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# HAL DAUB / U. S. SENATE



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Team Picture

## MAJOR LEAGUE RECORD

- authored a bill repealing IRS vehicle mileage record keeping requirements
- fought for a strong export policy to combat unfair trade practices
- worked to freeze target prices and loan rates at levels that maintain farmers' income protection and provide stability for production
- increased Medicare reimbursements to hospitals to help maintain quality rural health services
- wrote the Farm Fuel Tax Relief bill which repealed the diesel fuel tax
- wrote provisions in the law that stopped tax-loss farming by non-farmers, enhancing profitability for those who farm for a living
- authored legislation that repealed the costly "heifer tax," allowing timely deduction of pre-production expenses

## ASSISTS

- authored a bill providing a 100% deduction (now 25%) of healthcare premiums for self-employed persons
- advocates insuring adequate access to sources of agricultural credit
- wrote legislation to restore income averaging for farm families
- opposed federal interference in Nebraska land rights and water uses
- wrote and worked for a repeal of estate taxes so that family farms and small businesses could pass to the next generation

## STATS

Born: April 23, 1941; fourth generation Nebraskan; graduated Benson High School, Washington University and University of Nebraska Law School; Army Captain in South Korea; employed by Standard Livestock Feeds before political career; family man, wife Cindy, three children; four-term Congressman.

2424 South Locust • Grand Island, NE 68801 • 308-384-1217

Paid for by Nebraska Republican Party

## NEBRASKA STOP

### Lincoln

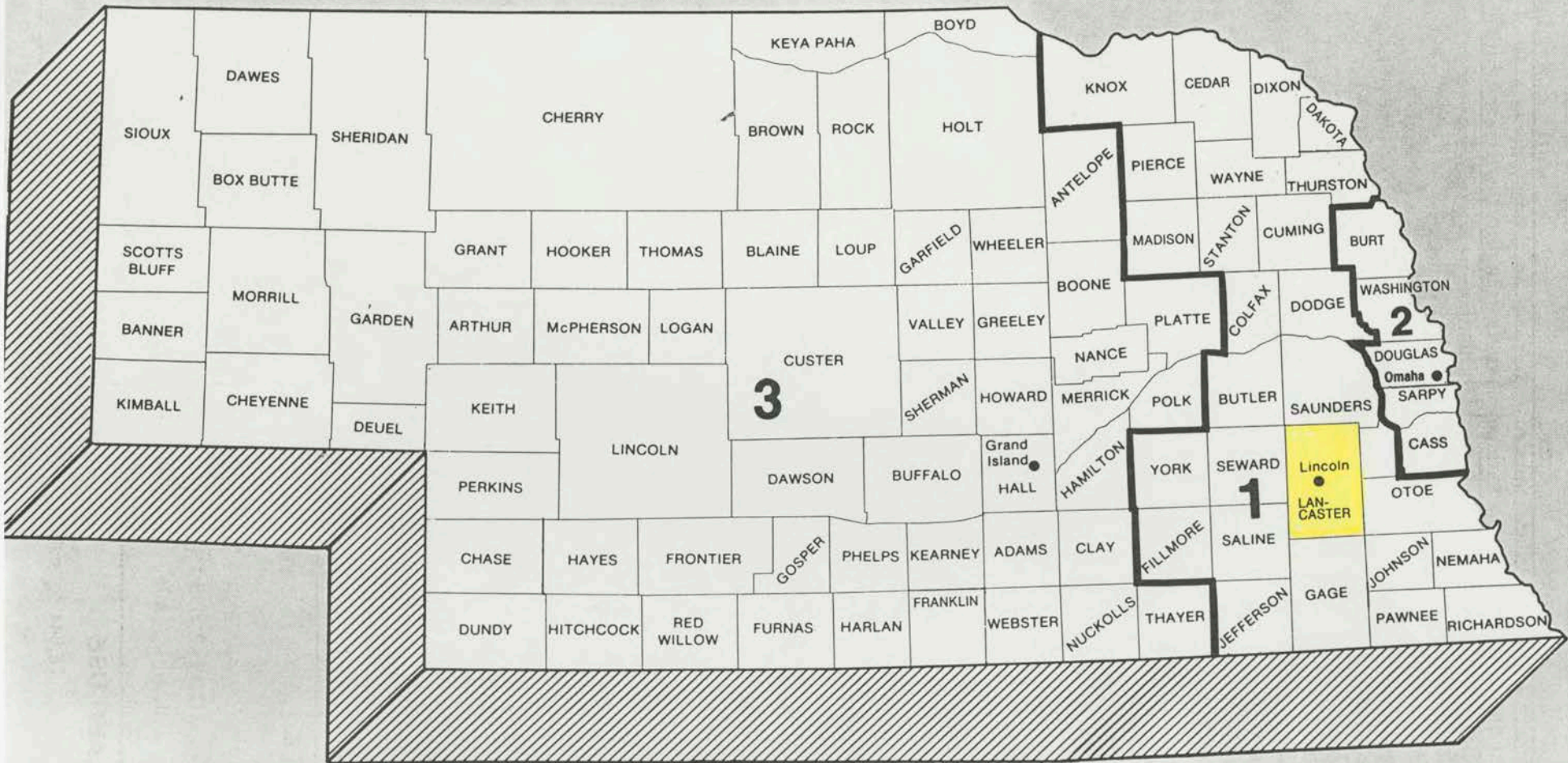
The State Capital, Lincoln gives the First District an urban flavor, but does not dominate the District as Omaha does in the Nebraska 2.

Lancaster County and its suburbs casts just under 40% of the vote. A white-collar town, Lincoln is dominated by state government and the University of Nebraska with its 23,000 students.

