrification Administration is an example of a government agency that

should have been "sunsetting" years ago. The REA completed its mission in the 1950s, yet it still receives an annual budget of more than \$38 million and continues to loan more than \$2 billion at subsidized rates to rural electric cooperatives — even though 98% of rural homes have access to electric and phone service. If the federal government were to lift permanent authorizations and institute a system of multi-year authorizations with sunset provisions, taxpayers could be rid of wasteful, obsolete programs like the REA.

End Taxpayer Subsidy Of Federal Water Projects

The Bureau of Reclamation's (BOR) irrigation support program started in 1902. Through BOR, the federal government constructs irrigation projects at taxpayer expense. In principle, the government is supposed to recoup the taxpayer's investment through charges for the water supplied; in reality, according to the Congressional Budget Office, the total taxpayer funded subsidy to irrigators from 1902 to the present is more than \$70.3 billion.

In order to save taxpayer dollars, the federal government could end the subsidy of new irrigation projects, and transfer the responsibility for operating, maintaining, and replacing reclamation projects to the districts which benefit from such projects. This proposal was introduced in the current Congress as H.R. 2039.

Potential Savings: Ending the development and construction of BOR's new irrigation projects could save taxpayers \$1.3 billion in fiscal year 1995.

Source: Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, Committee on Natural Resources, U.S. House of Representatives, "Taking from the Taxpayer: Public Subsidies for Natural Resource Development," 8/94, p. 45.

Chuck Haytaian:

"A line-item

veto is an

effective tool to

cut "pork" —

Frank

Lautenberg

has voted

against it

nine times."

(Source: *Congressional Quarterly*, 1984-1990)

FACT:

In less than 20 years, spending on entitlement programs and interest on the national debt will consume the entire federal budget.

(Source: Congressional Commission on Entitlements and Tax Reform)

Phase Out The Federal Dairy Subsidy Program Over 10 Years

The federal dairy program cost taxpayers approximately \$17 billion in subsidies during the 1980s. The program also cost consumers \$40 billion in higher prices during the same period. The Department of Agriculture (USDA) has asked for an appropriation of more than \$264 million to keep the program alive in FY 1995.

The incomes of dairy producers is protected by the government in three ways: 1) the purchase of storable dairy products by the USDA; 2) USDA sets minimum prices for milk; and 3) USDA sets quotas on dairy imports. The net effect of USDA's dairy program is that it rewards inefficient farmers and slams the consumer through artificially inflated higher food prices.

Potential Savings: Phasing out the USDA's dairy subsidy program by beginning with a 10% reduction in the program's FY 1995 budget could result in taxpayer savings of \$26.4 million.

Source: "Cutting Federal Spending: A to Z", *The Wall Street Journal*, 5/13/94; U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1995 Budget Summary.

Phase Out The Rural Electrification Administration (H.R. 2705)

The Rural Electrification Agency (REA) was created during the Great Depression to bring electricity — and later telephone service — to rural America. Today, 98% of all rural homes have access to electricity and phone service. The REA completed its mission in the 1950s, yet it still receives an annual budget of more than \$38 million and continues to loan more than \$2 billion at subsidized rates to rural electric cooperatives each year for regions

that have already prospered. The Treasury is now owed more than \$8 billion in low cost loans.

H.R. 2705, introduced in 1993, would phase out the REA over a two-year period. During that time, the low-cost loans that REA customers now receive would be brought up to market value. REA reform has broad bipartisan support.

Potential Savings: According to government figures, phasing out the Rural Electrification Administration could save more than \$2 billion in taxpayer loans each year.

Source: Scott Hodge, "Cutting Federal Spending: A to Z," *Wall Street Journal*, 5/13/94; Rep. Chris Cox, "Environmentalists, Conservatives and Sam Donaldson Agree: The Rural Electrification Administration Must Go," Dear Colleague Letter, Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government (Appendix)*, Fiscal Year 1995, 1994.

Hold Funding For The Legal Services Corporation to '93 Levels

The Legal Services Corporation (LSC), an independent government corporation, funds private attorneys, non-profit organizations, and state and local agencies to provide free legal assistance to the poor. Between 1993 and 1995, funding for the LSC is expected to grow from \$357 million to \$500 million — an increase of more than 40%.

The LSC receives substantial income from private sources, as well as generous interest on escrow accounts. Taxpayers need not furnish the LSC with such a huge increase in additional funds.

Potential Savings: Holding funding for the Legal Services Corporation to 1993 levels would save \$143 million.

Source: "The Government Downsizing, Performance and Accountability Act of 1994", S. 1843; Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government (Appendix)*, Fiscal Year 1995, 1994.

Consolidate Federal Offices Relating To Labor Relations

There are at least four

independent agencies within the federal bureaucracy that currently deal with labor relations:

Together, they have an FY '95 budget of more than \$235 million and employ over 6,000 federal workers.

The \$174 million per year National Labor Relations Board resolves disputes in industry and prevents unfair labor practices by employers or labor organizations. However, the National Mediation Board mediates disputes for wages, hours and working conditions for rail and air carriers only — a responsibility

National Labor Relations Board	\$174.4 million
Federal Labor Relations Authority	\$21.7 million
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	\$30.9 million
National Mediation Board	\$8.1 million

ity the NLRB could certainly cover, cutting administrative overhead and saving millions of dollars.

Potential Savings: Assuming a consolidation of the functions of federal offices that deal with labor relations could improve efficiency by 20%, a savings of over \$47 million could be realized in FY 1995.

Source: Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government (Appendix)*, Fiscal Year 1995, 1994.

Consolidate Federal Offices Relating To Nuclear Waste Disposal

The FY '95 Federal Budget shows at least four different agencies have jurisdiction over just the disposal of nuclear waste:

These functions total more than \$816 million per year. Safe and efficient disposal of nuclear waste is an important matter. However, the federal government should not create

more and more bureaucracies and salaried positions to perform overlapping duties. In fact, such duplication could actually hinder effective management.

Potential Savings: Assuming a consolidation of the functions of

Nuclear Regulatory Commission	\$553 million
Office of the Nuclear Waste Negotiator	\$1.0 million
Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board	\$2.6 million
Nuclear Waste Disposal Fund	\$260 million

federal offices that deal with nuclear waste disposal could improve efficiency by 20%, a savings of over \$162 million could be realized in FY 1995.

Source: Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government (Appendix)*, Fiscal Year 1995, 1994.

Cut Dept. Of Energy By 20%

The Department of Energy (DOE) was established by President Carter in 1977 during the hysteria over the oil crisis. From 1777 to 1977, America did very well in energy production without an Energy Department. To date, DOE still produces no energy and approximately half of the budget goes towards nuclear weapons research, development and production — functions that are being dramatically scaled back. This department could withstand reductions in administrative overhead.

In 1994, Department of Energy will receive an appropriation of over \$18 billion and employ over 20,000 personnel. Departmental administration in 1994 will total over \$237 million alone and keep over 3,000 bureaucrats busy.

Potential Savings: Reducing the budget of the Department of Energy

by 20% could save \$3.6 billion.

Source: Donald Lambro, "No Shortages of Ways to Trim the Budget," Washington Times, 2/8/93, "The Decision Makers," National Journal, 6/19/93.

Reduce Funding Of The Appalachian Regional Commission By 20%

The federal government will provide funding of \$187 million to the Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC), founded almost 30 years ago, for activities that promote economic growth in the Appalachian counties of 13 states.

The Department of Transportation's federal highways program and the Department of Housing and Urban Development's Community Development Block Grant program — both multi-million dollar programs — duplicate efforts of the ARC. Additionally, ARC's bureaucracy could be pared given the fact that about 50% of federal funds goes towards salaries and expenses.

Potential Savings: Reducing the Appalachian Regional Commission by 20% would save more than \$37 million in FY 1995.

Source: Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government (Appendix), Fiscal Year 1995*, 1994; and Congressional Budget Office, *Reducing the Deficit: Spending and Revenue Options*, 1994.

Reduce Funding For Corp. For Public Broadcasting By 20%

The Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB) was created in 1934 to improve the quality and diversity of radio and television programming when choices were few. Today, public broadcasting competes with thousands of private radio stations and hundreds of cable television systems. Government sponsoring of broadcasting simply is no longer necessary when there are so many other options such as universities, non-profit community

organizations, businesses, foundations and individuals.

The CPB is a prime example of a "non-essential service" that should be privatized. Federal support for CPB has risen from \$6 million in 1967, to over \$290 million in FY '95.

Potential Savings: Reducing federal funding for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting by 20% would save more than \$58 million in FY 1995.

Source: Scott Hodge, "Cutting Federal Spending: A to Z," *Wall Street Journal*, 05/13/94; Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government (Appendix), Fiscal Year 1995*, 1994; Rep. Philip Crane, Dear Colleague Letter, 06/29/93; and Congressional Record, 06/30/93, P. H4317.

Reduce District of Columbia's Appropriation by 20%

In FY '95, the District of Columbia is scheduled to receive a lump sum of \$722 million in federal support. This represents a \$34 million increase over the FY 1993 level.

Taxpayers from around the country should not be expected to pay for the operation of the District of Columbia government. The presence of the Federal Government actually adds more to District revenue than it does to operating costs. Nonetheless, more than 90% of the total \$722 million appropriation goes into the District's general fund.

Potential Savings: Reducing the District of Columbia's Appropriation by 20% could save \$144 million in FY 1995.

Source: Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government (Appendix), Fiscal Year 1995*, 1994.

Reduce Funding For The National Indian Gaming Commission

The National Indian Gaming Commission has regulatory authority over bingo and other gambling conducted on Indian lands. In FY '95, the Commission is expected to collect \$2.75 million through fees, while its budget is expected to be

Chuck Haytaian:

"Every year

I have been

in office,

New Jersey

has had a

balanced

budget.

Washington

hasn't done that

in 25 years."

FACT:

A score of 'D' from the National Taxpayers Union indicates that a senator has a "poor voting record on controlling taxes and spending." Senator Lautenberg received a 'D' for 1993, but that's a step up from 1992, when he received an 'F' for being a "big spender."

(Source: National Taxpayers Union 1993, 1994)

\$4.25 million, a gap of \$1.5 million paid for with taxpayer funds.

Funding should be self-sustaining through fees on gaming facilities. The Commission's salaries are expected to rise 50% between FY '94 and FY '95.

Potential Savings: Reducing funding for the National Indian Gaming Commission so that it is a self-sustaining agency would save \$1.5 million in FY 1995.

Source: Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government (Appendix)*, Fiscal Year 1995, 1994.

Cut U.S. Travel And Tourism Administration By 50%

The United States Travel and Tourism Administration (USTTA) helps attract foreign visitors to the United States and promotes the travel business. It receives an annual budget of just under \$18 million. However, another agency also within the Department of Commerce with a budget of almost \$300 million and 2,400 employees could assume some of those functions. Private organizations and corporations spend billions of dollars in advertising to promote and expand tourism. Taxpayers do not need to provide this corporate luxury. Charging the beneficiaries fees-for-services is another way of offsetting their appropriations.

Potential Savings: A 50% reduction in funding for the United States Travel and Tourism Administration could save almost \$9 million in FY 1995.

Source: Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government (Appendix)*, Fiscal Year 1995, 1994; and Congressional Budget Office, *Reducing the Deficit: Spending and Revenue Options*, 1994.

Hold HUD's Management And Administration To 1993 Level

In FY '95, the Department of Housing and Urban Development will receive just over \$1 billion to finance salaries and administrative

costs. This is a significant increase from FY '93 and '94 levels when the appropriations were \$896 million and \$917 million respectively.

In almost every area of HUD Management and Administration, there were significant budget increases in the last three fiscal years.

Potential Savings: Holding HUD's Management and Administration budget to FY 1993 level could save \$104 million in FY 1995

Source: Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government (Appendix)*, Fiscal Year 1995, 1994.

Consolidate Miscellaneous Foreign Affairs Agencies

The State Department employs some 25,000 full-time personnel around the globe to conduct all matters of foreign policy. The State Department's budget for FY '95 is approximately \$20.8 billion. Three-fourths of that figure — approximately \$15 billion — goes towards foreign aid and improving international relations.

However, other smaller miscellaneous independent agencies within the U.S. Information Agency also conduct research and work to build better relations between the U.S. and foreign countries. Within a budget of \$20.8 billion, the State Department could certainly absorb the responsibilities of many of these independent agencies.

Potential Savings: Assuming a consolidation of miscellaneous foreign affairs agencies could improve efficiency by 25%, a savings of over \$7.2 million could be realized in FY 1995.

Source: House Budget Committee, Republican Caucus, "The Republican Budget Initiative for Fiscal Year 1995," 3/3/94.

Reduce Funding Of The Int'l. Development Assoc. By 10%

FACT:
Frank Lautenberg brags about his vote against Clinton's budget, but what he doesn't say is he voted 'yes' some 19 times to increase taxes as a part of the bill.

(Source: Congressional Quarterly, 1993)

The International Development Association (IDA) receives contributions from nations around the world, including this year's contribution from the United States of \$1.25 billion. According to the FY 1995 Budget, the IDA provides development financing on "highly concessional terms to the world's poorest and least creditworthy nations."

In FY '93, the IDA made commitments of almost \$6.8 billion for a total of \$78 billion over the duration of the program. This is a high figure considering the IDA loans money to the "least creditworthy nations."

Potential Savings: Reducing the U.S. contribution to the International Development Association by 10% could save more than \$125 million in FY 1995.

Source: Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government (Appendix), Fiscal Year 1995, 1994.*

Eliminate The US Administrative Conference

The Administrative Conference of the United States issues formal recommendations for improvements in federal administrative procedures.

Nevertheless, for FY '95, there are at least six federal departments whose overall administrative budgets have increased over FY '94 levels. Combined, these administrative budget increases add up to more than \$200 million. Furthermore, before the Administrative Conference makes its recommendations on how to improve the federal bureaucracy, perhaps it should recommend changes in the way it operates its own administrative procedure. In FY '95, the Conference is asking for a budget increase of over 44% from last year's level.

Potential Savings: Eliminating the Administrative Conference of the

United States could save \$2.6 million in FY 1995.

Source: Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government (Appendix), Fiscal Year 1995, 1994;* and House Budget Committee, Republican Caucus, "The Republican Budget Initiative for Fiscal Year 1995," 3/3/94.

Level Funding For The National Institute Of Standards And Technology

The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) is responsible for the "... measurement of U.S. industry, government and scientific establishments." Over the course of the last several fiscal years, the NIST has received very generous increases in annual appropriations. For example, in the area of Scientific and Technical Research and Services, the NIST in FY '95 received \$316 million, an increase of over \$90 million from FY '94.

In the area of Industrial Technology Services, the appropriation grew from \$232 million in FY '94 to more than \$518 million in FY '95; and in Construction of New Facilities, the NIST will be appropriated \$100 million, almost \$40 million more than what it received the year before. All totaled, the National Institutes of Standards and Technology will receive \$934 million — \$415 million more than last fiscal year.

Potential Savings: Level funding for the National Institutes of Standards and Technology could save more than \$415 million in FY 1995.

Source: Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government (Appendix), Fiscal Year 1995, 1994.*

Limit Funding For The Export Administration

The Export Administration (EA) enforces U.S. export laws that are consistent with U.S. national security and foreign policy objectives. Similar trade monitoring functions are also

undertaken by the Department of Defense and the U.S. Customs Service. In FY '95, the EA is expected to receive a 25% budget increase over last year's level, to \$43.2 million.

According to the Congressional Budget Office, the enforcement activities of the EA actually hinder U.S. exports and create economic inefficiencies that reduce the U.S. gross national product. The EA is well-equipped to absorb a 10% reduction in its budget, given the demise of the former Soviet bloc and the elimination of trade sanctions against South Africa.

Potential Savings: Limiting funding for the Export Administration by 10% could save \$4.3 million in FY 1995.

Source: Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government (Appendix), Fiscal Year 1995*, 1994; and *Reducing the Deficit: Spending and Revenue Options*, Congressional Budget Office, 1994.

Privatize The Capitol Power Plant

Taxpayers will pay more than \$37 million in FY '95 to operate the Capitol Power Plant. This plant powers the Capitol, Senate and House office buildings and other federal buildings. The \$37 million is a 15% increase over last fiscal year's budget.

The Capitol Complex doesn't need its own private maintenance staff, paid for by taxpayers. A private contractor could perform the identical duties as the nearly 120 current maintenance workers at the Capitol Power Plant for less cost. There is no reason such a project could not be run by a private utility that currently serves the Washington DC region.

Potential Savings: Assuming privatizing the Capitol Power Plant could reduce costs by 20%, a savings of \$7.4 million could be realized.

Source: Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government (Appendix), Fiscal Year 1995*, 1994.

Reform Unemployment Eligibility Rules For Single Individuals Under 35 With No Dependents

Unemployment compensation was designed as a program for people who lost skilled jobs, had a mortgage and a family to support. It was not designed to be a program that offers financial disincentives to young able-bodied workers who have the flexibility to rebound and find another job relatively quickly, have no dependents and in some circumstances can be supported by their family members.

Eligibility requirements should be revised for the most marketable persons in the workforce: single individuals 35 years of age or under who have no dependents or handicaps. It is reasonable to ask single individuals 35 or under with no dependents to work 52 weeks before being eligible for government benefits.

Potential Savings: Enacting this entitlement reform measure could save taxpayers between \$669 million and \$1.34 billion in FY '95.

Level Funding: Pension And Welfare Benefits Administration

The Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration oversees the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA). It has requested a budget of \$72 million for FY 1995, an increase of 12% from last year's request.

In FY 1993, the Administration conducted just over 6,000 investigations. However, in FY 1994 and 1995, the number is projected to decline to some 4,000 investigations each year. In effect, the Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration in FY 1995 will conduct fewer reviews with

Chuck Haytaian:

"New Jersey can't afford 18 years of Frank Lautenberg, a senator who isn't serious about cutting spending and cutting taxes."

FACT:

In 1984, taxpayers gave Uncle Sam more than \$666 billion; by 1994, that amount had nearly doubled.

(Source: Budget of US Gov't, FY '95)

more people and money. If this agency requests a budget increase at a percentage more than three times the current rate of inflation, it is only fair to expect them to conduct more investigations and reviews.

Potential Savings: Holding funding for the Pension Benefit Guarantee Corporation to FY 1993 level could save \$8 million in FY 1995.

Source: Office of Management and Budget, Budget of the United States Government (Appendix) Fiscal Year 1995, 1994.

Enact A Taxpayer Check-Off (S.449).

Under a taxpayer check-off, citizens could voluntarily designate up to five percent of their income tax liability to pay down the national debt. A similar proposal was introduced in the current Congress as the "Taxpayer Debt Buy-Down Act of 1993" (S. 449).

All monies designated would be placed in a national fund. Congress would then have to find alternative spending cuts in discretionary or entitlement spending.

If Congress, in conjunction with the President, failed to enact the debt reduction designated by taxpayers, an across the board sequester of all government accounts would occur, except for Social Security, Deposit Insurance and net interest. The sequester would ensure all of the debt reduction. All spending cuts agreed to by Congress would be permanent.

Potential Savings: Enacting a five percent taxpayer check-off for debt reduction could allow taxpayers to designate as much as \$29 billion towards debt reduction in Fiscal Year '95.

Source: House Budget Committee - Republican Caucus, "The Republican Budget Initiative For Fiscal Year 1995," 3/3/94; Sen. Bob Smith, US Senate Bill S.449, Introduced February 25, 1993; and Statement of Robert D. Reischauer, Director, Congressional Budget Office, before the Subcom-

mittee on Select Revenue Measures, Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives, November 16, 1993.

Reduce Section 8 Housing Subsidies By 15%

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) administers a rental subsidy program known as Section 8, aimed at helping welfare families find housing. HUD offers rental subsidies in Connecticut of up to \$1,657 month; in New York of \$1,513 a month; in New Jersey, \$1,418; in California, \$1,469.

Section 8 spending has also increased dramatically: for example, spending to pay for the renewal of expiring Section 8 contracts has increased from \$2.5 billion in FY '93 to \$5 billion in FY '95, even while the number of housing units in the program has decreased from 221,000 to 135,000. The total cost to taxpayers of HUD's Section 8 rental subsidy program in FY '95 is estimated at more than \$6 billion. The Section 8 program has gone above and beyond its mandate.

Potential Savings: Reducing funding of HUD's Section 8 program by 15% could save taxpayers \$900 million in fiscal year 1995.

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Summary of the HUD Budget, Fiscal Year 1995; The Wall Street Journal, 08/04/94.

Eliminate Funding For The Penn. Ave. Development Corp

The Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation has requested for FY 1995 a \$13.3 million appropriation. This independent agency oversees development of federal construction projects along the Pennsylvania Avenue corridor in downtown Washington DC.

Taxpayers already give the District of Columbia \$722 million. They do not need to provide ad-

ditional federal funds for the Penn. Avenue Development Corporation. Much of the corporation's responsibilities are already being performed by the Commission of Fine Arts and the National Capitol Arts and Cultural Affairs Program.

Potential Savings: Eliminating federal funding for the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation could save \$13.3 million in FY 1995.

Source: Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government (Appendix): Fiscal Year 1995*, 1994.

Limit Funding For The Bureau Of The Census

In FY '95, the Bureau of the Census will receive \$306 million. Over the years, spending for the Bureau has dramatically increased while the Bureau has been highly criticized for providing inaccurate information.

Between FY '93 and '95, spending grew from \$13 million to over \$48 million — an increase of 269%. The Bureau will also spend \$13 million on the Census of Agriculture, a function that could be absorbed by the more than 1,000 statisticians at the \$89.5 million National Agricultural Statistics Service.

Potential Savings: Reducing funding for the Bureau of the Census by 20% could save \$61.2 million in FY 1995.

Source: Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government (Appendix): Fiscal Year 1995*, 1994; and Rick Friedman, *Washington Inc.*, 1993.

Eliminate The African Elephant Conservation Fund

Within the FY '95 budget for the Department of the Interior is a \$1.2 million appropriation for the African Elephant Conservation Fund.

The protection of the African Elephant and all endangered species is an important environmental goal,

but even without this expense, the U.S. is fulfilling its international environmental responsibilities. The U.S. will contribute nearly \$1 billion in FY '95 to hundreds of international organizations and commissions, many of which have specific environmental components. Funding from the Department of the Interior is not appropriate given that there are no African Elephants to protect on United States' lands.

