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Divider Title: _____

DARLENE HOOLEY FOR CONGRESS
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 15, 2000
MEMORIAL COLESIUUM
PORTLAND, OREGON

00 OCT 18 PM 3:39

Democratic Leadership and VIPs expected to attend:

Congresswoman Darlene Hooley (OR)
Congressman Earl Blumenauer (OR)
Congressman David Wu (OR)
Congressman Brian Baird (WA)
Oregon Secretary of State Bill Bradbury
Oregon Attorney General Hardy Myers
State Senator Kate Brown, Oregon Senate Minority Leader
State Representative Randall Edwards (candidate for State Treasurer)
State Representative Dan Gardener, Oregon House Minority Leader
State Representative Kathy Lowe
Multnomah County Commissioner Lisa Naito
Mayor John McArdle, Independence
Former Governor Barbara Roberts
Former state Representative Jane Hardy Cease
Former state Representative Monroe Sweetland

Photo Receiving Line Participants:

Harley Anderson

Retired farmer

Keizer, OR

Very involved with seniors community. Son, Jeff, is a labor organizer.

Eric Montague

Student

Portland, OR

Eric is a 10-year-old who been counting down the days until this event!

Eric Lindauer

Attorney and mediator

Clark Lindauer Law offices

Salem, OR

Eric is a former chief of staff for Senator Mark Hatfield. Even though he's a Republican, Eric is one of Darlene's biggest supporters, and always helps enormously on her campaigns.

Hollie Lindauer

Homemaker

Salem OR

Hollie is Eric's wife. She recently moved here from Florida, where she was an architect. They own a prune farm!

Dolores Pigsley

Tribal chairwoman
Confederated Tribes of the Siletz
Keizer, OR

Bonnie Peterson

Tribal Council Member
Confederated Tribes of the Siletz
Siletz, OR

Jonathan Cote-Schiff

High-school student
Salem, OR

Jonathan has been a star volunteer on Darlene's campaign – the very first check Jonathan ever wrote was to Darlene's re-election campaign

Jon Pugsley

Campaign manager
Kelley Wirth for State Representative campaign
Corvallis, OR

Jon has recently moved back to Oregon after some time living abroad in England, working there in politics.

Joan Demarest

Deputy district attorney
Benton County District Attorney's office
Corvallis, OR

Joan comes to the field of law after a career in politics as a fundraiser on local and statewide races. Her parents, Harry and Merry, are extremely well-known activists in Oregon politics.

Matt Hennessee

President/CEO
QuikTrak
West Linn, OR

Matt comes to QuikTrak following a long career at Nike as an executive in international department. He's on many school boards, and is an associate pastor of an Episcopalian church.

Marianne Brown

Receptionist
Barrett Business Services
Portland, OR

She also owns a printing business.

Dr. Sean McMenomey

Skull-base surgeon
Oregon Health Sciences University
Portland, OR

Dr. McMenomey was on a team of doctors that removed a brain tumor from Linda Shipley, Darlene's best friend. His son is turning six years old this month – in fact, the boy's birthday party is Sunday.

Peggy Sato

Government relations
Georgia Pacific
Salem, OR

Although she works in an industry dominated by Republicans, Peggy is a loyal Democrat and Darlene Hooley supporter.

Linda Rasmussen

Staff representative
Communication Workers of America
Portland, OR

Bernice Bishop

Staff representative
Communication Workers of America
Portland, OR

Barbara Mutnick

School counselor
Portland Public School District
Portland, OR

Barbara has two kids – one just went off to Hunter College in New York this summer. She's been a school counselor for 29 years!

Judie Hammerstad

retired
Lake Oswego, OR

Judie and Darlene served together as Clackamas County commissioners. Judie is now running for mayor of Lake Oswego.

John Hammerstad

physician
Oregon Health Sciences University
Lake Oswego, OR

John is Judie's husband.

Deborah Covert

secretary
Portland Community College
Gresham, OR

Debbie is the local president of the American Federation of Teachers in Oregon.

Amy Hunter

director of government relations
American Federation of Teachers
Portland, OR

Shawn, Megan and Gretchen Baird

owner
Woodburn Ambulance
Portland, OR

Shawn and his wife, a student, are the proud parents of Gretchen, who turned a year old this summer.

Amy Anderson

staffer
Oregon Trial Attorneys Association
Portland, OR

Mike Dye

Attorney
Self-employed
Salem, OR

Mike is the attorney for the District Council of Laborers for Oregon, Idaho and southern Washington, and Wyoming. He also owns an animal farm.

Lee Clinton

Business Manager
Oregon/Southern Washington/Idaho/Wyoming District Council of Laborers
Bend, OR

Mary Botkin

Government relations/lobbyist
AFSCME Local 75
Portland, OR

Mary is also a DNC Committee member.

Ken Allen

President
AFSCME Local 75
Beaverton, OR

Herb Guran

Executive vice president
DeLon Downtown Auto Sales
Salem, OR

Jim Standring

Business owner
Self-employed
Lake Oswego, OR

Jim is the local president of the Oregon Home Builders Association.

Paul and Lois Folz

Executive Vice President
Western Bank
Portland, OR

Paul is a member of the Washington Mutual PAC board.

Don and Matthew Miner

Executive Director/Government Relations
Oregon Manufactured Housing Association
Salem, OR

Don's son, Matthew, is 8 and very excited to be here today!

Bette Cripe

Retired
Salem, OR

Bette is the local PAC representative and president of the Oregon chapter of NARFE (National Association of Retired Federal Employees). She is widowed.

Sandra Hope

Retired
Newport, OR

Sandra is also member of NARFE from the Oregon.

Anthony and Caroline Boutard

Farmers/nursery owners
Self-employed

Anthony and Caroline just returned from two weeks in Italy.

Georgia and Reza Rafati

Business owners
Rafati's Excellence in Catering, Inc.
Lake Oswego, OR

Georgia and Reza were the event planners for the President's event with Darlene Hooley in 1998. They have been loyal Darlene Hooley supporters ever since.

Leslie Watanabe

Sales manager
Rafati's Excellence in Catering

Leslie works for Georgia, and was involved with the Presidential visit in 1998.

Richard Best

Sales Manager
NSO Financial Systems

Robert Sacks

Attorney
Self
Portland, OR

Robert is a former executive director of the Democratic Party of Oregon.

Nicole Sacks

Fundraising Director
Portland Jewish Academy
Nicole is Robert's wife.

Patrick Sieng

High-school student
Keizer, OR

Patrick has been a star volunteer on the Darlene Hooley campaign who's involved in many extracurricular activities, including organizing a candidates' fair at his high school.

David and Diana Emami

Business owner
Self-employed
West Linn, OR

David is from Iran, and his wife is Lithuanian. David owns many movie theaters and coffee shops around Darlene's congressional district.

Michael O'Leary

Union Representative
Oregon Nurses Association

Mike has worked for unions and on campaigns ever since he was in high school – in 1996, he worked as an AFL-CIO representative on Darlene's first race for Congress.

Jennifer Nelson-Wagner

Legislative Aide
Congresswoman Darlene Hooley

Jennifer's mother died of breast cancer four cancer – she was only 45 years old.

Jackie and Bob Sande

President/CPA
Western DataPro/self
Welches, OR

Jackie has been a great supporter of Darlene's ever since her first race for Congress, and Bob is the campaign's treasurer. He plans to retire soon to devote more time to his fly-fishing business.

Eugene Poitras

Executive Director
Oregon Credit Union League
Tigard, OR

Pamela Leavitt

Asst. Vice President of Governmental Affairs
Wilsonville, OR

Pamela and her husband, recently had a baby boy they named Jake.

Jim Bernau

President/Co-Founder
Willamette Valley Vineyards
Turner, OR

Jim, a Republican, has been a faithful Hooley supporter since they first met during her first campaign for Congress, usually donating wine for all her events.

Louise Gund

Investor
Self-employed
Berkeley, CA

Louise is an ardent environmental activist.

David Willis

Executive Director
Soda Mountain Wilderness Council
Ashland, OR

David and Louise work together on many issues, including securing protection for the Soda Mountains in southern Oregon.

Rex Brittle

President
Merchant's Bank
Boring, OR

Rex is very active with the Oregon Bankers Association as a board member.

Dr. Gerry Peterson

Podiatrist
Self-employed
West Linn, OR

Gerry brought his two daughters, both in their 20s, to the event to give them a taste of politics.

George Richardson

Public Affairs/Communications Agent
NW Natural Gas
Portland, OR

Amy Rose and Michelle Giguere

Student/governmental affairs
Ball Janik

Michelle is an old friend of Darlene. Her niece, Amy Rose, is up from California especially for this opportunity.

Bob Ball

Real-estate developer
Self-employed
Portland, OR

Bob is an openly gay Portland Police Captain with political aspirations!

Candidate Event Staff:

Willie Smith	Hooley for Congress campaign manager
Libby Upham	Hooley for Congress finance director
Jay Clark	Hooley for Congress finance assistant
Misha Isaak	Hooley for Congress field representative
Matt Swanson	Hooley for Congress field director
Chris Oxley	Rose Quarter event manager

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October 13, 2000

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Minyon Moore and Cynthia Jasso-Rotunno

SUBJECT: Oregon Political Briefing

00 OCT 13 PM 4:42

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS

1992

Clinton/Gore	621,314	43%
Bush/Quayle	475,757	33%
Perot/Stockdale	354,091	24%

1996

Clinton/Gore	649,631	47%
Dole/Kemp	538,155	39%
Perot/Choate	121,218	9%
Other	68,746	5%

RECENT PRINCIPAL TRAVEL

The Vice President and **Senator Lieberman** visited Oregon on August 29-30 for campaign events in Portland and Eugene.

The Vice President was in Oregon on May 12, 2000 for a meeting with Senator Wyden, a visit to Portland Community College-Sylvania Campus, a meeting with Governor Kitzhaber, a discussion on Social Security at PCC, and a greeting with Oregon supporters.

The First Lady was in Portland on September 25, 1998, where she participated in a reception for Governor John Kitzhaber (D) and a reception for then-candidate David Wu (D).

The Vice President was in Portland on September 12-14, 1998, and participated in a light rail expansion dedication, a round table with community leaders, a reception for the state Democratic legislative caucus, and a reception for Rep. Darlene Hooley (D).

Mrs. Gore was in Portland on September 15, 1999, where she participated in a lunch reception on behalf of the Vice President's campaign, and a discussion with mental health providers.

The Vice President was in Eugene on October 29, 1996, for a rally at the University of Oregon.

YOU were in Portland on June 12, 1998 for an event for Rep. Hooley and the Oregon Coordinated Campaign.

ELECTIONS 2000

Political Landscape

Oregon is traditionally a Democratic state. Democrats have won in the last three presidential elections here and lead the state in voter registration (40%). However, a significant number of Oregon's voters are not affiliated with any party (24%) and many registered Democrats vote across party lines. Geographically, voters are found predominantly in the Portland metropolitan region, which accounts

for 41.7% of the state's population. Portland itself is very liberal and very Democratic, while its suburbs are split and include large percentages of swing voters. The Willamette Valley south of Portland included over 30% of the voting population, and like suburban Portland, is largely a swing area with small pockets of conservative voters in rural areas and liberal voters in Eugene and Corvallis. The rest of the state is predominantly conservative.

Despite a promising base from which to operate, Democrats have not found Oregon a lock. Not only will Oregonians vote for Republicans on occasion, but they have also shown a willingness to break with both parties. John Anderson received 9.5% of the vote in 1980 and Ross Perot garnered 24% in 1992. This tendency could be bad news for the Vice President and in part explains Ralph Nader's high numbers in the state, stronger here than in any other state in the country. An August Nader campaign rally in Portland drew over 10,000 supporters.

A *Portland Oregonian*/KATU TV poll released September 11 found the race to be neck and neck, with Vice President leading Governor Bush (R-TX) 42%-41%, Green Party candidate Ralph Nader garnering 8% and 9% undecided. This is a turnaround from polls earlier in the year that showed the Vice President trailing, but still within the margin of error.

General Election Matchup

Gore/Lieberman	42%
Bush/Cheney	41%
Nader/LaDuke	8%
Undecided	9%

The Vice President's success in Oregon will depend on winning Portland's suburban votes, capturing a majority of the unaffiliated voters, and minimizing defections to the left to Ralph Nader.

SENATE 2000

There are no Senate races this year.

HOUSE 2000

All five congressional districts are contested. Republicans are targeting freshman Rep. David Wu (D) in the 1st House district, and Rep. Darlene Hooley (D) in the 5th House district. The 2nd, 3rd, 4th House district seats held by Reps. Greg Walden (R), Earl Blumenauer (D), and Peter DeFazio (D) are considered safe.

1st House District Race: Rep. David Wu (D) (Outlook - Likely Democrat)

Freshman Rep. David Wu (D) will face state Senator Charles Starr (R) in November. As of July 1, Representative Wu had raised \$1,135,000 and had \$700,000 cash on hand, while Starr had raised only \$153,082 and had just \$33,000 cash on hand. In '98, Representative Wu narrowly won an open seat race by defeating conservative public relations consultant Molly Bordonaro (R) 50.1%-47%. The 1st House district is based in Portland and includes the critical suburban Washington and Yamhill counties. The Democratic performance in the district is 56.5%, the same percentage of vote that Clinton/Gore received in '96. There is no polling available at this time.

2nd CD: Rep. Greg Walden (R) - (Outlook - Solid Republican)

Freshman Representative Greg Walden (R) should easily win reelection in this solidly Republican

district. He faces '98 opponent Kevin Campbell (D), who has no money and no presence in the race, while by the end of the second quarter Walden had raised over \$500,000 and had \$283,785 cash on hand with no debt.

3rd CD: Rep. Earl Blumenauer (D) - (Outlook - Solid Democrat)

Rep. Blumenauer is seeking his fourth term in Congress in this solidly Democratic district which has not elected a Republican since 1955. Blumenauer was easily reelected in '98 with 84% of the vote. Blumenauer serves on the Committee of Transportation and Infrastructure, and is a prominent voice for livability, controlled growth and mass transit. The 3rd House district incorporates most of Portland and Multnomah County east of the Willamette River, where voters tend to be culturally liberal.

4th CD: Rep. Peter DeFazio (D) - (Outlook - Solid Democrat)

Six-term Congressman Peter DeFazio faces token opposition from Linn County Commissioner John Lindsey (R), who has just \$574 cash on hand, compared to DeFazio's \$24,237.

5th CD: Rep. Darlene Hooley (D) - (Outlook - Likely Democrat)

Congresswoman Hooley is running for her third term. Her opponent is Salem area aviation charter owner Brian Boquist (R).

The 5th CD is a swing district. There are more Republicans than Democrats, plus 22% are affiliated with no political party. If Rep. Hooley wins she will be the only person in recent history to hold this seat for three terms. Boquist has been running a negative campaign, distributing an 8-page "newspaper" that lambastes Hooley with rhetoric such as "slave to special interest cash" and "Hooley funds abortion machine." He also ran some early TV ads, but not in the last three weeks. For her part, Representative Hooley plans a strong GOTV effort in conjunction with the Oregon Coordinated Campaign, and will go up on TV on October 18.

The key issues in this race mirror the national race. Education is the most important issue, with Boquist arguing for a 5% reduction in the federal education budget. Prescription drugs and tax cuts are also big issues. Hooley supports estate tax relief (there are a lot of farms and small business in the district), and voted with Republican for repeal and to override your veto this year. While she does not support full repeal, she does want relief for family farms and small business.

Campaign finances. As of June 30, FEC reports showed that Representative Hooley had raised nearly \$600,000 and had \$450,000 cash on hand, while Boquist had raised just \$75,000 and had only \$7,500 cash on hand. Boquist's shortfall can be attributed to his late entry into the race (mid-March), but based on what he has spent on TV and other material, however, it is assumed that his fundraising picked up over the summer.

The 5th House district encompasses mid-Willamette Valley, and Clackamas to Corvallis. This swing district has a Democratic performance of 52.9%, and incumbents seem to have a difficult time holding on to the seat. In '98, Hooley defeated state Senator Marilyn Shannon (R) 55%-41%. In '96, Clinton/Gore received 53.4% of the vote in this district.

State Legislative Races in 2000

Republicans have controlled the Oregon legislature since 1994. They have a slim, 4-seat majority in the state Senate (13D/17R) and a 9-seat margin in the state House (25 D/ 35 R/1 I).

Both state parties are putting resources into control of the legislature in preparation for redistricting after the 2000 census. Democrats believe there is a realistic chance of recapturing the Senate, but are not as confident about their chances in the House.

Oregon is a DLCC target this November, and Senator Ron Wyden (D) announced his legislative PAC called HOOPS (Holding Onto Oregon's Priorities), which will assist Oregon Democratic state legislative candidates. Senator Gordon Smith (R) has a PAC called Impact Oregon, which raised \$250,000 for Republican state legislative candidates in '98.

Ballot Measures in 2000

There are 18 initiatives on the statewide ballot this year, and the significant ones. Ballot Measures 5, 9, 79, and 92 are described below.

Measure 5: Expands circumstances requiring background check before transfer of firearms

The measure, submitted by the Stop the Gun Violence Campaign, would close the gun show loophole and require all buyers at Oregon gun shows – not just customers of licensed dealers – to undergo criminal background checks. The measure is receiving national attention. Senator John McCain (R-AZ) has taped a TV commercial supporting Measure 5, part of a \$1 million campaign sponsored by Americans for Gun Safety targeting Oregon and Colorado, where a similar measure is on the ballot. Predictably, the NRA is fiercely opposed, and is also pumping money into both states in an effort to defeat the measure.

Measure 9: Prohibiting public schools from instructing on behavior relating to homosexuality and bisexuality

Ballot Measure 9 amends the state statutes relating to public school instruction regarding homosexuality and bisexuality. It would remove all scientific, factual and/or affirming books and periodicals dealing with homosexuality from school libraries; prohibit counseling, ban information and referral for gay kids at risk for suicide and harassment; Ban accurate and comprehensive health information on HIV and AIDS; and penalize public schools that violate this measure with a loss of state funding.