There's virtually an even number of Democrats to Republicans and Bush won Lancaster County over Dukakis by only 345 votes. In 1988, Senator Kerrey beat Senator Karnes there with 64%, though Republican Congressman Bereuter won the county with 65%.

The rest of Nebraska 1 is largely prosperous, predominantly Republican farm areas where corn is the major crop. A few small cities serve as market centers closely tied to the farm industry.









## REPUBLICAN GOVERNORS ASSOCIATION

MEMORANDUM FOR SENATOR BOB DOLE

FROM: MICHELE DAVIS *md*  
DATE: AUGUST 8, 1990  
RE: NEBRASKA -- GUBERNATORIAL STATUS

Not a great deal has changed with Governor Orr's race since you visited the state on her behalf in late May...however, we finally have a democrat candidate to run against after a weeks-long recount and certification process.

Omaha attorney Ben Nelson beat former Kerrey aide by a mere 24 votes -- and immediately the day after Nelson was certified, Governor Orr went on the offensive, attacking his law firms' dealings with junk bonds (and, by implication, connecting him with the S & L crisis).

While Governor Orr has continued media focussing on her record of economic accomplishments for the state, the numbers continue to slowly turn in her favor. When asked, in a recent state-wide study, of Governor Orr's handling of the state, the following was found:

strongly approve	13%
somewhat approve	36%
somewhat disapprove	21
strong disapprove	24
Don't know	6

Not exceptionally strong, but certainly better than we have seen in the past six months. When asked ID and favorability, the following underscores the problem Nelson will face:

	<u>Not Aware</u>	<u>No Opinion</u>	<u>Favorable</u>	<u>Unfavorable</u>
Kay Orr		14	44	43
Ben Nelson	23	36	27	14

Still a long way to go -- but it is clear we have stopped the Republican erosion and are headed in the right direction.

## NEBRASKA -- POLITICAL BRIEFING

### STATE POLITICAL BACKGROUND

- o Nebraska has voted Republican in nine of the last 10 presidential elections (it voted for Lyndon Johnson in 1964).
- o From 1952-72, GOP candidates won nine straight U.S. Senate contests. Democrats gained one Senate seat in 1976, and the other in 1978. David Karnes' tenure as a U.S. senator in 1987 and 1988 was the only time since 1978 that a Nebraska Republican has served in the Senate.
- o Republicans have won three of the last 10 gubernatorial elections.
- o Nebraska is one of 28 states that allows voter registration by political party. The May 15, 1990 figures from the secretary of state's office indicate the following enrollments:

Republicans	207,131	(53%)
Democrats	172,882	(44%)
Independents	12,260	( 3%)

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Total	392,273
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### 1988 ELECTION RESULTS

<b>PRESIDENTIAL:</b>	Bush	60%	389,394
	Dukakis	40%	254,426

Reagan won 66% in 1980 and 71% in 1984.

<b>U.S. SENATE:</b>	Bob Kerrey (D)	57%	371,382
	David Karnes (R)	42%	272,449
	Ernie Chambers (NAP)*	1%	10,023

\* New Alliance Party

**U.S. HOUSE:** Democrat Peter Hoagland gained an open seat in the 2nd C.D.

**STATE LEGISLATURE:** Republicans lost two seats in Nebraska's unicameral Legislature. Following the election, however, two Democratic senators resigned and were replaced by Republicans appointed by Republican Gov. Kay Orr.



## STATE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

- o Nebraska's May 1990 not-seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 2.0%, below May 1989's 2.8% rate. The national seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for May 1990 was 5.1%.
- o Almost 84 percent of Nebraska's counties gained jobs from 1986 to 1989, compared with a 45 percent increase from 1983 to 1985, according to a study of non-farm wage and salary jobs in all Nebraska counties.
- o Overall, the number of non-farm jobs in Nebraska increased 62,379 from 1986 to 1989.

## STATE ISSUES

- o The second session of the 91st Legislature began on Jan. 3, 1990 and concluded on April 9, 1990.

### THE 1990 LEGISLATIVE SESSION:

- o Lawmakers expressed mixed views regarding the accomplishments of the Legislature this year. Controversial accomplishments included a successful filibuster of abortion bills and a veto override of a school finance reform bill that will raise sales and income taxes (see below).
- o Speaker of the Legislature Bill Barrett said, "This session was a little disorderly, perhaps a little chaotic, a little messy, but the system worked."

### Polling:

- o An April SRI-Gallup poll (n=900 registered voters,  $\pm 3.3\%$ ) showed that 51 percent of the those polled approved of the overall job performance of the Legislature, 34 percent disapproved, 14 percent were undecided and 2 percent refused to answer.
- o By comparison, the Legislature's approval rating in similar World Herald polls was 55 percent in 1987, 56 percent in 1988 and 59 percent in 1989. The disapproval rating in 1987 and 1988 was 18 percent and in 1989 it was 21 percent.

### STATE BUDGET BILL:

- o Republican Gov. Kay Orr vetoed almost \$6 million out of the state budget bill for 1991. The Legislature voted on 13 motions to override her vetoes; five were approved and approximately \$1.8 million was restored to the state budget.

- o Money restored included \$900,000 for greenhouse renovations at the University of Nebraska, \$460,000 for aid to the aging, and \$350,000 for the Department of Social Services.

#### EDUCATION FUNDING:

- o The Legislature also voted to override Gov. Orr's veto of LB1059, which was supported by the State Board of Education. The bill will increase state sales tax from 4 cents to 5 cents and will increase state income taxes 17.5 percent across the board. Both increases took effect July 1, 1990. The state chamber of commerce opposes LB1059.
- o The additional tax revenues will lower the public school systems reliance on property taxes and will restructure public school financing. Supporters believe this measure will reduce property taxes in the state.
- o In her veto message to the Legislature, Gov. Orr said that LB1059 will "institute the largest tax hike in state history and will provide no guarantee of property tax relief."