Potential Savings: Eliminating the African Elephant Conservation Fund from the Interior Department's budget could save \$1.2 million in FY 1995.

Source: Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government (Appendix): Fiscal Year 1995*, 1994; and U.S. Department of State, *United States Contributions to International Organizations*, 7/93.

Eliminate Funding For The National Transit Institute

Within the transportation spending bill is a \$3 million appropriation earmarked for the "National Transit Institute" at Rutgers University. The NTI allows officials to gain training on mass transit issues.

The National Transit Institute is not a critical transportation project that can be justified when the federal budget deficit is \$200 billion a year. Spending programs such as this have the potential to jeopardize the far more worthwhile road, bridge, and mass transit projects New Jersey and the nation desperately needs. The functions that the locally-based Institute performs can be handled by the \$20 billion Federal Highway Administration, the \$4.8 billion Federal Transit Administration or the \$321 million National Highway Traffic and Safety Administration.

Potential Savings: Eliminating federal funding for the National Transit Institute could save \$3 million in FY 1995.

Source: Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government (Appendix): Fiscal Year 1995*, 1994; and Scott Orr, *Trenton Times*, 7/14/94, p. A5.

Chuck Haytaian:
"I have proposed
more ways to
cut waste in 12
weeks than
Frank
Lautenberg
has in
12 years."

FACT:
250 leading
national
economists
have
endorsed
the Balanced
Budget
Amendment.
In 1986,
Frank
Lautenberg
was the
deciding vote
to defeat it.

(Source: Roll Call,
2/24/94)

Eliminate Federal Subsidy/ Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation

The Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation is responsible for the portion of the Seaway between Montreal and Lake Erie. The purpose of the Corporation is to encourage increased use of the seaway system.

Funding for the Corporation in FY '95 will be almost \$11 million. That taxpayer subsidy is offset by \$10.7 million from outside sources the corporation takes in. There is no reason this enterprise cannot be managed more efficiently to pay its own way without a taxpayer subsidy.

Potential Savings: Eliminating the federal subsidy for the Seaway Corporation could save \$300,000 in FY 1995, and at least that same amount in subsequent years.

Source: Office of Management and Budget, Budget of the United States Government (Appendix): Fiscal Year 1995, 1994.

Limit U.S. Contribution To The United Nations

The U.S. currently pays approximately 25% of the United Nation's budget. Besides serving as host to the U.N., the U.S. is the organization's most generous contributor, scheduled to give more than \$820 million in FY '95.

The next highest contributor — Japan — contributes only 12% of the U.N.'s budget. The lion's share of the U.N. budget should not fall on the shoulders of U.S. taxpayers; a fairer sharing of the financial burdens would serve all involved.

Potential Savings: Limiting the U.S. component of the United Nation's budget to 15% could save taxpayers about \$328 million in FY '95.

Source: Office of Management and Budget, Budget of the United States Government (Appendix): Fiscal Year 1995, 1994.

Reduce Funding For The Washington DC Metro System

In 1979, the federal government authorized \$1.7 billion in federal funds to construct the Washington Metrorail System. In 1990, another \$1.3 billion was authorized to complete the 103-mile system which services the states of Maryland and Virginia, as well as the District of Columbia. For FY '95, \$200 million has been requested.

While the federal government should assist cities and regions in the initial start-up costs associated with a mass transportation project, they should not exclusively fund a project that has cost several billion dollars and taken over twenty years to construct.

Potential Savings: Reducing funding for the Washington DC Metro System by just 20% could save \$40 million in FY 1995.

Source: Office of Management and Budget, Budget of the United States Government (Appendix): Fiscal Year 1995, 1994.

Eliminate Funding For The Inter-American Foundation

The fiscal '95 Budget states that the Inter-American Foundation "...supports social processes in Latin America and the Caribbean...." The Foundation is scheduled to receive \$30 million from taxpayers in FY '95.

Federal funding of the Inter-American Foundation is unnecessary since other U.S. funded Latin American/Caribbean development agencies already perform the same role. The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the Organization of American States (OAS), with billions of dollars in U.S. assistance, promote the economic and social development of Latin America and the Caribbean. Additional taxpayer contributions of \$30 million through the quasi-private Inter-American Foundation is not required.

Potential Savings: The elimination of funding for the Inter-American Foundation could result in a \$30 million savings.

Source: Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government (Appendix): Fiscal Year 1995*, 1994; and U.S. Department of State, *United States Contributions to International Organizations: Report to the Congress for Fiscal Year 1991*, 1993.

Term Limits For Members Of Congress

There have been 42 term limits bills introduced this session of Congress. Two such bills would amend the Constitution to impose term limits on U.S. Senators and Representatives. Elected officials are increasingly insulated from the political process and enjoy enormous political advantages of incumbency, including increasingly larger staffs and office accounts, free mailing privileges, and the ability to raise large sums of money from special interests, both at home and in Washington.

In every state where term limits have been placed on the ballot, voters have endorsed this reform by margins averaging 66%. Members of Congress need not be politicians for life.

Source: Senate Legis Service, 9/6/94; and "Federal Spending Survey Shows Jersey Last in Return on Tax Dollars, *Star Ledger*, 6/2/94, p. 1 & 9.

Pass A Balanced Budget Constitutional Amendment

A balanced budget constitutional amendment would do the following: require the President to submit a balanced budget to Congress; require that total federal spending not exceed total revenues for a fiscal year, unless excess spending over receipts is approved by three-fifths of all the Members of each House of Congress; and allow the amendment to be waived in the event of war.

Only with a constitutional amendment can federal budget

discipline be restored. According to the Office of Management and Budget, total government debt held by American taxpayers is more than \$4.6 trillion or \$18,400 for every man, woman, and child. With this amendment, loopholes allowing for continued deficit spending would end. In New Jersey, as in 25 other states, the governor must present and sign a balanced budget and the legislature must pass a balanced budget. There is no reason the federal government cannot do what the states do.

Potential Savings: Enacting a balanced budget constitutional amendment could save taxpayers \$165 billion in FY '95.

Source: Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government: (Historical Tables), Fiscal Year 25, 1994*, Significant Features of Fiscal Federalism, Vol. I, 6-7.

Chuck Haytaian:

"In 1986, Frank Lautenberg cast the deciding vote against the balanced budget amendment. In 1986, the federal debt was \$2.1 trillion. By 1995, it will stand at \$4.9 trillion."

FACT:

*The last time
Congress
balanced a
budget was
in 1969 -
the year
Woodstock
was held.*

*(Source: Budget of
US Gov't, FY '95)*

*Special Thanks to Edward Chaves,
Beau Phillips and Peter Sekulow.*

*This book is
dedicated to my
granddaughter,
Nicolle Snyder,
whose future will
be compromised if
America's citizens
are unable to
take back control
of the federal
government.*



Haytaian

U. S. S E N A T E

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	Memorabilia	Box	<u>X</u>
	Oversized Flats [Posters, Handbills, etc]	Box	_____
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	Textiles	Box	_____
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Oversized Publications

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Size: 1.25" in diameter

Format: Button

Description: white background, Blue edge, Blue type on top: "I'm Republican"

Date: 1994 Red type on bottom: "And I'm Proud"

Subject Terms (if any):

Restrictions: none

Remarks:

Place one copy with removed item
Place one copy in original folder
File one copy in file

FINAL

Contact: Mo Taggart
703/684-7848
Beep 800/946-4646
pin # 1115689

SENATOR DOLE -- OCTOBER 14, 1994 -- NEW YORK & NEW JERSEY

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1994

3:30 pm DEPART Capitol for National Airport
Driver: Wilbert

3:45 pm ARRIVE National Airport and proceed to departing aircraft
FBO: Signature
703/419-8440

3:50 pm DEPART Washington for Teeterboro
FBO: Atlantic Aviation
Aircraft: Citation 2 (Charterlink - Haytaian obtained plane)
Tail number: N10JK
Flight time: 50 minutes
Pilots: Cooper Towers
Jeff Forest
Seats: 8
Meal: Snack
Manifest: Senator Dole
Nelson Rockefeller
Contact: Charterlink
800/221-1802

4:40 pm ARRIVE Teeterboro, NJ
FBO: Atlantic Aviation
201/288-1740

4:45 pm- Press Avail

5:00 pm Location: Conference Room - Atlantic Aviation

5:00 pm- One-on-One Interview with Tom Fitzgerald, Bergen Record

5:05 pm Contact: Bo Phillips
609/588-5000

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1994

PAGE 2

5:05 pm- One-on-One with Fred Snowflak, Morris Daily Record
5:10 pm

5:10 pm DEPART Teeterboro, NJ for New York City

FBO: 34th Street Heliport

Aircraft: Agusta A-109

Tail number: N188S

Flight time: 10 minutes

Pilots: Bill Miller

John Cadner

Seats: 6

Meal: None

Manifest: Senator Dole

Chuck Haytaian

Nelson Rockefeller

Contact: Liberty Hclo

212/967-6464

917/649-2133 pager

5:20 pm ARRIVE New York, NY

Met by: Ronald Gravino, Haytaian Campaign Treasurer

5:25 pm DEPART Heliport for Fundraising Reception for Chuck Haytaian

Driver: Joe Moreira

609/575-7445 car

Drive time: 5 minutes

Location: Water Club

30th Street & East River

5:30 pm ARRIVE Water Club

212/683-3333

Met by: Lew Eisenberg and Al Fasola, event co-chairs
Mark Miller

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1994

PAGE 3

5:30 pm- ATTEND/SPEAK Fundraising Reception for Chuck Haytaian

6:25 pm

Location: The Upper Deck

Attendance: 50 @ \$1,000 per person

Event runs: 5:00 - 6:30 pm

Press: Closed

Facility: None

Format: Mix and mingle

Informal photos

5:55 pm Al Fasola, event co-chair, gives welcome
and introduces Lew Eisenberg

5:57 pm Lew Eisenberg gives brief remarks and
introduces Senator Dole

6:00 pm Senator Dole gives remarks and introduces
Chuck Haytaian

6:10 pm Chuck Haytaian gives remarks

6:20 pm Al Fasola introduces host committee

Contact: Lysa Israel

609/588-5000

609/587-0948 fax

6:25 pm DEPART Reception for 34th Street Heliport

Driver: Joe Moreira

Drive time: 5 minutes

6:30 pm ARRIVE 34th Street Heliport and proceed to departing helicopter

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1994

PAGE 4

6:35 pm DEPART New York for Teeterboro Airport

FBO: Atlantic Aviation
Aircraft: Augusta A-109
Tail number: N188S
Flight time: 10 minutes
Pilots: Bill Miller
John Cadner
Seats: 6
Meal: None
Manifest: Senator Dole
Chuck Haytaian
Lew Eisenberg
Judy Eisenberg
Al Fasola

Contact: Liberty Helo
212/967-6464
917/649-2133 pager

**NOTE: Another helicopter will be provided for rest of passengers.
Tail number is 444LH.**

Manifest: Nelson Rockefeller
Mark Miller
Ron Gravino
Lysa Israel
Larry Purpuro

6:45 pm ARRIVE Teeterboro Airport

FBO: Atlantic Aviation
201/288-1740

Met by: Bill Baroni, Haytaian staff

6:50 pm DEPART airport for Fort Lee Hilton

Driver: Bill Baroni (2 cars will be provided)
Drive time: 10 minutes
Location: 2117 Route 4 East

7:00 pm ARRIVE Fort Lee Hilton
201/461-9000

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1994**PAGE 5****7:00 pm- ATTEND Hi-Dollar Fundraising Reception for Chuck Haytaian**

7:30 pm Location: Executive Lounge - 14th Floor
 Attendance: 40 @ \$5,000 per person
 Event runs: 6:30 - 7:30 pm
 Press: Closed
 Facility: None
 Format: Mix and mingle
 7:15 pm Photo-op
 Contact: Lysa Israel
 609/588-5000
 609/587-0948 fax

NOTE: After all guests depart, Jim Treffinger, Essex County Executive candidate, and Bill Martini, 8th Congressional District candidate, will remain. At that time you will present them with a check.

Holding Room available on 15th Floor - Presidential Suite.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1994

PAGE 6

7:30 pm- ATTENTION/SPEAK Fundraising General Reception

8:15 pm

Location: Ballroom - 2nd Floor
Attendance: 200 @ \$500 per person
Event runs: 7:00 - 9:00 pm
Press: Open
Facility: Riser, podium and mic
Format: 7:30 pm Al Fasola gives welcome and introduces
Peter Sudler, event co-chair
7:35 pm Al Fasola introduces Berek Don, Bergen
County Chairman
7:37 pm Berek Don gives Pledge of Allegiance and
gives welcome
7:39 pm Peter Sudler introduces Acting Governor,
Senate President, Donald T. DiFrancesco
7:40 pm Donald DiFrancesco gives remarks
7:42 pm Al Fasola introduces Marge Roukema
7:43 pm Marge Roukema gives remarks
7:45 pm Peter Sudler introduces State Chairman
Ginnie Littell
7:46 pm Ginnie Littell gives remarks
7:48 pm Peter Sudler introduces Bergen County
Executive Pat Schuber
7:49 pm Pat Schuber gives remarks and introduces
Senator Dole
7:54 pm Senator Dole gives remarks and introduces
Chuck Haytaian
8:04 pm Chuck Haytaian gives remarks
8:14 pm Peter Sudler concludes program
Contact: Lysa Israel
609/588-5000
609/587-0948 fax

NOTE: Originally you were to stop by a fundraiser for Jim Treffinger, the Essex County Executive candidate, but they were unable to pull together a successful event and now it has been canceled.

8:15 pm DEPART Hilton for airport

Driver: Ron Gravino
Drive time: 10 minutes

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1994

PAGE 7

8:25 pm ARRIVE Teeterboro Airport and proceed to departing aircraft

FBO: Atlantic Aviation
201/288-1740

8:30 pm DEPART Teeterboro for Washington/National

FBO: Signature
Aircraft: Citation 2
Tail number: N10JK
Flight time: 50 minutes
Pilots: Coopers Towers
Jeff Forest
Seats: 8
Meal: Sandwiches
Manifest: Senator Dole
Nelson Rockefeller
Mark Miller
Contact: Charterlink
800/221-1802

9:20 pm ARRIVE Washington/National

FBO: Signature
703/419-8440

9:25 pm DEPART airport for Watergate

Driver: Wilbert

9:40 pm ARRIVE Watergate

Haytaian

U. S. S E N A T E

FINAL

AGENDA

"25 DAYS UNTIL VICTORY"
WITH SPECIAL GUEST SENATOR BOB DOLE
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1994
THE FORT LEE HILTON; FORT LEE, NEW JERSEY

- 6:30 p.m. Private reception begins (Executive Lounge 14th Floor)
- 6:55 p.m. Senator Dole and Chuck Haytaian arrive Fort Lee Hilton and proceed to private reception (Approx. 40 guests who are members of the Host Committee -- Commitment to raise \$5,000) Mix & mingle, candid photos
- 7:00 p.m. General reception begins (Ball room 2nd Floor)
- 7:15 p.m. Photo-op begins (guests will depart for the ballroom after their photo has been taken)
- 7:20 p.m. Senator Dole and Chuck Haytaian proceed to holding room (Presidential Suite 15th Floor)
(Per Bill Ulrey: Tentative check presentation to Bill Martini).
- 7:30 p.m. Senator Dole and Chuck Haytaian arrive Ballroom and proceed to platform for the program
- Al Fasola calls everyone to order and introduces his co-chair Peter Sudler (Al and Peter will co-MC)
- 7:35 p.m. Al Fasola introduces Berek Don -- Bergen County Chairman to lead the Pledge of Allegiance and give a welcome to Bergen County.
- 7:37 p.m. Berek Don leads Pledge and gives welcome.



Page 2
"25 Days until Victory"
Agenda
FINAL

- ✓ 7:39 p.m. Peter Sudler introduces Acting Governor, Senate President Donald T. DiFrancesco
- ✓ 7:40 p.m. Senator DiFrancesco gives remarks
- ✓ 7:42 p.m. Al Fasola introduces Congresswoman Marge Roukema to give remarks
- ✓ 7:43 p.m. Congresswoman Roukema gives remarks
- ✓ 7:45 p.m. Peter Sudler introduces State Chairman Ginnie Littell to give remarks
- ✓ 7:46 p.m. Ginnie Littell gives remarks
- ✓ 7:48 p.m. Al Fasola introduces Bergen County Executive Pat Schuber to give remarks and introduce Senator Bob Dole
- ✓ 7:49 p.m. Pat Schuber gives remarks and introduces Senator Bob Dole
- 7:54 p.m. Senator Dole gives remarks and introduces Chuck Haytaian
- 8:04 p.m. Chuck Haytaian gives remarks
- 8:14 p.m. Chuck Haytaian concludes remarks; program concludes
- 8:15 p.m. Senator Dole departs Fort Lee Hilton en route Teterboro Airport



October 14, 1994
CONTACT: Jonathan M. Baron
(609) 588-5000

Senate GOP Leader Dole Campaigns with Haytaian
--Haytaian Says New Bill (S. 1040) will Reform Tax Code--

TETERBORO, NJ - Calling Chuck Haytaian a "real reformer ready to shake up Washington and the U.S. tax code," Senate Minority Leader Bob Dole today campaigned with the Warren Republican.

"We have a New Jersey Senate candidate with a real record of cutting spending and cutting taxes. In the last three years alone, Chuck Haytaian has done more about runaway spending and taxes than most elected officials in their entire careers," said Dole.

The Senator from Kansas added that if he becomes Senate Majority Leader following the November elections he would reserve Senate bill S.1040 as the Haytaian simplified flat tax initiative.

Dole continued, "Chuck Haytaian stopped Jim Florio's tax and spend rampage in New Jersey, and Chuck Haytaian has what it takes to help stop President Clinton's tax and spend rampage in Washington."

Senator Dole made his comments during remarks he delivered at Teterboro Airport in Bergen County. Haytaian discussed his desire to work with Dole to implement the tax cuts and spending reductions that are the centerpiece of his New Jersey Senate campaign.

"I want to take Whitman-economics -- less spending, less taxes -- to Washington. The present tax code is a disaster, and we need to give working Americans tax relief and tax simplicity. The flat tax I have proposed will do both," said Haytaian.

Dole concluded, "Chuck Haytaian is talking about real issues that matter to working people."

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October 13, 1994

NOTE TO SENATOR DOLE

FROM: SUZANNE HELLMANN

RE: "SETTING THE RECORD STRAIGHT -- FACTS ABOUT THE 1980s"

Attached is a paper prepared by Bob Stevenson (former press secretary to Sen. Rudman) for the 1992 campaigns when the Democrats were attacking the GOP on the so-called failures of the 1980s. Today, the Democrats are using the same tactic for the '94 races, a tactic that should backfire if the facts are revealed. This paper contains such facts and may be helpful to you as you campaign around the country.

SETTING THE RECORD STRAIGHT

"Facts About the 1980s"

**U.S. SENATE
BUDGET COMMITTEE**

*U.S. Senator Pete Domenici
Ranking Republican Member*

Prepared by Minority Staff

July 1992

Pete V. Domenici
New Mexico

United States Senator
Washington, D.C.

Dear Colleague:

For the past several months, Democratic members of the Congress have relentlessly tried to define the past decade as a time of abject failure. Recently, however, we have also seen some of these same critics attempt to recast themselves in a Republican image. By denying the successes of the 1980s under Republican leadership, they hope to lay claim to the principles that helped create those successes — Republican principles such as opportunity, hard work, jobs, and most importantly economic growth, the catalyst for rising national prosperity.

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

This document was prepared at my request by the Republican staff of the U.S. Senate Budget Committee. It presents in a succinct fashion the major issues of the 1980s from the economy to the environment. It sets the record straight.



U.S. Senator Pete Domenici

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

ECONOMY



The U.S. economy ended the past decade significantly stronger than it began the decade.

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

✓ Many Americans, especially the younger generation, may not recall the trauma of 18% inflation and interest rates as high as 21% – a product of the dismal economic performance of the late 1970s.

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

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

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

✓ Thanks to low interest rates, more people can afford to own a home now than at any time since 1973.

✓ During the late 1970s, taxpayers found themselves paying higher taxes, not because they were wealthier, but because inflation pushed them into higher tax brackets. This "inflation tax" helped raise income taxes from 7.8% of GDP in 1976 to 9.6% in 1981, an \$81 billion tax burden increase.

✓ During the 1980s, this "inflation tax" was terminated! Revenues as a share of GDP fell back to historical levels.

✓ The 1970s malaise associated with out-of-control inflation, interest rates, and taxes, was replaced in the 1980s with an environment that allowed people to plan their lives and focus on the future with confidence.

TRUE OR FALSE:

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

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

● *Since the start of the expansion in late 1982, real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has risen \$1.1 trillion, adding nearly one-third to the size of our economy.*

● *The rise in U.S. GDP was greater than the total level of GDP in Germany. Interest and inflation rates have been cut by half. Since 1986, the U.S. export sector has been expanding at a record pace, making us the largest exporter in the world.*

● *For people this has meant:*

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

➤ *average family income reached \$42,652 in 1990, \$15,000 more than before the expansion began,*

➤ *real per capita income rose 15.7%,*

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

➤ *the misery index – the sum of inflation and unemployment – down to 10.4 today from 19.6 in 1980,*

➤ *The poverty rate down to 12.1% from 13.7%.*

"SETTING THE RECORD STRAIGHT"
Economic Growth Brought New Jobs

JOBS



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

- ✓ Since the beginning of the 1980s expansion, 19 million new jobs have been created. Today, 117.6 million Americans go to work every morning, 18% more than 10 years ago.
- ✓ The share of the working-age population with jobs during the Bush Administration has averaged 62.3%, the highest in U.S. history.
- ✓ The employment-population ratio for Black Americans during the Bush Administration averaged a record 55.7%, up significantly from 52.8% during the Carter years.
- ✓ Job growth was wide spread. Between 1982 and 1991, employment grew by more than 15% in over half the states and by more than 5% in 45 states.
- ✓ All major demographic groups shared in the improvement in job opportunities that resulted from economic growth. Between 1982 and 1991, employment of Blacks was up 29%, and Hispanics, a larger 52%.
- ✓ The unemployment rate during the Bush Administration has averaged 6.1%, the lowest of any Administration back to Nixon. In comparison, unemployment averaged 6.5% during the deteriorating Carter years and reached a peak of 10.7% in 1982 just as the 1980s expansion got underway.
- ✓ Job prospects are good in the U.S. relative to other countries because the unemployment rate is relatively low. The average U.S. unemployment rate during the 1980s was the sixth lowest in the world.
- ✓ The U.S. job market is very dynamic. The number of people who began new jobs was significantly larger than the net change in employment. Between 1987-89, 41.5 million persons went from not having a job in one month to have a job in the following month.