The Oregon Citizen's Alliance is sponsoring the measure, and it is the 40th anti-gay measure sponsored by the group since 1988. Thirty-six of those measures were conducted in individual towns and counties across the state in 1993. Oregon voters defeated the last two statewide anti-gay measures, which attempted to include anti-gay discrimination in the Oregon Constitution in 1992 and 1994.

The Human Rights Campaign, National Gay and Lesbian Taskforce and Parents and Friends of Lesbian and Gays (PFLAG) have all asked that the President take a position against Measure 9. PFLAG notes that the President spoke out against a similar discriminatory Measure 9 back when he was campaigning in Oregon in 1992. A recent poll conducted by the *Oregonian* and KATU-TV showed 48 percent of the voters favor Measure 9 and 47 percent oppose it.

Measure 79: Initiative Signatures

Measure 79 would increase the number of signatures required to qualify an initiative amending the state constitution from 8% of total votes cast in the previous governor's race to 12% percent. The measure would not affect statutory initiatives.

Supporters of the measure, which include lawmakers and business groups, say the state constitution is too easy to change and is filled with badly written and poorly conceived initiatives that are too difficult to change. Opponents, including tax reform activist Don McIntire and environmentalist Lloyd Marbet, say the measure would make it more expensive to run initiative campaigns, restricting access to the initiative process for smaller groups that don't have the resources to collect the extra signatures.

As background, of the several dozen proposals to toughen initiative requirements, Measure 79 was the only one to make it out of the 1999 Legislature. Democratic and Republican lawmakers say constituents are frustrated by the increasing number of ballot measures. So they referred Measure 79 to the ballot, saying it was a modest step toward reform. But to defenders of the initiative system, the referral is part of a nationwide assault on the initiative process. They say initiatives provide a critical check and balance to legislatures and any attempt to restrict access is a mistake. *The Oregonian* endorsed passage of the initiative.

Measure 92: Prohibiting payroll tax deductions for political purposes without annual written authorization.

Similar to the Paycheck Protection Act, Measure 92 is sponsored by the conservative Oregon Taxpayers United in an attempt to limit the influence of labor unions.

STATE AND LOCAL ISSUES

Timber.

Yesterday the House passed the Secure Rural Schools and Communities Self-Determination Act, better known in Oregon as the Timber Safety Net bill, which will be sent to you for your signature next week.

The bill includes \$256 million for timber sales in fiscal 2001, more than the Administration had requested and about \$10 million more than either the House or the Senate originally had provided. Lawmakers added the extra money as a way of leaving the Forest Service with no excuses for missing its logging goals, as it has in recent years.

Under the law, Oregon gets more money than any other state in the country -- a total of \$700 million over the next 6 years. These funds will save the jobs of thousands of Oregonians and will provide stable funding for both rural Oregon Counties like Josephine, Lane, Douglas and Grant and provide needed funds to urban counties like Clackamas and Multnomah. A combination of Federal Forest Receipts for Eastern Oregon will replenish their road funds, giving them the needed revenues for deferred maintenance and road repairs and provide for upgraded transportation programs. The O&C Timber receipts for other Counties in the Willamette Valley will give these Counties the opportunity to restore needed mental health and human service programs decimated over the last decade. Oregon's education system will see millions in restored funding that will allow Oregon to continue its effort to reduce class sizes and adequately fund and hopefully expand Head Start Programs.

The Administration has worked on the issue with AFSCME Council 75 and national president Gerald McEntee, among others, for more than a year, and AFSME leaders are now hoping to use the passage of the bill as an opportunity to highlight the role of the Vice President and the congressional delegation -- especially Rep. Darlene Hooley -- in negotiations, and to blunt Ralph Nader's advantage on environmental issues in the region.

Salmon.

Governor John Kitzhaber (D) favors the politically explosive idea of disabling four dams on the Lower Snake River in Southeast Washington to help save endangered salmon stocks. He is the first major northwest elected official to endorse this idea. The dams, built about 30 years ago, are Ice Harbor, Lower Monumental, Lower Granite and Little Goose. They produce 5% of the hydroelectric power sold by the Bonneville Power Administration.

The breaching of dams has divided organized labor and environmental activists. Environmentalists, Indian tribes and fishermen who support breaching argue that it would restore 140 miles of spawning habitat for fall Chinook and stop some destruction of juvenile fish from dams as they migrate to the ocean. Opponents are farmers, barge operators and aluminum workers. They argue that it will devastate the local economy by dropping reservoirs below the level of irrigation intakes, eliminate cheap transportation for grain, wood chips and other commodities, and reduce the supply of cheap electricity. Those effects, though, would occur outside of Kitzhaber's state, meaning he has little to lose politically by urging that the dams be breached.

Presidential candidate Governor George W. Bush has come down on the side of maintaining the existing dams, and the Vice President has remained on the fence, calling only for a regional summit to consider the best course of action. The issue has brought him criticism from environmental groups who believe he is stalling, forcing some activists to back Ralph Nader (Green), who is in favor of breaching the dams.

Oregon is receiving \$200 million from the USDA's Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP), as well as \$50 million from State and non-Federal sources, to protect Oregon streams that are home to endangered species of salmon and trout. Up to 100,000 acres of environmentally sensitive land along 4,000 miles of salmon and trout streams will be restored, protecting the habitats of eight different endangered salmon species and two endangered trout species. CREP is a new voluntary initiative where the Agriculture Department partners with State governments and local interests to address local environmental problems related to agriculture.

Assisted suicide legislation.

Physician assisted suicide is a very big issue in Oregon, the first state in the nation to pass a law upholding the right to this practice. Senator Lieberman, the co-author with Senator Don Nickles (R-OK) of a bill to ban the practice nationally, was confronted with the issue when campaigning in the state Wednesday, pointing out that his position differed from the Vice President's somewhat. In the past, the Vice President has said he worried that Lieberman's bill could discourage doctors from fully treating pain. He later qualified his statement, saying he wouldn't necessarily veto the bill. Senator Nickles has threatened to hold up a bill that would provide \$90 million to timber-independent communities in rural Oregon unless Senator Ron Wyden (D-OR) stops impeding on his bill on the matter.

Talks over PacificCorp Project Extended.

PacificCorp, a Portland-based energy company, and state and federal agencies agreed October 4 to extend talks over relicensing a hydroelectric project that affects salmon and steelhead in the North Umpqua River, but five environmental groups might drop out. The negotiations -- which began two years ago -- have been extended until Dec. 15 in hopes an agreement can be reached.

The eight dams on the North Umpqua River east of Roseburg supplies a half-million Oregonians with electricity through the Portland-based company, a unit of Glasgow's Scottish Power PLC.

PacifiCorp's 50-year operating license expired in 1997, but it has since been extended in one-year stints. Laws to protect threatened and endangered fish that weren't on the books when the project was built in 1947 are forcing PacifiCorp to negotiate ways to reduce the harm to salmon and steelhead before they can get a new federal operating license. Environmental advocates want PacifiCorp to remove the Soda Springs dam, the farthest downstream of the string of dams. That would allow salmon and steelhead to reach eight miles of extra spawning habitat on the North Umpqua, as well as the tributary Fish Creek. Besides blocking fish, the dam violates federal water quality standards for acidity, dissolved oxygen and temperature.

POLITICAL DATA

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

Senator Gordon Smith (R)

Rep. David Wu (D-01)-*Michelle*

Rep. Earl Blumenauer (D-03)-*divorced*

Rep. Darlene Hooley (D-05)-*divorced*

Senator Ron Wyden (D)-*Laurie*

Rep. Greg Walden (R-02)

Rep. Peter A. DeFazio (D-04)-*Myrnie*

Senator Ron Wyden (D)

In 1998, Senator Wyden ran for his first full 6-year term to the U.S. Senate after winning the 1996 special election to replace Senator Bob Packwood (R) following his resignation in 1995. Senator Wyden met the challenge of retiring a \$700,000 debt from the special election throughout 1996 and quickly began preparing for reelection. Wyden defeated moderate state senator and wealthy businessman John Lim (R) 61%-34%. Wyden serves on the Committees of Aging, Budget, Commerce, Science & Transportation; Energy and Natural Resources; Environment and Public Works.

CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS

Governor: John Kitzhaber (D)

Secretary of State: Bill Bradbury (D)

Attorney General: Hardy Myers (D)

State Treasurer: Jim Hill (D)

In 1998, Governor Kitzhaber defeated tax activist Bill Sizemore (R) 64%-30%. As Governor, Kitzhaber has diligently fought for higher standards for public schools, safer communities, and is an avid environmentalist. Kitzhaber, a physician by profession, is also the author of the Oregon Health Plan and spearheaded its passage when he was state Senate president. He has also developed cooperative efforts to save Oregon's salmon and steelhead.

LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP

State Senate

13 D / 17 R

Senate Majority Leader

Gene Derfler (R)

Senate Minority Leader

Kate Brown (D)

State House

25 D / 34 R / 1 I

State House Speaker

Lynn Snodgrass (R)

State House Minority Leaders

Kitty Piercey (D), Dan Gardner (D)

OREGON AT A GLANCE

- 1998 estimated population was 3,281,974.
- 88% are White, 6% Hispanic, 3% Asian, 2% African-American, and 1% Native American (1998 estimates).
- 13% of Oregon residents are 65 years of age or older.
- 71% or 1,399,180 registered voters (out of 1,962,155) participated in the 1996 general election.
- 41% of registered voters in 1996 identified themselves as Democrats; 36% identified themselves as Republicans; 23% identified themselves as unaffiliated and/or minor parties.
- 59% or 1,160,400 registered voters (out of 1,965,981) participated in the 1998 general election.
- 34.9% or 665,340 registered voters (out of 1,906,677) participated in the 1998 primary election.
- The Mayor of Portland is Vera Katz (D).
- Portland City Council Members (NP):

Jim Francesconi	Charles Hales
Dan Saltzman	Erik Sten
Gary Blackmer	
- Eugene City Council Members (NP):

Jim Torrey, Mayor	Gary Rayor
Betty Taylor	Bobby Lee
David Kelly	Gary Pape
Pat Farr	Scott Meisner
Nancy Nathanson	

Portland Mayoral Race in 2000

In the non-partisan mayoral race last spring, two-term Mayor Vera Katz (D) faced a record 16 challengers in May's primary and nevertheless garnered 55% of the vote, ensuring that she would be the only candidate on the ballot in November.

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

00 OCT 12 PM 7:32

October 12, 2000

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: *GTF*
for GEORGE T. FRAMPTON, JR.
Chair

SUBJECT: OREGON ENVIRONMENTAL HOT ISSUES

Columbia River Basin Salmon & Snake River Dams

The conservation of threatened and endangered salmon has been a contentious issue in Oregon and Washington for many years, and has focused primarily on management of the Federal Columbia River Hydropower System that includes the four dams on the Snake River in eastern Washington (between the Washington/Idaho border and the Columbia River). The federal agencies that manage this hydro system and salmon are developing a Basin-wide Salmon Recovery Strategy and Biological Opinion to recover these salmon runs, which includes performance standards to assess whether preparation for removal of these four dams is necessary to comply with the Endangered Species Act. On July 25, 2000, the governors of Idaho, Oregon, Washington and Montana issued a set of general recommendations for salmon recovery that is similar to the federal Basin-wide Strategy, in its emphasis on habitat restoration, though their recommendations do not contemplate dam removal.

On July 27, 2000, George Frampton announced the federal proposal for a broad array of aggressive actions that need to be taken—by federal agencies, states and tribes—in all four of the “Hs” that impact salmon (hydropower, habitat, harvest and hatcheries). This Basin-wide Recovery Strategy focuses on those measures that offer the most immediate, short- as well as long-term benefits for all 12 listed runs of threatened and endangered salmon in the Columbia River basin. The strategy states that we will use performance standards to evaluate whether our restoration efforts are moving in the right direction, and economic mitigation and engineering studies to evaluate the dam breaching alternative in case restoration efforts prove insufficient. The announcement coincided with the release of a draft biological opinion on management of the hydro system, which was provided to state and tribal agencies for a 60-day review.

Neither the draft Basin-wide Salmon Recovery Strategy nor the draft biological opinion recommends a petition to Congress to authorize breaching of the Snake River dams. Rather, these documents place priority on actions that can benefit all aspects of salmon recovery immediately, with the goal of making improvements to hydropower, habitat, harvest and hatcheries that make major modification to the Snake River dams unnecessary. Moreover, any dam breaching effort would require Congressional authorization, funding, detailed planning and execution - over an uncertain period that is not likely to be less than a decade, and perhaps much longer. To be prepared if such an option becomes necessary to comply with the Endangered Species Act and avoid the extinction of salmon, the draft biological opinion would require the

Corps of Engineers "by 2002 seek appropriations to complete preliminary engineering and design work by 2005 for potential removal of the four lower Snake River dams." Draft Biological Opinion at 9-110.

Senator Gorton is opposed to any consideration of dam removal and attempted to attach a legislative provision to the Interior Appropriations bill to block the funding of engineering and design work and economic mitigation studies. The Administration successfully opposed this because elimination of elements of the biological opinion could undermine the legal and scientific defensibility of the federal agencies' salmon recovery strategy.

If asked, you should say that the Administration's Basin-wide recovery strategy addresses salmon concerns throughout the Columbia River basin, going beyond the question of whether four dams on the Lower Snake River should be breached. The Pacific Northwest needs a strategy built on the best possible science, with ample study of the economic and social costs of hydrosystem management alternatives. Current science does not clearly indicate that breaching is the only possible option; nor does it allow us to take that option off the table.

County Payments

HR 22389 passed the House on a voice vote October 10 and the Senate October 6. The bill establishes a six-year payment formula for counties which receive revenue-sharing payments from Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management lands. The formula establishes a safety net payment level for each eligible state or county that is defined as the average of the three highest annual payments received by the state or county between the years 1986 and 1999.

Eighty to 85 percent of the payments would go to schools and roads, while the remaining funds would be used for local County programs, and local land and resource management projects. HR 2389 would increase payments to rural communities from the Treasury by more than \$1 billion over five years.

Representatives Boyd (D-FL) and Goodlatte (R-VA) sponsored H. R. 2389. It passed the House in December 1999 in a form that the Administration opposed. Senators Wyden (D-OR) and Craig (R-ID) sponsored S 1608, which was much different in approach from the House-passed bill. They asked to work with the Administration in crafting a bill that could pass the Senate and be supported by the Administration. After nearly nine months of negotiations between Senators Wyden and Craig staff and representatives of CEQ, USDA and the Forest Service, a compromise bill was sent to the Senate that passed unanimously in mid-September. Meetings were then held with House staff who sought changes in the Senate bill that were relatively minor and were agreed to by the Senate. The final legislation adopts a long-standing Administration priority of essentially de-coupling county payments from federal timber harvests.

If asked you should say that you intend to sign H. R 2389, that it is good compromise legislation that establishes stable funding for rural schools and roads. The bill also removes these county payments from their reliance on federal timber harvests.

Old Growth Inventory/Proposal

Mike Dombeck, Forest Service Chief, has been quietly exploring possible ways to better define old growth forests, improve the current inventory of where they are and address ways of protecting remaining old growth. Such an initiative will be widely supported by the environmental community. In particular, environmentalists from the Pacific Northwest have lobbied the Administration to conduct an inventory of old growth forests on Forest Service land and to implement a moratorium on old growth harvesting while the inventory is being completed.

You should be aware that the Pacific Northwest Forest Plan does anticipate harvesting some old growth, although greatly reduced from earlier years. Governor Kitzhaber has suggested that the forest plan should be reviewed early in the next administration. This make sense; however, we do not anticipate a major revision of the plan in the remaining months of the current term.

If asked, you should say that you value and you know most Americans value this country's remaining old growth. You encourage the Forest Service to study proposals to protect old growth.

Roadless Rule in Oregon

Following your direction in October to develop regulations protecting remaining roadless areas of national forests, Secretary Glickman released the Forest Service's proposed regulation and draft environmental impact statement (EIS) for roadless areas conservation this spring. The draft EIS lays out a range of possible alternatives, including immediate prohibition of all road building and timber harvest in all national forests. The preferred alternative, as articulated in the draft regulation, would restrict road building in the lower 48 states, deferring a decision on the applicability of the prohibition to the Tongass National Forest until 2004.

Over 600 public meetings were held around the country on the proposal, including several in Oregon. The public comment period concluded on July 17, and requests for extensions have been turned down. The Forest Service is in the process of analyzing the comments and preparing a final EIS. The final rule is expected to be issued by the end of the year.

Public and editorial writers have strongly supported the proposal, although many have criticized it for the deferred decision regarding the Tongass National Forest and the lack of a ban on logging in roadless areas. Three lawsuits have been brought by opponents of the proposal, alleging violation of the Federal Advisory Commttee Act (FACA), the Constitution, and various other claims. The government has prevailed in the first two law suits, including the claim regarding FACA. The administration has also been successful to date in fending off any and all riders on appropriations bills that would prevent the roadless rule from going forward.

The draft rule would bar road construction on about 1.6 million acres in Oregon. The analysis in the draft EIS projects that it could potentially affect the economy of about 19 communities in Oregon, mostly east of the Cascades (the area not already covered by the Pacific Northwest

Forest Plan). CEQ is working with the Forest Service to develop a possible economic transition package to accompany the final rule.

Governor Kitzhaber has been generally supportive of the thrust of the proposal while offering specific suggestions for strengthening it. However, this summer he asked that special consideration be given to exempting a particular proposed ski resort (Pelican Butte) in the context of the rule. At this point, the proposal does not exempt any particular projects unless the road is needed pursuant to reserved or outstanding rights or as provided for by statute or treaty.

The roadless initiative is generally popular in Oregon. A poll done by Ridder/Braden last spring found 72% support for the proposal in Oregon, and the *Oregonian* has editorialized in favor of it.

If asked, you should say these pristine areas are some of the last wild places in America, and we are firmly committed to preserving them for future generations.