#### Polling:

- o A poll conducted for the Lincoln Journal (n=450 adults, d=5/8-10/90,  $\pm 4.6\%$ ) showed that 44 percent favored the law, 42 percent opposed it and 14 percent were undecided.

#### ABORTION:

- o Legislation addressed by the 1990 Legislature would have required a 24-hour waiting period before an abortion, the provision of information on fetal development, and the prohibition of the use of public facilities or money to perform or promote abortions. Because of a successful filibuster, none of the abortion bills were passed.
- o The current law in Nebraska does not allow abortions after the fetus is viable.

#### NUCLEAR WASTE SITE:

- o Butte, Nebraska has been chosen for the low-level nuclear waste dump for the Central Low-Level Radioactive Waste Compact Commission out of three possible locations. The 320-acre site, approximately two miles west of Butte and five miles from the South Dakota border, was chosen because of its geology by the waste site builder, US Ecology. A license must still be obtained from the state.
- o The Central Low-Level Radioactive Waste Compact Commission includes Louisiana, Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Nebraska, which was chosen two years ago by the commission to host the site.



- o The commission has promised \$300,000 a year to the host community until the disposal site is built and up to \$2 million each year it is used. The site will have a 30-year life span and a capacity for up to 5 million cubic feet of radioactive waste.
- o U.S. Sen. Tom Daschle, D-S.D., is opposed to the dump site location because the area chosen contains numerous federal wetlands.

Polling:

- o The April SRI-Gallup poll showed 45 percent opposed the Boyd County site, 38 percent approved it, 16 percent were undecided and 2 percent refused to answer.

DRUGS:

- o Gov. Orr signed legislation that will subject illegal drugs to a state tax. The tax would be payable to the state Department of Revenue and would be due upon the acquisition of the drug by the drug dealer. Drug dealers who do not pay the tax would be subject to a separate criminal charge.
- o During the 1990 session, the Unicam rejected legislation that would have revoked school privileges in state colleges' and suspend drivers' licenses of anyone convicted of a drug offense in the state.
- o Federal anti-drug money received by Nebraska will total \$11.4 million in 1990. The funds will come from two existing federal programs and a new "Emergency Drug Funding" program initiated by President George Bush.

Polling:

- o The April SRI-Gallup poll found that 41 percent said alcohol abuse should be the number one concern of anti-drug efforts, 39 percent said alcohol abuse should rank in the middle and 11 percent said alcohol should be ranked at the bottom.

**1991 REDISTRICTING**

- o Nebraska has not lost a House seat since the 1960 census. Minor changes in district lines are expected after the 1990 census, but the state is not expected to lose any seats.
- o The Unicam is responsible for reapportionment, however, the governor does have veto power over their plan. The Legislature needs a three-fifths majority to override a veto.

## 1988 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

- o Former Gov. Charlie Thone served as chairman of the Bush-Quayle campaign in Nebraska.
- o In 1988, Vice President George Bush defeated Massachusetts Gov. Michael Dukakis in Nebraska, 60%-40%. Bush was the sixth consecutive Republican presidential candidate to win Nebraska by at least a 10 percentage point margin.
- o In 1988, for the third consecutive time, Nebraskans voted for the Republican presidential candidate and at the same time elected a Democratic senate candidate.

## STATE POLITICAL SUMMARY

- o The filing deadline for the May 15 primary was March 1 for incumbents and March 16 for challengers. This applies to all local, statewide and federal races in Nebraska.

### U.S. SENATE:

- o Democratic Sen. Edward Zorinsky (1986 ratings: ADA-15; ACU-64) died of a heart attack on March 6, 1987 in the fifth year of his second term. Zorinsky was a Republican until he switched parties in 1975. To replace Zorinsky, Gov. Orr appointed Republican political unknown David Karnes.

### 1988 U.S. Senate Race:

- o Karnes (1988 ratings: ADA-0; ACU-83) sought election to a full Senate term in 1988. He defeated 2nd U.S. Rep. Hal Daub in the May 1988 Republican primary but lost to former Gov. Bob Kerrey in the general election, 57%-42%. State Sen. Ernie Chambers of Omaha appeared on the ballot as the candidate of the New Alliance Party, and received 2 percent of the vote.

### 1984 U.S. Senate Race:

- o Nebraska's senior senator, Democrat Jim Exon (1989 ratings: ADA-35; ACU-36) was elected to a second term in 1984. He defeated University of Nebraska regent Nancy Hoch, 52%-47%.

### 1990 U.S. Senate Race:

- o Democratic U.S. Sen. Jim Exon will seek re-election in 1990. He ran unopposed in the Democratic primary. Exon is pro-life.
- o Exon has been endorsed by the Nebraska State Education Association. Over the past six years, Exon has supported NSEA positions on more than 80 percent of his Senate votes.



- o Former Republican U.S. Rep. Hal Daub defeated Otis Glebe in the Republican primary. Daub is pro-life.
- o Daub has accused Exon of "hiding from Nebraskans" by failing to agree to a series of four debates before the general election.
- o Exon has refused a challenge by Daub to sign a "clean campaign" pledge against negative campaigning. Daub said he made the challenge because he is getting tired of Exon's charges that Republicans will use negative campaigning in the 1990 Senate race.

#### Campaign Finances:

- o Financial statements filed after the second quarter of 1990 showed that as of June 30, 1990, Daub raised \$643,791, had \$95,412 cash-on-hand and a total debt of \$97,700. Exon raised \$770,400, had \$761,687 cash-on-hand and a total debt of \$17,137.
- o Daub is not accepting PAC money. Exon received a total of \$207,649 from PACs during the first quarter of 1990 and \$203,766 in the second quarter.
- o Roll Call (4/30/90) and The Cook Political Report (5/29/90) rate this race as "leans Democratic." The Wall Street Journal has rated this race as one of the top six in the nation.