TRUE OR FALSE:

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

- *Contrary to assertions that U.S. well-being is falling, during the Bush Administration real GDP per capita – the broadest measure of U.S. strength – has been the highest in the world and the highest in U.S. history.*
- *U.S. GDP per capita was 1st among countries in 1980 and is 1st in 1990. GDP per capita of \$16,231 in Germany and \$17,571 in Japan in 1990 remains well below America's \$21,931.*
- *The level of GDP per capita during the Bush Administration is higher than any other previous Administration - \$3,350 more than during the Carter Administration.*

TRUE OR FALSE:

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

- *The 1990 recession, marked by two quarters of GDP decline, has been followed by 4 straight quarters of positive growth. The economy is now back to its previous peak, making this recession one of the shallowest on record, as measured by GDP.*
- *Home construction has risen 38% since its trough point at the beginning of 1991.*
- *Expanding export production has accounted for nearly two-thirds of economic growth over the last 4 quarters.*
- *As a result of increased international competitiveness, U.S. exports during the Bush Administration have grown by more than one-quarter in just a little over 3 years. We have become, once again, the largest exporting nation in the world.*

"SETTING THE RECORD STRAIGHT:"
Improving Opportunities and Well-Being

IMPROVING OPPORTUNITIES



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

✓ In 1982, there were 2.9 million women-owned businesses. By 1987, this number had risen to 4.1 million. In 1990, 5.4 million women owned businesses, and for 1992, the National Foundation for Woman Business Owners projects that 7 million businesses will be owned by women, up 140 percent compared with a decade ago.

✓ In 1988, women-owned business employed about 10.3 million people. This rose to about 11 million people in 1990 - ninety percent as many as the Fortune 500 companies. By 1992, the number of people employed by women-owned businesses is projected to approach 12 million.

✓ Earnings of women, which stagnated and then declined during the 1970s, increased beginning in 1982. Since then weekly earnings of female workers have grown 18% faster than male earnings, narrowing the wage-gender gap.

✓ Black and Hispanic unemployment rates, increasing through the 1970s and early 1980s, showed large declines during the expansion. By 1991, Black unemployment was 7.1 percentage points lower and Hispanic unemployment was 3.9 percentage points lower than when the expansion began.

✓ Within the white-collar high-paying managerial and professional occupations between 1983 and 1991, Black employment rose 46% and Hispanic employment rose 84%. In comparison, the increase for all groups was 31% between 1983 and 1991.

TRUE OF FALSE:

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

● *Income growth suffered during the weak economic growth years of the late 1970s and recessionary early 1980s. But the strength and longevity of the 1980s expansion helped family incomes rise substantially over the decade.*

● *Compared to previous Administrations, average family income set a record high during the Bush Administration - \$43,200 per family through 1990, the most recent year recorded. This is 13.5% greater than the average family income in 1980.*

● *After trending up for 10 years, the rise in the poverty rate halted with the beginning of the 1980s expansion. The poverty rate was 12.1% in 1990, the most recent year tabulated, compared to a high of 13.7% when the 1980s expansion got underway.*

● *Taking into account in-kind government benefits, the poverty rate was an even lower 9.5% in 1990.*

● *The proportion of elderly living in poverty has declined significantly and was the lowest on record during the Bush Administration. When in-kind payments are taken into account, the elderly poverty rate was 7.6% in 1990.*

"SETTING THE RECORD STRAIGHT:"

Quality Jobs for Americans

RICH VS. POOR



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

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

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

✓ The lower end of the income distribution displayed the most upward mobility. More people moved up the income ladder from the bottom two-fifths than from the next higher two-fifths.

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

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

TRUE OR FALSE:

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

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

● Including the Carter years in the 1977-89 data hurts all income levels and is most devastating to the poorest fifth of families. But incomes turned the corner during the Bush/Reagan years; incomes increased for each and every income level. While high income groups did increase their means during the 1980s expansion, so did all other income levels.

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

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

● A recent study by the Urban Institute concluded:

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

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

"SETTING THE RECORD STRAIGHT:"

Reducing Taxes Across the Board

TAXES



The rich bear a greater share of the cost of federal government than they did before the 1980s tax changes went into effect.

✓ Families in the top 20% of the income distribution pay 75% of all income taxes — an increase of 10% since 1980.

✓ The very rich, those in the top 1% of the income distribution, saw their share of the income tax burden rise 65% during the Reagan/Bush years.

✓ Only 1.1% of total income taxes collected come from families in the lowest 40% of the income distribution. As a result of Republican tax policies, the share of income taxes paid by families in this group declined 70% since 1980!



We started the 1980s with 16 individual income tax brackets and a top individual rate of 70% — now there are three brackets and a top rate of 31%.

✓ If 1980 tax policy were still in effect, a head of household with three dependents and \$40,000 in income would have paid \$3,900 more in federal income taxes than they do now under current law.

✓ Under 1980 tax policy, this hypothetical family could claim four personal exemptions totalling to \$4,000. Under current tax policy, this family can claim exemptions worth \$9,200, an increase of 130%.

✓ This family pays a marginal tax rate of 15% now. If 1980 law were still in effect, they'd pay a marginal rate of 42%.

TRUE OR FALSE:

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

● Prior to tax law changes enacted in the 1980s, inflation pushed people into higher tax brackets, and reduced the value of the standard deduction and the personal exemption until they were almost meaningless.

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

● Large increases in the standard deduction and indexing the personal exemption took altogether nearly six million families off the tax rolls.

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

TRUE OR FALSE:

"Republicans were responsible for Social Security payroll tax increases in the 1980s." — FALSE!

● In 1977, President Carter and the Democratic Congress approved five payroll tax increases which occurred in the 1980s.

● Prior to the Carter Administration, the payroll tax rate for workers was scheduled to hit 6.45% in 1990. But due to the Carter tax increases, the payroll tax rate reached 7.65% in 1990, a 19% tax rate hike.

"SETTING THE RECORD STRAIGHT:"

Investing in Our Children

CHILDREN



Funding for programs designed to assist our nation's children has increased, with the emphasis on health, nutrition, education and social services.

✓ The problems facing our children are not the result of diminished Federal spending. President Bush's 1993 budget request for children's programs reflects an increase of 66% since 1989, his first year in office. Total funding for programs assisting children was recommended at a level of \$100 billion for 1993.

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

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

✓ Funding for Head Start has grown from \$735 million in 1980 to \$2.2 billion in 1992 — a 200% increase. For 1993, President Bush recommended an additional \$600 million for the program — an unprecedented 27% one-year increase.

✓ Under the President's budget, 779,206 children will receive a year of Head Start before entering grammar school.

TRUE OR FALSE:

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

● Over the past 10 years, federal spending on low-income programs, the majority of which is targeted toward assisting children, has grown from \$80 billion to \$153 billion.

● Despite more government spending, the problems facing children have escalated as the stability of the family unit has deteriorated.

● The poverty rate for children in married-couple families in 1990 was 8.9%; the poverty rate for children in families with only a female head of household was 47.2%.

● Children who live in persistent poverty, the homeless, children growing up in dysfunctional families with abuse or neglect, and children having children are all "at risk" of not becoming healthy, productive adults.

● One-parent families have grown, from 3.8 million in 1970 (12.9 percent of all families) to 9.7 million in 1990 (28.1 percent of all families).

● Twenty-four percent of American children lived with their mothers only in 1990, up from 11.5 percent in 1970.

"SETTING THE RECORD STRAIGHT:"

Emphasis on Education

EDUCATION



Continuing federal support of education has been coupled with innovative proposals for education reform.

✓ From 1980 to 1991, federal support for education increased 59%, from \$34.3 billion to \$54.6 billion.

✓ Federal support for education extends beyond those amounts, to include post-secondary education loans.

✓ The total volume of guaranteed student loans grew from \$4.6 billion in 1980 to \$11.5 billion in 1991 - an increase of almost 150%.

✓ Federal support for elementary and secondary education increased from \$16 billion in 1980 to \$24.4 billion in 1991, a 53% increase over those years.

✓ Federal support for education also comes indirectly through deductions allowed for state and local taxes—major sources of local education funding—on federal income tax returns. Federal tax deductions that help pay for state funded education are estimated to have increased over 36% from 1980 to 1991, from \$13.3 billion to \$18.1 billion.

✓ Also during the 1980s, expenditures per student in public elementary and secondary schools rose from \$2,502 to \$5,266—an increase of 110%.

✓ The U.S. sends 60% of its children to higher education, second only to Canada in the world, and well above the 32% rate in Germany and 30% in Japan. And 51% of the students are women, providing them more opportunities than in Japan (38%) and Germany (26%).

✓ During the 1980s, reading proficiency, increased dramatically for 17-year old minority students. For Black students, those achieving reading proficiency increased from 6.7% in 1980 to 25.8% in 1988. For Hispanic students, the rate increased to 24.3% in 1988 from only 14.9% in 1980.

TRUE OR FALSE:

"The President's proposal for educational reform, America 2000, is dead in the water since Congress has refused to act." - FALSE!

● *While Congress appropriated \$100 million last year for implementation of America 2000, it was unable to pass authorizing legislation for education reform.*

● *Despite the inability of Congress to pass the President's proposal, 43 states and more than 1,100 communities have, on their own, initiated America 2000 projects, in search of innovative ways of achieving the national education goals adopted by the governors and the President in 1989.*

● *State and local projects include offering parental choice of schools, allowing increased flexibility for teachers and administrators, retraining teachers to incorporate higher academic standards for students, and developing new, break-the-mold schools.*

● *Examples:*

➤ *Over 86 of Maine's 184 communities have become Maine 2000 communities.*

➤ *Memphis 2000 has over 800 persons working to create a "new America school."*

➤ *Ohio, Texas, and 12 other states have given state commissioners broad authority to free schools from regulation if they produce results.*

➤ *Minnesota has authorized the creation of deregulated charter schools - a new independent public school. Similar new programs are being worked on in California, Colorado, Connecticut, and Michigan.*

"SETTING THE RECORD STRAIGHT:"
Delivering Health Care

HEALTH CARE



American Health Care delivers the best medicine in the world.

- ✓ The U.S. health care system has fostered countless medical breakthroughs and new medical technologies that can prevent and treat the most life-threatening diseases.
- ✓ Our diverse and flexible system has dispersed these advances rapidly throughout the country so that millions of Americans could benefit, vastly improving our health.
- ✓ Since 1980:
 - ▶ life expectancy has increased from 73.7 to 75.3 years;
 - ▶ the infant mortality rate has dropped from 12 to 10.1 per 1000 live births;
 - ▶ years lost due to premature deaths have dropped 11%;
 - ▶ deaths from heart diseases have dropped from 202 to 166 per 100,000 people, an 18% decline;
 - ▶ deaths from strokes and related diseases have dropped from 40.8 to 29.7 per 100,000 people, a 27% decline.
- ✓ Federal Investments in biomedical research — \$9.4 billion in 1993, up from \$3.2 billion in 1980 — have led to many of the most important discoveries in medicine, such as discovery of the cause of cystic fibrosis, paving the way for dramatic improvements in diagnosis and treatment, and possibly a cure.
- ✓ Since 1989, President Bush has increased AIDS research funding by 39% to over \$1.2 billion, AIDS prevention funding by 29% to \$621 million, and AIDS treatment funding by 240% to \$2.5 billion.

TRUE OR FALSE:

"President Bush has presented a comprehensive program to control costs and spread access to health care." — TRUE!

- *The President's Health Reform Program builds on the strengths of the U.S. health care system — consumer choice, innovation, and state-of-the-art medicine — while controlling costs and expanding access.*
- *The President's program would cut health costs by \$394 billion over 5 years by eliminating administrative waste and unnecessary paperwork, investing in preventive care, reducing defensive medicine through medical malpractice reform, arming consumers with information about costs and quality, and encouraging enrollment in cost-effective health plans.*
- *The President's program guarantees access to health insurance for all poor families through tax credits sufficient to buy a basic health insurance plan (\$3,750 for a family). Other low and middle income families would get tax relief to partially offset the costs of their health insurance. In total, some 70 million Americans will benefit.*
- *The program provides insurance security for all Americans by prohibiting "preexisting condition" clauses in health insurance and ensuring workers can keep employer health insurance when changing jobs.*
- *The President has increased investments in preventive health care, particularly for children:*
 - ▶ *Medicaid has been expanded to ensure care for all poor pregnant women and poor children up to age 19;*
 - ▶ *Spending for childhood immunizations is up by 148% since 1989 (to \$349 million),*
 - ▶ *a new Healthy Start infant mortality reduction program will target areas of high infant mortality.*

"SETTING THE RECORD STRAIGHT:"

Housing: Building an American Dream

HOUSING



During the past twelve years, a variety of programs has worked to make homeownership opportunities more affordable and more accessible for all Americans.

✓ Through refinancing and mortgage rate reductions, American homeowners have been able to reduce their mortgage payments by as much as \$1,500 to \$2,000 a year. This tremendous savings has helped raise homeowner confidence and spending.

✓ The United States has the highest homeownership rate of all major industrialized countries with more than 64% of households owning their own homes. This is higher than the 61% rate in Japan and the 39% rate in Germany.

✓ Between 1980 and 1990, 7.2 million more families owned their own homes, a 14% increase.

✓ Mortgage rates are now the lowest they have been in 19 years, making homeownership more affordable.

✓ Despite billions of taxpayer dollars devoted to low-income housing, some of the worst housing in America is government run. People choose to live on the streets rather than occupy public housing projects.

✓ The Democratic Congress continues to fund the same approaches that result in more public housing projects being constructed. Nearly 14% of public housing is vacant and boarded-up.

✓ The Bush Administration has pushed for using the new approach of housing vouchers to provide homeownership opportunities for low-income families. President Bush's most recent budget proposes a \$1.9 billion increase for housing vouchers - from \$758 million to \$2.7 billion. This increase would result in nearly 83,000 low-income families receiving housing vouchers. Vouchers are more cost effective than constructing new public housing units, families don't have to wait 7 years for the units to be built, and vouchers allow families more choice.

TRUE OR FALSE:

"During the 1980s, the Bush-Reagan Administration cut housing assistance." - FALSE!

● In 1990, HUD housing assistance was provided to 4.4 million low-income families, up from 3.1 million in 1980. This represents a significant 42% increase.

● During the 1980s, federal spending for assisted housing increased from \$6.3 billion to \$15 billion representing an increase of 138%. There were no budget cuts to housing during the 1980s, only substitution of programs to try new approaches such as housing vouchers.

● HUD has added to the number of households being served at a rate of 80,000 to 100,000 a year throughout the 1980s right up to today.

● President Bush has increased funding to help the homeless by 76%, to over \$1.1 billion.

● The Bush Administration continues to push for higher funding for its newly created HOPE Homeownership Program. HOPE gives low-income families a stake in their communities by providing assistance to buy their public housing units. Ownership is a stabilizing force in communities and a fundamental building block of prosperity in America. Low-income families need to be part of this opportunity.

"SETTING THE RECORD STRAIGHT:"
Working to Hold Down Deficits

TWIN DEFICITS



Rebounding U.S. competitiveness and strong export growth characterize the Bush years.

✓ During the Bush Administration, U.S. exports have risen fully one-quarter to the highest level in U.S. history.

✓ Today U.S. exports amount to 11.5% of U.S. output, up from 8.5% at the beginning of the 1980s.

✓ All major categories of exports gained during the Bush years. Exports of industrial supplies increased by 29%, capital goods by 53%, automotive by 37%, and consumer goods by 99%.

✓ With exports now at \$617.7 billion, the U.S. is once again the world's largest exporting nation.

✓ U.S. export growth has been roughly twice the rate of the other G-7 major industrial countries during the Bush Administration.

✓ As a result of rising U.S. competitiveness, the U.S. trade position has been brought back into balance. The U.S. trade deficit on goods, services, and income has shown a \$140 billion improvement over the past five years culminating in a \$1.4 billion surplus in the first quarter of 1992.

TRUE OR FALSE:

"Tax cuts in the 1980s led to the rise in the Federal deficit." - FALSE!

● *Too much Federal spending, not too few taxes, has been the main reason for large deficits in the 1980s. Over the decade, tax collections rose 81%. Spending had risen 92% - 11% more than taxes.*

● *Federal revenues as a share of GDP during the 1980s at 18.9% were higher - not lower - than their average of 18.5% over the previous two decades.*

● *But Federal spending as a share of GDP rose to record highs. Over the 1980s spending averaged 23.1% - more than three percentage points higher than the 20% of the previous two decades.*

● *The Budget Agreement of 1990 lowered budget deficits in the 1990s by \$500 billion but the agreement stopped short of controlling entitlement and other mandatory spending that has accounted for most of the rise in outlays in the 1980s.*

● *Over the next ten years, entitlement and other permanent mandatory programs are projected to rise 89% and will account for seven-eighths of all Federal revenues collected.*

● *President Bush's proposals for controlling mandatory spending have been rejected by the Democratic Congress.*

● *Presidents Bush and Reagan submitted plans in six out of the eight years since the enactment of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings law in 1985, that would lead to a balanced budget. Further, Congress has regularly rejected these budgets and three times over the past decade - in 1982, 1986, and 1992 - declined to adopt a constitutional amendment to balance the federal budget!*

"SETTING THE RECORD STRAIGHT:"
Building America, Assisting Local Government

IMPROVING AMERICA'S INFRASTRUCTURE,
HELPING AMERICA GROW



The past ten years have brought an increase in governments' contribution toward building America.

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

TRUE OR FALSE:

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

- Federal grants-in-aid to state and local governments has increased from \$88 billion in 1982 to a projected \$182 billion in 1992— an increase of 50 percent during the Bush Administration alone.
- The non-entitlement federal grant programs for state and local governments - such as highways, airports, education, and social services - have expanded strongly during the past two years, growing 28.1% from fiscal year 1990 to 1992.
- Direct federal assistance to cities decreased during the 1980s, but federal assistance to states increased proportionately.
- At the same time, state intergovernmental grants to local governments rose 94% from 1980 to 1989.

"SETTING THE RECORD STRAIGHT:"

Fighting Crime and Drug Abuse

CRIME AND DRUGS



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

✓ Spending on federal law enforcement has grown from \$4.3 billion in 1981 to an estimated \$15.8 billion in 1993. This has paralleled a dramatic 22% decrease in the national crime rate over the same period:

- ▶ rape decreased 33%
- ▶ robbery was down 24%
- ▶ assaults fell by 14%
- ▶ theft was down 25%

✓ U.S. Attorneys continue to aggressively target and prosecute financial fraud and white collar crime. Between October 1988 and March 1992, 2,300 Savings and Loan crooks were convicted and more than \$37 million in criminal restitution recovered.

✓ Since the early 1980s, Federal law enforcement agencies have worked increasingly with state and local officials to target inner-city gangs, organized crime, and major drug trafficking operations. President Bush has tripled federal anti-drug assistance, now \$496 million, to state and local governments.

✓ Bush/Reagan law enforcement initiatives, including aggressive prosecution, stiffer sentencing, and federal prison expansion, have kept violent offenders off the streets. The prison population has increased 172% since 1981.

✓ The national drug control budget has grown from \$1.5 billion in 1981 to \$12.7 billion in 1993, an increase of 750%. Spending on prevention and treatment has doubled under Bush and is now up to \$4.1 billion.

✓ President Bush has fought for strengthening our crime laws, including an enforceable federal death penalty.

TRUE OR FALSE:

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

● President Bush has given the Defense Department an active role in halting the flow of illegal drugs into the U.S. Federal cocaine seizures in 1991 totaled nearly 108 metric tons, a 10% increase over 1989.

● Last year Congress cut President Bush's requested increases for law enforcement agencies such as the FBI, DEA, INS, and Federal prisons by \$472 million - a 64% cut!

● Use of illicit drugs decreased dramatically in the 1980s. According to the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) 1991 Household Survey, the number of Americans using illicit drugs dropped 10.8 million, or roughly 30%, between 1985 and 1991.

● President Bush's National Drug Control Strategy helped cut overall drug use by 13% and adolescent use by 27%.

● President Bush's innovative "Weed and Seed" initiative weds tough law enforcement efforts targeting drug dealers and violent criminals with effective social and economic programs to regenerate troubled neighborhoods. Bush has proposed \$500 million for "Weed and Seed" in 1993.

"SETTING THE RECORD STRAIGHT:"

Protecting Our Environment

ENVIRONMENT



During the past twelve years, our nation's most important environmental laws have been significantly strengthened.

✓ Twenty-two years after a Republican President created the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Congress has failed to adopt President Bush's 1990 proposal to make EPA a cabinet level Department.

✓ The United States has the toughest, most comprehensive environmental laws of any nation on Earth. During the 1980s, 43 environmental laws were enacted. During his first two years in office, President Bush alone signed 26 bills into law, including the 1990 Clean Air Act.

✓ The United States has led efforts to research, assess, and combat the ozone hole and global warming:

- ▶ Last February, President Bush announced the unilateral phase-out of ozone depleting substances by 1995. U.S. production of these substances is already 42% below levels required by international agreements.
- ▶ The U.S. spends more than half of what is spent in the world on global warming research.
- ▶ The U.S. is the only nation except the Netherlands that has a detailed action plan for limiting greenhouse gas emissions.
- ▶ Through Bush initiatives such as the 1990 Clean Air Act, the National Energy Strategy, and the America the Beautiful Reforestation program, the U.S. will reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 125 to 200 million tons without seriously damaging our economy.

TRUE OR FALSE:

"During Reagan-Bush, pollution increased, environmental regulations were relaxed, and funding was slashed." - FALSE!