Pacific Northwest Forest Plan Implementation

The Northwest Forest Plan represents a balanced approach to protect sensitive ecological areas and allow for a sustainable and predictable level of timber harvest for the region's workers and communities. The plan enjoys support from Senators Murray, Wyden and Rep. Dicks, though Senator Wyden has expressed public concern that the Administration has not fully lived up to its timber harvest commitments. Other elected Democrats, representing more urban areas, have criticized it for not protecting enough old growth. By outlining a comprehensive, regional approach, the forest plan has marked a major improvement over the litigation and gridlock in the Bush Administration.

Overall, the plan contains substantial environmental protections, while allowing carefully regulated timber harvests, such as the Eagle Creek sale, to continue. Of the 24.5 million acres covered by the Plan, approximately 80% of the acres are protected from commercial timber harvest (described below). Thinning and timber salvage activities are allowed in some of these areas if deemed appropriate to meet the desired conditions for the land by a federal interagency group. At the same time, the plan allows commercial timber sales in the "matrix" area which comprises about 3.8 million acres of the 24.5 million planning area. The matrix area includes about 80,000 acres of old growth forest, which is open for cutting, under the overall plan. At the time it was completed, the Administration announced that the plan, when fully implemented, would yield about one billion board feet of timber per year. This timber is to come from timber sales in the matrix area, in full compliance with all environmental laws, including the Endangered Species Act, the National Environmental Policy Act, and the Clean Water Act.

We continue to work to implement the plan and the economic adjustment initiative. However, the plan is still criticized by some industry representatives, labor unions, along with members of Congress and others for not living up to expectations in terms of timber harvest, and continues to be criticized by some environmentalists for not protecting enough old growth. Since 1994, the estimate of timber volume to be sold has been reduced by about 15 percent based on new information, including the identification of more miles of streams, errors in the original modeling of probable sale quantities and other technical mistakes. Nonetheless, the plan is given credit for

breaking total gridlock in the Pacific Northwest, providing for regulatory and economic stability for owners of state and private lands (who have benefited in several ways by the improved environmental protections afforded to federal lands) and for bringing about a fundamental change in how the federal agencies in the Pacific Northwest work with each other and with the states, tribes, and the general public. The Administration believes that the fundamental precepts of the Plan are sound and that it should continue to be implemented.

If asked, you should say that the Pacific Northwest Forest Plan was a major accomplishment in breaking the gridlock that had beset the region as well as setting out a new path for management of public lands. I believe it has accomplished a tremendous amount of good.

Eagle Creek Timber Sale

The Forest Service's Eagle Creek sale has generated substantial controversy in Portland. Protesters in the region have actively spoken out against the sale feeling it will damage the local economy. Since it was first proposed in April 1991, the Eagle Creek sale has received extensive environmental reviews, which have found that the sale meets the Administration's environmental criteria. In 1993, an environmental impact statement was released for public review and comment. In 1995, a supplemental EIS for the sale was prepared and published for public review and comment, after incorporating new environmentally protective requirements of the Forest Plan. While the sale fell under the timber salvage rider because the rider covered all sales under the Forest Plan, the Forest Service completed compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the Endangered Species Act (ESA), per the President's direction. In the course of this work, both the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) determined that the timber sale program on the Mt. Hood National Forest, including specifically the Eagle Creek sale, would not have an adverse effect on listed species. The NMFS letter emphasized that the Eagle Creek sale did not include any clearcuts, that there would no logging in riparian reserves, and most of the logging would be by helicopter. Importantly, all of the harvest would occur on matrix lands, where logging is allowed under the Forest Plan. In September 1996, the Forest Service published a final EIS in September 1996 and signed a final decision in November 1996.

No more timber will be harvested this year. The timber purchaser has been given a contract adjustment that extends the contract without penalty. The Forest Service anticipates that no further activity will take place on this sale until next spring, at the earliest.

As news reports have indicated, the purchaser has shown a reluctance to continue harvesting the remainder of the sale. The Forest Service strongly believes this reluctance is based not on bona fide environmental concerns, but rather the purchaser's calculation that due to a change in the timber market the sale is not as profitable as it was when it was purchased. The Forest Service also believes that the sale will have important ecological benefits. The management directives for the sale would, in the professional judgment of the Regional Forester, accomplish the objective of accelerating old growth and vegetative diversity on the forest. Completion of the sale also requires the timber company to obliterate five miles of road on the Mt. Hood National Forest.

There is no road construction associated with the sale in the inventoried roadless areas that would be covered the proposed roadless conservation rulemaking.

The regional forester and other officials in the Forest Service (both in the region and in the headquarters office) strongly believe that the credibility and continued implementation of the forest plan would be in jeopardy were this sale to be pulled because of the protest. The chief's office supports the judgment of the regional forester. Governor Kitzhaber's senior natural resource advisor also visited the sale site a year ago. He independently concluded that this sale presents the type of progressive logging that the Governor has advocated. He noted that the Governor had not expressed concern about the sale going forward in the face of the protests. The Oregonian has editorialized in favor of the Forest Service, and Jack Ward Thomas, primary architect of the forest plan and the first chief of the Forest Service under this Administration, has publicly warned against pulling this sale based simply on misstatements of fact by the protestors.

If asked about Eagle Creek Timber Sale, you should say that you have been assured that this timber sale meets all applicable environmental standards. Moreover, the project provides ecosystem restoration benefits such as restoration of the diversity of old growth forest structure. However, you understand that no more trees will be harvest on the sale site this year.

Proposed Siskiyou Wild Rivers National Monument

As a follow-up on to the establishment of the Cascade Siskiyou National Monument in June, local environmentalists launched a campaign to protect additional lands in the Siskiyou Mountains of southwest Oregon, near the community of Grants Pass. The environmentalists recommend the establishment of a new national monument which would include over one million acres of federal land consisting of 860,000 acres of land in the Siskiyou National Forest and 184,000 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management. Environmentalists are seeking to protect several important river systems, preserve several runs of coastal salmon, and conserve this area of high biodiversity.

Because most of the area is already protected from logging through the Northwest Forest Plan and because it includes several inventoried roadless areas, the biggest threat to the area is from mining. Rep. DeFazio, who represents the area, believes that the Siskiyous should be protected from the threat of mining, possibly by withdrawing the mineral estate from mineral entry through administrative action by the U.S. Forest Service, in lieu of a monument designation. The Forest Service is also working to complete your roadless initiative which will protect much of the lands in the area. After reviewing the environmentalists' monument proposal, we believe the roadless initiative, a mineral withdrawal, and other administrative approaches are preferable to a monument designation at this time.

If asked you should say that you understand that the Siskiyou Mountains have important natural resources that deserve heightened protection through the roadless conservation initiative. However, the proposed Siskiyou-Wild Rivers Monument is not under active consideration at this time.

Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area

In 1986, Congress passed legislation to establish the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area in Washington and Oregon. The U.S. Forest Service currently manages the Columbia Gorge scenic area and has worked to acquire lands from willing landowners for federal ownership. Several members of Congress, including Rep. Baird (whose district includes the Gorge), Senator Murray, Senator Wyden and Senator Gorton, support moving forward with land acquisitions and have worked to appropriate money in the Forest Service budget to acquire the private lands over the years. Despite the availability of Congressional appropriations, the Forest Service was not able to acquire the lands.

This bipartisan acquisition effort stalled for several reasons and the Forest Service instituted numerous administrative reforms, including shifting management responsibilities and increasing staff, to facilitate the acquisition process. The major remaining concern involved the appraised value of the lands. Rep. Baird and Senator Gorton took an active interest in trying to resolve this issue and sought to add a legislative rider to the FY 2000 Interior appropriations bill to "break the log jam." Because of the importance of following federal appraisal rules and ongoing efforts to improve the processing of acquisitions, the Administration opposed the rider and was able to negotiate an agreement whereby Congress dropped the objectionable rider in exchange for a commitment by the Administration to resolve the issue.

As part of the Administration's commitment, the Chair of the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) visited the Gorge and met with various stakeholders to assess the situation. CEQ worked closely with the Forest Service and provided drafting assistance to Congressional staffers, led by Senator Gorton's staff, to craft legislation to address the appraisal issues. That legislation was included in the Interior Appropriations bill by the conference committee and has now been signed into law.

If asked, you should say that in resolving this issue it was important to support opportunities to protect the Gorge and to do so in a way that took the counties' concerns over losing their tax base into account. We were able to work with Congress to address the appraisal issues and the acquisition process can now move forward.

Steens Mountain Conservation Legislation

For many years, the Oregon environmental community has advocated the protection of Steens Mountain, which is located on lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in southeastern Oregon. Recently, Secretary Babbitt has taken an interest in protecting the area and has encouraged the Oregon Congressional Delegation to pass legislation to protect Steens Mountain. Earlier this summer, Rep. Greg Walden (R-OR), the congressman from the area, introduced legislation to: establish the Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area; designate several wilderness areas; and withdraw acreage surrounding the area from mining. Rep. Blumenauer cosponsored the legislation and Rep. DeFazio is cautiously supportive of the bill. Governor Kitzhaber and the Administration support the bill.

If asked you should say that the Administration is very interested in working with the Oregon Congressional delegation to pass bi-partisan legislation this year to protect Steens Mountain and surrounding lands.

Northwest Groundfish Issues

Last fall the Pacific Fisheries Management Council drastically reduced the allowable harvest of groundfish along the Pacific coast. This is a significant problem for fishers and fishing communities in Oregon and Washington. The Administration proposed a \$14.2 million assistance package in the Emergency Supplemental sent to Congress earlier this year. That package would have provided funds for boat and permit buybacks, research on groundfish stocks and economic diversification assistance to fishing communities. This proposal met with significant opposition in Congress and we were able to get only a \$5 million appropriation solely dedicated to economic assistance to fishing communities. This nowhere meets the need for assistance, so the Oregon and Washington Congressional delegations will be seeking more funding in FY 2001 appropriations and in the Administration's FY 2002 budget proposal.

If asked you should say that you support funding for assistance to fishers and fishing communities who have been adversely impacted by the reduction in allowable groundfish harvest levels.

Alaska Groundfish (Pollock) Fisheries

On July 19, 2000, the U.S. District Court in Seattle enjoined all groundfish pollock trawl fishing within Steller sea lion critical habitat in the oceans of the Bering Sea, Aleutian Islands and Gulf of Alaska. The Court's conclusions were that the plaintiffs (Greenpeace, American Oceans Campaign, and Sierra Club) had demonstrated "irreparable harm." The Order will be in effect until such time as NMFS completes a comprehensive biological opinion adequately analyzing the full scope of the North Pacific groundfish Fishery Management Plans (FMPs).

Pollock fisheries in the Bering Sea have been operating under the closure of Critical Habitat to trawling since August 8. Vessels fishing in the Bering Sea are able to locate and catch pollock outside the Critical Habitat area. In the week that ended August 19, the Bering Sea pollock catch was 52,000 metric tons. In contrast to the situation in the Bering Sea, initial reports from the Gulf of Alaska fisheries are that many vessels have been unable to find commercially-viable concentrations of pollock to fish outside the close Critical Habitat areas. The number of deliveries is down and the total volume is lower. Anecdotal reports from the Western Gulf of Alaska are that one concentration of fish was located in a near shore area outside of Critical Habitat and was heavily fished, but that vessels fishing elsewhere were unable to find enough pollock to fish. Preliminary information indicates the some vessels experienced trawl hauls with less than 20 pollock in the haul. In the Central Gulf of Alaska, about 40 vessels fished initially, but half quit after the first trip, having failed to catch enough pollock to cover operating expenses.

Many of the vessels that fish for pollock off Alaska are homeported in Washington and Oregon States. These tend to be the larger vessels that fish in the Bering Sea where the closure doesn't

appear to be significantly affecting the fishery. A much higher proportion of the Gulf of Alaska fleet are smaller vessels that operate from Alaska ports. These are the vessels that appear to be the most negatively impacted at this time.

The National Marine Fisheries Service has committed to completing the required programmatic biological opinion by October 31, and the Service is working very hard to achieve this goal. Secretary Mineta, CEQ and others are also working to assure that this self-imposed deadline is met to allow a timely opening of the pollock roe fishery in January.

Willamette American Heritage River Initiative

The Willamette River flows north through Eugene, Salem, and Portland, running between the Coastal Range and the Cascades in central Oregon and into the Columbia River. It is one of the 14 designated American Heritage Rivers that you and the Vice President announced in July 1998. The American Heritage Rivers (AHR) initiative supports locally-designed and led efforts to restore the environments, revitalize the economies, renew and preserve culture and historic treasures of the nation's river communities. **No new funds or regulations** are required, but instead the initiative **coordinates the use of existing federal resources more effectively to benefit river communities**. The Willamette AHR has had the **strong support of Governor Kitzhaber, Senator Ron Wyden, and Representative Earl Blumenauer**.

The State of Oregon has a major program to restore the Willamette, known as the Willamette Restoration Initiative (WRI), which is part of the Governor's Sustainability Initiative. As in all AHR's, a federal "river navigator" works with local, state and other Federal agency staff to carry out the local action plan. The state Willamette Restoration Initiative has just relocated to the BLM office where our River Navigator works. Draft strategies to restore the Willamette are undergoing public review, in preparation of a major decision meeting Nov. 6-9. The draft strategies include: restoration of clean water, fish habitat, floodplains, wetlands, riparian habitats and uplands; native species management such as salmon, control of invasive species; increase public awareness and participation; providing reliable funding; building restoration capacity at local levels, and conduct basin-wide monitoring.

At the national level, the Agriculture Appropriation bill came out of conference with a rider specifying the amount of Ag funding for the two river navigators sponsored by USDA/NRCS. We are concerned that this language could be interpreted to mean that no other NRCS funds could go toward agricultural-related initiatives in any of the 14 American Heritage Rivers. A similar rider was successfully eliminated from the House and Senate Ag bills, with support from Rep. Blumenauer and Senator Wyden, but it was added during the conference committee discussions by proponents of the two rivers with NRCS-sponsored rivers (to protect them—Hudson and Upper Susquehanna/Lackawanna--, but at the possible expense of major NRCS projects in all AHR's). We expect objections to be submitted for the record by Rep. Sue Kelly (R-NY) and Rep. Corinne Brown (D-FL) who led and won the anti-AHR rider effort in the House, but this language is likely to be enacted into law.

This rider could potentially affect several million dollars of funding for existing NRCS programs within the Willamette valley. These existing programs provide essential services to valley

residents and communities. They are done in partnership with the Willamette Restoration Initiative, Soil & Water Conservation Districts, several state agencies and AHR. These federal programs are locally led and incentive based restoration activities. There would be a noticeable void if these types of programs were not available to Willamette basin residents. In light of existing Endangered Species Act listings for anadromous fish and Clean Water Act issues relating to water quality, this void would especially significant.

If asked you should say that you support the Willamette American Heritage River initiative and all of the other AHR-designated rivers. You are very grateful to Governor Kitzhaber, Sen. Wyden, and Rep. Blumenauer for their efforts in supporting the AHR initiative.

FYI - Oregon Statewide Ballot Measures

Two measures before Oregon voters have engendered widespread opposition as being costly and anti-environmental. Measure 7, a "takings initiative," would require state and local governments to compensate property owners if government regulations lessen the value of their property. The measure is thought by many in Oregon to be a direct attack on Oregon's model land use laws, which are largely responsible for Oregon's efforts to control sprawl and preserve farmland and open space. The state estimates the fiscal impact of Measure 7 at \$5.4 billion a year, making it the most expensive measure ever to appear on the Oregon ballot.

Measure 2 would amend the Oregon Constitution to create a new process for repealing administrative rules without a vote of the people or a vote of the Legislature. Opponents say the measure will allow special interests and polluters to overturn rules that protect the environment, as well as thousands of other rules including regulations that govern education, law enforcement, health care, senior care, land use, worker health and safety, and building construction.

Both measures are opposed by a broad coalition of individuals and organizations. These include Governor Kitzhaber, three former governors (from both parties), League of Women Voters, seniors groups, conservation organizations, business leaders, unions, public officials (from both parties), public health advocates, consumer advocates, church groups, and land use and transportation advocates.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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October 12, 2000

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Thurgood Marshall, Jr.
Raj Adlakha *RA*

SUBJECT: **Hot Issues—Portland, Oregon**

Columbia River Dredging: The Columbia River channel deepening project, a huge public works project that would allow massive ships to carry more cargo to the Pacific Northwest, will be delayed until 2002 because of questions about its possible damage to the environment. The Army Corps of Engineers had hoped to begin deepening 103.5 miles of the Columbia River between Portland and Astoria by November 2001. The business community, Columbia River ports, and the Congressional delegation support the dredging, which has faced broad opposition from environmental groups.

PCB Hazards in Schools: Following investigations in three OR school districts (Portland, West Linn-Wilsonville, Reynolds), EPA inspectors found many leaking ballasts that were potentially exposing students to polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) in the classroom. In the case of the Wilsonville School district, the inspection resulted in a proposed \$323,000 administrative penalty. In order to settle the complaint without bankrupting the district, EPA and school officials took an innovative approach with supplementary environmental projects, including: the development of a manual for schools relating to PCBs, lead, indoor air, asbestos, and radon; and the construction and operation of a Center for Research and Environmental Science Technology in West Linn-Wilsonville to promote environmental studies.

Lead Hazard/Environmental Justice: EPA is participating in a multi-agency, multi-year, multi-media environmental justice initiative in OR. The first project launched by the Environmental Justice Work Group was an inspection of older housing stock for compliance with the Lead Hazard Reduction Act. Working group members include EPA, the U.S. Attorney's Office, HUD, the OR Attorney General, and the Governor's Environmental Justice Advisory Board. The first round of inspections has just been completed and results are currently being reviewed for possible enforcement action.

Denver International Airport (DIA) Noise: The local governments of Adams County, City of Boulder, and Boulder County have expressed concern over aircraft noise caused by flight activity to and from DIA. Denver believes that a sixth runway will reduce noise by increasing the efficiency of runway space. The construction of a sixth runway over the next three years is expected to cause additional concerns between these governmental entities. Mayor Webb,

Representative DeGette, and Senator Allard strongly support the sixth runway. Representative Hefley is strongly opposed.