#### Polling:

- o A May poll conducted for the Daub campaign by the Wirthlin Group (d=6/11-12/90, n=500 registered voters,  $\pm 4.4\%$ ) showed Exon with 50 percent, Daub with 42 percent and 9 percent were undecided.
- o Exon's campaign manager, Chuck Pallesen, claims the Wirthlin poll is "phony" and the Daub campaign is using it to "mislead (the) public."
- o A poll conducted by the National Resource Group (n=450 adults, d=5/8-10/90) showed Exon with a job approval rating of 71 percent and an 18 percent disapproval rating.
- o Since Exon was elected to the U.S. Senate in 1978, his approval rating has ranged from 58 to 79 percent.

#### GOVERNOR:

- o Nebraska's governor has a tenure limited to two consecutive four-year terms.
- o In the 1986 general election, Republican state Treasurer Kay Orr faced former Lincoln Mayor Helen Boosalis, making this race the nation's first woman-to-woman campaign for governor. Orr defeated Boosalis, 53%-47%, making her the first woman Republican governor in U.S. history.

Republicans:

- o Gov. Orr defeated Omaha businessman Mort Sullivan, 69%-31%, in the Republican primary. Sullivan previously ran unsuccessfully for mayor and the City Council in Omaha.
- o Barbara Bush attended an "ice-cream social" fund-raiser for Orr on July 20 which raised approximately \$50,000.
- o Former President Ronald Reagan will attend a fund-raiser for Orr in Nebraska on Aug. 24.
- o Former University of Nebraska president D.B. Varner, endorsed Orr for re-election because he said the university has fared better under her administration than at any other time during the past 20 years. However, the Nebraska State Education Association has decided against endorsing either gubernatorial candidate.

Democrats:

- o In the Democratic primary results showed Ben Nelson with 44,585 votes or 27 percent and former chief of staff to Sen. Bob Kerrey Bill Hoppner with 44,512 votes, also 27 percent. The remaining votes were split between former Omaha Mayor Mike Boyle (25 percent), Lincoln Mayor Bill Harris (19 percent), Rob Nimic (less than 1 percent), Don Eret (1 percent) and Robert Prokop (2 percent)
- o A recount was required by state law because the two front-runners were less than 1 percent apart. It was the first recount in Nebraska in 35 years. The State Board of Canvassers met on June 20 and ordered a second recount in 24 counties where optical scanning and punch card methods were used to count votes.
- o The second recount concluded with Nelson receiving the nomination by 42 votes.

Junk Bonds:

- o Orr has challenged Nelson to disclose his full involvement with Executive Life Insurance Co. of Los Angeles, whose investment portfolio includes a substantial amount of junk bonds. Nelson serves on the board of directors and has worked as an attorney for Executive Life and other subsidiaries of First Executive Corp. since the mid-1980s. Executive Life is being investigated by California and federal authorities for improper use of junk bond funds.
- o Nelson claims that he has explained his role and considers the matter a "dead issue." However, Nelson has said he will not seek re-election to the board of directors when his term expires and emphasized that his decision had nothing to do with Orr raising the issue.



#### Polling:

- o A poll conducted for The Omaha World Herald (n=900 adults statewide, d=4/18-20/90) gave Gov. Orr a 39 percent approval rating, 51 percent disapproval rating with 9 percent undecided.
- o Orr's approval rating, as measured by World Herald polls in 1989, has ranged from a low of 43 percent in August 1989 to a high of 47 percent in December 1989.
- o An early April poll conducted for Gov. Orr by the Mitchell Group gave her an approval rating of 52 percent, 42 percent disapproval rating with 6 percent undecided among statewide registered voters.

#### LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR:

- o The office of lieutenant governor is voted on separately from the governor's office in the primary, then linked together for a party ticket in the general election. The next lieutenant governor election will be in 1990.
- o Republican state Sen. William Nichol, speaker of the Legislature, defeated Democratic incumbent Don McGinley in the 1986 contest. Nichol will not seek re-election in 1990.
- o Cattleman Jack Maddux defeated Roy Brettmann in the Republican primary for lieutenant governor. Maddux will face Democrat Maxine Burnett Moul, who won a five-way Democratic primary.

#### ATTORNEY GENERAL:

- o Republican incumbent Robert Spire will not seek re-election in 1990.
- o Attorney Don Stenberg defeated Mike Heavican and former state Sen. John DeCamp in the Republican primary. Stenberg will face Democratic Deputy Nebraska Attorney General Gene Crump in the general election.
- o Candidates Stenberg and Heavican broke spending records in the Republican attorney general primary. Stenberg spent \$164,043 and Heavican spent \$140,336.

#### STATE TREASURER:

- o GOP state Treasurer Kay Orr declined a re-election bid and successfully ran for governor in 1986.

- o Republican Frank Marsh defeated DiAnna Schimek with 52% of the vote in the 1986 election. Marsh is a former state treasurer, former secretary of state, and former lieutenant governor of Nebraska. Marsh will seek re-election in 1990 and will face Democrat Dawn Rockey.

#### STATE AUDITOR:

- o Incumbent Republican Ray A.C. Johnson was challenged by Democratic schoolteacher David Wilken in the 1986 race. Johnson won re-election with 56% of the vote. Johnson will seek re-election in 1990 and will face Democrat John Breslow.