● *The Reagan and Bush Administrations have sought to protect the environment in a cost-effective manner that minimizes job losses and threats to sustained economic growth.*

● *The U.S. currently spends more on pollution control than any other country in the world, devoting at least \$115 billion annually, or 2% of GDP.*

● *During the past two decades:*

- ▶ *lead pollution down 96%,*
- ▶ *carbon monoxide pollution down 41%,*
- ▶ *sulfur dioxide pollution (contributes to acid rain) down 25%, and,*
- ▶ *water pollution (suspended solids) down 80%.*

● *The Federal budget for environmental programs more than doubled since President Bush took office. He has proposed a 22% increase – or an added \$3.4 billion – for 1993. The President proposes in 1993 to spend:*

- ▶ *\$2.7 billion for EPA's operating budget (more than double 1980 levels);*
- ▶ *\$9.4 billion for cleanup of Defense and Energy Department facilities.*
- ▶ *\$1.4 billion for global climate change research (24% above last year).*

APPENDIX

Federal Budget Trends

Table:

- A) Receipts, Outlays, and Deficits
In Billions of Dollars**
- B) Receipts, Outlays, and Deficits
As a Percentage of GDP**
- C) Components of Outlays
In Billions of Dollars**
- D) Components of Outlays
As a Percentage of Total Outlays**

TABLE A.

RECEIPTS, OUTLAYS, AND DEFICITS (\$ billions)			
Fiscal Year	Receipts	Outlays	Deficit
1965	116.8	118.2	1.4
1970	192.8	195.6	2.8
1975	279.1	332.3	53.2
1980	517.1	590.9	73.8
1981	599.3	678.2	79.0
1982	617.8	745.8	128.0
1983	600.6	808.4	207.8
1984	666.5	851.8	185.4
1985	734.1	946.4	212.3
1986	769.1	990.3	221.2
1987	854.1	1,003.9	149.8
1988	909.0	1,064.1	155.2
1989	990.7	1,114.2	153.5
1990	1,031.3	1,251.8	220.5
1991	1,054.3	1,323.0	268.7
1995 ¹	1,340.0	1,543.0	203.0

TABLE B.

RECEIPTS, OUTLAYS, AND DEFICITS As a Percentage of GDP			
Fiscal Year	Receipts	Outlays	Deficit
1965	17.4%	17.6%	0.2%
1970	19.6	19.9	0.3
1975	18.5	22.0	3.5
1980	19.6	22.3	2.8
1981	20.2	22.9	2.7
1982	19.8	23.9	4.1
1983	18.1	24.4	6.3
1984	18.0	23.0	5.0
1985	18.5	23.8	5.3
1986	18.2	23.5	5.2
1987	19.2	22.5	3.4
1988	18.9	22.1	3.2
1989	19.2	22.1	3.0
1990	18.9	22.9	4.0
1991	18.7	23.5	4.8
1995 ¹	19.1	22.0	2.9

1) Projections are from "An Analysis of the President's Budgetary Proposals for Fiscal Year 1993", CBO, March 1992. Proportion of total outlays that is defense is SBC-GOP Staff estimate.

TABLE C.

COMPONENTS OF OUTLAYS ² (\$ billions)				
Fiscal Year	Defense	Nondefense Discretionary	Entitlements	Net Interest
1965	51.0	30.8	35.7	8.6
1970	81.9	42.7	68.2	14.4
1975	87.6	74.9	164.9	23.2
1980	134.6	141.9	291.1	52.5
1981	158.0	150.1	340.6	68.8
1982	185.9	140.3	372.7	85.0
1983	209.9	143.6	410.4	89.8
1984	228.0	151.6	405.4	111.1
1985	253.1	163.1	447.8	129.5
1986	273.8	165.2	461.2	136.0
1987	282.5	162.4	473.3	138.7
1988	290.9	174.1	504.2	151.8
1989	304.0	185.6	549.2	169.2
1990	300.1	201.6	624.6	183.8
1991	317.0	215.2	702.2	196.3
1995 ¹	267.2	270.9	848.0	246.0

TABLE D.

COMPONENTS OF OUTLAYS ² As a Percentage of Total Outlays				
Fiscal Year	Defense	Nondefense Discretionary	Entitlements	Net Interest
1965	43.1%	26.1%	30.2%	7.3%
1970	41.9	21.8	34.9	7.4
1975	26.4	22.5	49.6	7.0
1980	22.8	24.0	49.3	8.9
1981	23.3	22.1	50.2	10.1
1982	24.9	18.8	50.0	11.4
1983	26.0	17.8	50.8	11.1
1984	26.8	17.8	47.6	13.0
1985	26.7	17.2	47.3	13.7
1986	27.6	16.7	46.6	13.7
1987	28.1	16.2	47.1	13.8
1988	27.3	16.4	47.4	14.3
1989	27.3	16.7	49.3	15.2
1990	24.0	16.1	49.9	14.7
1991	24.0	16.3	53.1	14.8
1995 ¹	17.3	17.6	55.0	15.9

2) These components, combined with a small amount of off-setting receipts (not shown), sum to total outlays.

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Schedule

FINAL

Contact: Mo Taggart
703/684-7848
Beep 800/946-4646
pin # 1115689

SENATOR DOLE -- OCTOBER 14, 1994 -- NEW YORK & NEW JERSEY**FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1994**

3:30 pm DEPART Capitol for National Airport
Driver: Wilbert

3:45 pm ARRIVE National Airport and proceed to departing aircraft
FBO: Signature
703/419-8440

3:50 pm DEPART Washington for Teeterboro
FBO: Atlantic Aviation
Aircraft: Citation 2 (Charterlink - Haytaian obtained plane)
Tail number: N10JK
Flight time: 50 minutes
Pilots: Cooper Towers
Jeff Forest
Seats: 8
Meal: Snack
Manifest: Senator Dole
Nelson Rockefeller
Contact: Charterlink
800/221-1802

4:40 pm ARRIVE Teeterboro, NJ
FBO: Atlantic Aviation
201/288-1740

4:45 pm- Press Avail

5:00 pm Location: Conference Room - Atlantic Aviation

5:00 pm- One-on-One Interview with Tom Fitzgerald, Bergen Record

5:05 pm Contact: Bo Phillips
609/588-5000

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1994**PAGE 2**

5:05 pm- One-on-One with Fred Snowflak, Morris Daily Record
5:10 pm

5:10 pm DEPART Teeterboro, NJ for New York City

FBO: 34th Street Heliport

Aircraft: Agusta A-109

Tail number: N188S

Flight time: 10 minutes

Pilots: Bill Miller

John Cadner

Seats: 6

Meal: None

Manifest: Senator Dole

Chuck Haytaian

Nelson Rockefeller

Contact: Liberty Hclo

212/967-6464

917/649-2133 pager

5:20 pm ARRIVE New York, NY

Met by: Ronald Gravino, Haytaian Campaign Treasurer

5:25 pm DEPART Heliport for Fundraising Reception for Chuck Haytaian

Driver: Joe Moreira

609/575-7445 car

Drive time: 5 minutes

Location: Water Club

30th Street & East River

5:30 pm ARRIVE Water Club

212/683-3333

Met by: Lew Eiscnberg and Al Fasola, event co-chairs
Mark Miller

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1994**PAGE 3**

5:30 pm- ATTEND/SPEAK Fundraising Reception for Chuck Haytaian

6:25 pm

Location: The Upper Deck
Attendance: 50 @ \$1,000 per person
Event runs: 5:00 - 6:30 pm
Press: Closed
Facility: None
Format: Mix and mingle
Informal photos

5:55 pm Al Fasola, event co-chair, gives welcome
and introduces Lew Eisenberg

5:57 pm Lew Eisenberg gives brief remarks and
introduces Senator Dole

6:00 pm Senator Dole gives remarks and introduces
Chuck Haytaian

6:10 pm Chuck Haytaian gives remarks

6:20 pm Al Fasola introduces host committee

Contact: Lysa Israel
609/588-5000
609/587-0948 fax

6:25 pm DEPART Reception for 34th Street Heliport

Driver: Joe Moreira
Drive time: 5 minutes

6:30 pm ARRIVE 34th Street Heliport and proceed to departing helicopter

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1994**PAGE 4****6:35 pm DEPART New York for Teeterboro Airport**

FBO: Atlantic Aviation
Aircraft: Agusta A-109
Tail number: N188S
Flight time: 10 minutes
Pilots: Bill Miller
John Cadner
Seats: 6
Meal: None
Manifest: Senator Dole
Chuck Haytaian
Lew Eisenberg
Judy Eisenberg
Al Fasola

Contact: Liberty Helo
212/967-6464
917/649-2133 pager

**NOTE: Another helicopter will be provided for rest of passengers.
Tail number is 444LH.**

Manifest: Nelson Rockefeller
Mark Miller
Ron Gravino
Lysa Israel
Larry Purpuro

6:45 pm ARRIVE Teeterboro Airport

FBO: Atlantic Aviation
201/288-1740

Met by: Bill Baroni, Haytaian staff

6:50 pm DEPART airport for Fort Lee Hilton

Driver: Bill Baroni (2 cars will be provided)
Drive time: 10 minutes
Location: 2117 Route 4 East

7:00 pm ARRIVE Fort Lee Hilton
201/461-9000

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1994**PAGE 5****7:00 pm- ATTEND Hi-Dollar Fundraising Reception for Chuck Haytaian****7:30 pm****Location: Executive Lounge - 14th Floor****Attendance: 40 @ \$5,000 per person****Event runs: 6:30 - 7:30 pm****Press: Closed****Facility: None****Format: Mix and mingle****7:15 pm Photo-op****Contact: Lysa Israel****609/588-5000****609/587-0948 fax**

NOTE: After all guests depart, Jim Treffinger, Essex County Executive candidate, and Bill Martini, 8th Congressional District candidate, will remain. At that time you will present them with a check.

Holding Room available on 15th Floor - Presidential Suite.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1994**PAGE 6**

7:30 pm- ATTEND/SPEAK Fundraising General Reception

8:15 pm

Location: Ballroom - 2nd Floor
Attendance: 200 @ \$500 per person
Event runs: 7:00 - 9:00 pm
Press: Open
Facility: Riser, podium and mic
Format: 7:30 pm Al Fasola gives welcome and introduces
Peter Sudler, event co-chair
7:35 pm Al Fasola introduces Berek Don, Bergen
County Chairman
7:37 pm Berek Don gives Pledge of Allegiance and
gives welcome
7:39 pm Peter Sudler introduces Acting Governor,
Senate President, Donald T. DiFrancesco
7:40 pm Donald DiFrancesco gives remarks
7:42 pm Al Fasola introduces Marge Roukema
7:43 pm Marge Roukema gives remarks
7:45 pm Peter Sudler introduces State Chairman
Ginnie Littell
7:46 pm Ginnie Littell gives remarks
7:48 pm Peter Sudler introduces Bergen County
Executive Pat Schuber
7:49 pm Pat Schuber gives remarks and introduces
Senator Dole
7:54 pm Senator Dole gives remarks and introduces
Chuck Haytaian
8:04 pm Chuck Haytaian gives remarks
8:14 pm Peter Sudler concludes program
Contact: Lysa Israel
609/588-5000
609/587-0948 fax

NOTE: Originally you were to stop by a fundraiser for Jim Treffinger, the Essex County Executive candidate, but they were unable to pull together a successful event and now it has been canceled.

8:15 pm DEPART Hilton for airport

Driver: Ron Gravino
Drive time: 10 minutes

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1994**PAGE 7**

8:25 pm ARRIVE Teeterboro Airport and proceed to departing aircraft

FBO: Atlantic Aviation
201/288-1740

8:30 pm DEPART Teeterboro for Washington/National

FBO: Signature
Aircraft: Citation 2
Tail number: N10JK
Flight time: 50 minutes
Pilots: Coopers Towers
Jeff Forest
Seats: 8
Meal: Sandwiches
Manifest: Senator Dole
Nelson Rockefeller
Mark Miller
Contact: Charterlink
800/221-1802

9:20 pm ARRIVE Washington/National

FBO: Signature
703/419-8440

9:25 pm DEPART airport for Watergate

Driver: Wilbert

9:40 pm ARRIVE Watergate



Chuck Haytaian

Biography

US Senate candidate Chuck Haytaian has shown a commitment to the philosophy of a government which spends less and taxes less. In 1992, Haytaian led the drive to cut the sales tax by \$600 million. In 1993, he led the fight to cut \$1.1 billion from Jim Florio's budget and in 1994, he authored the bill that made Governor Whitman's income tax cuts law.

Haytaian has also backed legislation that toughened the penalties for carjacking, auto theft and bias crimes, and created the toughest anti-stalking law in the nation. He also authored laws that closed loopholes in the state's death penalty statute, and is putting 2,000 new police on the streets through Operation: Safe and Secure, a legislative package he co-sponsored.

Born in the Bronx, Haytaian has spent the last 28 years living in rural Warren County. His public career began on the Mansfield Township School Board in 1970, after which he spent six years on the Warren County Freeholder Board and since his election to the state Assembly in 1981, he has twice been named by his colleagues as Speaker.

Married 33 years, Haytaian and his wife, Joan, have three children and in May became grandparents for the first time. The son of Armenian immigrants, Haytaian has also been very active in various charitable causes, including: the March of Dimes, United Way, the Cancer Society and the American Heart Association.

In 1994, Haytaian has made "putting New Jersey's taxpayers first for a change" the theme of his campaign. Haytaian has brought his engineer's training to this year's Senate race by publishing a detailed 14,000-word, 94-point plan to cut federal spending and make government more accountable.

[bp\c:\bdp\biothis]





GARABED "CHUCK" HAYTAIAN

Born in New York City on January 28, 1938, Mr. Haytaian attended public schools in the Bronx. He attended the University of Alabama and graduated in 1961 with a degree in electrical engineering.

Mr. Haytaian won his first political office in 1976 as a Warren County Freeholder and, with re-election in 1978, held that position for six years. He served as Freeholder Director in 1977 and 1980. He won election to the New Jersey General Assembly in 1981 and is currently serving in his seventh term. On January 14, 1992 Chuck became the Speaker of the New Jersey General Assembly, the top leadership post in the lower house. He served as Assembly Minority Leader from 1990 to 1991 and as Majority Leader from 1986 to 1989 while his party was in control.

Chuck is Chairman of the Warren County Republican Committee and was Chairman of Assembly Republican Majority '91, whose task was to elect a Republican majority in the Assembly. He was a member of the NJ Legislative Redistricting Commission, which was charged with the task of drawing the new legislative districts based on the new 1990 Census figures. In 1988, he was a New Jersey Delegate to the Republican National Convention.

In the Assembly, Chuck is an ex-officio member of all Assembly standing committees. He served as Vice-Chairman of the Joint Committee on Ethical Standards and also served as a member of the Ad Hoc Commission on Legislative Ethics. In his previous years in the Assembly, Chuck served on the County Government Committee, the Corrections, Health and Human Services Committee and the Legislative Oversight Committee.

Assembly Speaker Haytaian is a member of the Board of Trustees of Centenary College and an honorary member of the Board of Directors of the Warren County Community College Foundation. He has taken a lead role in fundraising efforts for the March of Dimes, United Way, the Cancer Society and the American Heart Association. He served as chairman of the Warren County Cancer Society from 1985 to 1988.

Proud of his Armenian heritage, Chuck is a member of the Board of Directors of the Armenian Assembly of America and a member of the Board of Trustees of the Hovnanian Armenian School. He participates in numerous Armenian events during the year.

The New Jersey Association of Counties voted him Freshman Legislator of the Year in 1982 and Legislator of the Year in 1983. In 1988, he received the Public Service Award from the Warren County Republican Committee, Distinguished Engineering Fellow Award from his alma mater in recognition of his record of achievement and public service, and a Distinguished Citizen Award from the George Washington Council, Boy Scouts of America for his community service and numerous civic endeavors.

Mr. Haytaian and his wife, Joan, were married in 1961 and have three children, David, Debra, and Darrell. He is the Marketing Director for Superior Graphics, Inc., a division of Jalor Color Process, Inc. in New York City.

NEW JERSEY

Virginia N. (Ginnie) Littell
Chairman



Present

Chairman, New Jersey Republican State Committee, elected -
October 22, 1992
Sussex County Republican Committee Member, 1968 -
Chairman, Republican Women of the 90's, 1992 -
New Jersey Federation of Republican Women - Woman of the
Year, 1993
Women's Political Caucus - Woman of Achievement, 1993
Secretary / Treasurer, Littell's TV & Appliance Center, Franklin
& Sparta, New Jersey
Chairman of the Board, Walkill Valley Regional Hospital,
Sussex, New Jersey
Founder and Past President of the Sussex County Arts Council

Previous

Treasurer, New Jersey Republican State Committee, 1990 -
1992
Republican State Committeewoman, 1975 - 1993
Former Member, Board of Trustees, Hilltop Country Day
School, Sparta, New Jersey

RNC Activity

Member, RNC Rules Committee, 1992
Delegate, Republican National Convention, 1984, 1988, 1992

Personal

Spouse: Robert
Children: Two

(cont.)

NEW JERSEY

Noël L. Gross
National Committeewoman



Present

National Committeewoman, New Jersey, elected -
August 18, 1976
President and Chief Administrative Officer, Hudson Landing
Corporation

Previous

Member, Board of Directors, American Political Foundation,
1980 - 1983
U.S. Alternate Representative to the 43rd UN General
Assembly, 1988

RNC Activity

Deputy Secretary and Vice Chairman, Planning Subcommittee,
Republican National Convention, 1980
Member, Committee on Arrangements, Republican National
Convention, 1980, 1984, 1988, 1992
Member, Executive Committee and Chairman, Decorations
Committee, Republican National Convention, 1984
Member, RNC Executive Council, 1986
Alternate Delegate, Republican National Convention, 1988
Transition Chairman and Deputy Sergeant at Arms, Republican
National Convention, 1988
Member, RNC Rules Committee, 1990 - 1991

Personal

Spouse: Nelson
Children: One
Education: Sarah Lawrence College

(cont.)

NEW JERSEY

David F.A. Norcross
National Committeeman



Present

National Committeeman, New Jersey, elected - March 14, 1992
General Counsel, International Republican Institute
Counsel, The Center for Democracy
Vice Chairman, Commission on Presidential Delegates
Secretary, Burlington County Board of Elections
Chairman, New Jersey Republican Lawyers Association
Attorney at Law, Montgomery, McCracken, Walker and Rhoads

Previous

Executive Director, New Jersey Election Law Enforcement
Commission
Executive Assistant and Assistant Counsel, Governor William
Cahill
Republican Candidate, U.S. Senate, 1976
Chairman, New Jersey State Republican Party, 1977 - 1981

RNC Activity

General Counsel, Republican National Committee, 1993 -
Member, Republican National Committee, 1977 - 1981, 1992 -
Counsel to Chairman Frank Fahrenkopf, 1983 - 1989
Delegate, Republican National Convention, 1980, 1992

Personal

Spouse: Laurie Michel
Education: B.S., University of Delaware,
LL.B., University of Pennsylvania

(cont.)

PRESS AVAIL

FROM : Aristotle INDI

PHONE NO. : 2025436407

F

MEMORANDUM FOR SENATOR DOLE

FR: Bill Ulrey *WUlrey*
RE: Backgrounder for Haytaian Event
DA: October 14, 1994

PRESS CONFERENCE: 4:45 PM AT TETERBORO, ATLANTIC AVIATION

- Objective: Lautenberg is attacking Haytaian as "20 year incumbent" and for 700 missed votes in legislature. Haytaian needs your help to re-focus campaign on his tax and spending cut proposals. (In fact, Haytaian missed only 5 of 365 voting sessions in his years in the General Assembly, an 98% attendance record.
- Haytaian campaign is asking you to announce today that as Senate Majority Leader you will reserve bill number S-1040 for the "Haytaian Simplified Flat Tax Initiative" and praise his flat tax proposal as a serious one that will get serious consideration when GOP wins majority.
- Advise Lautenberg to get his campaign out of the gutter and debate issues that working people and taxpayers really care about.
- Haytaian has made flat tax proposal and spending cuts centerpiece of campaign:
 - Called for 18.5% flat tax leaving only home mortgage deduction
 - Developed "94 ways to cut federal budget" including cuts to 3 NJ pork programs
 - Wants to take Whitman economics to Washington and shake up the system.
 - Continue work he's done in NJ cutting Florio budget by over \$1. billion and leading fight in the legislature for Whitman's tax cuts.
- Points to avoid: None in particular.

ONE ON ONE INTERVIEWS

- Immediately following the press conference, Haytaian has arranged two one on one interviews of 5 minutes each with reporters from papers in heavily Republican areas: Tom Fitzgerald of the Bergen Record and Fred Snoflak of the Daily Record of Morris County.

Memorandum

To: Suzanne Hellman
From: Jonathan M. Baron
Re: Top ten suggested talking points
for Senator Dole
Date: Wednesday, October 12, 1994

"We have in New Jersey a Senate candidate who has a real record of cutting spending and cutting taxes."

"Chuck Haytaian overrode a Governor's \$16 billion budget and, then, cut that budget by \$1 billion. We need that kind of proven record in the U.S. Senate."

"Chuck Haytaian led the fight to pass Christie Whitman's 15% tax cut, and Chuck Haytaian won. I've seen more than a few Senate candidates, and I know Chuck Haytaian will implement the same kind of tax and spending cuts in Washington."

"Chuck Haytaian is a candidate talking about issues and offering new ideas."

"Chuck Haytaian's flat tax may be the best way I've seen to allow taxpayers to keep their hard earned wages from disappearing down the Washington money pit."

"Few candidates have offered the specific, comprehensive plan Chuck has produced for the people of New Jersey."

"Chuck Haytaian's plan, '94 Ways to Put New Jersey Taxpayers First,' proposes 80 specific spending cuts totaling \$25 billion, and Chuck Haytaian had the guts to recommend spending cuts in his own state. That's the kind of courage we need in the Senate."

"Chuck Haytaian has talked more about spending in the last 12 weeks than most candidates do in their entire careers."

"Chuck Haytaian is out testing his ideas with the voters. Chuck Haytaian is traveling 6,000 miles per month here, in New Jersey, and Chuck Haytaian refuses to concede one vote -- whether it's in Warren County or the City of Newark -- to the Democrats."

"Chuck Haytaian's support is deep and wide. The Republican Senatorial Committee had so much confidence in Chuck that it has already given him the maximum allowed under law, \$718,000. In addition, Chuck has raised over \$4 million, and almost 80% of that total is from New Jersey."

"If anyone can come to Washington and shake up the United States Senate, it's Chuck Haytaian."