Columbia Snake River Salmon Activities: DOI's Bureau of Reclamation, the Army Corps of Engineers, and DOE's Bonneville Power Administration are consulting with DOC's National Marine Fisheries Service and DOI's Fish and Wildlife Service to develop regulations that will guide the operation of the Federal Columbia River Power System for the next eight to ten years. The most prominent issue is the potential breaching of four Corps dams on the lower Snake River. Environmental groups and Northwest tribes generally see dam breaching as the primary solution to the recovery of Snake River salmonids, which comprise four of the twelve ESA-listed species. Traditional hydro project beneficiaries (power, irrigation, navigation) generally believe other aggressive measures can lead to recovery. The Northwest Congressional delegations generally oppose dam breaching.

Final Rule Prohibits Take of Salmon and Steelhead: A final rule prohibiting the take of 14 groups of salmon and steelhead (covering parts of the OR, CA, and WA coasts) listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act was adopted by DOC's National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) in June. This rule prohibits anyone from taking a listed salmon or steelhead, except in cases where take is associated with an approved program. For steelhead, the rule went into effect on September 8. For the other salmon groups, it goes into effect on January 6. The rule approves some existing state and local programs and creates a means for NMFS to approve additional programs if they meet certain standards set out in the rule. Over the next several months, NMFS is planning to hold a series of workshops on the coast to educate the public and local governments on the rule. In OR, private property groups have expressed a great deal of resistance.

Wheat Stubble Burning: EPA's regional air quality initiative on agricultural field burning was recently accelerated after a 49-year-old woman died in the panhandle of ID from an asthma attack attributed (by the County Coroner) to smoke from agricultural field burning. Farmers in WA, ID, OR, and on tribal lands burn wheat stubble that remains in the fields after the wheat is harvested to reduce sediment runoff and control pests. The issue is often framed as the nexus of human health protection and "right-to-farm" interests.

Farm Workers Rally at Capitol: On August 20, 3,000 people participated in a march and rally around the state capitol in Salem in support of a general amnesty for illegal immigrants. The group also demonstrated against Federal guest worker legislation and proposals in OR to limit farm workers' rights to unionize.

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**PRESIDENT CLINTON AND VICE PRESIDENT GORE'S
ACCOMPLISHMENTS: OREGON**

EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

- **Unemployment Down to 5.0%:** The unemployment rate in Oregon has declined from 8.1% to 5.0% since 1993.
- **318,600 New Jobs:** 318,600 new jobs have been created in Oregon since 1993 -- an average of 42,480 jobs per year, compared to an average of just 23,200 jobs per year under the previous administration.
- **285,000 New Private Sector Jobs:** Since 1993, 285,000 new private sector jobs have been created—an average of 38,000 jobs per year, compared to an average of just 18,550 private sector jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **31,800 New Manufacturing Jobs:** 31,800 manufacturing jobs have been created in Oregon since 1993 -- an average of 4,240 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of 1,850 manufacturing jobs were *lost* each year during the previous administration.
- **39,400 New Construction Jobs:** 39,400 construction jobs have been created in Oregon since 1993 -- an average of 5,253 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of just 1,525 construction jobs were created each year during the previous administration.
- **107,000 Have Received a Raise:** 107,000 Oregon workers benefited from an increase in the minimum wage—from \$4.25 to \$4.75 -- on October 1, 1996. President Clinton and Vice President Gore have called on Congress to raise the minimum wage by an additional \$1.00 over two years.
- **A \$500 Child Tax Credit to Help Families Raising Children:** To help make it easier for families to raise their children, the balanced budget included a \$500 per-child tax credit for children under 17. **Thanks to President Clinton, the Balanced Budget delivers a child tax credit to 340,000 families in Oregon.**
- **Homebuilding Up 1.8%:** Homebuilding in Oregon has increased 1.8% per year since 1993. In contrast, homebuilding *decreased* an average of 1.1% during the previous two administrations.
- **Oregon's Families Reap Benefits of Deficit Reduction:** Public debt is on track to be \$2.4 trillion lower in 2000 than was projected in 1993. Debt reduction brings real benefits for the American people -- a family in Oregon with a home mortgage of \$100,000 might expect to save roughly \$2,000 per year in mortgage payments. Reduced debt also means lower interest rates and reduced payments on car loans and student loans.

EXPANDING ACCESS TO EDUCATION

- **Over 5,400 Children in Head Start:** 5,480 Oregon children were enrolled in Head Start in 1999. In FY00, Oregon will receive \$45.3 million in Head Start funding, an increase of \$23.7 million over 1993.
- **More High-Quality Teachers With Smaller Classes for Oregon's Schools:** Thanks to the Class Size Reduction Initiative, Oregon received \$11.5 million in 1999 to hire about 297

new, well-prepared public school teachers and reduce class size in the early grades. President Clinton secured funding for a second installment of the plan, giving Oklahoma an additional \$12.5 million in 2000.

- **Nearly \$5 Million in Goals 2000 Funding:** This year [FY00], Oregon receives \$4.9 million in Goals 2000 funding. This money is used to raise academic achievement by raising academic standards, increasing parental and community involvement in education, expanding the use of computers and technology in classrooms, and supporting high-quality teacher professional development. [Education Department, 12/3/99]
- **\$3.6 Million for Technology Literacy:** This year [FY00], Oregon receives nearly \$3.6 million for the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund which helps communities and the private sector ensure that every student is equipped with the computer literacy skills needed for the 21st century.
- **\$69.7 Million for Students Most in Need:** Oregon receives \$69.7 million in Title I Grants (to Local Educational Agencies) providing extra help in the basics for students most in need, particularly communities and schools with high concentrations of children in low-income families [FY00]. This includes \$1.2 million in accountability grants, to help states and school districts turn around the worst performing schools and hold them accountable for results.
- **\$72.8 Million in Pell Grants:** This year [FY00], Oregon will receive \$72.8 million in Pell Grants for low-income students going to college, benefiting 36,663 Oregon students.
- **Expanded Work-Study To Help More Students Work Their Way Through College:** The FY00 budget includes a significant expansion of the Federal Work Study program. Oregon will receive \$12.1 million in Work-Study funding in 2000 to help Oregon students work their way through college.
- **Over 2,300 Have Served in Oregon through AmeriCorps:** Since the National Service program began in 1993, 2,352 AmeriCorps participants have earned money for college while working in Oregon's schools, hospitals, neighborhoods or parks. [through 2/00]
- **Tuition Tax Credits in Balanced Budget Open the Doors of College and Promote Lifelong Learning:** The balanced budget included both President Clinton's \$1,500 HOPE Scholarship to help make the first two years of college as universal as a high school diploma and a Lifetime Learning Tax Credit for college juniors, seniors, graduate students and working Americans pursuing lifelong learning to upgrade their skills. This 20% tax credit will be applied to the first \$5,000 of tuition and fees through 2002 and to the first \$10,000 thereafter. **82,000 students in Oregon will receive a HOPE Scholarship tax credit of up to \$1,500. 101,000 students in Oregon will receive the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit.** [fully phased-in FY2000 estimate]
- **Expanded Job Training to Oregon's Dislocated Workers:** President Clinton's FY 2001 budget would triple funding for the dislocated workers program over 1992 levels. Oregon received \$15.7 million in 1999 to help 9,310 dislocated workers get the training and reemployment services they need to return to work as quickly as possible. In FY 2000, Oregon will receive over \$30.4 million to provide job training services to dislocated workers.

FIGHTING CRIME AND VIOLENCE

- **Violent Crime Has Fallen 5%:** Under the Clinton-Gore Administration, America has experienced the longest continuous drop in crime on record. Since 1992, violent crime in Oregon has fallen by 5%. [1992 and 1997 Uniform Crime Reports]
- **Juvenile Arrests Down in Oregon:** Oregon's juvenile arrests have decreased 18% between 1992 and 1997. [FBI, Uniform Crime Report, 1992 and 1997]
- **1,261 More Police:** The President's 1994 Crime Bill has funded 1,261 new police officers to date in communities across Oregon. [through 7/00]
- **Reducing Crime with Drug Courts:** Working to reduce drug-related crime in Oregon, the Clinton Administration has awarded a Drug Court grant to the community of Prineville. The Administration had previously awarded grants to a number of Oregon communities including: Grants Pass, Portland, Roseburg, Unatilla, Eugene and Oregon City. Drug courts use the coercive power of the criminal justice system to combine drug testing, sanctions, supervision and treatment to push nonviolent, drug-abusing offenders to stop using drugs and committing crimes.
- **\$26.4 Million to Combat Domestic Violence:** Through the Violence Against Women Act, Oregon has received approximately \$26.4 million in federal funds to establish more women's shelters and bolster law enforcement, prosecution and victims' services. [through 9/2000]
- **Over \$700,000 in Grants for Battered Women and Children:** In FY99, Oregon received over \$700,000 in HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to assist women and children fleeing domestic abuse.
- **\$4.4 Million to Keep Drugs & Violence Out of Oregon's Schools:** Oregon receives \$4.4 million in FY00 for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, which invests in school security and drug prevention programs.

MOVING OREGON RESIDENTS FROM WELFARE TO WORK

- **73,091 Fewer People on Welfare:** There are 73,091 fewer people on welfare in Oregon now than there were at the beginning of 1993 -- a 62% decrease. [through 6/99]
- **Child Support Collections Up 95%:** Child support collections have increased by \$102 million—or 95% -- in Oregon since FY92. [through FY98]
- **Encouraging Responsible Choices—Preventing Teen Pregnancy in Oregon:** Since 1993, President Clinton and Vice President Gore have supported innovative and promising teen pregnancy prevention strategies, with significant components of the strategy becoming law in the 1996 Personal Responsibility Act. The law requires unmarried minor parents to stay in school and live at home or in a supervised setting; encourages “second chance homes” to provide teen parents with the skills and support they need; and provides \$50 million a year in new funding for state abstinence education activities. Efforts are making a difference, adolescent pregnancy rates and teen abortion rates are declining. **And between 1991 and 1997, teen birth rates declined 14.6% in Oregon.**
- **\$13.1 Million for Oregon Welfare-to-Work:** In 1998, Oregon received \$8.6 million in Federal welfare-to-work state formula grants (the state matched \$4.3 million in funding), helping Oregon welfare recipients get and keep jobs. In addition, Native American tribes in Oregon received \$181,000 in Federal funding. Part of the President's comprehensive efforts

to move recipients from welfare to work, this funding was included in the \$3 billion welfare to work fund in the 1997 Balanced Budget Act.

- **Helping People Get to Work:** Through the Access to Jobs initiative, the Clinton-Gore Administration is working with communities across the country to design transportation solutions to help welfare recipients and other low-income workers get to and from work. Portland and Salem have received a total of \$1.2 million this year to fund innovative transit projects.

INVESTING IN OREGON'S HEALTH

- **Health Care for Over 27,200 Uninsured Oregon Children:** In 1997, President Clinton passed the largest single investment in health care for children since 1965 -- an unprecedented \$24 billion over five years to cover as many as five million children throughout the nation. This investment guarantees the full range of benefits that children need to grow up strong and healthy. Two million children nationwide have health care coverage thanks to the President's plan, including 27,285 in Oregon. [HHS, Health Care Financing Administration, FY99 SCHIP enrollment data]
- **Helping 93,500 Oregon Women and Children with WIC:** The Clinton Administration is committed to full funding in the Special Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC). In FY99, Oregon received \$49.1 million in total WIC grant funding, helping 93,500 women, infants and children in need receive health and food assistance, 18,800 more than in 1994. [through 8/99]
- **More Toddlers Are Being Immunized:** As a result of the President's 1993 Childhood Immunization Initiative, childhood immunization rates have reached an historic high. According to the CDC, 90% or more of America's toddlers received the most critical doses of each of the routinely recommended vaccines in 1996, 1997, and again in 1998 — surpassing the President's 1993 goal. In Oregon in 1998, 88% of two-year olds received the vaccines for diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis; 86% received the vaccine for polio; 90% received the vaccine for measles, and 92% received the vaccine for *Haemophilus influenzae* B, the bacteria causing a form of meningitis.
- **Funding for HIV/AIDS Assistance Programs:** In FY 2000, Oregon will receive over \$1.6 million in Ryan White Title II formula grants. This funding provides people living with HIV and AIDS medical and support services. Also through the Ryan White Act, Oregon will receive over \$3.1 million for state AIDS Drug Assistance Programs (ADAPs), which help those without insurance obtain much needed prescription drugs. There has been a tenfold increase in ADAP funding in the last four years, up from \$52 million in 1996 to \$528 million in 2000. [HHS, Health Resources and Services Administration, 4/7/00]
- **Tobacco Plan Will Cut Smoking and Premature Deaths by 44% in Oregon:** The Clinton Administration's tobacco proposal, combined with the recently enacted state tobacco settlements, will cut youth smoking and resulting premature deaths 44% in Oregon by 2004. Between 2000 and 2004, 19,400 of Oregon's youth will be kept from smoking and 12,700 will be spared a premature tobacco-related death. [Treasury Dept., 2/99]
- **1,520,000 Americans in Oregon Cannot Be Assured They Have Patient Protections:** Even if Oregon enacted all the protections in the Patients' Bill of Rights, 1,520,000 people in Oregon cannot be assured they have the comprehensive patient protections recommended by

the President's Advisory Commission. This is because the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) may preempt state-enacted protections. That is why the President has called on Congress to pass a federally enforceable patients' bill of rights so that everyone enrolled in managed care may have a basic set of protections. Notably, 750,000 Oregon women are in ERISA health plans and are therefore not necessarily protected. Women are particularly vulnerable without these protections because they are greater users of health care services, they make three-quarters of the health care decisions for their families, and they have specific health care needs addressed by a patients' bill of rights.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

- **\$11.5 Million in Safe Drinking Water Funding:** This year [FY00], thanks to President Clinton, Oregon will receive \$11.5 million for the Drinking Water State Revolving Funds to provide low-interest loans to municipalities to build, improve, and prevent pollution of drinking water systems.
- **Three Superfund Sites Cleaned Up:** Since the President took office in 1993, the EPA has completed three toxic waste site clean-ups in Portland, Joseph, and the Dalles, Oregon. Only one site was cleaned up in the previous 12 years combined. [through 3/1/00]
- **Revitalizing Brownfields Projects in Oregon:** As part of the Clinton-Gore Administration's efforts to clean up Brownfields, the EPA has awarded grants to Oregon communities Portland and Oregon Mills, as well as the Tri-County Metropolitan Transportation District for environmental clean-up and economic revitalization. These projects are intended to jump-start local clean-up efforts by providing funds to return unproductive, abandoned, contaminated urban properties to productive use.
- **Protecting Oregon's Waterways:** Oregon is receiving \$200 million from the USDA's Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP), as well as \$50 million from State and non-Federal sources, to protect Oregon streams that are home to endangered species of salmon and trout. Up to 100,000 acres of environmentally-sensitive land along 4,000 miles of salmon and trout streams will be restored, protecting the habitats of eight different endangered salmon species and two endangered trout species. CREP is a new voluntary initiative where the Agriculture Department partners with State governments and local interests to address local environmental problems related to agriculture.

SPEARHEADING URBAN RENEWAL EFFORTS

- **Revitalizing Oregon's Communities:** Portland and Josephine County were designated Enterprise Communities in December 1994 and were awarded \$3 million each to create more jobs, housing, and economic opportunity for area residents.
- **Expanding the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Will Help Develop 1,400 To 1,700 New Affordable Housing Units in Oregon Over the Next 5 Years:** Last year, the President and Vice President pushed for a 40-percent expansion in the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit. This year, the President and Vice President will try again to enact tax incentives to develop affordable housing. In Oregon alone, this proposal would mean an additional 1,400 - 1,700 quality rental housing units for low-income American families during the next five years.

PROVIDING DISASTER RELIEF

- **\$141.5 Million in Federal Emergency Assistance:** Since 1993, Oregon has received \$141.5 million in disaster relief. This includes \$2 million in assistance for flooding in 1998, and \$84 million to recover from severe flooding that occurred in February of 1996. [FEMA, 2/29/00]

EXPANDING FUNDS FOR TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT

- **\$1.2 Billion in Federal Highway Aid:** Since 1993, Oregon has received \$1.2 billion in federal highway aid, including \$115.7 million for emergency relief in response to natural disasters and \$100,000 for scenic byways. These funds have helped generate 48,810 jobs. [through FY99]
- **Over \$114.4 Million in Aviation Funds:** From FY93-FY99 Oregon received over \$114.4 million in Airport Improvement Program funds to help build and renovate airports, and, when necessary, to provide funds for noise abatement to improve the quality of life for residents who live near airports.
- **Over \$930.2 Million in Transit Funds:** The Federal Transit Administration has provided over \$930.2 million since 1993 to support mass transportation in Oregon.
- **Saving Lives and Property:** In 1999, the United States Coast Guard saved 109 lives and over \$85 million in property in Oregon.

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L

Divider Title: _____

00 OCT 12 PM 8:37

Congressman Cal Dooley Re-election Campaign Reception Event

Date: Sunday October 15, 2000
Location: Beverly Hills Hilton
Beverly Hills, CA
Time: 7:05 p.m.
From: Ian Graves, Event Coordinator

I. PURPOSE

The event will raise funds for Dooley for Congress Committee.

II. BACKGROUND

The guests at this event have been asked to contribute \$1,000 per person in order to attend.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Please see the accompanying guest list.

IV. PRESS PLAN

Pool press attend for remarks only.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

7:05

- YOU arrive
- YOU are greeted by Congressman Cal Dooley, Linda Dooley, Brooke Dooley and Congressman Xavier Becerra.
- YOU will participate in a photo receiving line with 20 event hosts.
- PROGRAM
Congressman Xavier Becerra makes very brief remarks and introduces Congressman Dooley. Congressman Dooley makes brief remarks and introduces YOU.
YOU make brief remarks
- YOU shake hand with guests along the rope line
- YOU depart

VI. REMARKS

Your remarks will be provided by Presidential speechwriting

VII. ATTACHMENTS

Greeters, stage participants, photo receiving line guests, and general reception guests.

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M

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This has been a difficult week for America and for the cause of peace. On Thursday an apparent terrorist attack on the USS Cole claimed the lives of brave American sailors. This tragic loss reminds us that, even when America is not at war, our men and women in uniform risk their lives in the cause of peace. But those who committed this despicable act should know that we will not rest until they are brought to justice.