#### U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

- o 1988 election results:

<u>District</u>	<u>Winner</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
1	DOUGLAS BEREUTER (R)	67
2	PETER HOAGLAND (D)*	51
3	VIRGINIA SMITH (R)	79

\* indicates freshman

#### KEY 1990 CONGRESSIONAL RACES

##### **2nd C.D. -- East - Omaha**

- o Republican Hal Daub won a fourth term in 1986. He unsuccessfully sought the GOP senate nomination in 1988, making this an open seat.
- o Former Democratic state Sen. Peter Hoagland defeated Republican Dr. Jerald Schenken, an Omaha pathologist, by less than 3,000 votes (51%-49%). Hoagland is the first Democrat to be elected to the U.S. House from Nebraska since 1980 and will seek re-election in 1990.
- o According to World-Herald polls, Hoagland's approval rating has ranged from 38 percent in the second month of his first term to 62 percent in December 1989.
- o Attorney Ally Milder, who sought the Republican nomination against Schenken in 1988, defeated Douglas County Prosecutor Ron Staskiewicz in the 1990 Republican primary. Douglas County includes Omaha and covers 82 percent of the 2nd C.D.



- o Democratic incumbent Hoagland is pro-choice. Republican candidate Milder is pro-life.
- o The Cook Political Report (5/29/90) rates this race as a "toss up."
- o The 2nd C.D. voted 2-to-1 for Reagan-Bush in 1984 and gave Bush-Quayle 58 percent in 1988.

### **3rd C.D. -- Central and West - Grand Island**

- o Republican Rep. Virginia Smith announced during summer 1989 that she would not seek re-election in 1990.

#### **Republicans:**

- o Unicom Speaker Bill Barrett defeated state Sen. Rod Johnson, businessman Fred Lockwood, rancher Merlyn Carlson and stockbroker Dan Govier in the Republican primary.

#### **Democrats:**

- o State Sen. Sandy Scofield defeated attorney Scott Sidwell (who resigned in September 1989 as chairman of the state Democratic Party to run), and electrician Bill Haivala in the Democratic primary. Sidwell ran against Smith in 1986 and lost by more than 2-to-1.
- o Barrett opposes abortion except in the case of rape, incest or endangerment of the woman's life and supports federal funding for poor women in those instances. Scofield is pro-choice.
- o The Cook Political Report (5/29/90) consider this race "likely Republican."
- o Bush-Quayle carried the 3rd C.D. with 67 percent in 1988 and Reagan-Bush carried the district with 78 percent in 1984.

### **STATE LEGISLATURE**

49 total members:      29 Republicans      19 Democrats      1 Independent

- o Nebraska is the only state in the nation with a unicameral state Legislature. The Legislature -- nicknamed "Unicom" in the state -- is nonpartisan although the legislators, as private citizens, may join political parties.

- o Legislators serve four-year terms. In 1988, odd-numbered districts were up for election. Republicans lost two seats as a result of the election. Following the election, however, two Democratic legislators resigned and were replaced by two Republicans appointed by Gov. Orr. Thus, the partisan make-up of the Legislature remains unchanged from prior to the 1988 elections.

### STATE PARTY UPDATE

- o In February 1987, Norm Riffel was elected the new state GOP chairman. Riffel previously served as chairman of the Sarpy County Republican Party and the 2nd C.D. Republicans. Riffel was re-elected in January 1989.
- o At the GOP state party convention in July 1988, party activists re-elected National Committeewoman Sallie Folsom and National Committeeman Duane Acklie.
- o Former state Republican Party Executive Director Dave Heineman will replace Scott Matter as the current executive director. Matter resigned to manage Orr's re-election campaign.

#### Common Cause Campaign Task Force:

- o Nebraska's Common Cause announced the formation of a task force to study the problem of campaign spending in Nebraska. The task force will be co-chaired by Republican National Committeeman Duane Acklie and former Democratic Rep. John Cavanaugh.
- o The task force will address specific limitations on contributions to candidates and campaign spending for all statewide offices and the Legislature. The group is expected to submit legislative proposals to the 1991 Legislature.

#### Abortion and the State GOP:

- o During the 1990 state Republican convention on July 21, the party inserted a plank which supports a constitutional amendment prohibiting abortions and public funding.
- o The delegates also urged President Bush, who had not yet named a successor to retired Supreme Court Justice William Brennan, to appoint a pro-life judge, thereby putting the party on record as favoring a litmus test for judicial appointments.
- o A resolution was defeated which would have acknowledged there are opposing views within the Republican Party regarding abortion.



#### Abortion and the State Democrats:

- o On Jan. 6, 1990, the Democratic State Central Committee approved a pro-choice resolution by a two-thirds majority vote. The resolution states that all women would be guaranteed the right to an abortion, regardless of their ability to pay. The previous plank favored a neutral position. The new resolution is almost identical to the pro-choice stance adopted by the national Democratic Party.

#### Taxes:

- o Nebraska Democratic Party Chairman Mike Dugan commended President Bush for acknowledging a need to raise taxes. He also used it as a way to criticize Orr, "We can hope that the president's straightforward approach to tough issues might rub off on the governor," referring to the accidental tax increase enacted by Orr.

#### REPUBLICAN STATE PARTY OFFICIALS

STATE CHAIRMAN:	Norm Riffel
NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN:	Duane Acklie
NATIONAL COMMITTEEWOMAN:	Sallie Folsom

#### ELECTED OFFICIALS

GOVERNOR: Kay Orr (R) - elected in 1986

U.S. SENATORS: J. James Exon (D) - re-elected in 1984  
Bob Kerrey (D) - elected in 1988

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: 2 Republicans 1 Democrat

#### Republican members:

Douglas K. Bereuter	1st District
Virginia Smith	3rd District

#### STATE LEGISLATURE:

Unicameral Assembly: 49 nonpartisan members

#### STATE BACKGROUND

- o Nebraska's existence began with the great land rush of the 1880s when nearly half a million people, most of them from the Midwestern states directly east of Nebraska, surged into the state.