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HAYTAIAN FR - NY

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1994

PAGE 3

5:30 pm- ATTEND/SPEAK Fundraising Reception for Chuck Haytaian

6:25 pm

Location: The Upper Deck

Attendance: 50 @ \$1,000 per person

Event runs: 5:00 - 6:30 pm

Press: Closed

Facility: None

Format: Mix and mingle

Informal photos

5:55 pm Al Fasola, event co-chair, gives welcome
and introduces Lew Eisenberg

5:57 pm Lew Eisenberg gives brief remarks and
introduces Senator Dole

6:00 pm Senator Dole gives remarks and introduces
Chuck Haytaian

6:10 pm Chuck Haytaian gives remarks

6:20 pm Al Fasola introduces host committee

Contact: Lysa Israel

609/588-5000

609/587-0948 fax

PRIVATE RECEPTION - 5:00 PM The Water Club, New York

- Event chaired by Lew Eisenberg and Al Fasola. Fasola is CEO of Hermann's Sporting Goods. He was campaign manager for Kean in '81 and served in Kean's cabinet. He is interested in leadership role in Dole '96.

Special guests:

- Lew & Judy Eisenberg
- Craig Heard (Dole '88 supporter)
- Chuck Hardwick (Former Assembly Speaker, now sr. exec. with Pfizer)
- Syd & Elaine Sussman (Dole '88)
- Rich Bagger (Up and coming Assemblyman. Pfizer exec. About to adopt child from Ukraine)

**A COUNT DOWN TO VICTORY
FRIDAY --- OCTOBER 14, 1994
AS OF OCTOBER 13TH**

##	NAME
1	AMSTERDAM, STEVEN
1	ARELL, DAVID
0	BACHELDER, JOSEPH
1	BAGGER, RICH
1	BREWSTER, BRAD
1	BROUDY, LOUIS
0	COLLISON, PARIS & PAT
?	DADOURIAN, ALEX
1	DIERCKS, LEE
1	DOCTORIAN, SUSAN
2	EISENBERG, LEW & JUDY
1	EPSTEIN, CLIFFORD
2	FAGENSON, BOB & MARGARET
1	FASOLA, AL
0	FETTER, STUART
1	FORMISANO, MARIA
2	FREEMAN, DORINDA & WILLIAM
1	GRAVINO, RON
2	GREENE, MR. AND MRS. VICTOR
2	GREENHALL, MARIE & CHARLES
1	GROSSMAN, STEPHEN
0	GTE PAC
2	GULDNER, KEN & LINDA
1	HARDWICK, CHUCK
1	HARRISON, III, WALTER F.
0	HEARD, BRAD & TINA
?	HEARD, CRAIG
1	HEARD, CRAIG
0	HEARD, MADELINE
1	HENZE, WILLIAM
1	JACKSON, WAYNE
1	JAVIAN, RON
1	KATCHADURIAN, PUZANT
0	KAUFMAN, MICHAEL
1	KELLY, JUDITH
1	KENZER, ROBERT
1	KESSLER, STUART
1	KYRILLOS, JOE

N4 Event
water club

10/13/1994

18:05

6095849652

HAYTAIAN FINANCE

PAGE 11

10/13/1994 18:05 6035849652

HAYTAIAN FINANCE

PAGE 12

1	MAGUIRE, BILL
1	MANCINI, ANTHONY
1	MARTIN, ROBERT
1	MATTHEWS, JERRY
2	MURPHY, ROBERT & TARA
1	NAAR, ALBERT
1	NORIAN, EDWARD
1	O'NEAL, MICHAEL
0	PEEBLER, CHARLES
1	PERLMUTTER, DAVID
1	PETROFF, JUNE
0	PINKERTON, WILLIAM
2	PIRANIAN, DIANE & PUZANT
0	PLUMERI, JOSEPH
0	RABINOWITZ MALVA
1	SANTORO, CHARLES
1	SHADEK, LARRY
0	SHUSTER, MARTIN
1	SLOMKA, LAURA
2	STEIN, MR. AND MRS. JOSEPH
0	STONE, JEFFREY
0	STONE, JEFFREY
2	SUSSMAN, ELAINE & SYD
1	TELLING, FRED
0	WAL*PAC
2	WEISS, KATHY
1	WORRALL, MICHAEL
59	

High \$ FR Haytaian

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1994

PAGE 5

7:00 pm- ATTEND Hi-Dollar Fundraising Reception for Chuck Haytaian

7:30 pm Location: Executive Lounge - 14th Floor
 Attendance: 40 @ \$5,000 per person
 Event runs: 6:30 - 7:30 pm
 Press: Closed
 Facility: None
 Format: Mix and mingle
 7:15 pm Photo-op
 Contact: Lysa Israel
 609/588-5000
 609/587-0948 fax

NOTE: After all guests depart, Jim Treffinger, Essex County Executive candidate, and Bill Martini, 8th Congressional District candidate, will remain. At that time you will present them with a check.

Holding Room available on 15th Floor - Presidential Suite.

FROM : Aristotle IND

PHONE NO. : 2025436407

F

Senator Dole
page 2

PRIVATE RECEPTION - 6:30 PM - Fort Lee Hilton, NJ - 15th Floor Presidential Suite

- Candid photos, no remarks

Followed by five minutes in holding room to give CA contributions to:

Jim Treffinger - GOP County Executive Candidate in Essex County

Bill Martini - GOP Challenger against Herb Klein

25 DAYS UNTIL VICTORY - PRIVATE RECEPTION
OCTOBER 14, 1994
AS OF OCTOBER 13TH

#ATTEND	NAME
1	AGATHIS, MICHAEL
1	AGATHIS, NICKOLAS
1	ALLEN, DANIEL
2	BENTON, JIM & BETTY ANN
1	CAFASSO, ROBERT
1	CARTON, PETER
1	CASSIDY, WILLIAM
1	CHO, ANGELINE
1	CKANG, DAVID
1	CONTI, NAT
1	CORRELL, DONALD
2	DECOTTIIS, BOB & SANDY
1	DIFRANCESCO, SENATOR DON
1	DON, BEREK
1	D'ARGENIO, RINALDO
1	FASOLA, AL
1	FITZPATRICK, ED
1	GLUCK, MICHAEL
1	GOODE, ROBERT
1	HAYTAIAN, DARRELL
2	HAYTAIAN, DAVID & LUCY
2	ISRAEL, SYD & RHODA
1	JANEZIC, ALBERT
2	KUNISH, DR. & MRS. ANDREW
1	LAMBROS, TOM
2	LITTELL, BOB & GINNIE
1	MARIANI, RENATO
1	MCGLYNN, ED
1	NARDONE, LINDA
1	NISSLEY, ELEANORE
1	REILLY, FRANK
1	ROUKEMA, CONG. MARGE
1	SARAFINI, MICHAEL
1	SARTOR, TONY
1	SIMUNOVICH, JOSEPH
1	SINISI, STEVE
2	SNYDER, DEBBIE & MIKE
2	SOBEL, CLIFF & BARBARA
1	SUDLER, PETER
1	TERHUNE, SHERIFF JACK
1	TOROK, JOHN & ENID
2	VANISKHIAN, JOHN & BERTHA
2	VIVERITO, BILL & COCHAVA
1	WILLIAMS, JONATHAN
54	

NS Event

\$\$

Haytaian FR

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1994

PAGE 6

7:30 pm- ATTEND/SPEAK Fundraising General Reception

8:15 pm

Location: Ballroom - 2nd Floor
Attendance: 200 @ \$500 per person
Event runs: 7:00 - 9:00 pm
Press: Open
Facility: Riser, podium and mic
Format: 7:30 pm Al Fasola gives welcome and introduces
Peter Sudler, event co-chair
7:35 pm Al Fasola introduces Berek Don, Bergen
County Chairman
7:37 pm Berek Don gives Pledge of Allegiance and
gives welcome
7:39 pm Peter Sudler introduces Acting Governor,
Senate President, Donald T. DiFrancesco
7:40 pm Donald DiFrancesco gives remarks
7:42 pm Al Fasola introduces Marge Roukema
7:43 pm Marge Roukema gives remarks
7:45 pm Peter Sudler introduces State Chairman
Ginnie Littell
7:46 pm Ginnie Littell gives remarks
7:48 pm Peter Sudler introduces Bergen County
Executive Pat Schuber
7:49 pm Pat Schuber gives remarks and introduces
Senator Dole
7:54 pm Senator Dole gives remarks and introduces
Chuck Haytaian
8:04 pm Chuck Haytaian gives remarks
8:14 pm Peter Sudler concludes program
Contact: Lysa Israel
609/588-5000
609/587-0948 fax

NOTE: Originally you were to stop by a fundraiser for Jim Treffinger, the Essex County Executive candidate, but they were unable to pull together a successful event and now it has been canceled.

8:15 pm DEPART Hilton for airport

Driver: Ron Gravino
Drive time: 10 minutes

GENERAL RECEPTION - 7:30 PM - Fort Lee Hilton

- Al Fasola and Peter Sudler will co-chair. Sudler is NJ builder.

- VIP's:

- Don DiFrancesco - Senate President
- Ginnie Littell - NJ GOP Chairman. Her husband is State Senator Bob Littell
- Congresswoman Marge Roukema
- Pat Schuber - Bergen County Executive. NOTE: He is up for re-election this year and this event is in Bergen County.
- Berek Don - Bergen County GOP Chairman - recently appointed.
- Cliff Sobel - State Finance Chairman

- Points to make:

- Great to be in New Jersey again, and especially Bergen County. Urge support for County Exec Pat Schuber and congratulate Berek Don who is new GOP Chairman in Bergen
- New Jersey Republicans are leading the way for the National GOP. Christie Whitman, Don DiFrancesco's and Chuck Haytaian's tax and spending cuts are being copied by Republican candidates all across the country this fall.
- When Chuck Haytaian wins, his flat tax proposal will go to the top of the national Republican agenda.
- Today, I promised Chuck I would reserve \$ 1040 for his tax simplification plan in the next Republican controlled Congress.
- New Jersey is also leading the way in terms of electing Republicans - just running about 3 years ahead of rest of the country.
 - Florio's victory in '89 presaged Clinton's in '92.
 - But the NJ GOP's legislative sweep in '91 is going to be repeated nationally this year.
 - And in '96, the nation is going to follow in Christie Whitman's footsteps and elect a Republican Chief Executive.

NOTE: State Senate President, Donald T. DiFrancesco, will be Acting Governor on Friday, October 14 because the Governor is out of the State. He may stop by the 7:30 pm reception for Haytaian in New Jersey.

25 DAYS UNTIL VICTORY
FRIDAY -- OCTOBER 14
AS OF OCTOBER 13TH

ATTEND	NAME
1	ABRAHAM, JOHN
1	ABRAHAM, MATTHEW
1	ABRAHAM, THOMAS
1	AGATHIS, MICHAEL
1	AGATHIS, NICKOLAS
1	AGATHIS, WILLIAM & ALLYSON
1	AGRESTA, JAY
2	AGRESTA, JOSEPH & DAREL
	ALBANESE, GEORGE
2	ALBANESE, MR. & MRS. PAUL
1	ALLEN, DANIEL
1	ALMEIDA, IRENE
1	ALPERT, JAY
2	AMEDEO, JERRY
0	AMOROSO, HENRY
1	ANGELINI, JOANN
1	ANTONINI, EVAN
2	APELIAN, NISHAN
2	APOVIAN, DR. & MRS. JOHN
1	APOVIAN, MARK
1	ASLANIAN, AZED
0	ATKINSON, DAVID
1	AUWARTER, BERND
1	BAGACZ, ELLEN
	BAGGER, RICHARD
2	BARLAAM, KATHLEEN & ANTONIO
1	BASRALIAN, JACQUELINE
1	BEHAN, PAUL
2	BENT, RUSS
2	BENTON, JIM & BETTY ANN
1	BERGSTEDT, TERRY
0	BIRCH LUMBER COMPANY
0	BISHOP, DHUN
1	BOLGER, ROD
1	BOSWELL, JOHN
1	BOYADJIAN, HAIG
0	BOZOYAN, OHANNES
0	BRIMO, EDWARD
1	BRUCE-ROSS, CHRIS
1	BRUNO, JOSEPH
1	BUCCO, TONY
0	BUCK, ALEXANDER
1	BUMBALL, STEPHEN
0	BURNS, ALLAN & SUSAN
?	BURTON, ELLEN
?	BURTON, WILLIAM
2	BUSER, ADELE & ERNEST
0	BYLES, DANIEL
0	CADDELL, JOHN
1	CAFASSO, ROBERT
1	CALDERON, LUZ
1	CALIGUIRE, TODD (FREEHOLDER)
0	CALLEO, MICHAEL
2	CALLOCINO, PAUL & KATHY
1	CALOGERO, GINA
1	CANCIN, KENNETH
2	CANESTRINO, EMIL & KATHY
1	CANTAFIO, ANNE
2	CAPRIELIAN, MARTY & MARILYN
1	CARDINALE, SENATOR GERALD
0	CARONE, NICHOLAS

NT Event

1	CARRINO, ANTHONY
0	CARROLL, JAMES
1	CARTON, PETER
1	CASSANO, ANTHONY (FREEHOLDER)
1	CASSER, JERRY
1	CASSETTA, JOHN
1	CASSIDY, WILLIAM
1	CASTRONOVA, NICHOLAS
2	CATRILLO, CHARLIE & MARY
1	CENCI, FREDERICK
1	CENCI, GERTRUDE
1	CENCI, MARGARET
0	CERAME, JOSEPH
1	CERRUTTI, ROSEMARIE
1	CHADWICK, BARBARA (FREEHOLDER)
2	CHERNGAL, MILDRED & LEE
1	CHACCHIO, PAT
1	CHACCHIO, RITA
1	CHO, ANGELINE
2	CHRISTOPHER, FRAN & GUEST
1	CIANNELLA, JOEEN
0	CIANO, ROBERT
1	CIGOLINI, JAMES
1	CIMO, NICK
1	CKANG, DAVID
2	CLEMENTE, ANTHONY & NICOLE
?	COCOZIELLO, PETER
2	COLANGELO, JAMES & GUEST
2	COLAO, KEN
1	COLIOTI, CONNIE
1	COLLI, BART
1	COLOSSO, WILLIAM
1	CONTE, CHRIS
1	CONTI, NAT
2	CORBISCELLO, ANN & NICHOLAS
1	CORODEMUS, DEMITRIOS
2	CORODEMUS, STEVE & MICHELE
1	CORRELL, DONALD
1	COUGHLIN, TRISH
2	CRETER, RICHARD
1	CRISCIONE, JOHN
10	CRUMMY DEL DEO DOLAN
1	CURRERI, BRIAN (COUNCILMAN)
1	CUSH, DEN
1	DANIELS, THERESA
1	DARAKJIAN, FRANCES
1	DARAKJIAN, RAYMOND
1	DATOR, WILLIAM
1	DAVIS, MR. & MRS. SAM
2	DECOTTIS, BOB & SANDY
1	DEFILIPPO, PAUL
1	DEGESERO, ERICH
0	DEIGHAN, PADRAIC
2	DELELLO, FRANK & VILMA
0	DELK, GEORGE
0	DEMPSEY, JAMES
1	DESTEFANO, STEVE
1	DIFRANCESCO, SENATOR DON
1	DILASCIO, RICHARD
2	DINARDO, JOHN & ESTELLE
1	DIPAULO, FULVIO
1	DON, BEREK
2	DONOHUE, WARREN & HEATHER
2	DOYLE, BARBARA & OSCAR
1	DRAIKIWICZ, JOHN

1	DUNNING, GEORGE
2	D'AMBROSI, JACK & GUEST
1	D'ARGENIO, RINALDO
2	ELSTON, CATHY & SKIP
1	FASOLA, AL
1	FAUST, MR.
2	FAVATA, MICHEAL & GUEST
0	FEGAN, JOSEPH
2	FELICE, NICK & VIVIAN
1	FETTERLY, BOB
1	FINN, RAYMOND
1	FIRSCHER, BRIAN
1	FITZPATRICK, ED
0	FLOOD, DAVID
1	FORAND, LYNN
2	FORMAN, MICHAEL
0	FRANCESCONI, MARY
1	FRANTZ, DICK
1	FRASCELLA, ROSIE
0	FREY, GLADYS
0	FRIDDELL, CHARLOTTE
1	FRIEDMAN, JOHN
2	FRITSCH, BEA & BILL
1	FULLER, ELIZABETH
1	GALLINGHOUSE, BETTY
2	GARABED, GEORGE & ELAINE
1	GEIGER, PETER
1	GEIG, STEVE
2	GELOSA, LEN & MAUREEN
0	GILMARTIN, GLADYS
1	GLEGER, JUDY
6	GLUCK, MICHAEL
2	GOETSCH, BILL & ROSEMARIE
?	GOETTICH
?	GOLD, BOB
1	GOLDSTEIN, STEVE
1	GOLICK, BRIAN
1	GOODE, ROBERT
2	GORANT, GEORGE & LUCY
1	GORMLEY, ERMA
1	GRAZIANO, VICTOR
1	GRIECO, LOUIS
1	GRIPENBURG, HENRY
?	GULIAN, HIRANT
2	HABICK, RANDAL & KATHY
0	HAECHLER, FRED
0	HAGOPIAN, SUZANNE
2	HALL, BARBARA & ROBERT
2	HANSFORD, WILLIAM & THELMA
1	HARVIER, RAY
0	HAYNES, E.M.
1	HAYTAIAN, DARRELL
2	HAYTAIAN, DAVID & LUCY
1	HERR, RAYMOND
2	HIRSCH, FRED & GUEST
0	HIRSCH, PAUL
0	HIRSCH, STUART
1	HOELZ, RAYMOND
0	HOFFMAN, KENNETH
1	HOFFMAN, STEVE
0	HOOPER, BRUCE
2	HOROWITZ, JEROME & LOIS
1	HOROWITZ, LAWRENCE
0	HOWELL, EVERETT
2	HOYT, JACK & BARBARA

0	HUBER, HELEN
1	IACOBACCI, GARY (COUNCILMAN)
?	IMPERATORE, ARTHUR
0	INELLI, ARMAND
2	ISRAEL, SYD & RHODA
1	JAMIE, EDWARD
0	JANEWAY, DEAN
1	JANEZIC, ALBERT
2	JESSOURIAN, MR. & MRS. SEBOUH
2	JOHNSON, GEORGE & LOIS
1	KARROW, MARCIA
0	KASPARIAN, VAHE
0	KEAN, THOMAS J.
2	KELLY, PATRICIA & DOUG
2	KELLY, RICHARD & JUDY
2	KENDALL, FRAN & PETER
1	KERCIC, PATRICK
1	KIEVIT, ANN
1	KNAPP, NANCY
1	KOBELL, JOHN
2	KOGUT, WILLIAM & ELAINE
1	KORMAN, GAIL
1	KORTLANDER, MARC
1	KOSCO, SENATOR LOUIS
?	KOTSINIS, BARBARA
2	KRAKAUER, RANDALL & MARCIA
1	KRISKO, BRETT
0	KUHL, HENRY & ELSA
2	KUHLMANN, NELIDA & KARL
2	KUNISH, DR. & MRS. ANDREW
1	LAFIANDRA, MARIA
1	LAGOS, CHARLES
1	LAGOS, CHARLES
2	LAMBER, MARYANN & LEWIS
1	LAMBROS, TOM
1	LAMONICA, FREDERICK
2	LANKEHING, FREDERICK & GUEST
2	LARKIN, MARY & JEREMIAH
2	LAVANTE, SAL & ANN
1	LENSI, JOHN
0	LEON, SAMUEL
2	LEWANDOSKY, KEITH & PATTY
1	LICHTENBURGER, LEE
2	LILLO, PETER
2	LITTELL, GINNIE & BOB
1	LOGAN, THOMAS
1	LORENZO, DAVID
1	LOVEYS, RALPH
2	LUING, LARRY
1	LUPOLI, MARIE
1	LUPPINO, JOSEPH
1	LYNCH, JEANNETTE
1	MAFFAI, RUSS
1	MAFFETONE, ANGELO
1	MAHMOOD, MARGARET
1	MAHMOOD, SHAHID
0	MAIELE, GENE
1	MAILLY, JANE
2	MARESCA, MAYOR & MRS. WILLIAM
1	MARIANI, RENATO
1	MARTINEZ, PEDRO
0	MAST, GORDON
0	MASTAGLIO, PETER
1	MATHEW, P.J.
0	MATTEO, RICHARD

0	MCCALL, VIRGIL
1	MCCANN, MR. & MRS. JOHN
1	MCGLYNN, ED
1	MCKENNA, PATRICIA
2	MCKEON, JOSEPH & CHERYL
0	MCMAHON, PAUL
1	MCNAMARA, SENATOR HENRY
?	MED SOCIETY PAC
1	MELE, ANTOINETTE
1	MELE, SIMONE
1	MENDOLA, FRANK
2	MIGLIACCIO, JOHN & CAROLINE
1	MIGUELEZ, ANTONIO
2	MIHALIK, JAMES & MARY ANN
1	MILLER, DIANE
1	MILLER, KEN
1	MILLER, RICHARD
0	MILLER, THEODORE & ISABEL
1	MOLA, GERALDINE
1	MOLA, RICHARD (FREEHOLDER)
1	MOLNER, WENDY
2	MONETTI, HANK & HELEN
1	MORIARTY, KEVIN
1	MORONSKI, SEAN
2	MORRESI, ANGELO & DIANE
1	MORROW, STANLEY
1	MORTIMER, DAVE
1	MOYNIHAN, JULIE
1	MUELLER, NANCY
1	MURPHY, DENNIS
0	MURPHY, JOHN
1	MURPHY, WILLIAM
1	MYERS, CONNIE
1	NAFASH, HAROLD
1	NAPOLITANO, LOU
1	NARDONE, LINDA
1	NARGIZIAN, RAY
1	NIBOT, CLARA
1	NIBOT, ISHMAEL
1	NIBOT, JOSE
1	NICHOLAS, CHRIS
0	NICHOLAS, DENO
1	NISSELY, ELEANORE
1	NJ FUEL MERCHANTS GUEST
2	NOWELS, EDITH & WILLIAM
2	NURNBERGER, CHARLES & VICKIE
0	ORFENHURFER, LARRY
1	OLWELL, EVELYN
1	ORCUTT, WALTER
1	OREFICE, ANDREW
0	OROS, FRIENDS OF ERNIE
1	OSTERGAARD, CARL
1	O'KEEFE, BETTE
1	PAGE, PAUL
1	PAGOUMIAN, GEORGE
1	PALATUCCI, WILLIAM
0	PALMER, JAMES
2	PAPARAZZI, LARRY & GUEST
2	PAPAZIAN, ARTUR & MARAL
1	PAPAZIAN, SOUREN
1	PAPPACHAN, ANDREW
1	PARICHUK, DALE
1	PARK, YOUNG
1	PAYNE, DOROTHY
1	PAYNE, STEPHAN