We also saw again this week that the Israeli-Palestinian conflict remains one of the greatest tragedies and most difficult problems of our time. We have seen brutality and bloodshed that we all had prayed was a thing of the past. But our anger and frustration cannot lead us to walk away from peace. We have seen the alternative and it cannot be acceptable. So, I ask your prayers, both for the families of our fallen sailors and for all those everywhere who hope and work for a world at peace.

I'm glad to support Cal Dooley for Congress. He will continue to fight for the people of California.

-- PNTR, Trade
-- One America

Economy – Crime – Welfare – Families

1) Budget

- \$290B deficit in '93
- \$230B surplus /predicted \$455B deficit
- On track pay down debt 2012/ \$360B over 3 years

2)Poverty – 20 year low

- Typical household income broke \$40,000.
- Purchasing power up \$6,300.
- Median family income rise 15%.
- Biggest drop in Af-Am/ Hisp poverty ever.
- Biggest drop child poverty in 34 yrs.

3)Health Care

- Uninsured: 1.7M – first incr 12 yrs.
- CHIP: 2.5M children covered (2000)
- Kennedy-Kassebaum; foster care; preventive care; Medicare; diabetes.
- After '94 & PBOR – step by step
- Stats – good job

- ✓ 25% insurance tax credit for COBRA, Medicare
- ✓ parents CHIP
- ✓ 55–65 Medicare buy-in
- ✓ PBOR
- ✓ Medicare Drugs
- ✓ 3,000 long-term care

4) Differences

- a) Build – Economy
- b) Aging
- c) Education
- d) Health care
- e) Environment
- f) Critical choice

10/15 Dooley
Ack.

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N

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THE GUEST LIST
FOR THE DOOLEY EVENT
WILL BE FORWARDED

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O

Divider Title: _____

**RAINBOW/PUSH COALITION ANNUAL AWARDS RECEPTION AND DINNER
HONORING PRESIDENT BILL CLINTON**

DATE: Sunday, October 15, 2000
LOCATION: The Beverly Hilton Hotel
Beverly Hills, California
TIME: 8:15 p.m.
FROM: Tracy Rice, Event Coordinator

00 OCT 12 PM 8:39

I. PURPOSE

This reception will benefit the Rainbow/PUSH Coalition and its 501C3 counterpart the Citizenship Education Fund. The event will fund the annual operating budget for the Los Angeles Bureau of the Rainbow/ PUSH Coalition.

II. BACKGROUND

The estimated attendance for this reception is 850 guests and is expected to raise \$500,000.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The audience will consist mostly of Rainbow/PUSH Coalition supporters from California.

IV. PRESS PLAN

The dinner will be open press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- At approximately 8:15pm **YOU** arrive and are greeted by the Rev. Jesse Jackson, Los Angeles Mayor Richard Riordan, California Speaker Emeritus Antonio Villaraigosa, Representatives Maxine Waters, Loretta Sanchez and Juanita Millender-McDonald.
- **YOU** proceed to a holding room to participate in a photo line with approximately 50 people.
- **YOU** proceed to ballroom with Rev. Jesse Jackson and are introduced by an offstage announcer. **YOU** then proceed to the head table.
- **PROGRAM**
 - Mike Ferrell presents the 2000 Woman of Conscience Award to Angela Oh.
 - Holly Robinson Peete presents the 2000 Trailblazer Award to Mario Obledo.
 - Michael Clarke Duncan presents the 2000 Advocacy Award to Judge Greg Mathis.

- Don Cornelius introduces Peabo Bryson and the George Duke Orchestra.
- Musical entertainment.
- Don Cornelius presents the 2000 Bridge Builder Award to Cathy Hughes.
- Jackson children introduce Rev. Jesse Jackson.
- Rev. Jackson gives remarks and introduces Donny McClerkin.
- Donny McClerkin performs song "Stand."
- Rev. Jackson presents the 2000 Leadership Award to **YOU**.
- **YOU** accept the award and give remarks.
- Rev. Jackson gives closing remarks.
- Stevie Wonder performs song "Happy Birthday."
- **YOU** depart.

VI. REMARKS

Remarks to be provided by speechwriting.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

Greeters, stage participants and photo receiving line guest list.

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P

Divider Title: _____

THE REMARKS
FOR THE RAINBOW PUSH EVENT
WILL BE FORWARDED

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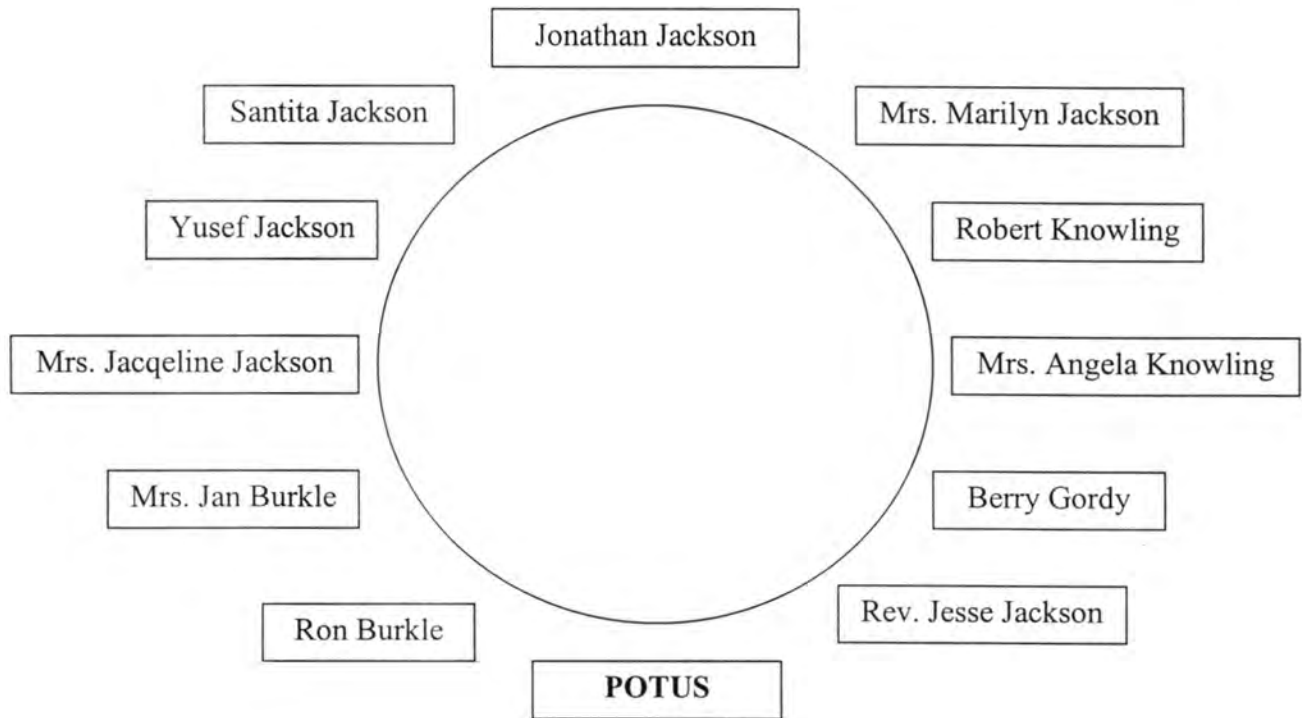
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Q

Divider Title: _____

**PRESIDENT CLINTON'S TABLE
RAINBOW/PUSH COALITION EVENT
OCTOBER 16, 2000**

00 OCT 12 PM 8:39



THE GUEST LISTS
FOR THE RAINBOW PUSH EVENT
WILL BE FORWARDED

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R

Divider Title: _____

October 12, 2000

000001 12 PM 8:36

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Minyon Moore and Ann Marie Wallace

SUBJECT: California Background

YOUR RECENT TRAVEL

YOU were last in California on September 23-25. On September 23, **YOU** arrived in San Jose and attended a DNC lunch. **YOU** gave remarks at a Mike Honda for Congress barbecue. **YOU** then arrived in Los Angeles where **YOU** attended a DCCC dinner. On September 24, **YOU** gave remarks at a lunch for Representative Lois Capps. **YOU** then made remarks at an event for the California League of Conservation Voters and later attended a DNC dinner.

On August 11, **YOU** arrived in Los Angeles, where **YOU** attended a Convention Host Committee dinner at Spago. On August 12, **YOU** attended a New York Senate 2000 concert. On August 13, **YOU** made remarks to a Democratic National Committee brunch and dropped by the Arkansas delegation Welcoming Party. On August 14, **YOU** addressed the Democratic National Convention.

OTHER RECENT PRINCIPAL TRAVEL

The First Lady was in California on September 27-29. On September 28, she attended five separate New York Senate 2000 events in the Los Angeles area. On September 29, she attended three more Senate 2000 events in the same area.

The First Lady was in California on August 11-15. On August 14, she addressed the Democratic National Convention in Los Angeles and introduced **YOU**.

The Vice President was in California on September 18-20. On September 18, he arrived in Los Angeles and attended a DNC dinner at a private residence. On September 19, he attended a DNC gala event in Silicon Valley. On September 20, he made remarks to supporters during an event in Lakewood Park.

The Vice President was in California on August 16-18. On August 16, he arrived at Burbank Airport and attended a reception event at Warner Brothers' Studios. On August 17, The Vice President accepted the Democratic National Convention nomination for president and addressed the convention.

Mrs. Gore was last in California on September 19-20. On September 19, she attended a DNC gala with the Vice President.

Mrs. Gore was in California on August 16-18. On August 16, she arrived in Burbank Airport with the Vice President. On August 17, she addressed the Democratic National Convention and introduced the Vice President.

2000 SENATE RACE

Feinstein Holds Twenty Point Lead Over Campbell

According to a California Field Poll conducted October 12, Senator Dianne Feinstein (D) now leads rep. Tom Campbell (R) 54%-34% amongst likely voters. This is an improvement from a Public Policy Institute of California poll conducted September 5-11, which showed Feinstein holding a 48% to 31% lead amongst likely voters.

Campbell has struggled for attention in his uphill campaign. Campbell currently represents the 15th congressional district in Santa Clara County. Feinstein has raised \$8.5 million compared to Campbell's \$3.5 million. Campbell is out of favor with his own party leadership in part because he supported the ouster of former House Speaker Newt Gingrich (R) and also because at the recent Republican National Convention, the pro-choice Campbell challenged the party platform, which calls for a ban on all abortions.

As expected, Feinstein far outdistanced Campbell in the March 7th open primary vote, 51%-23%. Feinstein easily won her first race for U.S. Senate in 1992, but barely survived an enormously costly race in 1994 against former Rep. Michael Huffington (R). Many believe Campbell is running against Feinstein simply to gain name recognition and position himself to run in 2004 against Senator Barbara Boxer (D).

2000 CONGRESSIONAL RACES

In an election year in which control of the U.S. House of Representatives is at stake, California is home to more competitive races than any other state. At least eight of the state's 52 congressional races are in play. Three seats held by Republicans are toss-ups or leaning Democrat. Some analysts believe that in California, Democrats could gain half of the six seats they need to take back control of the House. A Public Policy Institute of California poll taken from September 5-11 found 48% of California voters backed Democrats in local congressional races to 39% who favor Republicans and 10% who have no opinion.

Comparing national congressional campaign investments in California, the DCCC invested \$343,000 in California targeted races to date, compared to the NRCC's \$208,000.

Looking down the road, based on preliminary census returns, California can expect to get at least one or two extra Congressional Districts.

15th House District, Open Seat

Rep. Tom Campbell (R) will retire from the House after this term and is currently running for Senate against Dianne Feinstein (D). His retirement sparks what will be one of the most competitive open seat races in the nation, as his district slightly leans Democratic.

State Assemblyman Jim Cunneen (R) and Assemblyman Mike Honda (D) are vying for the 15th House seat. Although no recent public polling information is available, Democrats say their internal surveys show Honda holding a lead of close to 10 points. A Public Opinion Strategies (R) poll conducted June 14-15 for Cunneen found him leading Honda 36%-32, and 32% undecided. However, a DCCC poll conducted June 9-13 on behalf of Honda (D), found

contradictory results: in a general election match-up Honda leads Cunneen 40%-33% with a third party candidate at 9% and 18% undecided.

In the March primary, Honda defeated Cunneen 39%-33%, garnering 10,000 more votes than Cunneen. Both candidates are pro-choice and are moderates on most social issues. A fundraiser **YOU** attended in September raised \$300,000 for Honda's campaign. The most recent federal campaign reports showed Honda with \$201,000 cash on hand to Cunneen's \$405,000. The race leans Democratic.

20th House District: Cal Dooley (D), 4th term

Rep. Cal Dooley (D) is being challenged by former TV anchorman Rich Rodriguez (R) in his toughest race since being elected to the House in 1990 (he's won every previous race by 55% of the vote or more). Some have suggested that this race may be Dooley's most serious challenge of his 10-year career in Congress.

An internal Dooley campaign (D) poll conducted October 2-3 showed Dooley leading Rodriguez 49%-34% among likely voters. This is an improvement from a Dooley poll conducted August 27-31, which showed Dooley slightly ahead, 44%-40%, but within the margin of error. The internal polls are a drastic departure from a nonpartisan poll conducted by the *Fresno Bee* September 13-20, which shows Dooley trailing Rodriguez 42%-38%. Possible explanations for the difference include the fact that the recent internal poll was taken while Dooley's campaign was finishing three weeks of attack ads on Rodriguez. Also, on September 20, Secretary of Agriculture Dan Glickman (D) visited Dooley's district to announce a new economic development initiative for the area. However, the National Republican Campaign Committee began a series of attack ads against Dooley on October 3, and the large amount of money infused into the race by the RNCC and other outside groups has given Rodriguez a significant financial advantage over Dooley.

Some poll areas look good for Dooley: his favorable rating is 56%, and he has a much higher name recognition in Kern County, where he rolled to a solid victory in the primary. On the other hand, Rodriguez is pulling one-in-four Democrats in the October 2-3 Fairbank poll, 43% of Dooley's poll backers said they might change their mind, and 18% said they were undecided.

The Hispanic vote could swing the election, and Rodriguez is Hispanic. The poll shows Dooley currently leading Rodriguez in the Hispanic vote 48%-30%, with 21% remaining undecided.

On September 29, the California Secretary of State issued some bad news for Dooley: Democratic registration in the district shrank by 4% since February. (D: 50%, R: 36%, DS: 10%)

In the March blanket primary, Dooley earned 52% of the vote to Rodriguez's (R) 45%. Historically, Dooley rarely, if ever, polls over 46%, and has stated that he usually has been behind in the polls at this point in his campaigns. As of June 30, Dooley had raised \$759,000 and Rodriguez had raised \$324,000. **YOU** are scheduled to attend a reception for Rep. Dooley in Los Angeles on October 15.

Although Dooley is a fourth-generation farmer, Rodriguez received the endorsement from the California Farm Bureau organization in early September. Dooley charges that the reason for the Farm Bureau endorsement was his refusal to support an immigration bill backed by the Farm Bureau which would have imported thousands of guest workers from Mexico and other countries.

Democratic Vice-presidential candidate Joseph Lieberman (D) held a campaign rally with Dooley at his side in Fresno on September 19. Senator John McCain (R) attended a fundraiser for Rodriguez in Bakersfield on September 17, and House majority leader Dick Armey (R) was in Fresno on September 16. This race leans Democratic.

22nd House District: Lois Capps (D), 3rd term

On September 13, House Speaker J. Dennis Hastert stumped in Santa Barbara for congressional candidate and former Santa Barbara County supervisor Mike Stoker (R) in his race against Rep. Lois Capps (D). A Wilson Research Strategies (R) poll conducted September 17-18 found that Stoker is leading Capps 44%-42%. In the March 7 open primary, Capps easily outdistanced Stoker 55%-38%. Stoker had a primary challenger while Capps did not, but Capps captured a good amount of Republican votes, suggesting that her base is secure. At the end of June, Capps reported \$765,853 cash on hand to Stoker's \$187,744. Following her vote granting PNTR status to China, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters revoked its endorsement of Capps.

On September 24, **YOU** attended a fundraiser for Capps in Los Angeles that raised \$200,000. This race leans Democratic.

27th House District: James Rogan (R), 2nd term

On October 5 it was reported that the congressional battle between Rep. James Rogan (R) and State Sen. Adam Schiff (D) has become the most expensive House race in history, with the campaigns raising a combined \$9.4 million through September 30. Rogan has raised more than \$5.7 million and Schiff more than \$3.6 million. The previous record for a House campaign was \$8 million, set in 1996 by former Speaker Newt Gingrich (R-GA) in his successful run against Democrat Michael Coles.

In the October 5 issue of *Roll Call*, Rogan was quoted as comparing the effects of abortion on the African American community to Ku Klux Klan genocide. Twenty-four members of Congress then drafted a letter calling for Rogan to retract the statement and apologize for the comparison between pro-choice individuals and Ku Klux Klan members. Defending himself, Rogan referred to abortion as a "holocaust," which then angered members of the Jewish community and the Los Angeles based Anti-Defamation League.

On September 17, respected California Republican handicapper Allan Hoffenblum, the publisher and editor of the California Target Book, moved the rating for the contest in the 27th District from a toss-up to leaning Democratic. Hoffenblum becomes the second of the two major handicappers to give Schiff the advantage in the race, and his is the sixth major publication to give Schiff the advantage over Rogan this year. In the California Target Book's latest edition, Hoffenblum cites Schiff's 49%-47% open primary victory over Rogan in March, the Democrats' registration advantage, and that fact Rogan and Schiff had nearly identical cash on hand figures

as reasons for his change. On September 29, the California Secretary of State announced the district experienced a net gain of 3,000 more Democrats than Republicans since last February. (D: 44%, R: 37%, DS: 15%)

An internal poll conducted on September 5-9 by the Feldman Group, Inc. for the Schiff campaign found 48% said they would support Schiff to Rogan's 35%, with 13% undecided. The Armenian community in the district is considered an important swing vote, and Schiff received the endorsement of the Armenian National Committee over the summer. Rogan and Schiff have each been running television ads since March.