- o By 1890, the state's population had more than doubled to 1,062,000 -- not far below the 1980 figure of 1,570,000.
- o Since 1900, 92% of Nebraska's population growth has been in and around Omaha and Lincoln.
- o Today, 43% of the state's people live in the cities of Omaha and Lincoln and their suburbs.
- o 1980 Census rankings for Nebraska are as follows:
  - 35th in population (1,569,825);
  - 35th in Black population (48,390);
  - 35th in Hispanic population (28,025);
  - 7th in percentage of residents aged 65+ (13.1%);
  - 25th in median age (29.7 years);
  - 21st in percentage of women in the labor force (51.1%);
  - 26th in percentage of college graduates (15.5%);
  - 30th in median household income (\$15,925); and,
  - 29th in per capita income (\$7,007).

31-July-1990 sparris



Courtesy: RNC political  
division

## NEBRASKA - POLITICAL BRIEFING

### POLITICAL UPDATE

On June 8th, **PRESIDENT BUSH** attended a fundraiser for **HAL DAUB** in Omaha. The event raised \$250,000.00 for the campaign.

On February 8th, **PRESIDENT BUSH** attended a breakfast for **GOVERNOR KAY ORR** in Omaha. The event raised \$300,000.00 for the Governor's re-election campaign.

**VICE PRESIDENT DAN QUAYLE** appeared at fundraising and political events in the state on April 10th in the following cities:

Columbus - Governor Kay Orr  
Omaha - Hal Daub

**SENATOR BOB DOLE** attended fundraising events for **HAL DAUB** on May 30th in Grand Island and for **GOVERNOR ORR** on May 31st in Lincoln.

Former **PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN** will participate in event for both **GOVERNOR KAY ORR** and **HAL DAUB** on August 24, 1990.

**BARBARA BUSH** will attend a fundraiser for **GOVERNOR KAY ORR** on July 20, 1990 in Omaha.

Organizers of a referendum on LB 1059 have gathered 15,000 signatures out of a total of 28,000 needed. The referendum will repeal the increase in sales and income tax that went into effect on July 1st. Governor **ORR** vetoed this legislation and the Senate overrode her veto.

### STATE PARTY/CAUCUS ACTIVITIES

Former state party Executive Director **SCOTT MATTER** is Campaign Manager for Governor **KAY ORR'S** re-election.

**DAVE HEINEMAN**, who was the state party E.D. from 1979 to 1981 is the new Party E.D..

The State Party will probably raise \$750,000.00 for 1990 programs. They have \$64,000.00 cash on hand and no debt.

#### **PRIORITIES OF THE STATE PARTY:**

- 1) Re-elect **GOVERNOR KAY ORR**.
- 2) Re-elect a Republican to the 3rd C.D.
- 3) Elect a Republican to the U.S. Senate.
- 4) Elect a Republican to the 2nd C.D..

#### **POLITICAL PROFILE**

**GOVERNOR KAY ORR** is up for re-election this Fall. Her opponent will be either **BEN NELSON**. **NELSON**, a life insurance executive will put \$500,000 of personal funds into his campaign bid. **NELSON** has been involved in junk bond deals, the **ORR** campaign will be highlightng this issue in the fall.

Former Representative **HAL DAUB** will be challenging U.S. **SENATOR J. JAMES EXON**. As you will recall, **DAUB** ran in the 1988 Senate primary against Democratic **REPRESENTATIVE DAVE KARNES** and lost by 21,000 votes.

There is an open seat in the 3rd Congressional District, which is currently held by **REPRESENTATIVE VIRGINIA SMITH** and one other competetive seat currently held by Democratic **REPRESENTATIVE PETER HOAGLAND** of Omaha.

#### **CAMPAIGN CONSULTANTS**

##### **GOVERNOR KAY ORR:**

Bill Lacy - General Strategy  
Steve Mitchell - Polling  
Dresner/Sykes - Media  
Scott Matter - Campaign Manager

##### **BEN NELSON:**

Axelrod and Associates - Media  
Cooper/Secrest - Polling



## U.S. HOUSE

### C.D. #1

Republican **REPRESENTATIVE DOUGLAS BEREUTER** should have no winning re-election.

### C.D. #2

**ALLY MILDER**, a former aide to **SENATOR CHARLES GRASSLEY** of Iowa surprised quite a few people with her upset over Douglas County Attorney **RON STASKIEWICZ**.

**STASKIEWICZ** had the backing of the NRCC. However, **MILDER** was on television first. She had a better organization than **STASKIEWICZ** who ran his campaign from his motor home.

**MILDER** will face **REPRESENTATIVE PETER HOAGLAND** who won by less than 2000 votes in 1988. This is **HAL DAUB'S** former seat and **MILDER** can thus expect a good turnout with **DAUB** on the 1990 ticket.

### C.D. #3

This is a very Republican district. It voted 67% for **GEORGE BUSH**, but cannot be taken for granted.

The Republican candidate is State Senator **BILL BARRETT**. He will be a good candidate, but this race will need to be watched.

The Democratic opponent, **SANDRA SCOFIELD** is a state senator from a very Republican district and will be running in a race to replace another woman, **REPRESENTATIVE VIRGINIA SMITH**.

## REDISTRICTING

The Congressional and Legislative Redistricting plans are drawn by the Unicameral Legislature, subject to veto by the governor. Override of the veto requires 3/5ths.

**PAST MAJOR SPEAKERS**

Omaha - 11/18/89 **RNC CHAIRMAN LEE ATWATER**; Celebrity Waiters  
Dinner Fundraiser.

Omaha - 12/08/89 **CLAYTON YEUTTER** - Secretary of Agriculture;  
Energy Hearing with **SECRETARY WATKINS**.