1	PEARSON, THOMAS
0	PEEBLER, CHARLES
2	PEEK, BEATRICE & GUS
1	PENN, DR. DEANE
2	PERRELLI, MARY & MICHAEL
0	PETERS, EDWARD
1	PHILIBOSIAN, DONNA
0	PICCIONE, ROBERT
1	PIEHOTTI, JOHN, JR.
1	PIEROTTI, JOHN (COUNCILMAN)
2	PONZIO, FRANK
1	PORRINO, DONALD
0	PRATT, MERRICK
1	PTASIENSKI, JUDITH
0	REICHL, ERIC
1	REILLY, FRANK
2	REMPEL, WILLIAM & ANNE
1	RIZZO, TRIF
2	ROBERTS, KATY & LEIGH
1	RODRIGUEZ, DAVIA
2	ROGERS, JERRY & ERICA
2	ROKOSZ, BOB & TRISH
?	ROSENBAUM, JONATHAN
?	ROSENBAUM, LISA
?	ROSENBAUM, MIKE
0	ROSS, ERIC
1	ROTHBARD, LOUIS
1	ROUKEMA, CONG. MARGE
0	RUDY, PETER
2	RUSSO, PETER & SALLY
1	RYAN, MICHAEL
0	SAGINARIO, CARMEN
0	SALLS, RICHARD
0	SALZ, LOUIS
1	SAMSON, DAVID
1	SANK, DIANE (COUNCILWOMAN)
0	SANTOWASSO, LEO
1	SARAFINI, MICHAEL
2	SARANT, TINA & GEORGE
1	SARTOR, TONY
?	SARTOR, TONY
0	SAUER, ROGER
2	SCAINA, DART & BETTI
1	SCARPA, JOSEPH (COUNCILMAN)
0	SCHLESINGER, JAMES
0	SCHLESINGER, JAMES
1	SCHOELLHAMMER, HEINZE
1	SCHUBER, WILLIAM "PAT"
0	SCHUSTER, ROBERT
1	SCOTT, SENATOR JOHN
1	SHEEHAN, JAMES (FREEHOLDER)
2	SHEEHAN, JAMIE & JODY
1	SHERAN, KRISTIN
0	SHERBURNE, CLARA
1	SHERIDAN, NEIL
1	SIEGHARDT, ROBERT
1	SIMONARO, LINDA
1	SIMONETTI, SAL
1	SIMPSON, JOHN
1	SIMUNOVICH, JOSEPH
1	SINISI, STEVE
0	SINTON, THOMAS
2	SNYDER, DEBBIE & MIKE
2	SOBEL, CLIFF & BARBARA
1	SPECTOR, PEARL

2	SPENCER, JACKIE & TED
2	STANSBURY, WANDA & CHARLES
2	STEFANO, LOUIS & MARIA
1	STEFANO, MICHAEL
?	STEWART, BOB
?	STEWART, BOB
1	STOCK, KEVIN
2	STOHLER, TOM
1	STUHR, DAVID
1	SUDLER, PETER
1	TABAKA, HELEN
2	TABIBIAN, MR. & MRS. HAGOP
1	TADESCO, LOUIS (MAYOR)
2	TALAMINI, BART & JEANETTE
2	TALARICO, GUY & PAMFIA
2	TEDESCHI, MR. & MRS. JOSEPH
1	TENBEKJIAN, JACK
1	TERHUNE, SHERIFF JACK
1	TESTA, GINNY
2	THOMAS, ALFRED & GUEST
1	TOBIN, RICHARD
2	TOROK, JOHN & ENID
1	TORRES, MICHELE
2	TOSCANO, THOMAS & ANGELA
1	TOTH, ROSE
2	TOUW, FAITH & MARTIN
2	TSIVICOS, SAVAS & MARIA
1	UCARIAN, KEVIN
2	URSPRUNG, DAVID & GEORGIA
2	VAIDA, TONY
1	VALENTE, BOB
1	VALENZUELA, FRANK
1	VAN DYKE, BILL (FREEHOLDER)
1	VAN DYKE, WILLIAM
0	VANBUREN, ROBERT
1	VANDER WENDE, MR. & MRS. RICK
1	VANDERVALK, CHARLOTTE
2	VANISKHIAN, JOHN & BERTHA
2	VARSALONA, PETER & DEBBIE
1	VERNOIA, FRANK
1	VERRASTRO, MARLENE
?	VICHNESS, PAUL
1	VICTOR, WARREN
1	VIENER, IRA
2	VIVERITO, BILL & COCHAVA
2	VIVIAN, ROB & GUEST
1	VON ZWEHL, CHRISTOPHER
1	VOSS, JOANNE
1	WALSH, BOB
1	WARREN, ROBERT
1	WERLOCK, ELETTA
1	WEST, PETE
0	WHELAN, THOMAS
2	WHITE, DAVE & KIM
1	WIERZBICKI, TIM
2	WILKINS, BILL & GUEST
1	WILLIAMS, JONATHAN
1	WILSON, TOM
1	WINANT, DON
2	WORNER, MIKE & JANICE
1	WREDE, ELISE
1	XHAKLI, REXH
2	XHEMA, JIM
1	YATES, CHRISTINE
1	YOUNG, JOAN

1	ZIMMERMAN, LEON
1	ZONOTTI, FRANK
400	

NRSC BRIEFING

MEMORANDUM

October 11, 1994

To: Senator Dole

From: Paul Curcio

Re: New Jersey Briefing Paper

REPUBLICAN:

Chuck Haytaian

DEMOCRAT:

Incumbent Senator: Frank Lautenberg

OVERVIEW

As we have known all along, the New Jersey race would not develop until both candidates went on the air. That has now happened. New Jersey has a history of late-developing races, due principally to three factors: (1) the electorate is about 40 - 50% Independent; (2) there is no in-state TV news, and thus the New Jersey political news is either ignored or watered down by coverage of Pennsylvania, New York and Delaware events; and (3) most campaigns -- including Haytaian's and Lautenberg's -- cannot afford to go on TV in New York and Philadelphia until the final 6-7 weeks of the campaign.

I believe Lautenberg miscalculated by not going on TV a few weeks before Haytaian to make him unacceptable before the voters even heard anything positive about Haytaian. Instead, Lautenberg delayed and was on the air only a few days before Haytaian. We understand that their theory is that even though Lautenberg is weak, Haytaian is unknown and so any attack ads they ran would only raise Haytaian's name I.D. Lautenberg is running a classic "run out the clock" campaign.

RECENT CAMPAIGN EVENTS

- As noted above, both campaigns are on the air. Haytaian is advertising on the key themes of his campaign -- cutting taxes and spending and getting tough on crime (including the death penalty). His current ad compares his record to Lautenberg's. The script is attached.

- Haytaian has gotten good press recently on his endorsement by the state police and on his endorsement by a group of elected Democrats (including several state legislators, mayors and city council members). Newspaper clips are attached.
- Lautenberg began his TV campaign with a positive ad -- which was unexpected based on his past preference for ignoring his own record and simply eviscerating his opponents. He then ran a positive ad about crime (script attached), and has now turned negative and began attacking Haytaian on TV. The ad attacks Haytaian for his positions on assault weapons, abortion/clinic access, missed votes, salary and pension.
- One interesting development that had the press speculating was Lautenberg's decision to go off the air last week (week of Oct. 3). The Lautenberg campaign had placed the advertising the previous week, but then abruptly canceled it. The press speculated that Lautenberg is running short of money and wants to have adequate money for the final 4 weeks' advertising.

POLLING INFORMATION

Asbury Park Press (8/24-29/94)

BALLOT

Haytaian	27%
Lautenberg	39

Eagleton (8/30-9/6/94)

LAUTENBERG REELECT

Reelect	40%
Time for Change	43

NAME I.D.	Haytaian	Lautenberg
Favorable	15%	39%
Unfavorable	11	18

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Candidate	Raised 6/30	Spent 6/30	PAC \$	2nd Quarter	COH 6/30	Debt
Haytaian	\$2,439,952	\$1,035,597	\$118,215	\$1,283,046	\$1,404,356	\$17,057
Lautenberg	\$5,476,173	\$2,136,294	\$1,249,563	\$1,073,313	\$3,341,363	\$63,103

PRESS CLIPS

The New York Times

OCTOBER 11, 1994 B7

THE 1994 CAMPAIGN: Armies on the March

NEW JERSEY

For Haytaian, the Pace Of Running Is Frenetic

By IVER PETERSON

Special to The New York Times

HAMILTON, N.J., Oct. 10 — Watching Chuck Haytaian's race to become the first Republican to serve as a United States Senator from New Jersey in a generation, it is easy to recall that the word "campaign" originated with armies on the march.

Mr. Haytaian, the Assembly Speaker, makes clear that running for office is not for the weak of heart or faint of grip. Crowds of strollers at a Metuchen street fair are targets of invasion by his outstretched hand. State workers at a Trenton suburb, worried about their pay raises, are targets of opportunity for a defense of Mr. Haytaian's anti-tax message. A Trenton City Councilman — naturally a Democrat — gets the full bear hug, the one that rates 8 out of 10 on the physicality scale. Only the straight-ahead format of a weekend Columbus Day parade in this cradle of blue-collar Republicanism could keep Mr. Haytaian from working the crowds.

"See, some parades you can go side to side, but not the Hamilton Columbus," Mr. Haytaian explained. "It would slow everything down too much."

Mr. Haytaian's opponent on the Nov. 8 ballot is Senator Frank R. Lautenberg, the two-term Democrat, a self-made millionaire in contrast to Mr. Haytaian's more modest circumstances, a reserved and cool campaigner to Mr. Haytaian's instinct for hands-on, full-contact, arm-around-the-neck, eye-to-eye style of vote-getting.

But Mr. Haytaian has more than Mr. Haytaian to worry about, with exactly four weeks go to the election. There is the problem of his own relative obscurity in this, his first statewide race, a lack of voter recognition that is at odds with his position as the state's second-most powerful elected official after the Governor, but typical of New Jersey's fragmented, localized political traditions.

To break out of his Warren County base, Mr. Haytaian has been working the state at a feverish pitch, making 600 stops in the Chuck Wagon, his campaign van, between Jan. 1 and the June 7 primary, and at least that many in the four months since then, according to campaign officials.

On Saturday, a typical weekend started with a builder's fund-raiser, then a street fair in Metuchen, then the Hamilton parade, and ended in late afternoon with a town fair in Howell Township, a booming bedroom suburb near the Jersey Shore.

Each breakfast, each businessman's lunch, each street fair and candidate's night and police academy graduation has yielded a few more strangers with eyes to catch, hands to grip, ears to hear the day's refrain: "Hi, I'm Chuck Haytaian, howaya? I'm running for the U.S. Senate. Hi, howaya, I'm Chuck Haytaian. Hi, howaya. Hi. Who? Oh yeah — good to see you again. Howaya, anyway?"

On Sunday, the pattern was repeated, with several more public events and the Columbus Day parade in Belleville, on the shore, where Gov. Christine Todd Whitman joined Mr. Haytaian.

In last year's governor's race, Mr. Haytaian was an early supporter of Mrs. Whitman, when the smart money in the party was backing Carey Edwards, a career elected official and public servant. When Mrs. Whitman released her widely derided plan to cut income taxes in New Jersey, Mr. Haytaian again quickly came to her support.

The Governor has repaid his loyalty this year, attending six fund-raisers for Mr. Haytaian so far, and making an increasing number of public appearances for him.

Alone or with his staff, Mr. Haytaian speaks at length about the race — his confidence that any problem with name recognition will be resolved by Election Day, his frustration over Mr. Lautenberg's refusal to debate him, his espousal in a Whit-

manlike effort to break into the state's consciousness, of a radical plan to eliminate most of the tax code in favor of a flat tax on wages and profits of about 18 percent.

But in public Mr. Haytaian focuses on greeting people and moving on, leaving little eddies of political talk to bubble in his wake.

On Saturday, after breaking from a Haytaian clinch, Albert M. (Bo) Calloway, the Councilman from Trenton's North Ward, said: "Chuck's a down-to-earth fellow and the best for Trenton and I'm endorsing him. I don't care if I'm a Democrat. I'm 72 years old and I can do any blankety-blank thing I want, and I'm endorsing him."

And at the Metuchen street fair, Peggy Gerak, a volunteer at the ring toss, said, "I voted for Lautenberg last time, but he's been in too long — it's time for a change."

Her friend, Grace Shackney, said: "I wait until the last minute to make up my mind, literally. But I like what Lautenberg has done on gun control and arts legislation — those are important to me."

When listeners seem willing to listen, Mr. Haytaian pauses to recite his record. As Speaker of the Assembly, he engineered the rollback of the one-cent sales-tax increase that Gov. Jim Florio enacted in 1990, and as a result, the Speaker insists, New Jersey is creating new jobs at a rate of nearly 80,000 a year.

He forced through the first outright cut in state spending in a decade and drove through Mrs. Whitman's 15 percent in income tax cuts. His own flat-tax proposal, which he promises to champion in the Senate, would take some families off tax rolls entirely, he said.

Eric Hecht, who works for an Edison environmental-cleanup concern, likes some of Mr. Haytaian's views, but the Speaker's tax-cut promise gave him second thoughts.

"Tax cuts are a reasonable argument, but they have to work," Mr. Hecht said. "You get a tax cut at the Federal level and that pushes the responsibility down to the state level."

Then you get tax cuts at the state level and the responsibility goes down to the local taxpayer."

Tax cutting, pure and simple, was fine with Sylvia Stevens, a law firm receptionist who, with her husband, recently bought her first house. She is voting for the first time, and Mr. Haytaian is her choice.

The New York Times

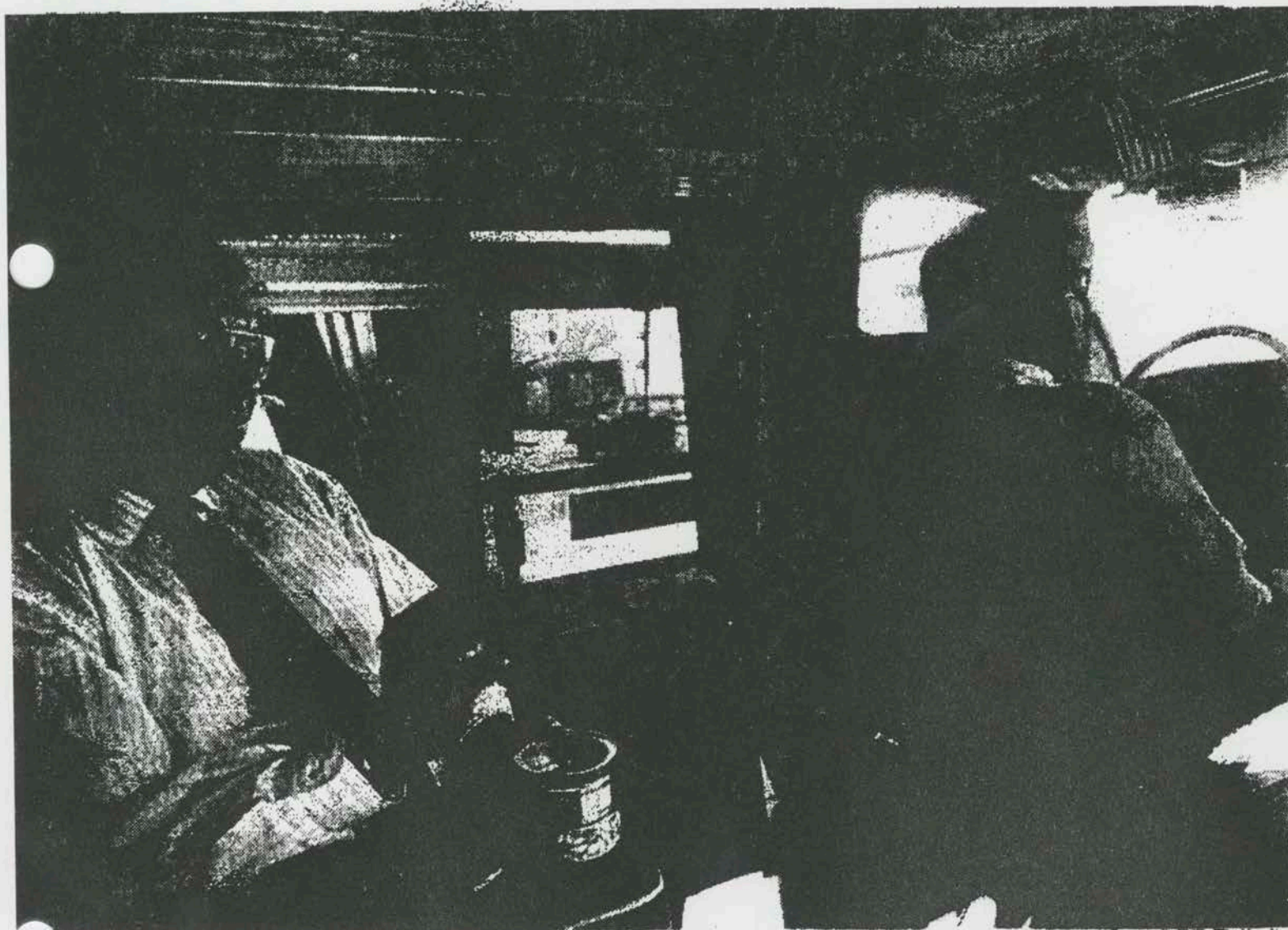
OCTOBER 11, 1994 B7

"I know it's never as simple as they make it sound, but that doesn't change the fact that we have to get these taxes under control," she said.

But one person's tax burden is another person's livelihood, which is probably what a woman at the Howell Township Shade Tree Committee booth was thinking when Mr. Haytaian strode up.

"I'm a state worker, so go easy on us," the woman, who declined to give her name, replied to Mr. Haytaian's cheerful greeting.

"I'm with ya," Mr. Haytaian replied, and moved on.



Suzanne DeChillo/The New York Times

Chuck Haytaian, the Republican candidate for the United States Senate, heading for the next campaign stop in his van, the Chuck Wago

The Courier-News

10/2/94

A-15

Flat tax a benefit to New Jersey's middle class

By CHUCK HAYTAIAN

A flat tax is a radically different idea, but it is one worth talking about. Nothing could be worse than the current federal tax system. The U.S. tax code is 2,000 pages, with another 7,000 pages of IRS regulations. No one described the problem more clearly than Sen. Bill Bradley did in 1982. "Our tax code is far too complex as a result of repeated attempts to use it as a vehicle for political favoritism and social engineering," said Bradley as he introduced his simplified tax plan.

What was true in 1982 is even more true today. The plan that I have suggested is simple, fair, and it puts the interests of working families above special interests. Here's how it works:

■ **Larger deductions:** Married couples would deduct \$26,200 from their total income and take \$5,300 for each child. Single taxpayers would deduct \$13,100 and heads of households would deduct \$17,200. Home mortgage interest would continue to be deducted just as it is today. Every taxpayer would then pay 17 percent of their adjusted total income in taxes. The system is fair and progressive — the more you make, the more you pay.

■ **Fair to all:** Today, the wealthy hire tax experts to exploit the thousands of loopholes that exist. Under my plan, we'll do away with all the deductions used by the rich to avoid taxes and keep intact the one that makes the most sense for middle-class Americans: the home mortgage deduction. Owning a home has long been the symbol of the American dream. Government should reward, not punish, those who work hard and buy a home.

■ **Simplicity:** Gone, too, will be the 480 different tax forms currently used. They'll be replaced by one simple form that could fit onto a post card. Under this plan, you won't need to be a lawyer or tax expert just to figure out your taxes.

The naysayers will tell us it can never work. Let me be the first to dispel their cynical arguments.

A flat tax is just another giveaway for the rich.

Past efforts to hike taxes on the rich have been counter-productive. IRS data shows that after the 1990 rate hikes, the rich paid \$6.5 billion less in taxes. In contrast, in 1981 when taxes were lowered, the wealthy paid more in taxes as well as a greater share in relation to the middle class. One example that hit us here in New Jersey was the tax increase on boats. That move virtually dried up the industry, put hundreds out of work, and sent manufacturers into bankruptcy.

Does a simplified, flat tax eliminate the capital gains tax? Does it end taxes on investments and interest? Yes, and the middle class stands to gain the most. Today, a middle-class taxpayer whose sole asset is her home must pay a 28 percent capital gains tax when she sells that home. That's not right. That 28 percent penalty hurts a middle-income person more than it does a wealthy one. We shouldn't be penalizing homeowners and seniors who've invested for retirement by taxing them twice. Yet, that's what the current system does. This proposal eliminates the double taxation on savings accounts.

New Jerseyans won't benefit, since we have high income levels and will lose the deduction for state and local taxes.

New Jersey has the second highest per capita income in the nation and pays proportionally more when taxes are raised. According to the Washington Times, for example, New Jersey is the biggest loser under the recently passed \$30 billion crime bill, paying \$280 million more than we'll get back. Logically, we stand to gain the greatest benefit when the tax is reduced, as we'll fund a smaller share of the federal budget in relation to the other states.

What is gained through the deduction of state and local taxes pales in comparison to what taxpayers will pay under a 17 percent tax rate. A family of four earning \$36,800 will save \$3,100 and pay nothing at all in taxes, while a family of four earning \$50,000 would pay \$1,400 less in taxes. Any way you slice it, New Jersey taxpayers benefit under this proposal.

This proposal is too simple to succeed.

Having not spent the last 12 years in Washington, some might accuse me of being too idealistic. There will always be cynics. There were those who said the Berlin Wall would never fall and it has. There are those who predicted that the Soviet Union would forever be our enemy.

The ultimate measure of any legislative proposal is whether or not it is an improvement over the status quo. In the case of the simplified, flat tax the answer is clearly "yes." It cuts taxes for the middle class, eliminates loopholes used by the rich, and creates one easy form that we can all understand.

Chuck Haytaian, Speaker of the New Jersey State Assembly, is the Republican candidate for the U.S. Senate.