Both former prosecutors, Schiff and Rogan first ran against each other for State Assembly in 1994, a race Rogan won before going on to Congress two years later. On June 27, **YOU** attended a fundraiser for Schiff in Washington, D.C. that raised \$250,000. This race leans Democratic.

36th House District: Stephen Kuykendall (R), 1st term

The race between incumbent Rep. Steven Kuykendall (R) and former Rep. Jane Harman (D), who is trying to regain her former seat, is considered a toss-up, in part because Kuykendall won with less than 50% of the vote in 1998. Harman cruised to the Democratic nomination, but fell short in an open primary matchup against Kuykendall 40%-42%, after spending only \$30,000 to Kuykendall's \$200,000. As of June 30, Harman reported her campaign had raised \$1,205,085 to Kuykendall's \$1,136,284. Harman also reported \$1,205,085 cash on hand to Kuykendall's \$1,136,000. On September 29, the California Secretary of State announced new registration figures of D: 41%, R: 49% and DS: 15%.

On October 9, Kuykendall began airing television ads that featured testimonial from mostly Republican supporters. The ads focus on Kuykendall's heavy involvement in local communities and suggest that Harman's interest in the district is second to any "better offers." In 1998, Harman gave up her seat in an unsuccessful bid for the Democratic nomination for governor of California. The Harman campaign blasted the ads as sidestepping the issues and disregarding Harman's history of involvement in the district.

Both candidates have brought big-name sponsors into the district. On October 4, Bob Dole (R) joined Kuykendall's wife, Jan, to talk about a Republican prescription drug plan. On October 3, New Jersey Governor Christine Todd Whitman (R) toured Redondo Union High School and touted Kuykendall's education record. On June 1, Senator John McCain (R-AZ) appeared at a fundraiser for Kuykendall. On April 29, Secretary of Health and Human Services Donna Shalala stumped with Harman. This race is considered a toss-up.

38th House District: Steve Horn (R), 4th term

According to the June 30 FEC report, Gerrie Schipske (D) has \$105,564 cash in hand and has raised \$274,191 in her race against Rep. Steve Horn (R). Horn, however, had \$387,858 cash on hand. Schipske is a nurse practitioner and an open lesbian. The DCCC is lending staff support to the Schipske campaign and helped fund an August poll conducted by Lake, Snell, Perry & Associates. The poll first shows Horn leading Schipske at 43%-32%. After "push questions," Horn's lead diminishes to 44%-42%. Lake, Snell, Perry and Associates believes the race is

winnable for Schipske because Horn is already receiving 84% of his Republican base whereas Schipske is known to only 50% of Democrats while not yet running paid media and has much room to expand her base before the election.

Schipske was buoyed by news released by the California Secretary of State on September 29: Democrats gained 9,000 new registrants in the district whereas Republicans gained 200. The district now has a Democratic registration advantage of 22 points. (D: 52%, R: 30%, DS: 13%)

On October 16, **YOU** are scheduled to appear at a fund-raising luncheon for Schipske. Although **YOU** carried this district in both the 1992 and 1996 presidential elections, this race leans Republican.

49th House District: Brian Bilbray (R), 3rd term

In the 49th district State Assemblywoman Susan Davis (D) is running a tough campaign against three-term incumbent Rep. Brian Bilbray (R). Bilbray has twice won this seat with less than 50% of the vote. In the March 7th open primary, Davis earned 46% of the popular vote to Bilbray's 50%, despite Bilbray's spending approximately \$200,000 on TV commercials and direct mail.

According to a KETV-10 poll conducted October 2, Davis is leading Bilbray 50%-43%. This is a drastic improvement from a September 11 poll showing Davis trailing 45%-48%. Davis recently completed two weeks of introductory television ads, while Bilbray was on television in August with an attack ad. EMILY's List has recently begun airing television commercials benefiting Davis and four other House candidates nationwide.

In 1994, Bilbray ousted former Representative Lynn Schenk (D), although she outspent him nearly 2 to 1. Fund raising reports indicate that Davis is a formidable opponent, matching Bilbray's \$1.2 million by early June, when the most recent finance reports were filed. Through June 30, FEC reports show that Bilbray has \$909,307 cash on hand to Davis' \$829,495.

On October 3 the *San Diego Union Tribune* reported Bilbray could not document who paid for a four-day trip he and his wife took to Australia in August 1999. When Bilbray took the trip, his chief of staff said the government of Australia was paying for air fare and lodging. Bilbray now says that a private group, the Australian American Business Leaders Forum, paid for the trip, but he has no records. Davis said Bilbray has deceived voters and possibly violated federal law. In 1999, when Bilbray signed a financial disclosure form asking if he had received any travel reimbursements valued at or over \$260 from any one source, he checked "No." He says he should have reported the trip and blamed the omission on an oversight caused by inexperience in such matters. Bilbray is the only Member of Congress with Australian ancestry.

The California Secretary of State announced September 29 that Democrats netted an additional 8,262 voters since last February. The Republicans added 2,244 to its rolls while the decline-to-state column increased by 5,650. (D: 39%, R: 36%, DS: 18%)

Both candidates in the race have been wrangling to pin the blame on each other for skyrocketing electricity rates in the San Diego-based district. The increase in electricity bills – called by some

an “economic disaster” – stemmed from both high summer usage and a 1996 electricity deregulation law which Davis voted for. Although Bilbray accuses Davis of having not been “on top of the issue,” Bilbray endorsed the bill at the time. In August, Davis ushered a bill through the legislature that capped electricity rates for two years and sparked more power generation.

On June 1, U.S. Senator John McCain (R-AZ) appeared at a fundraiser for Bilbray that netted \$100,000. On June 22, **YOU** attended a fundraiser in San Diego on behalf of the Davis campaign that raised \$150,000. This race is considered a toss-up.

HOT ISSUES

California Voucher Initiative Falling Further Behind, Proponents Attack Davis

Proposition 38, a school vouchers initiative on the November ballot, is facing an uphill battle. A *Public Policy Institute of California* poll taken September 5-11 among 1,651 registered voters showed Proposition 38 failing 53%-37%.

Proponents of Proposition 38 have released a TV ad – at a cost of \$3.5 million for ten days – that doesn’t mention the word “voucher.” Instead, the ad focuses on blasting highly popular Governor Gray Davis (D) for allegedly “selling out” to powerful teachers’ unions. Some see the ad as the opening volley of a potential challenge to Davis by Proposition 38’s backer Tim Draper (R) in the 2002 California gubernatorial race.

During the week of September 18, researchers for the non-partisan Policy Analysis for California Education warned that California stands to lose \$2.6 billion annually – and gain little academically – if voters pass Proposition 38. They said it is unlikely enough students would leave the school system in order for the state to break even on the cost of the voucher program.

Davis Signs Bill Against Racial Profiling

On September 27, Governor Gray Davis (D) signed a bill intended to ensure that police do not single out motorists for “driving while black” – stopping non-white drivers for minor infractions on the assumption they might have committed a more serious crime. The bill disappointed civil rights advocates who had pushed for more sweeping legislation which would have, among other things, required police departments to keep data on the races of drivers pulled over. Some police departments, such as the Los Angeles Police Department, have agreed to voluntarily begin compiling such data, and the bill requires an analysis of such voluntary statistics. The compromise measure codifies in state law what had already been declared by the courts: it is illegal for police to stop motorists solely on the basis of race or ethnicity.

Los Angeles Mayor’s Race Attracts State Controller Connell

On September 20, California State Controller Kathleen Connell (D) announced that she has jumped into the race for mayor of Los Angeles, to be held in April 2001. Connell, a former investment banker, was first elected controller – California State’s chief fiscal position – in 1994, and was re-elected in 1998. With the addition of Connell, there are now six serious candidates looking to replace the term-limited Mayor Richard Riordan (R). Candidate spending is capped at \$2.2 million, and reports filed July 31 showed combined campaign contributions already exceeding \$6 million. Among the candidates are U.S. Rep. Xavier Becerra (D), Los Angeles City Attorney James Hahn (D), Businessman Steve Soboroff (R) who has been endorsed by

Mayor Riordan, California Speaker Emeritus Antonio Villaraigosa (D), and Los Angeles City Councilman Joel Wachs (I).

Los Angeles Labor Strikes Continue to Spread

Revitalized by an influx of new Hispanic union members and more aggressive tactics, strikes in Los Angeles, which have been going on since this spring, are continuing to spread. Two recent strikes include:

Service Workers. Late on October 11, the Service Employees International Union, Local 660 agreed to end its walkout while negotiations for a new contract continue. The decision to suspend the day-old strike was based upon intervention by Cardinal Roger Mahoney, who called for the strike's suspension provided that the county Board of Supervisors agreed not to retaliate against picketing workers. Local 660 said that the decision does not rule out another strike if no headway is made in negotiations.

Earlier on October 11, 47,000 Los Angeles County service workers had walked off the job after eleventh-hour negotiations between union and county officials failed to avert the strike. The union represents more than half the county's work force. The strike disrupted services to many of the region's neediest, including welfare and child support offices, libraries, and such county offices as the registrar-recorder, the assessor and treasurer-tax collector, and the Probation Department.

The day before, a general strike by health workers was headed off when a judge ordered 5,000 registered nurses, lab technicians and other related health workers at public hospitals to stay on the job even as the walkout spread to other workers throughout the county. But last week, before the judge intervened, the health workers held staggered, one day strikes at various hospitals, which created chaos in the county's health care system, with some hospitals closing, emergency cases diverted to other hospitals, and some patients having to wait many hours for care. Other service workers participated in the one-day strikes, including workers who groom county beaches and clean shoreline restrooms.

The complexities of dealing with Local 660's 19 different bargaining units and the county's determination not to budge from its salary offer set the stage for the strike. The county is offering a 9% raise over three years, already accepted by other county unions. But local 660 is pushing for a 15.5% three-year boost for its members, 60% of whom make \$32,000 or less. County supervisors just received a \$15,000 raise -- a 12.5% hike -- which, when fully phased in, will boost their salaries to \$133,000 a year. And at \$209,000, the sheriff for the County of Los Angeles is the highest-paid elected official in the United States.

Transit workers. The Los Angeles Metropolitan Transportation Authority strike entered its fourth week on October 9. So far, the strike has been affecting an estimated 450,000 transit riders daily. Union officials from the United Transportation Union have complained that the MTA is reducing the amount of benefits offered during talks, from a 2.7% to 2% annual pay raise. The MTA says that the offer, which includes a different approach to pensions, is a better overall package than any prior proposal.

Davis Signs Open Primary Bill

Governor Gray Davis (D) has signed into law an open primary bill authored by State Senator Steve Peace (D). The law allows "decline to state" voters to cast ballots in a partisan primary, provided that the party gives its approval. The California Democratic Party endorsed the legislation.

Pro-voucher Campaign Offer Prizes to Supporters

California Proposition 38 seeks to give parents a \$4,000 publicly financed voucher to send one child to private school. Sponsored by Silicon Valley venture capitalist Timothy Draper (R), the Proposition is opposed by California Governor Gray Davis (D), the California Teachers Association, and other public education advocates. On August 14, **YOU** spoke at a luncheon, sponsored by the National Education Association and the American Federation of Teachers, at which time **YOU** announced your opposition to the initiative. A Field Poll taken in August shows support for the proposition at 36% and opposition at 49%. This is an improvement from a June poll showing each side in a dead heat at 39%. Some have suggested that even if Proposition 38 is defeated, Draper will use his newfound name recognition and deep pockets to run for governor against Gray Davis (D) in 2002.

The pro-voucher campaign is offering prizes for people who persuade the most acquaintances to register electronically as supporters of Proposition 38. Prizes include computers, shopping sprees, and a Hawaiian vacation. Some are calling the prizes a version of "vote-buying" and a way to "cheapen the political process." The California Secretary of State's office said there is "nothing illegal about the prize contest."

Tech Leaders Fund Plan to Ease School Bond Passage

Technology executives from California's tech firms have poured over \$13 million into supporting Proposition 39. Currently, local school construction bonds need a two-thirds majority for passage. Under Proposition 39, also called the School Improvement and Accountability Act, the requirement would be lowered to 55%. According to finance reports filed July 31, the proposition made an early and aggressive fundraising start, bringing in \$7.7 million since March. California Governor Gray Davis (D), the campaign chair, has been fundraising and plans to continue to help bring in money.

Television ads in support of the proposition began running on September 18. The ads focus on the accountability provisions of the proposition but don't mention its central element, the lowering of the voting threshold. Jon Coupal, president of the Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Association, says the ads "have reached the pinnacle of deception."

A *Public Policy Institute of California* poll taken from September 5-11 showed that Proposition 39 is supported by 49% of the voters. Opposition to the initiative increases from 37% to 48% when voters learn that the initiative could lead to property tax increases.

2002 Gubernatorial Candidates Begin Weighing In

Two potential Republican challengers to Governor Gray Davis (D) have begun flexing their political muscle. Venture capitalist Timothy Draper (R), the primary proponent of California's

school voucher initiative, is reputed to plan to use deep pockets and newfound name recognition to run against Davis in 2002.

California Secretary of State Bill Jones (R), the sole GOP statewide elected official, is also expected to make a bid for the office. At the September Republican state convention, Jones lashed out at Davis, charging that the governor's political fund-raising tactics are putting personal ambitions ahead of the public's needs, stating that Davis "has repeatedly accepted large contributions from special interests and then made executive decisions in their favor." Jones is barred by term limits from seeking re-election as secretary of state. Jones listed \$215,673 in the bank. So far, Davis has raised over \$21 million for his re-election campaign.

California Voters Approve of YOUR Performance

According to a Field Poll taken August 19-22, 63% of California voters approve of **YOUR** job performance and 33% disapprove. The findings were consistent with **YOUR** approval ratings in the Golden State dating to 1998. The survey, with a sampling error of plus or minus 4.2%, was conducted among 505 registered voters.

CALIFORNIA DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Art Torres is Chairman of the California Democratic Committee. He served California as a State Senator from 1982-1994 and as a State Assemblyman from 1974-1982. The California Democratic convention was held in San Jose February 11-13.

POLITICAL DATA

Governor:	Gray Davis (D)	58% in 1998
Senate:	Dianne Feinstein (D)	47% in 1994
	Barbara Boxer (D)	53% in 1998
U.S. House	28D/24R	
State Senate:	25D/15R	
State Assembly	47D/32R/1Ind.	
Electoral Votes:	54	

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

Senator Dianne Feinstein (D)
Representative Mike Thompson (D-01)
Representative Doug Ose (R-03)
Representative Robert T. Matsui (D-05)
Representative George Miller (D-07)
Representative Barbara Lee (D-09)
Representative Richard Pombo (R-11)
Representative Fortney "Pete" Stark (D-13)
Representative Tom Campbell (R-15)
Representative Sam Farr (D-17)
Representative George P. Radanovich (R-19)
Representative William M. Thomas (R-21)
Representative Elton Gallegly (R-23)
Representative Howard "Buck" McKeon (R-25)
Representative James E. Rogan (R-27)
Representative Henry A. Waxman (D-29)

Senator Barbara Boxer (D)
Representative Wally Herger (R-02)
Representative John Doolittle (R-04)
Representative Lynn Woolsey (D-06)
Representative Nancy Pelosi (D-08)
Representative Ellen Tauscher (D-10)
Representative Tom Lantos (D-12)
Representative Anna Eshoo (D-14)
Representative Zoe Lofgren (D-16)
Representative Gary Condit (D-18)
Representative Calvin Dooley (D-20)
Representative Lois Capps (D-22)
Representative Brad Sherman (D-24)
Representative Howard Berman (D-26)
Representative David Dreier (R-28)
Representative Xavier Becerra (D-30)

Representative Matthew G. Martinez (D-31)
 Representative Lucille Roybal-Allard (D-33)
 Representative Maxine Waters (D-35)
 Representative Juanita Millender-McDonald (D-37)
 Representative Edward Royce (R-39)
 Representative Gary Miller (R-41)
 Representative Ken Calvert (R-43)
 Representative Dana Rohrabacher (R-45)
 Representative Christopher Cox (R-47)
 Representative Brian Bilbray (R-49)
 Representative Randy Cunningham (R-51)

Representative Julian C. Dixon (D-32)
 Representative Grace Flores Napolitano (D-34)
 Representative Steve Kuykendall (R-36)
 Representative Steve Horn (R-38)
 Representative Jerry Lewis (R-40)
 Representative Joe Baca (D-42)
 Representative Mary Bono (R-44)
 Representative Loretta L. Sanchez (D-46)
 Representative Ron Packard (R-48)
 Representative Bob Filner (D-50)
 Representative Duncan Hunter (R-52)

CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS AND LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP

Governor:	Gray Davis (D)
Lt. Governor:	Cruz Bustamante (D)
Secretary of State:	Bill Jones (R)
Attorney General:	Bill Lockyer (D)
State Controller:	Kathleen Connell (D)
Treasurer:	Phil Angelides (D)
Insurance Commissioner:	Harry Low (D)
State Superintendent:	Delaine Eastin (D)
Speaker of the Assembly:	Robert Hertzberg (D)
Speaker Emeritus:	Antonio Villaraigosa (D)
Speaker Pro Tempore:	Fred Keeley (D)
Majority Leader of the Assembly:	Kevin Shelley (D)
Minority Leader of the Assembly:	Scott Baugh (R)
Senate President Pro Tempore:	John Burton (D)
Senate Majority Leader:	Richard Polanco (D)
Senate Minority Leader:	Ross Johnson (R)

CALIFORNIA FACTS

- California's population topped 34 million in mid-1999, reflecting a one-year increase of 1.6 percent.
- More than 11% of California residents are 65 years of age or older.
- 69.1% of California citizens are white; 25.4% Hispanic; 9.6% Asian; 7.4% African American; 0.8% American Indian.
- Only 41% of the voting age population participated in the 1998 elections.
- Los Angeles County, the state's most populous, reached 9.8 million during 1999. The population of the greater Los Angeles region lives in an area of roughly 470 square miles.
- As of February 7, 2000 there were 14,631,805 voters registered to vote in California in the California primary. Democrats comprised 45% to Republicans 35% and 13% listing themselves as "decline to state."