Lincoln - 5/19/90 **CLAYTON YEUTTER** - Secretary of Agriculture;  
Weslayan University Commencement.

Omaha - 6/14/90, **GOVERNOR JOHN SUNUNU**, Fundraiser for  
**GOVERNOR ORR**

DATE:	8/1/90
DRPD:	<b>JEAN HAYES</b>
RPD:	<b>JEFF LARSON</b>



8/10/90

## NEBRASKA -- EXON

\* Just at the moment America gets her wake-up call from Saddam Hussein, Jim Exon thinks it would be a good idea to cut back on our carrier forces:

- Jim had an amendment to retire one of these vital assets.
- But, his timing was so poor, and the idea was so ridiculous and ill-advised, that even his liberal colleagues couldn't support him.
- Still, Jim found a way to attack naval forces. He voted to retire all of our battleships; yet, one of these is steaming to the Middle East right now.

\* Jim Exon also thought it would be a good idea to withhold U.S. funding of a new NATO base in the Mediterranean. The majority of the Senate understood the crisis in the Middle East and voted against Jim Exon's position.

\* Jim Exon even voted to undercut our arms control position at the Conventional Forces in Europe (CFE) Talks by supporting an amendment which would unilaterally and substantially reduce U.S. troops in Europe:

- Exon's approach would ensure U.S. cuts, but would not affect the 560,000 Soviet troops that are still in Europe.
- Such a move would have increased the military imbalance in Europe, while the objective of the CFE Talks is to achieve military balance and stability in Europe by verifiably reducing forces on each side to equal levels.
- The majority of his Senate colleagues, however, disagreed with his position and the amendment did not pass.

\* Jim Exon voted to restrict promising SDI technology, such as Brilliant Pebbles, even though:

- Iraq possesses ballistic missiles and is working to extend the range of those missiles;
- CIA Director Webster testified that between 15-20 developing nations will possess ballistic missile capabilities by the end of the century.

\* The world is changing around us--every day the U.S. faces new threats. But, during the DoD authorization debate Exon voted not to keep the United States prepared to respond to these threats.

\* Nebraska, and America, need someone who is in touch with the changing world.

## SIGNIFICANT VOTES:

- voted in favor of unilateral troop cuts in Europe;
- voted to restrict SDI technology and Brilliant Pebbles;
- voted against funding for an air base at Crotone, Italy.
- voted to retire all battleships.

**NEBRASKA**  
**AGRICULTURE UPDATE**

**CROP MOISTURE (SHORT TERM CONDITIONS)**

- WESTERN 3/4 OF STATE IS ABNORMALLY DRY TO EXCESSIVELY DRY.  
SOUTHEAST PART OF STATE IS WET.

**DROUGHT SEVERITY (LONG TERM INDEX)**

- WESTERN 1/3 IS SEVERE. SOUTHEAST IS "NORMAL", WITH REMAINING  
AREAS UNDER MODERATE DROUGHT CONDITIONS.

**CROP PROGRESS**

	<u>% CORN SILKING</u>	<u>% SOYBEANS SET PODS</u>	<u>% SORGHUM HEADED OUT</u>
CURRENTLY	93%	20%	30%
AVERAGE	96%	60%	64%

- CORN CROP IS FARING QUITE WELL, AS MUCH OF THE CROP IS UNDER  
IRRIGATION.
- OTHER CROPS, MAINLY SORGHUM, ARE FEELING THE EFFECTS OF  
DROUGHT CONDITIONS. NOT A DISASTER SITUATION.
- WHEAT HARVEST RECENTLY COMPLETED.

**LIVESTOCK**

- FED CATTLE PRICES HAVE BEEN HOLDING STRONG IN THE UPPER 70's.
- NEBRASKA HAS THE SECOND MOST CATTLE ON FEED IN THE COUNTRY,  
AND CATTLE FEEDERS ARE MAKING MONEY RIGHT NOW.



## TALKING POINTS ON THE FARM BILL

### NEBRASKA

- . MAINTENANCE OF FARM INCOME--BIG CONCERN OF KERREY'S. HE WAS THE CHAMPION OF MARKETING LOANS FOR WHEAT AND FEED GRAINS. ALSO WANTED TO ELIMINATE THE FINDLEY ADJUSTMENT.
- . CROP INSURANCE--BIG CONCERN. KERREY WAS EXPECTED TO BE A VOCAL SUPPORTER OF THE PROGRAM, BUT WOUND UP SAYING VERY LITTLE.
- . CONSERVATION--ANOTHER BIG CONCERN, PARTICULARLY IN CORN GROWING AREAS WHERE CHEMICAL USE IS HEAVY.
- . RANKING BY CASH RECEIPTS: CATTLE, CORN, HOGS, SOYBEANS, WHEAT.

### KERREY--

ACCEPTED AMENDMENT IS TO:

- . INCREASE EMPHASIS ON NUTRITIONAL PROGRAMS IN THE FOOD AID GRANT PROGRAMS.

REJECTED AMENDMENT WAS TO:

- . PROMOTE BASIC FOREST STEWARDSHIP (REFORESTATION, ETC.).

### EXON--

ACCEPTED AMENDMENT IS TO:

- . PERMIT ALTERNATIVE REPAYMENT RATES FOR OILSEED LOANS UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES.