The Record

OCTOBER 7, 1994 A-33

N.J. police union gives its support to Haytaian

By KELLY RICHMOND

Trenton Bureau

TRENTON — The state's largest police union endorsed Assembly Speaker Chuck Haytaian in his race against U.S. Sen. Frank R. Lautenberg on Thursday, praising Haytaian's support for the death penalty and other anti-crime measures.

With about 75 uniformed officers arrayed on the steps of the State House, Haytaian accepted the backing of the New Jersey State Policemen's Benevolent Association. The group lists a statewide membership of 32,000.

Crime has been a frequent topic of debate during the campaign, with each candidate trying to portray himself as tough on crime.

Although a bill of great interest to the PBA may soon be headed to the Assembly, Haytaian said no political deal was made to secure the endorsement.

One of the union's top priorities this year is halting a bill that would rewrite the binding arbitration law, which affects police and firefighters' salaries. Haytaian has the power to block the measure in the Assembly, but he said the topic has never come up in talks with the PBA.

"Listen, this endorsement is [based] on Chuck Haytaian's record. . . . There has been no discussion of binding arbitration," Haytaian said. "None at all."

Sgt. P. J. Van Ertén of Belmar,



a PBA official, said, "Nobody knows better in New Jersey than 32,000 cops who is the best representative [for] fighting crime, and to this cop that person is Chuck Haytaian."

Haytaian, R-Warren, stressed his support for the death penalty, mentioning it four times in his brief statement. Lautenberg opposes it.

"Law enforcement needs a tough, enforceable death penalty," Haytaian said. "The 12-year incumbent has cast more than 30 votes against it."

Lautenberg opposes the death penalty on moral grounds, but supports life in prison without parole, said Lautenberg's campaign manager, David Eichenbaum.

In response to the PBA endorsement of Haytaian, the Democratic

incumbent sought to shift the argument to gun control. Lautenberg has been endorsed by the major gun control groups and has criticized Haytaian for leading a failed attempt to repeal New Jersey's ban on assault weapons.

"With gun violence terrorizing our country, taking thousands of lives each year, you can't pretend to be fighting crime if you're not fighting to get guns off our streets," Eichenbaum said.

Among those attending the PBA event for Haytaian were a group of Bergen County sheriff's deputies. Bergen County Sheriff Jack Terhune confirmed that some of his deputies used official vehicles to go to Trenton.

Since the event was an official PBA function, the sheriff's office is contractually obligated to allow the use of the vehicles, Terhune said. PBA officials have a contractual right to be relieved of duty, while others attended on their own time, he said.

ASBURY PARK PRESS

OCT. 2, 1994 A19

Haytaian gains backing of largest police union

PRESS STATEHOUSE BUREAU

TRENTON — The state's largest police union endorsed Republican Garabed "Chuck" Haytaian for U.S. Senate yesterday with a show of nearly 100 officers on the Statehouse steps.

Crime is at or near the top of voters' list of concerns in this election, and the endorsement of the 32,000-member New Jersey State Policemen's Benevolent Association gave Haytaian a boost in his race against Democratic incumbent Frank R. Lautenberg.

"Chuck Haytaian is one of those rare ones who comes through with actions rather than words," said Belmar Police Sgt. P. James Van Etten, a trustee for the state's pension system for

police and firefighters.

Haytaian, speaker of the Republican-dominated Assembly, highlighted his efforts to pay for additional police officers, make the death penalty harder to overturn and set mandatory sentences for gun crimes. He attacked Lautenberg's opposition to the death penalty. Lautenberg's campaign issued a prepared statement noting Haytaian tried to overturn the state's ban on assault weapons and ease the waiting period for buying handguns.

"You can't pretend to be fighting crime if you're not fighting to get guns off the streets," said Lautenberg campaign manager David Eichenbaum.

Haytaian deflected questions about whether the PBA's support was condi-

tioned on his agreeing to hold up state legislation to revise the arbitration system that governs police salaries. He said arbitration was a state issue and his endorsement was for the U.S. Senate.

Gov. Whitman and municipal officials have called for arbitration reform because they say the current system drives up local government costs and property taxes. Though it passed in two previous sessions and died in the Senate, arbitration reform has not come up in the Assembly this year. Sources said Haytaian wants the Senate to act first this time.

ASBURY PARK PRESS

OCT. 7, 1994 A19

ADWATCH: The Senate campaign

EDITOR'S NOTE — One of a series of analyses looking at commercials run in the U.S. Senate race.

■ **Candidate:** Garabed "Chuck" Haytaian, Republican.

■ **Ad Firm:** Murphy, Pintak, Gautier Inc., Washington, D.C.

■ **Format:** 30-second television spot.

■ **Audio:** Announcer: "Lautenberg and Haytaian. Compare: Lautenberg's voted against the death penalty over 30 times. Haytaian supports the death penalty and fast-tracked Megan's Law. Lautenberg supported over \$200 billion in tax hikes. Haytaian led the fight for the Whitman tax cut. Lautenberg was the Senate's biggest spender last year."

■ **Video:** Side-by-side graphics, one headed by Lautenberg's name, the other by Haytaian's. Captions to essentially match the audio appear under each candidate's name on the subjects of the death penalty, taxes, and spending. Captions spreading across the full screen to mirror audio on Lautenberg's support of Clinton.

■ **Analysis:** Haytaian draws first blood in television ads by criticizing Lautenberg. The Republican's first spot described Haytaian as "the taxpayer's friend." This one portrays Lautenberg as the taxpayer's enemy. And, for good measure, he hits Lautenberg on the death penalty.

Most of Haytaian's campaign attacks on Lautenberg are here: in addition to taxes and the death penalty, there's crime, spending and low-in-the-polls Bill Clinton.

The ad correctly states that Lautenberg is an opponent of the death penalty. His anti-death penalty votes range from removing death penalty references in the federal crime bill to opposing a bill that would have put mentally retarded defendants to death.

Assembly Speaker Haytaian "fast tracked" Megan's Law, a bill to require notification of a community when a released sex offender will move in. The bill is not yet law because it was rewritten by the state Senate and returned to the Assembly. Lautenberg also supported a Megan's Law amendment to the defense appropriations bill.

Haytaian's strength is as a tax cutter. He not only led the fight for Whitman's income tax cuts, but helped force a state sales tax cut two years ago. He voted to raise the sales tax in 1982, and the gas tax a few years later, but broke with Gov. Thomas H. Kean to vote against a 1982 income tax.

Lautenberg was the Senate's biggest spender last year, according to the National Taxpayers Union. But the group's most recent evaluation, covering the session through June 30, 1994, placed him 41st among the 100 senators.

Associated Press

Haytaian
script

OCT. 11. 1994 3:59PM P 2
PHONE NO. : 0

10/11/94 15:13 FROM N.J. NEWSROOM

PAGE.002

10/11/94 13:03 FAX 1 908 214 0925

LAUTENBERG COMM

001



10 Livingston Avenue * New Brunswick, New Jersey 08901 * (908) 214-1994 * Fax (908) 214-0927

For Immediate Release
October 11, 1994

Contact: Betsy Hely
(908) 214-1994

NEW LAUTENBERG AD HITS HAYTAIAN AS A TYPICAL POLITICIAN

Below is the script for U.S. Senator Frank Lautenberg's new 30 second television commercial.

"Meet"
Lautenberg for U.S. Senate
:30 - Television

Narrator:

Meet Chuck Haytaian, a 20 year incumbent.

He wants to outlaw abortion, actually change
the constitution to make it illegal.

He voted to allow protesters to block access to clinics.

He led the fight to repeal New Jersey's ban on
assault weapons.

Haytaian voted himself a 40% pay raise; tried to double
his pension and give himself free health insurance for life.

But he missed over 700 votes even though he gets paid
\$1,000 a session day.

Chuck Haytaian.
A typical politician.

##

HOTLINE 9/30/94

*3 NEW JERSEY: LAUTENBERG GOES DARK IN OCTOBER

Sen. Frank Lautenberg (D), in an "unexpected move," canceled a week's worth of TV spots totally \$600,000. The decision came only a week after Lautenberg launched a multi-million dollar advertising campaign, prompting claims from Assembly Speaker Chuck Haytaian (R) that Lautenberg was having trouble raising funds. Lautenberg manager David Eichenbaum: "We would not have gone on last week if we thought we would have run out of money." Eichenbaum said the campaign "actually began advertising last week and reserved a second week in order to encourage Haytaian to spend earlier than he should." Haytaian consultant Cliff Pintak "scoffed" at Eichenbaum's explanation: "This is a big break for us. You call 10 Democratic campaign consultants and ask them whether it is a smart move to go up with a half a million dollars and then go off for a week. This is a clearly a blunder on their part." Rep. Robert Franks (R-07), Haytaian's camp. chair, adds, "You don't do this by choice. Who goes dark in October?" Pintak declined to say whether Haytaian would increase his ad budget while Lautenberg was off the air (Wald, STAR-LEDGER, 9/29).

LET'S TALK FLAT TAX: Haytaian challenged Lautenberg 9/29 to "personally debate the merits of a flat-tax proposal which Haytaian embraced as part of his campaign platform two weeks ago." Haytaian said he sent a telegram to Lautenberg "seeking a debate on the flat tax." Haytaian: "The time has arrived for you to summon some courage and make your case in person, in front of the voters. I believe a United States senator has a responsibility to communicate in person with his or her constituents. That communication cannot take place from behind a desk in Washington." Eichenbaum said he had not seen Haytaian's telegram, but said that "he expected the flat tax to be an issue in the already scheduled debates." Those debates are scheduled for 10/15 and 10/25 (Wald, STAR-LEDGER, 9/30).

A PAIR OF FLIP-FLOPS: "A war of the words" has developed between Lautenberg and Haytaian over the flat tax issue. Haytaian claims that Lautenberg, who opposes the flat tax, "backed the idea" during the '82 Sen. race. Lautenberg's campaign said "the flat tax Haytaian supports is nothing like" the one Lautenberg endorsed (AP/TRENTON TIMES, 9/29). Lautenberg manager Eichenbaum accused Haytaian of being a "hypocrite" for "supporting elements of a federal flat tax Haytaian criticized ten years ago" and said the proposal "smacks of political expediency." Eichenbaum: "Just a few years ago, Haytaian strenuously objected to the very ideas he's proposing in this campaign and it makes you wonder whether Haytaian stands for anything." Haytaian manager Larry Purpuro said there "was no conflict between Haytaian's positions in 1984 and now" and that "the issue is do we go from a system that's arcane and complex to one that's simple" (Politano, Bridgewater COURIER-NEWS, 9/29).

HOTLINE 9/28/94

*4 NEW JERSEY: HAYTAIAN SEARCHES FOR NAME RECOGNITION

In a new ad produced by Murphy, Pintak, Gautier which began airing 9/26 in Phila. and NYC, Assembly Speaker Chuck Haytaian (R) defines himself as a "budget-cutting fiscal conservative" in the mold of Gov. Christie Whitman (R). But a "more subliminal -- yet equally central point of the commercial is the deliberate repetition of Haytaian's name which is unfamiliar to many voters." In the ad, Haytaian's name is mentioned 6 times in 30 seconds. It also appears 10 times in the form of banners, buttons, and bold type which "flash" across the screen. Local political analysts characterized Haytaian's ad, which never mentions Sen. Frank Lautenberg (D) by name, as "wise." Eagleton Institute's Cliff Zukin: "Before he can cut Lautenberg down, he's got to establish himself. ... If people don't know what a Haytaian is, it's hard to attach adjectives to it." The ad also touts Haytaian's 94-point plan to cut government waste. Haytaian, from the ad: "I balance my budget at home with my wife. You balance your budget. ... Washington thinks it's a gimmick." Lautenberg aides have noted that "during the Haytaian years in Trenton, state spending has increased by 2 1/2 times" Lautenberg manager David Eichenbaum: "There is just one little problem with Mr. Haytaian's television commercial: it's called his record" (Phillips, PHILA. INQUIRER, 9/27).

HOTLINE 9/23/94

*4 NEW JERSEY: LAUTENBERG AD OMITTS INCUMBENCY, NASTINESS

Sen. Frank Lautenberg's (D) first TV ad of the campaign "is as striking for what it does not say as for what it does": there is no mention of him as a Democrat, "barely hints" he's a US senator, and does not portray him as an "ally" of Pres. Clinton. Another "surprise" was Lautenberg's decision to launch ads "on a positive note," because in two previous campaigns, he "eviscerated his opponents with negative attack ads, and most analysts expect more of the same this year." The ad, produced by Grunwald, Eskew & Donilon, focuses on Lautenberg's record of "supporting gun control, anti-crime legislation and a cleaner environment" and "highlights" his vote against Clinton's "budget and tax increases" in '93 (Phillips, Phila. INQUIRER, 9/23). PARTIAL TEXT: "With guns threatening our neighborhoods, Frank Lautenberg was a leader in the fight for a nationwide waiting period to buy a handgun. ... With taxes killing New Jersey, Lautenberg opposed his own Party and voted against new taxes. Frank Lautenberg. The difference? He listens" (Lautenberg release, 9/22). NJ Assembly Speaker Chuck Haytaian (R) spokesperson Karen DeMasters: "We congratulate the 12-year incumbent -- his media team has finally said something positive. ... Frank Lautenberg can brag about one or two political votes against tax increases, but he can't hide 12 years of voting for more spending" (Haytaian release, 9/22).

HOTLINE 9/20/94

NEW JERSEY: Assembly Speaker Chuck Haytaian (R) voted to enact a law that "required property owners to register underground storage tanks with the state as a potential environmental hazard. It took Haytaian six years to comply. Until 1992, Haytaian neglected to tell the state about a 1,000-gallon tank that held dry-cleaning fluid beneath property he owned in Warren County. He also did not report a 1,000-gallon oil tank that may have been covered by law." Haytaian acknowledged that he "had not complied with state -- or federal - environmental laws, and said it was an oversight." He also "stressed that his state-certified environmental consultant found no evidence of pollution from the two tanks, which are on the site of his former home and dry-cleaning business" (Phillips, PHILA. INQUIRER, 9/19).

HOTLINE 9/19/94

*3 NEW JERSEY: HAYTAIAN TAX PLAN GETS MIXED REVIEWS

Gov. Christie Whitman (R) gave a "mixed endorsement" to Assembly Speaker Chuck Haytaian's (R) flat tax proposal on the same day Hands Across New Jersey, an anti-tax group formed in '90 to combat the tax hikes of then-Gov. Jim Florio (D), endorsed the idea. Whitman spokesperson Rita Manno: "There's no intention to look at it on a state level although she endorses it as a reasonable option on the federal level." Hands Across NJ pres. Pat Ralston, in a speech that had a "partisan ring," "singled out" Sen. Frank Lautenberg (D) for having deductions larger than the yearly income of the average family "even though many other millionaires, including Whitman, also can get huge deductions in the current system." Ralston denied charges that her announcement "was coordinated by the campaign or otherwise orchestrated by Haytaian." The group has been accused in the past of being a "Republican front group" (Donohue, Newark STAR-LEDGER, 9/16). A TRENTON TIMES editorial praises Haytaian's "provocative and intellectually stimulating idea" but warns that the plan "raises many questions -- not only about the basic concept, but also the extent to which Mr. Haytaian has bought into it or even has thought deeply about it" (9/15).

HOTLINE 9/15/94

*3 NEW JERSEY: HAYTAIAN JOINS FLAT TAX SOCIETY

"Seizing on a published transcript of a 12-year-old debate" in which Sen. Frank Lautenberg (D) "has kind words for the concept of a flat tax" GOP leaders accused Lautenberg of "inconsistency for opposing it now" (Fitzgerald, Bergen RECORD, 9/15). Assembly Speaker Chuck Haytaian (R), trailing in the polls and seeking an issue to help close the gap" with Lautenberg, has thrown his support behind a federal flat tax. Haytaian strategist Larry Purpuro said Haytaian is embracing the idea "as a way to simplify the system and reduce the tax burden for working people." The idea of a flat tax "recently has been given new life as the darling of the conservative wing of the GOP." Haytaian largely adopted a plan recently introduced in Congress by Rep. Dick Armey (R-TX) which would start out at a flat rate of 20% for everybody and then fall to 17% after two years. The Haytaian camp "is clearly hoping the flat tax will be viewed as the kind of dramatic proposal that will help grab the attention of voters." But "adopting it carries obvious political risks for Haytaian. For one thing, since corporations and the wealthy would pay at the same rate as poor families, the idea could be attacked as a giveaway to the rich" (Fitzgerald, RECORD, 9/13). Lautenberg manager David Eichenbaum said Lautenberg's quote in which he appears to support the flat tax was "taken out of context": "That's not who Frank Lautenberg is. He believes the wealthy should pay their fair share" (Fitzgerald, RECORD, 9/15). N.Y. TIMES' Gray writes Haytaian has adopted a "populist" strategy like Christie Whitman's (R) in last year's NJ Gov. race -- "the promise of a huge tax cut." But it is unlikely Haytaian's proposal "will have the political currency or create the political stir" that Whitman's did because Haytaian, as senator, "will not be in the same position as Mrs. Whitman to make good on his tax proposals" (9/14).

HOTLINE 9/13/94

*7 NEW JERSEY: IN REPRIS OF FLORIO-WHITMAN, VOTERS HOLD BACK

The Newark STAR-LEDGER/Eagleton Poll surveyed 598 likely voters 8/30-9/6; margin of error +/- 4% (Eagleton release, 9/11). The ASBURY PARK PRESS Poll surveyed 934 likely voters 8/24-29; +/- 3.1% (9/11). Tested: Sen. Frank Lautenberg (D) and Assembly Speaker Chuck Haytaian (R).

	NOW	W/LNRS	6/94	DEM	GOP	IND	FAV/UNFAV	ID
Lautenberg	26%	52%	25%	50%	6%	22	39% / 18%	96%
Haytaian	16	29	17	1	39	10	15 / 11	58
Undec.	58	12	55	49	49	68		

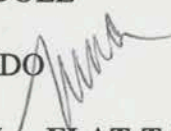
STAR-LEDGER				ASBURY PARK		
LAUTENBERG RE-ELECT	NOW	6/94		Lautenberg	NOW	7/94
Deserves re-elect	40%	35%		Haytaian	27	22
Time for change	43	42		Undec./DK	34	--

ANALYSIS: Eagleton Institute pollster Janice Ballou: "The race appears to be following the pattern of recent elections in New Jersey. Fewer voters are making early commitments to a candidate. That means neither candidate has the advantage of beginning the campaign with a stable base of firm voters that is large enough to win the election" (STAR-LEDGER, 9/11).

FLAT TAX

October 14, 1994

MEMORANDUM

TO: SENATOR DOLE
FROM: NINA OVIEDO 
SUBJECT: **HAYTAIAN - FLAT TAX**

Chuck Haytaian has proposed a U.S. flat tax and has challenged Senator Lautenberg to debate the issue. The following outlines Haytaian's proposal and views.

HAYTAIAN FLAT TAX

Haytaian proposes a system where married couples would deduct \$26,200 from their income and take an additional deduction of \$5,300 for each child. Single taxpayers would deduct \$13,100 and heads of households would deduct \$17,200. Home mortgage interest would continue to be deducted. After these adjustments, every taxpayer would pay 17 percent in income taxes.

Haytaian defends his plan as "fair" and "simple." He believes that under the current system, the wealthy exploit the tax code's loopholes -- deductions, exclusions, credits. His plan removes all deductions except home mortgage interest. Although New Jerseyans would lose their deduction for state and local taxes, Haytaian feels that New Jersey taxpayers would gain by comparison with such a low federal rate. Furthermore, lawyers and tax experts won't be required to figure out the tax forms.

Lautenberg currently opposes the flat tax but apparently endorsed a flat tax in 1982 (NYT article attached).

COMMENTS Our present system contains many exclusions, exemptions, deductions and credits that it requires higher tax rates. A pure flat tax has a much more comprehensive tax base and for that reason can maintain such a low rate. However, the advantage of a flat tax must be compared to the disturbing distributional implications. Regressivity is the primary concern about a flat tax. A single totally flat rate would involve a substantial shift of tax burden from those in the highest income brackets to low or middle income taxpayers. Although the rate may be low, "income" would be broader because it could include many items which currently may not be considered taxable income -- such as tax exempt interest, fringe benefits, etc.

In 1984, the Treasury Department Report to President Reagan recommended a "modified flat tax." A modified flat tax could include two or three tax rates covering wide ranges of income. The use of wide ranges of income minimizes problems such as marriage penalties and bonuses.

9-28-94

N.J.
Daily Record, Morris County, N.J.

OPINION

A flat tax will be fairer and simpler for everyone

BY CHUCK HAYTAIAN

Nothing could be worse than the current federal tax system. The U.S. tax code is 2,000 pages with another 7,000 pages of IRS regulations.

No one described the problem more clearly than U.S. Sen. Bill Bradley in 1982. "Our tax code is far too complex as a result of repeated attempts to use it as a vehicle for political favoritism and social engineering," said Bradley as he introduced his simplified tax plan.

What was true in 1982 is even more true today.

The plan that I have suggested is simple, fair and puts the interests of working families above special interests.

Here's how it works:

■ Larger Deductions.

Married couples would deduct \$26,200 from their income and take \$5,300 for each child. Single taxpayers would deduct \$13,100 and heads of household would deduct \$17,200. Home mortgage interest would continue to be deducted as it is today.

Every taxpayer would then pay 17 percent of their adjusted total income in taxes. This system is fair and progressive — the more you make, the more you pay.

■ **Fair To all.** Today, the wealthy hire tax experts to exploit the thousands of loopholes that exist. Under my plan, we'll do away with all the deductions used by the rich to avoid taxes and keep intact the one that makes the most sense for middle-class Americans: the home mortgage deduction.

Owning a home has long been the symbol of the American Dream. Government should reward, not pun-

Cut taxes for the middle class and eliminate loopholes for the rich.

ish, those who work hard to buy a home.

Simplicity. Gone too will be the 480 different tax forms currently used. They'll be replaced by one simple form that could fit onto a post card. Under this plan, you won't need to be a lawyer or tax expert just to figure out your taxes.

The naysayers will tell us it can never work. Let me be the first to dispel their cynical arguments.

A flat tax is just another giveaway for the rich.

Past efforts to increase taxes on the rich have been counterproductive. IRS data shows that after the 1990 rate increases, the rich paid \$6.5 billion less in taxes. In contrast, in 1981 when taxes were lowered, the wealthy paid more in taxes as well as a greater share in relation to the middle class.