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Divider Title: _____



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

October 12, 2000

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: *for* *GTK* GEORGE T. FRAMPTON, JR.
Chair

SUBJECT: CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL HOT ISSUES

Beach Closures

This week you signed the Beaches Assessment and Coastal Health Act, which significantly strengthens efforts to make America's beaches clean, safe and healthy. In your remarks, you stated that:

America's coasts are not only a natural treasure – they are also the number one destination for vacationing families, making their health vital to our nation's tourism industry. Yet each year, pollution forces thousands of beach closures or health advisories. The Beach Act will ensure that in the future fewer families arrive at the beach only to discover that it is too polluted for fishing or swimming. It requires states to adopt enforceable standards for water quality, regularly test coastal waters for health-threatening pollution, and notify the public of unsafe conditions. In addition, it provides assistance to states to carry out these efforts.

This Act builds on my Administration's strong efforts to ensure healthier beaches and cleaner coastal waters, greater protection for endangered and threatened marine species, sound fisheries management, and support for marine protected areas. I urge Congress to fully fund ocean and coastal conservation programs for the coming fiscal year so that communities around the country may enjoy healthy beaches and clean waters for years to come.

This summer, the *Los Angeles Times* reported that beach closings in California had reached record levels in 1999, citing a recent report by the Natural Resources Defense Council, "Testing the Waters 2000." The report found that more than 50% of beach closings last year nationwide took place in California. Overall, there was a 50% increase in beach closings nationwide from 1997 to 1999. Whereas the increase in closures shows that serious water pollution problems are persistent at U.S. beaches, part of the rise in closures and advisories is attributable to an increase in beach monitoring by state and local authorities. The *LA Times* also reported that age and neglect of wastewater systems has contributed to at least 30 Orange County beach closures this year. Poorly maintained and aging sewer systems in Orange County have broken down almost 200 times this year, spilling more than 300,000 gallons of raw sewage. These sewer spills are believed to be the leading cause of beach closures.

Beach quality may be a timely topic, because the International Coastal Cleanup, sponsored by the Center for Marine Conservation, took place on Saturday, September 16. Also, the BEACH bill, sponsored by Senator Lautenberg (D-NJ) and Representatives Bilbray (R-CA) and Pallone (D-NJ), passed with unanimous consent in the Senate. The bill will now go back to house where we expect it to receive final approval soon.

If asked about this, you should say that you were pleased to sign the Beaches Assessment and Coastal Health Act, which significantly strengthens efforts to make America's beaches clean, safe and healthy. Ensuring that our families are safe when they go to the beach has been a top priority of this Administration. A key aspect of our nation's coastal economy is ensuring that we have clean, safe, healthy beaches. This is yet another example of how a clean environment and a strong economy go hand-in-hand.

CALFED Bay-Delta Program

On August 28, 2000, the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture, EPA, NMFS and the Corps of Engineers signed the Record of Decision on the final CALFED Bay-Delta program with representatives of the state of California. This program will build on the extensive work done to date by CALFED, a state-federal partnership to improve water supply reliability, water quality, ecosystem restoration, and levee stability for the San Francisco Bay - San Joaquin/Sacramento River Delta. CALFED distributed a draft EIS last summer and received comments on the proposal. With federal and state agencies' agreements on new direction for water use and ecosystem protection, CALFED distributed a final EIS on July 21, 2000.

DOI and the Davis Administration announced the framework for Stage 1 CALFED program on June 9, and the announcement was generally well received by both water users and environmental groups. Stage 1 of the program, which will cover the first seven years and sets forth the direction and basis for long-term actions, is anticipated to call for investments of more than \$8.5 billion in water-related matters, with California paying at least half of the costs. During implementation, the program will incorporate both a high-level of stakeholder participation and, as a central feature, science-based adaptive management. When finalized, this would be the largest restoration effort in the nation, will improve water supply and reliability in agricultural and urban areas, protect the drinking water quality of over 22 million Californians, and protect over 450 fish and wildlife species.

This program still faces some significant opposition, including litigation by agricultural water users. Among the water users that stand to benefit from improved water supply reliability, the Westlands Irrigation District is opposed because it would like a greater increase in water supply and protection against Endangered Species Act restrictions on pumping irrigation water from the Delta. Westlands is the largest exporter of irrigation water and holds contracts for approximately 1.2 million acre-feet of Central Valley Project water with the Bureau of Reclamation. In the mid-1980s, Westlands typically obtained 100% delivery of its contract amount. Due to Endangered Species Act and water quality requirements, Westlands received approximately 80% delivery in the mid-1990s. With implementation of the Central Valley Project Improvement Act, which added fish and wildlife mitigation, protection, and restoration as Central Valley Project purposes, Westlands is getting approximately 60% delivery in a wet year. The CALFED Bay-Delta

program would increase Central Valley Project water for existing south of Delta agricultural water service contracts to 65 to 70 percent in normal water years.

The program also faces problems regarding funding and authorization. For FY 2001, the Administration requested \$60 million to implement our current CALFED commitments. Unfortunately, Congress failed to provide any funding for CALFED in the Energy and Water Appropriations bill. Lack of funding for the CALFED program was one of the reasons stated in your veto of this bill. The Administration has advocated a simple one-year extension of the authorization for the CALFED program to give the next Congress time to address the need for additional authorities and funding called for in the CALFED Record of Decision. Alternatively, Congress should fully fund CALFED under existing authorities (with California to fund CALFED staff expenditures that lack authority).

The Energy and Water Appropriations conference did consider funding CALFED, but with a legislative rewrite of the CALFED program based on Rep. Doolittle's (R-CA) CALFED authority extension bill, H.R. 5130. The Administration strongly opposes this bill. The Administration is not willing to support legislation that is inconsistent with the Record of Decision that Governor Davis signed last month. H.R. 5130 would disrupt the balanced approach to meeting the needs of water users and the environment that is embodied in the Record of Decision. It would do so by including highly objectionable Endangered Species Act and water quality assurances that would establish an unacceptable precedent nationwide, and by including numerous other inconsistent measures.

Because of the shortness of time remaining in the Congressional calendar, the Administration is not asking this Congress to codify the Record of Decision or to otherwise provide long-term authorization for the CALFED program. CALFED deserves a full review, and the 107th Congress will be in a position to undertake such a review, now that a Record of Decision has been signed. The Administration strongly urges Congress to fund the CALFED program for at least one more year. This would allow for a full Congressional review, without losing the benefit of the substantial investments that Congress and the state of California have made in the CALFED program over the past several years.

If asked, you should say that CALFED has been a long process and critical to restoring a badly degraded ecosystem, improve water quality, enhance water supply reliability, and assure long-term stability. Achievement of these goals through CALFED will provide benefits to the environment, the state's economy, and urban and agricultural water uses. I strongly encourage Congress to provide full funding for this program.

Palos Verdes Shelf Pilot Cleanup Project

This summer, EPA began a pilot project in a small area of the Palos Verdes Shelf to evaluate the use of "capping" – the placement of clean sediments over contaminated sediment sites – as a remedy for this contaminated sediment site. The Palos Verdes Shelf site is a large area of DDT- and PCB-contaminated sediment located on the ocean floor off the coast of the Palos Verdes peninsula near Los Angeles, California. DDT is present in the Palos Verdes sediments largely as a result of wastewater discharges from the former Montrose Chemical Corporation DDT

manufacturing plant in Torrance, California, which operated from 1947 to 1983. It is estimated that over 1,700 tons of DDT were discharged from the late 1950s to the early 1970s. PCBs from several sources in the greater Los Angeles area were also discharged into the sewer system and released through the same ocean outfalls. In August 1997, EPA issued a proposed rulemaking to formally include the Palos Verdes Shelf as part of the Montrose Superfund site.

A rider was included in the report accompanying the House VA-HUD appropriations bill that could have potentially blocked projects such as the pilot currently being conducted on the Palos Verdes Shelf. This rider directed EPA not to initiate or order dredging or "invasive sediment remediation technologies" of contaminated sediments until a pending National Academy of Sciences study is completed and recommendations are incorporated into EPA decision-making processes. The Administration expressed its opposition to the report language, as well as support for an amendment that would have removed the language from the report. In conference, the Administration was successful in getting the rider amended in such a way that would minimize its impact substantially on the cleanup of these sites, including the Palos Verdes shelf. Nevertheless, Senator Boxer offered an amendment on the Senate floor on Thursday on the contaminated sediments rider, which was tabled.

If asked about this, you should say that this is an exciting pilot project that could have implications for other contaminated ocean sites. However, you are disappointed that Congress is once again attempting to tie EPA's hands when it comes to cleaning up contaminated sediment sites, and has proposed to cut funding for the cleanup of hazardous waste sites across the country. The Administration is opposed to this and all other anti-environmental riders and the negative impacts they would have to our continuing efforts to protect human health and the environment.

Fort Irwin/ National Training Center Expansion

Rep. Jerry Lewis is seeking to expand the Army's National Training Center, located in California's Mojave Desert, through anti-environmental legislation. Senator Feinstein, CEQ, DOI and the environmental community oppose the legislation that would impact the endangered desert tortoise. In the last few weeks, Rep. Lewis tried unsuccessfully to include his legislation on the Defense Authorization conference bill, which passed the House on October 11 and will likely be approved by the Senate on October 12. Following his defeat on the DOD Authorization bill, Rep. Lewis reportedly is pushing to include his legislation as a rider on an appropriations vehicle. Secretaries Cohen and Babbitt are working to develop an Administration approach as an alternative to the Lewis legislation that would provide for a balanced approach to military training and natural resource protection.

If asked you should say that you support a balanced approach to provide for military training while protecting sensitive species in the California Desert. The Administration plans to work closely with Senator Feinstein, members of the California congressional delegation and other stakeholders to develop a compromise approach to resolve this difficult issue.

Los Angeles – School Design and Construction

The White House Task Force on Livable Communities continues to work with the Los Angeles United School District on school design and construction. The Task Force is providing technical assistance to the District on how to design and build schools that are centers of their communities and are energy efficient, disaster resistant and incorporate the state of the art technology in school safety and internet accessibility.

If asked, you should say that you are pleased with the progress being made in Los Angeles and that it will be an exciting model for school districts across the country in addressing pressing school construction and renovation needs.

Riverside Community Partnership

On September 25, the Department of the Interior, represented by Deputy Secretary David Hayes, is entering into a Community Partnership with the County and the State of California (Governor Davis) on behalf of the White House Task Force on Livable Communities. Riverside County, one of the largest and fastest-growing counties in the United States, is in the process of developing and implementing the Riverside County Integrated Project (RCIP) to address environmental, transportation, and land use needs well into the 21st Century. The project has three components: (1) preserving open space, species habitat and recreation values for the County's residents; (2) transportation planning to relieve bottlenecks while shaping sensible growth patterns for decades to come; and (3) updating the County's General Plan. The project is supported by a broad coalition of interests, including local environmental groups, the County Farm Bureau, the Transportation Commission, and the State of California.

Note: In the RCIP transportation planning process, Riverside County is interested in exploring a new transportation corridor through the Cleveland National Forest, parts of which have been designated as Roadless Areas. The U.S. Forest Service has agreed to consider the County's transportation proposals as part of the Cleveland National Forest's current management planning process, which will be completed in 2003. Riverside County is aware of Administration policy that prohibits development in Roadless Areas.

If asked, you should praise the County Board of Supervisors for their efforts to comprehensively plan for future growth while protecting open space and a high quality of life for local residents. You should say that your Livable Communities Initiative is about finding ways that federal agencies can partner with and support local communities as they address their growth issues so that the quality of life is increased for all their citizens.

FYI -- California Electricity Issues

Throughout the summer season, California has experienced a severe shortage of power-generating capacity to meet the growing energy demands of the state's booming economy. This summer the state at times has had to import more than 20 percent of its energy needs, a shortfall equal to the output of about 20 medium-size power plants. As a result, electric bills have more than doubled since last summer for the 1.2 million customers in San Diego Gas

& Electric's coverage area. Customers throughout California may be facing higher prices once their rates are unfrozen in 2002, as the state's electricity deregulation process is implemented. Out of concern about tight electricity supplies in California during the high summer season demand, you directed all federal agencies to take steps to help ensure that electricity needs in the state are met. This effort has included conservation of electricity by federal agencies in California and maximum power production by federal power producers in the region consistent with existing environmental requirements.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 13, 2000

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

00 OCT 13 PM 4:47

FROM: Thurgood Marshall, Jr.
Raj Adlakha ~~PKA~~

SUBJECT: Hot Issues—Los Angeles, California

County Employee Strike: At dawn on October 11, in a dispute about wages and a new contract, 42,000 Los Angeles County employees began a general strike in jails, libraries, beaches, health clinics, and other departments. On October 12, the municipal employees suspended their strike at the urging of Cardinal Roger Mahony. Those striking had been clerical and service workers. The 42,000 county workers account for about half of the county's total public employee workforce. About 5,000 nurses and other medical personnel essential to emergency services were ordered by a judge on October 10 to report to work as usual, although there were mixed reports of compliance with this order and some emergency rooms had been forced to re-route patients. Negotiations resumed on October 12. The union, Local 660 of the Service Employees International Union, seeks a 15.5-percent wage increase over three years for its employees who currently earn an average salary of \$29,000 a year, while the county is offering a nine-percent raise.

Transit Strike: On September 16, the United Transportation Workers local in Los Angeles representing 4,400 bus and rail operators went on strike. The strike impacts 450,000 riders on a weekday, most of whom are working poor. On October 10, transit officials made their "last, best, and final offer" to the union. The union rejected that offer on October 12, and made a counter-offer, which was rejected by the transit authority. On October 13, transit officials announced that they would mail their offer directly to individual union members. The County Federation of Labor announced that Reverend Jesse Jackson would join striking drivers for a solidarity rally on October 13. State legislators have announced plans to convene a joint session on October 16 to address the issue.

L.A. Teachers Authorize Strike: *The Orange County Register* (9/29) reported that the Los Angeles Unified School District's (LAUSD) 43,000 teachers, librarians, counselors, and nurses have authorized a walkout if contract talks fail to progress, the latest in a series of labor problems to afflict the city. As of October 11, the teachers union is still in negotiations with the district.

School Crowding: *The Los Angeles Times* (9/6) reported that enrollment in L.A. Unified School District is expected to climb to a record 723,230 students this year, about 12,000 more than last year. On the first day of school, parents competed to enroll their children in schools that were full before their doors opened. School district construction plans call for adding 65,000 seats

over five to six years. Even with the additional space, however, the district will still fall short by at least 15,000 seats, based on enrollment projections.

School Contamination and Siting Issues: To accommodate a surging school population, the L.A. Unified School District (LAUSD) will have to build many new schools. In many communities, especially older urban areas, there are very few parcels of available land large enough to accommodate a school. As a result, districts must choose between demolishing existing homes and businesses or using brownfields. Due to the likelihood that EPA will be pressured to get more engaged (despite minimal statutory authority), EPA is in the process of clearly defining where levels of assistance can be increased and what role it can play. For example, the Superfund program is providing a wide range of support to CA and has explored a number of other options to address LAUSD technical assistance needs.

CALFED: On August 28, Federal and state agency leaders signed the Record of Decision and Implementation Plan for the CALFED Bay-Delta Program. The plan, which will guide CA water policy for the next 30 years, represents a concerted effort by the Federal and state governments to resolve decades of wrangling over water, and includes unprecedented investments and a long list of measures to restore the fragile Bay-Delta ecosystem, improve water quality, increase water conservation, expand water storage facilities, and increase water reliability for water users throughout the state. The plan calls for \$9B in investments over the first seven years and is based on a framework announced in June by Secretary Babbitt, Governor Davis, and Senator Feinstein. Representative Doolittle is sponsoring a bill in Congress which, as written, is unacceptable to the CALFED agencies because it provides assurances to water users in excess of commitments in the Record of Decision. DOI and EPA will recommend opposing this bill.

Test Scores Increase after Bilingual Education Ban: The *New York Times* (8/20) reported that two years after CA residents voted to end bilingual education, students are improving in reading and other subjects, according to standardized test scores released in August. In second grade, the average reading score of a student classified as limited in English increased nine percentage points over the last two years. In mathematics, the increase in the average score for the same students was 14 points. Opponents of bilingual education claimed that the bilingual education ban led directly to the test score increases. However, with so many variables introduced at once, Kenji Hakuta, a professor of education at Stanford University, argued that few conclusions about bilingual education could be drawn from the results.

School Voucher Support Declines: According to the *Los Angeles Times* (9/3), a Field poll in August 2000 showed that support for Proposition 38, a school voucher initiative, has declined, with 36 percent of voters saying they support the measure, compared to 39 percent in June 2000. If passed in November, parents would receive a \$4,000 state-funded school voucher.

Air Quality: L.A. air quality has improved greatly during the past few years due to unusually favorable weather and aggressive state and local actions to reduce air pollution. In 1999, the area recorded no ozone alerts for the first time and was replaced by Houston as the most polluted city. However, even during the "clean" year of 1999, L.A. violated the ozone standard on one out of

every eight days, and the area is also one of the few areas of the country with a serious carbon monoxide and particulate matter problem.

Many Students to Repeat Grades: *The Los Angeles Times* (9/19) reported that more than 6,300 second- and eighth-graders are repeating their grades this year as part of the Los Angeles school district's new effort to end social promotion.