One example that hit us here in New Jersey was the tax increase on boats. That move virtually dried up the industry, put hundreds out of work and sent many manufacturers into bankruptcy.

Does a simplified, flat tax eliminate the capital gains tax? Does it end taxes on investments and interest? Yes, and the middle class stands to gain the most.

Today, a middle-class taxpayer whose sole asset is her home must pay a 28 percent "capital gains tax" when she sells that home. That's not right. That 28 percent penalty hurts a middle-income person more than it does a wealthy one.

We shouldn't be penalizing homeowners and seniors who've invested for retirement by taxing them twice. Yet, that's what the current system does.

This proposal eliminates the double taxation on savings accounts.

New Jerseyans won't benefit since we have high income levels and will lose the deduction for state and local taxes.

New Jersey has the second highest per capita income in the nation and pays disproportionately more when taxes are raised. According to the *Washington Times*, for example, New Jersey is the biggest loser under the recently passed \$30 billion crime bill, paying \$280 million more than we'll get back.

Logically, we stand to gain the greatest benefit when the tax rate is reduced as we'll fund a smaller share of the federal budget in relation to the other states.

What is gained through the deduction of state and local taxes pales in comparison to what taxpayers will gain under a 17 percent tax rate. A family of four earning \$36,800 will save \$3,100 and pay nothing at all in taxes while a family of four earning \$50,000 would pay almost \$1,400 less in taxes. Any way you slice it, New Jersey taxpayers benefit under this proposal.

This proposal is too simple to succeed.

Having not spent the last 12 years in Washington, some might accuse me of being too idealistic. There will always be cynics. There were those that said the Berlin Wall would never fall and it has. There are those who predicted that the Soviet Union would forever be our enemy.

The ultimate measure of any legislative proposal is whether or not it is improvement over the status quo. In the case of the simplified, flat tax the answer is clearly "yes." It cuts taxes for the middle class, eliminates loopholes used by the rich, and creates one easy form that we can all understand.

CHUCK HAYTAIAN of Independence Township is speaker of the state Assembly and the Republican candidate for U.S. Senate.



Haytaian

OCT- 3-94 MON 10:38

FROM :

P. 02

SEP. 29. 1994 7:05PM P 1/2
PHONE NO. : 0



September 29, 1994
Contact: Karen DeMasters
(609) 588-5000

**- Haytaian Demands Debate on Flat-Tax
-- Asks Incumbent to Apologize for Name Calling --**

HAMILTON, NJ -- US Senate candidate Chuck Haytaian today challenged Frank Lautenberg to "stand up and debate the flat-tax issue face-to-face". Haytaian suggested the 12-year incumbent stop hiding behind his political operatives.

In a telegram to Senator Lautenberg, Haytaian asked the Democrat to do his own campaigning, instead of allowing his paid staff to serve as his substitute.

"I believe a United States Senator has a responsibility to communicate in person with his or her constituents. That communication cannot take place from behind a desk in Washington," said Haytaian.

"I challenge Frank Lautenberg to meet me anytime, anywhere in New Jersey to debate whether or not a flat-tax would be good for working New Jerseyans."

Lautenberg's spokesman yesterday released a statement calling Haytaian a "hypocrite" because of his support for a flat-tax. Lautenberg endorsed the flat-tax concept in 1982, although the Senator has recently come out in opposition to the plan.¹

"The time has come for Frank Lautenberg to summon some courage and make his case in person," said Haytaian. "One way or another, by election day the people of New Jersey will know where the 12-year incumbent stands on the issues of taxes and spending. Frank, you can't hide if you don't run!"

To date, Lautenberg has accepted only one debate invitation. The Senator, who in 1982 called for 21 debates in three weeks, has not even found time for 3 debates in the 21 weeks since the primary, said Haytaian.

###

(ah'c:fldeb)

¹ The New York Times, 10/29/82.

1ST STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1982 The New York Times Company
The New York Times

October 29, 1982, Friday, Late City Final Edition

SECTION: Section B; Page 4, Column 3; Metropolitan Desk

LENGTH: 3182 words

HEADLINE: EXCERPTS FROM 3 FENWICK-LAUTENBERG DEBATES

DATELINE: TRENTON, Oct. 28

BODY:

Following are excerpts from three debates between New Jersey's candidates for the United States Senate, Representative Millicent Fenwick, the Republican nominee, and Frank R. Lautenberg, the Democratic candidate. One debate, sponsored by the New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce, was held Oct. 6 in Whippany. Another, conducted by WABC-TV in New York, was videotaped Oct. 21. The third, sponsored by the League of Women Voters, took place on Tuesday in Pomona.

Opening Statements

MR. LAUTENBERG: I believe there are two major issues in this race. First and foremost is the economy - that's our toughest problem. It challenges our resourcefulness, it challenges our capacity to adapt, it challenges our comprehension of a complex and changing world. I'm running for the United States Senate because that challenge isn't being met.

There's another issue. If the problem of the economy challenges our imagination, the second issue challenges our motivation, our commitment and our priorities. The second issue in this election is which candidate will put New Jersey first. First in every vote that's cast and in every bill that's sponsored.

Those are the two issues: the economy and New Jersey. At our last debate, I spoke at some length about our economy, about putting New Jersey back to work - work today for 335,000 jobless in New Jersey, but also work in the future when our children come of age. We need to put New Jersey back on its feet by helping firms cope with high interest rates, unfair foreign competition and the accelerating pace of world economic change.

But also we must sow the seeds for the business of the future - high-technology business, service business -plugged into an information age. And manufacturing, too, made more productive, cleaner and more efficient through the use of modern techniques.

That's the task. It calls for a Senator with experience in the newest technologies. It calls for a Senator with a record of private sector economic achievement. It calls for a Senator with the vision of what lies ahead for New Jersey and how to get us there.

Urges Investing in People

The New York Times, October 29, 1982

I helped build a small company of five employees into one of 16,000 -4,000 of these jobs right here in New Jersey. I've traveled the road to economic growth, I know how to do it.

First, by investing in people. When we educate our students, train the unskilled, retrain the unemployed, we create a work force that's ready to take on the challenge.

Second, by joining manager and worker in a productive partnership. When we promote that kind of cooperation, both profits and paychecks grow.

Third, by making government the facilitator. It isn't government's job to run the economy. It is government's job to make the economy run. That means a fair tax system that encourages initiative and investment. It means spurring research and the birth of new businesses. It means a government that assures an efficient system of railroads, waterways and communication. That's the foundation for a growing economy and that's the responsibility of a United States Senator.

As I said before, there's another critical issue in this election: which of the two candidates can be expected to put New Jersey's interests first. I pledge this: My first priority will always be New Jersey.

I don't think my opponent has the same priority. How else does one explain voting to deny college loans to 20,000 of New Jersey's students? Yes, Mrs. Fenwick voted to deny those college loans. How else does one explain voting to cut the operating budget of the Environmental Protection Agency by a quarter-billion dollars, stifling research and crippling enforcement? Yes, Mrs. Fenwick voted to cut the E.P.A. How else does one explain voting to kill a law enforcement program that fights crime in our state and drugs in our streets? Police have been laid off in every town and city across our state.

How else does one explain voting to cut Social Security by \$600 million in New Jersey alone and voting to eliminate the minimum benefit of only \$122 a month? We're a state with many seniors and Mrs. Fenwick actually co-sponsored a bill - I have it right here, it's H.R. 4342 - to eliminate that modest minimum after 1981. How else does one explain voting for budget cuts to punish New Jersey? We're already 46th among states in getting a return on the taxes we send to Washington, but Mrs. Fenwick voted for a budget that hurts New Jersey even more - more than Texas, more than Nevada and more than most other states. That's not my idea of putting New Jersey first.

It won't be the kind of record I'll build in the U. S. Senate because I'll be more than a Senator from New Jersey, I will be a Senator for New Jersey.

MRS. FENWICK: Ladies and gentlemen, this campaign for the United States Senate is about people. Because that's what government is all about -people. This campaign is whether or not and how America will succeed in building a more secure and promising future for people from all walks of life. It's about who can best serve the people of this state.

In this campaign, the people of New Jersey have a clear choice between two very different candidates. I am the only candidate who has a firsthand experience in helping people, in helping businesses large and small, in helping people solve their problem. All across the state, I'm the only candidate who has firsthand knowledge of what government can do and should do and cannot do to

The New York Times, October 29, 1982

solve our problems.

Long before I entered politics, and since, on my school board and town council and in the New Jersey Assembly, and then in our State Consumer Affairs Director position and in the United States Congress, my life has been devoted to helping people.

Unlike my opponent, I've been there - on the farms and shorelines of New Jersey, in the trenches when things were happening in the streets of Newark, fighting for fair employment, decent housing and civil rights, and now in the committees of Congress fighting for fiscal sanity for the nation and for the state.

Fiscal sanity doesn't mean that we can cut Social Security pension payments or neglect proven programs for education, health and welfare. I voted to protect these priorities. But uncontrolled government spending is not the answer to the problems we face. We must pay attention to what works, that's the big difference and the first one between us - experience.

Cites Her Experience

And it's clear to me that my experience, my opponent's lack of it, had led to a second fundamental difference between the two of us: a radically different view of the direction the Federal Government must take in order to rebuild our economy. The single most important lesson I have learned, particularly during the past eight years in Congress, is the absolute necessity of bringing the reckless Federal spending of the last 28 years under control. And my record proves I've learned that lesson.

My opponent, of course, has no voting record. But his objections to specific votes that I have cast, and some of his views as reported in the press, show me that his approach to government is perfectly clear.

He has the old, familiar appetite for spending and for government intervention. He seems to have no understanding at all of the need for a change of direction, which the voters - the voters of this country and this state - so emphatically demanded two years ago. He has consistently supported those who gave us the spending of those past 28 years, and he still seems to.

You don't need a degree in economics in order to understand what has happened here. We cannot continue to spend the people's money endlessly, without regard to the consequences. Experience teaches you that, and so does common sense.

The consequences have been disastrous. The Federal Government is now over \$1 trillion in debt and is borrowing over half of the available credit just to pay its bills. Spending leads to deficits, deficits to massive government borrowing and the borrowing has been a major cause of the high interest rates which have crippled the economy.

That's what's made it so difficult for Americans to get a loan for a home or a car or to borrow for a child's education. That's what's been killing small businesses, which are so essential to the creation of jobs.

Notes Drop in Inflation Rate

The New York Times, October 29, 1982

The country clearly needed a change of direction, and I supported that change, one that has already produced some results. What are they? Well, it's brought down inflation from 12.4 percent under Mr. Carter to 3.3 percent last month. It has lowered interest rates from 21.5 percent under Mr. Carter to 13.5 percent today. Individual purchasing power is increasing, not declining as it was under Mr. Carter.

Obviously, there's a great deal more that must be done. Let's face it, 9.5 percent unemployment is intolerable, and that's our national figure. We must create jobs and assist those who are out of work. I've made jobs my first priority, as I will continue to do in the United States Senate - if you send me there, that is.

Now my opponent has criticized me on the issue of jobs, but let's look at the record. I have voted for legislation which has led to the direct creation of 1.5 million jobs. I voted for employment and training for another 19 million Americans. Employment and training, that's jobs - or the avenue to jobs.

Meanwhile, my opponent supports a bill to mandate domestic automobile parts, which the Congressional Budget Office - which is not an arm of the Republican committee - the Congressional Budget Office says will cost 150,000 American jobs, knocking 150,000 workers now employed out of jobs.

Yes, I've supported the President's change of direction, but changes and corrections will be needed in some of his programs. And I don't agree with him all the time. I'm not a rubber stamp for anybody. And I don't think you'd want me to be one. I've already voted for a mid-course correction to close tax loopholes. I've differed with the President over some priorities - important social programs must be maintained, the Pentagon cannot be given a blank check. But the change in direction was right and it must continue.

So these are the major differences between us - experience is one, philosophy is the other. I believe my philosophy represents the thinking of the people of this state. The philosophy of my opponent does not. And I believe that my experience will serve the people of New Jersey well in the United States Senate.

Social Security

Q. What specific measures do you propose, beyond the hope of full employment, to alleviate the funding crisis for Social Security? MR. LAUTENBERG: I think that the hope for full employment is a critical one. Putting 1 percent of our people back to work adds \$2 billion paid into the Social Security system each year.

I think that we must preserve the benefits that we have scheduled now for all those in the system and those about to come in. I think we ought to consider taxing the retirement share of the benefits for those who make over \$40,000 a year.

Perhaps we could make better use of portable pensions. Those going from company to company should be able to take that resource with them. I think we should make more use of individual retirement accounts. I don't think people should be able to get in and out of the Social Security system voluntarily. That would ultimately destroy it. For now, if necessary, I would advocate using general revenues to support the system.

The New York Times, October 29, 1982

MRS. FENWICK: I was for taxing income from Social Security for those earning other incomes until I received a number of letters from people who had relatively modest salaries - \$45,000 to \$50,000 a year. They said their whole arrangement with their employers had been based on the fact that Social Security would not be taxable.

I feel very strongly that we must live up to contracts. You can't change the rules of the game while somebody is in the middle of it. Somebody that's about to retire has a right to know what position he's going to find himself in when he comes to retirement. If any changes are to be made, they've got to be telegraphed long ahead.

I think the I.R.A.'s are excellent. I've always favored portable pensions.

Death Penalty

Q. What is your position on the death penalty? MRS. FENWICK: I've never been opposed to the death penalty in principle and I support the bill of Senator John F. Russo, which is now law in New Jersey.

MR. LAUTENBERG: I'm opposed to the death penalty. I don't think it prevents crime. There is nothing to establish that it is a preventative measure. I am opposed to that kind of barbaric cruelty in our society.

Income Tax

Q. What are your views on the proposed flat-rate income tax and the elimination of exemptions and tax credits? MR. LAUTENBERG: I support the tax bill that has been proposed by Senator Bill Bradley, with one modification - that is, to raise the top limit to beyond 28 percent for those with higher incomes. I would think that a surtax of 10 percent for each \$100,000 gradation would make sense.

There's only one way we're going to get some sense back into our taxing system. The country is paying the penalty for the tax giveaways my opponent voted for in 1981 that gave the 1,700 largest corporations 80 percent of the benefits, that left the wealthy with the loopholes.

The flat-tax concept is the only one that can quickly close the loopholes. There ought to be some deductions, perhaps for homemortgage interest and medical deductions.

MRS. FENWICK: I've long been thinking about some kind of flat tax with progressivity built into it. I proposed such a tax to Wilbur Mills when he was still on the Ways and Means Committee. We have to have exemptions for interest on mortgages, we have to have education, religious and cultural deductions.

But I would like to clear up something my opponent said. Those earning between \$5,000 and \$50,000 a year pay 67 percent of the income taxes in this country. They get 70 percent of the income-tax benefits. It sounds as though the entire bill was rigged to help the rich and the big corporations. This kind of talk is not responsible because the great majority went to individuals and the remainder went primarily to small businesses.

Auto Imports

The New York Times, October 29, 1982

Q. Would you support legislation that would require Japanese auto makers to use American parts and labor in cars sold in this country? MRS. FENWICK: This is undoubtedly one of the most damaging bills that could be presented, and I certainly would not support it. The Congressional Budget Office said that it would cost 150,000 American jobs. It is a blatant violation of two of our agreements under the General Agreements on Tariffs and Trade. It is the beginning of the protectionism we saw in this country in the 1920's that resulted in a worldwide panic and Depression.

MR. LAUTENBERG: I'd support the bill. We're talking about the auto industry that employs one out of every six employees in this country, directly or indirectly.

The Congressional Budget Office did make two projections. One, which my opponent cites, that by 1990, if there were widespread Japanese retaliation, we could lose 150,000 jobs. That means that the Japanese would dry up trading with America and then, where would they go to do business? In France, where they can only control 3 percent of the automobile market, or Australia, which is more restrictive than the U.S.?

The Congressional Budget Office also said that if there was no retaliation, then we would have 500,000 jobs saved. So somewhere between the grimmest proposal that my opponent makes, and saving a lot of American jobs, lies, I believe, the truth. Frankly, I would be happy to support that bill, to send that warning shot across the bow of our trading partners, to tell them that America means business.

We cannot be the saps in this trading arrangement where any other country comes here and does business on a free and open basis and we, in turn, stand as the good guys in the corner and let them prevent us from selling our products overseas.

The Draft

Q. Would you support a military draft? MR. LAUTENBERG: I've said that I would. I think that it ought to be fair, and if we're going to draft men, we should also draft women. We should be in a state of readiness in case our country needs us. I don't believe that is a precursor to war.

MRS. FENWICK: I know that the duty of Congress is to provide for the defense of this country, and I would vote for the draft if it were necessary. But to make a gesture and use young people and force them to register when you gain just three days on the draft, in my opinion is wrong.

Soviet Trade

Q. President Reagan wants to increase the grain sales to Soviet Russia. But he's against those companies who want to take part in the pipeline to the Soviet. How do you square that, if you can?

MR. LAUTENBERG: I don't think you can square it. And I think that before we get ourselves into situations where we're imposing sanctions and giving other people our marketplace and giving other people our jobs, I think we have to get some cooperation with our allies. I think that programs should have been designed in unison before. We can't do these things alone. And I don't square

The New York Times, October 29, 1982

them away. I think it's a bit hypocritical.

MRS. FENWICK: I've never approved of the sanctions. I remember when Mr. Carter canceled the grain sales and also canceled the Armco steel contract. We lost, on account of Afghanistan, we lost a tremendous amount of business. And I don't think this sanctions program is working either. When we canceled the caterpillar sales of tractors to go for the pipeline, Japan picked them up. The Soviet Union couldn't care less. They're chortling to see the disagreement between the Allies.

Gun Control

Q. Would you support a Federal handgun-control law? MR. LAUTENBERG: My view is that we, that the Jersey model is a good one. But unless we have enforcement in the states around us, it becomes a meaningless thing. We must have a national standard. We must have a national gun-control law.

MRS. FENWICK: I have been in favor for years of our New Jersey law nationwide.

GRAPHIC: Illustrations: photo of Millicent Fenwick photo of Frank Lautenberg

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

Advantages of a Simplified, Flat Tax...

Simplification

- ☐ A simplified tax would simplify the tax code by eliminating the regulation and paperwork associated with our current tax structure.
- ☐ The yearly income tax form under a simplified tax would be the size of a postcard and simple to complete.

Less Taxation, Economic Growth

- ☐ A simplified tax plan will promote growth and create jobs by leaving far more capital in the hands of investors. (Source: Institute for Research on the Economics of Taxation, Washington, DC)
- ☐ By increasing the value of personal/dependent exemptions, millions of families would no longer have to pay any income taxes. (Source: Internal Revenue Service, Statistics of Income)
- ☐ A simplified tax eliminates the tax on capital gains and inheritance.
- ☐ A simplified tax plan doubles the exemption granted for children, eliminates the marriage penalty and reverses the decades-long trend of rising taxes on families with children.

Fairness

- ☐ A flat tax is fair to all Americans: the more earned, the more paid.
- ☐ A flat tax eliminates many loopholes used by the rich under the current tax structure to evade taxes. Billions of dollars in taxes currently being avoided by America's businesses will be collected under the simplified tax plan. (Source: The Flat Tax, Robert Hall & Alvin Rabushka)

Union County

Status-Quo Vs. New Simplified Tax

Comparison Table for a Family of Four Earning Median Income of \$63,876

	<u>Current Code</u>	<u>Simplified Tax</u>
Income	\$63,876	\$63,876
Deductions		
Personal Exemptions	10,000	36,800
Housing Interest	7,704	7,704
State Income Tax	2,124	---
Property Tax	2,800	---
Charitable Contributions	1,916	---
Total Deductions	24,544	44,504
Taxable Income	39,332	19,372
Tax Due	6,214.00	3874.40
Tax Cut		\$2339.60*
		(\$2630.18)**

Assumptions: Income represents 1989 median income figure for a family of four in Union County adjusted for 1994; income data assumes a 3% yearly wage increase since 1989. This family is four years into a \$100,000 mortgage at an 8% interest rate. The family paid and deducted \$2,800 in property tax and \$2,124 in state income tax (3.325% of \$63,876), and deducted \$1,916 in charitable contributions (3% of \$63,876). Federal taxes due based on 1993 tax table. The calculation is for 1994, assuming it is the first year of the Arney flat tax plan when the rate is 20%; The rate is lowered to 18.5% in 1995. *This figure represents the flat tax calculated at 20%. **This figure represents the flat tax calculated at 18.5%.

Misc.

MISSISSIPPI

CD	REPUBLICAN	WIN%	DEMOCRAT	WIN%
1*	Roger Wicker	26%	Bill Wheeler	40%
	Grant Fox	19%		
2	Bill Jordan	unp.	BENNIE THOMPSON	unp.
3	Dutch Dabbs	unp.	SONNY MONTGOMERY	unp.
4	Mike Wood	73%	MIKE PARKER	59%
5	George Barlos	unp.	GENE TAYLOR	unp.

MONTANA

CD	REPUBLICAN	WIN%	DEMOCRAT	WIN%
al	Cy Jamison	59%	PAT WILLIAMS	unp.

NEW JERSEY

HOUSE CANDIDATES

CD	REPUBLICAN	WIN%	DEMOCRAT	WIN%
1	James Hogan	80%	ROB ANDREWS	unp.
2	Frank LoBiondo	55%	Louis Magazzu	50%
3	JIM SAXTON	unp.	Jay Williams	87%
4	CHRIS SMITH	unp.	Ralph Walsh	88%
5	MARGE ROUKEMA	77%	Bill Auer	87%
6	Michael Herson	58%	FRANK PALLONE	unp.
7	BOB FRANKS	unp.	Karen Carroll	unp.
8	Bill Martini	unp.	HERB KLEIN	unp.
9	Peter Russo	unp.	ROBERT TORRICELLI	91%
10	Jim Ford	unp.	DONALD PAYNE	unp.
11	DEAN GALLO	65%	Frank Herbert	52%
12	DICK ZIMMER	unp.	Joseph Yousouf	unp.
13	Fernando Alonso	51%	Robert Menendez	unp.

NEW MEXICO

CD	REPUBLICAN	WIN%	DEMOCRAT	WIN%
1	STEVE SCHIFF	unp.	Peter Zollinger	unp.
2	JOE SKEEN	unp.	Benjamin Chavez	51%
3	Gregg Bemis	61%	BILL RICHARDSON	unp.