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PRESIDENT CLINTON AND VICE PRESIDENT GORE'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS: *CALIFORNIA*

EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

- **Unemployment Down to 5.0%:** The unemployment rate in California has declined from 9.7% to 5.0% since 1993. In contrast, unemployment increased 94% under the previous administration.
- **2,353,600 New Jobs:** 2,353,600 new jobs have been created in California since 1993 -- an average of 313,813 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of 11,350 jobs were lost each year during the previous administration.
- **2,112,200 New Private Sector Jobs:** Since 1993, 2,112,200 new private sector jobs have been created in California—an average of 281,627 jobs per year, compared to an average loss of 38,600 private sector jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **69,000 New Manufacturing Jobs:** 69,000 manufacturing jobs have been created in California since 1993 -- an average of 9,200 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of 66,475 manufacturing jobs were lost each year during the previous administration.
- **302,100 New Construction Jobs:** 302,100 construction jobs have been created in California since 1993 -- an average of 40,280 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of 28,025 construction jobs were lost each year during the previous administration.
- **Poverty Has Fallen:** Nationally, the poverty rate has fallen from 15.1% in 1993 to 12.7% in 1998. In California, the poverty rate has fallen from 18.2% in 1993 to 16% in 1998—down 2.2% under President Clinton. [Census Bureau]
- **Business Failures Down 2.1% Per Year:** Business failures in California have decreased an average of 2.1% per year since 1993, after increasing 21.8% per year during the previous 12 years [Oct. 98 data].
- **1.2 Million Have Received a Raise:** 999,000 California workers benefited from an increase in the minimum wage—from \$4.25 to \$4.75 -- on October 1, 1996. They, along with 200,000 more, received an additional raise—from \$4.75 to \$5.15 -- on September 1, 1997. President Clinton and Vice President Gore have called on Congress to raise the minimum wage by an additional \$1.00 over two years.
- **Home Building Up 4.8%:** Home building in California has increased by an average of 4.8% per year since 1993, after falling by over 21.2% per year during the previous administration.
- **A \$500 Child Tax Credit to Help Families Raising Children:** To help make it easier for families to raise their children, the balanced budget included a \$500 per-child tax credit for children under 17. **Thanks to President Clinton, the balanced budget delivers a child tax credit to 3,229,000 families in California.**
- **California's Families Reap Benefits of Deficit Reduction:** Public debt is on track to be \$2.4 trillion lower in 2000 than was projected in 1993. Debt reduction brings real benefits for the American people -- a family in California with a home mortgage of \$100,000 might expect to save roughly \$2,000 per year in mortgage payments. Reduced debt also means lower interest rates and reduced payments on car loans and student loans.

- **1.4% Growth in Commercial and Industrial Loans and Leases:** Since 1993, California has experienced a 1.4% average annual growth rate in commercial and industrial loans and leases. In contrast, commercial and industrial loans and leases *fell* over an annual average of 7.2% during the previous administration.

EXPANDING ACCESS TO EDUCATION

- **Over 86,000 Children in Head Start:** 86,459 California children were enrolled in Head Start in 1999. In FY00, California will receive \$636.6 million in Head Start funding, an increase of \$332.8 million over 1993.
- **More High-Quality Teachers With Smaller Classes for California's Schools:** Thanks to the Class Size Reduction Initiative, California received \$129 million in 1999 to hire about 3,332 new, well-prepared public school teachers and reduce class size in the early grades. President Clinton secured funding for a second installment of the plan, giving California an additional \$140 million in 2000.
- **Nearly \$54 Million in Goals 2000 Funding:** This year [FY00], California receives nearly \$54 million in Goals 2000 funding. This money is used to raise academic achievement by raising academic standards, increasing parental and community involvement in education, expanding the use of computers and technology in classrooms, and supporting high-quality teacher professional development. [Education Department, 12/3/99]
- **\$49.8 Million for Technology Literacy:** This year [FY00], California receives \$49.8 million --more than doubling its funding over FY97 -- for the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund which helps communities and the private sector ensure that every student is equipped with the computer literacy skills needed for the 21st century.
- **Nearly \$971 Million for Students Most in Need:** California will nearly \$971 million in Title I Grants (to Local Educational Agencies) providing extra help in the basics for students most in need, particularly communities and schools with high concentrations of children in low-income families [FY00]. This includes \$16.5 million in accountability grants, to help states and school districts turn around the worst performing schools and hold them accountable for results.
- **Over \$1 Billion in Pell Grants:** This year [FY00], California will receive over \$1 billion in Pell Grants for low-income students going to college, benefiting 477,366 California students.
- **Expanded Work-Study To Help More Students Work Their Way Through College:** The FY00 budget includes a significant expansion of the Federal Work Study program. California will receive \$102.8 million in Work-Study funding in 2000 to help California students work their way through college.
- **Nearly 19,500 Have Served in California through AmeriCorps:** Since the National Service program began in 1993, 19,463 AmeriCorps participants have earned money for college while working in California's schools, hospitals, neighborhoods or parks. [through 2/00]
- **Tuition Tax Credits in Balanced Budget Open the Doors of College and Promote Lifelong Learning:** The balanced budget included both President Clinton's \$1,500 HOPE Scholarship to help make the first two years of college as universal as a high school diploma and a Lifetime Learning Tax Credit for college juniors, seniors, graduate students and working

Americans pursuing lifelong learning to upgrade their skills. This 20% tax credit will be applied to the first \$5,000 of tuition and fees through 2002 and to the first \$10,000 thereafter. **931,000 students in California will receive a HOPE Scholarship tax credit of up to \$1,500. 1,142,000 students in California will receive the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit.** [fully phased-in FY2000 estimate]

- **Expanded Job Training to California's Dislocated Workers:** President Clinton's FY 2001 budget would triple funding for the dislocated workers program over 1992 levels. California received \$237.8 million in 1999 to help 140,830 dislocated workers get the training and reemployment services they need to return to work as quickly as possible. In FY 2000, California will receive another \$297.7 million to provide job training for dislocated workers.

FIGHTING CRIME AND VIOLENCE

- **Crime Falls 24% in California:** Since 1992, serious crime in California has fallen by 24%. Violent crime and property crime have also declined 25% and 24% respectively.
- **Crime Has Dropped Sharply in Major Cities:** In California's cities, between 1992 and 1998, total crime, as indicated by the crime index, has declined 48% in Anaheim, 34% in Fresno, 44% in Long Beach, 45% in Los Angeles, 21% in Oakland, 43% in San Diego, 46% in Santa Ana, and 39% in San Francisco. [1992 and 1998 Uniform Crime Reports]
- **Juvenile Arrests Down in California:** California's juvenile arrests have decreased 14% between 1992 and 1997, (as measured by the crime index), with California's juvenile murder arrests dropping 45%. [FBI, Uniform Crime Report, 1992 and 1997]
- **14,232 More Police:** The President's 1994 Crime Bill has funded 14,232 new police officers in communities across California. [through 7/00]
- **Fresno and San Bernardino Will Receive Targeted Funding to Hire More Community Police:** Fresno and San Bernardino were selected as pilot cities for the President's new effort to target high crime neighborhoods. The pilot program will provide full funding for new officers by waiving the usual matching requirements. Fresno and San Bernardino will deploy new officers to help meet the unique needs of their communities, such as combating gangs or targeting drug "hot spots."
- **Reducing Crime with Drug Courts:** Working to reduce drug-related crime in California, the Clinton Administration has awarded Drug Court grants to the communities of Chula Vista, El Cajon, Fairfield, Richmond, Martinez, San Diego, San Francisco, Tulare, Ukiah and Vista. The Administration had previously awarded grants to a number of California communities including: Auburn, Bakersfield, Butte County, El Monte, Rio Hondo, Fresno, Modesto, Stockton, Pasadena, Redwood, Riverside, San Jose, Santa Ana, Santa Barbara, Santa Rosa, Santa Monica, San Luis Obispo, Santa Cruz, Compton, Hanford, Indio, Los Angeles, Merced, Napa, Orange, San Francisco, Sacramento and San Bernardino. Drug courts use the coercive power of the criminal justice system to combine drug testing, sanctions, supervision and treatment to push nonviolent, drug-abusing offenders to stop using drugs and committing crimes.
- **\$145.4 Million to Combat Domestic Violence:** Through the Violence Against Women Act, California has received approximately \$145.4 million in federal funds to establish more women's shelters and bolster law enforcement, prosecution, and victims' services. And in

October 1999, the University of California at Davis was awarded \$543,000 to help address sexual assault, domestic violence, and stalking on campus. [through 9/2000]

- **Over \$6.9 million in Grants for Battered Women and Children:** In FY99, California received over \$6.9 million in HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to assist women and children fleeing domestic abuse.
- **\$52 Million to Keep Drugs & Violence Out of California's Schools:** California receives \$52 million in FY00 for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, which invests in school security and drug prevention programs.

MOVING CALIFORNIANS FROM WELFARE TO WORK

- **680,018 Fewer on Welfare:** There are currently 680,018 fewer people on welfare than there were in the beginning of 1993-- a 28% decrease. [through 6/99]
- **Child Support Collections Up 115%:** Child support collections have increased by over \$752 million—or 115% -- in California since FY92. [through FY98]
- **Encouraging Responsible Choices—Preventing Teen Pregnancy in California:** Since 1993, President Clinton and Vice President Gore have supported innovative and promising teen pregnancy prevention strategies, with significant components of the strategy becoming law in the 1996 Personal Responsibility Act. The law requires unmarried minor parents to stay in school and live at home or in a supervised setting; encourages “second chance homes” to provide teen parents with the skills and support they need; and provides \$50 million a year in new funding for state abstinence education activities. Efforts are making a difference, adolescent pregnancy rates and teen abortion rates are declining. Nationally, teen births have fallen seven years in a row, by 18 percent from 1991 to 1998 -- the lowest level since 1987. **And between 1991 and 1997, teen birth rates declined 23.3% in California.**
- **\$631.7 Million for California Welfare-to-Work:** In 1998 and 1999, California received \$367.6 million in Federal welfare-to-work state formula grants (the state matched \$183.6 million in funding), helping California welfare recipients get and keep jobs. In addition, in 1998 and 1999 a total of \$79.5 million in competitive grants were awarded to California localities to support innovative welfare-to-work strategies and Native American tribes in California received \$995,000 in Federal funding. Part of the President's comprehensive efforts to move recipients from welfare to work, this funding was included in the \$3 billion welfare to work fund in the 1997 Balanced Budget Act.
- **Helping People Get to Work:** Through the Access to Jobs initiative, the Clinton-Gore Administration is working with communities across the country to design transportation solutions to help welfare recipients and other low-income workers get to and from work. Bakersfield, County of Del Norte, Davis, Los Angeles, Marysville, Oakland, Orange County, Sacramento, San Andreas, Santa Clara County, San Luis Obispo, Santa Rosa, Santa Cruz, Thousand Palms, Ukiah, Visalia, and Woodland have received a total of \$4 million this year to fund innovative transit projects.

INVESTING IN CALIFORNIA'S HEALTH

- **Health Care for Over 220,000 Uninsured California Children:** In 1997, President Clinton passed the largest single investment in health care for children since 1965 -- an unprecedented \$24 billion over five years to cover as many as five million children throughout the nation. This investment guarantees the full range of benefits that children need to grow up strong and healthy. Two million children nationwide have health care coverage thanks to the President's plan, including 222,351 in California. [HHS, Health Care Financing Administration, FY99 SCHIP enrollment data]
- **Helping 1.2 Million California Women and Children with WIC:** The Clinton Administration is committed to full funding in the Special Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC). In FY99, California received \$698.9 million in total WIC grant funding, helping 1.2 million women, infants and children in need receive health and food assistance, 375,000 more than in 1994. [through 8/99]
- **More Toddlers Are Being Immunized:** As a result of the President's 1993 Childhood Immunization Initiative, childhood immunization rates have reached an historic high. According to the CDC, 90% or more of America's toddlers received the most critical doses of each of the routinely recommended vaccines in 1996, 1997, and again in 1998 — surpassing the President's 1993 goal. In California in 1998, 92% of two-year olds received the vaccines for diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis; 88% received the vaccine for polio; 91% received the vaccine for measles, and 92% received the vaccine for *Haemophilus influenzae* B, the bacteria causing a form of meningitis.
- **Funding for HIV/AIDS Assistance Programs:** In FY 2000, California will receive over \$32.5 million in Ryan White Title II formula grants. This funding provides people living with HIV and AIDS medical and support services. Also through the Ryan White Act, California will receive over \$74 million for state AIDS Drug Assistance Programs (ADAPs), which help those without insurance obtain much needed prescription drugs. There has been a tenfold increase in ADAP funding in the last four years, up from \$52 million in 1996 to \$528 million in 2000. [HHS, Health Resources and Services Administration, 4/7/00]
- **Tobacco Plan Will Cut Smoking and Premature Deaths by 47% in California:** The Clinton Administration's tobacco proposal, combined with the recently enacted state tobacco settlements, will cut youth smoking and resulting premature deaths 47% in California by 2004. Between 2000 and 2004, 317,200 of California's youth will be kept from smoking and 101,500 will be spared a premature tobacco-related death. [Treasury Dept., 2/99]
- **13,090,000 Americans in California Cannot Be Assured They Have Patient Protections:** Even if California enacted all the protections in the Patients' Bill of Rights, 13,090,000 people in California cannot be assured they have the comprehensive patient protections recommended by the President's Advisory Commission. This is because the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) may preempt state-enacted protections. That is why the President has called on Congress to pass a federally enforceable patients' bill of rights so that everyone enrolled in managed care may have a basic set of protections. Notably, 6,230,000 California women are in ERISA health plans and are therefore not necessarily protected. Women are particularly vulnerable without these protections because they are greater users of health care services, they make three-quarters of the health care

decisions for their families, and they have specific health care needs addressed by a patients' bill of rights.

CARING FOR OUR VETERANS

- **Invested More Than \$3.9 Billion in California's Veterans:** President Clinton and Vice President Gore are committed to caring for California's 2.8 million veterans -- the largest number of veterans of all 50 states. The Veterans Administration invested more than \$3.9 billion in California in 1999 alone. In 1999, 266,697 California veterans received disability compensation or pension payments, more than 33,618 went to college on the GI Bill, and 51,427 bought a home using VA loan guarantees.
- **Providing Health Care for California's Veterans:** Since 1993, the VA health system has increased the number of patients treated every year by over 29 percent; treated 83 percent more homeless patients; organized approximately 1,300 sites of care delivery under 22 Veterans Integrated Service Networks; and established more than 250 new community-based outpatient clinics. In California, VA operates major medical centers in Loma Linda, Long Beach, Los Angeles, San Diego, San Francisco, Palo Alto, Sacramento-Martinez, and Fresno, as well as 21 outpatient clinics located throughout the state. In 1999, 356,000 veterans received health care in California's VA facilities.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

- **23 Toxic Waste Sites Cleaned Up:** Since 1993, the EPA has completed 23 Superfund toxic waste cleanups in California. That's more than one and a half times the number of sites cleaned up during the previous 12 years combined. [through 3/1/00]
- **\$84 Million in Safe Drinking Water Funding:** This year [FY00], thanks to President Clinton, California will receive \$84 million for the Drinking Water State Revolving Funds to provide low-interest loans to municipalities to build, improve, and prevent pollution of drinking water systems.
- **Revitalizing Brownfields in California:** As part of the Clinton-Gore Administration's efforts to clean up Brownfields, the EPA has awarded grants to counties and communities in California—East Palo Alto, Emeryville, Oakland, Pomona, Richmond, Sacramento, San Diego, San Francisco, Colton, Long Beach, Montebello, West Hollywood, Los Angeles, Stockton, Hoopa Valley Tribe, Santa Barbara County and Alameda County—for environmental clean-up and economic revitalization. In addition, the State of California Trade and Commerce Agency, which will target six sites for redevelopment, will benefit from a Brownfields grant. These projects are intended to jump-start local clean-up efforts by providing funds to return unproductive, abandoned, contaminated urban properties to productive use.

SPEARHEADING URBAN RENEWAL EFFORTS

- **Revitalizing California's Communities:** In 1994, Los Angeles/Huntington Park, Oakland, Imperial County, San Diego, San Francisco, and Watsonville were all designated Enterprise Communities in December, 1994 and were each awarded \$3 million to create more jobs, housing, and economic opportunity for city residents. Los Angeles was designated a

Supplemental Empowerment Zone and was awarded \$125 million for similar job creation efforts. In 1999, Santa Ana was designated a New Urban Empowerment Zone, Riverside County was named a New Rural Empowerment Zone, and Orange Cove was named a Rural Enterprise Community.

- **Expanding the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Will Help Develop 12,700 To 15,200 New Affordable Housing Units in California Over the Next 5 Years:** Last year, the President and Vice President pushed for a 40-percent expansion in the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit. This year, the President and Vice President will try again to enact tax incentives to develop affordable housing. In California alone, this proposal would mean an additional 12,700 - 15,200 quality rental housing units for low-income American families during the next five years.

PROVIDING DISASTER RELIEF

- **\$8.2 Billion in Federal Emergency Assistance:** Since 1993, California has received \$8.2 billion in disaster relief. This includes \$21.7 million to aid recovery from severe fires in 1999, \$148 million in aid to victims of severe winter storms and flooding in 1998, and \$5.7 billion in assistance to recover from the Northridge Earthquake, which occurred in January of 1994. [FEMA, 2/29/00]

EXPANDING FUNDS FOR TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT

- **Over \$7.6 Billion in Federal Highway Aid:** Since 1993, California has received over \$7.6 billion in federal highway aid, including \$1.6 billion for emergency relief in response to natural disasters. These funds have helped generate 308,163 jobs. [through FY99]
- **Over \$874 Million in Aviation Funds:** From FY93-FY99 California received over \$874 million in Airport Improvement Program funds to help build and renovate airports, and, when necessary, to provide funds for noise abatement to improve the quality of life for residents who live near airports. Included in this funding was \$15 million for soundproofing homes near LAX.
- **Transit Funding:** The Federal Transit Administration has provided over \$5.3 billion in funding since 1993 to support public transportation in California. And following the 1994 Orange County bankruptcy, the FTA expedited the award of a \$23 million formula assistance grant to the Orange County Transit District, including \$8.8 million of operating assistance. The FTA has also funded a number of Livable Communities including: a grant to the Los Angeles County MTA for Los Angeles Neighborhood Initiative (LANI) which is a two-year transit-based demonstration program covering eight transit dependent, low-income LA communities; BART (San Francisco) on behalf of the Spanish Speaking Unity Council, to assist in the development of a "transit village" at the BART Fruitvale Station in Oakland.
- **Saving Lives and Property:** In 1999, the United States Coast Guard saved 254 lives and more than \$55.2 million of property in California.