TALKING POINTS -- HEAF  
NEBRASKA

- O HEAF IS THE DESIGNATED STUDENT LOAN GUARANTEE AGENCY IN THE STATE OF NEBRASKA. THE NEBRASKA STUDENT LOAN PROGRAM ALSO GUARANTEES LOANS IN THE STATE, BUT ON A MUCH SMALLER SCALE.
- O AS YOU KNOW, HEAF EXAMINED THE POSSIBILITY OF A MERGER WITH THE NEBRASKA STUDENT LOAN PROGRAM. HOWEVER, THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION DID NOT APPROVE THE DEAL.
- O WHILE THERE HAS BEEN MUCH RECENT CONCERN ABOUT THE STATUS OF HEAF-GUARANTEED LOANS, PARTICULARLY IN MY HOME STATE OF KANSAS, THE SECRETARY OF EDUCATION HAS STATED REPEATEDLY THAT HEAF LOANS WILL CONTINUE TO BE GUARANTEED, REGARDLESS OF HEAF'S FINANCIAL TROUBLES.
- O IT IS MY UNDERSTANDING THAT THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION EXPECTS TO HAVE A PLAN TO RESOLVE HEAF'S PROBLEMS WITHIN THE NEXT TEN DAYS TO TWO WEEKS.



TALKING POINTS  
COLEMAN/ASSET REVERSIONS  
(KANSAS, NEBRASKA)

- O EARLY THIS YEAR, I LEARNED THAT 6,000 KANSAS EMPLOYEES OF COLEMAN, INC. WERE BEING GIVEN ANNUITY CONTRACTS FROM A TROUBLED INSURER, EXECUTIVE LIFE, IN EXCHANGE FOR THEIR RIGHTS IN THE COMPANY'S SECURELY FUNDED PENSION PLAN.
- O SENATOR KASSEBAUM AND I WERE ABLE TO DELAY APPROVAL OF THE TERMINATION OF THE COLEMAN PENSION PLAN BY THE PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION UNTIL THE NEW OWNERS OF COLEMAN REPLACED EXECUTIVE LIFE WITH A TRIPLE A RATED INSURANCE COMPANY HAVING NO EXPOSURE IN THE JUNK BOND MARKETS. THUS, THE RETIREMENT BENEFITS OF THE COLEMAN EMPLOYEES WERE GUARANTEED.
- O IN ADDITION, OUR EFFORTS HAVE LED THE PBGC BOTH TO UNDERTAKE A REEVALUATION OF ITS ROLE IN APPROVING PENSION PLAN TERMINATIONS WHERE THE BENEFICIARIES' RIGHTS MAY BE JEOPARDIZED AND TO CONSIDER EXTENDING ITS INSURANCE OF RETIREMENT PLANS TO COVER ANNUITIES PURCHASED TO FULFILL OBLIGATIONS PREVIOUSLY HELD BY AN INSURED PLAN.
- O I HOPE THAT THIS REVIEW PROCESS WILL EXTEND TO ALL PENSION PLAN BENEFICIARIES THE ASSURANCES THAT OUR INTERVENTION WAS ABLE TO SECURE FOR THE COLEMAN EMPLOYEES, AND I INTEND TO FOLLOW UP WITH BOTH THE PBGC AND THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR UNTIL A COMPREHENSIVE SOLUTION IS REACHED.

**NEBRASKA -- STATE SCENARIO**  
**(Judy Biviano)**

**U.S. Senate Race:**

**POLLING:**

Internal polling by Wirthlin on July 11-12 among 500 Nebraska voters, shows Exon at 52%, and Daub at 44%. (An NRSC survey cites the gap at 52%-36%, with the point that Exon cannot pull himself above the mid-50's in spite of spending \$1.25 million).

**SURROGATES:**

The President raised \$250,000 for Hal Daub on June 8. Other Orr fundraising appearances in June and July include Chief of Staff John Sununu and Barbara Bush. President Reagan will do a joint appearance on August 24, for both Daub and Governor Orr.

**STRATEGY:**

The Daub campaign is exploiting Exon as a sitting Senator with little influence over his colleagues with a lack of vision and vitality. Daub is running an aggressive, grassroots campaign designed to portray him as "more in touch" with Nebraska's needs in the future.

Neither campaign is on the air, although Exon ran TV last February, and Daub ran an endorsement by President Bush on radio in Western Nebraska in early July along with some newspaper ads. Exon is still refusing to debate Daub.

Interestingly, Exon's inoculation strategy against Daub's charges of ineffectiveness includes a commercial featuring the "SAC" (Strategic Air Command, largest employer in Nebraska). the spot focuses on local industry and Senator Exon's commitment to preserving its positive impact on Nebraska as well as giving the viewer a "protect our young men in uniform" feeling.

On August 8, Exon applauded President Bush for persuading other countries to become involved in the crisis in the Middle East. The same day, Daub "demanded" that Exon return \$3,000 in contributions he received from a law firm (in which Judy Hope is employed) that represented interests in Iraq. Campaign Finance Reform is a key issue for Daub.

Hal Daub outraised Exon during the last reporting period \$390,000 to \$336,000. Daub has \$100,000 cash on hand, but since he's not accepting PAC contributions, we should stress him as someone that needs individual contributions. In contrast, Exon has received 60% of his contributions from PACs.

Special Note: Daub's campaign is going through somewhat of turmoil. Both his finance director and press secretary resigned last month.



## NEBRASKA POLITICAL SCENARIO

### PAGE TWO

#### POINTS TO STRESS:

Nebraska is a Republican State. Republicans outnumber Democrats by a 70,000 vote margin and 80% of Republicans win any election in Nebraska.

Hal Daub's strength as a challenger. His experience as an agribusinessman and legislator compliment his commitment to Nebraska's farmers. He is a leader with commonsense values.

#### OTHER NEBRASKA RACES:

Gubernatorial. Orr's internal polling has her down by six, but 50% of Nebraska voters do not know Ben Nelson (life insurance executive who will put about \$500,000 of personal funds into his campaign bid.)

Orr has most recently challenged Nelson to disclose his full involvement with Executive Life Insurance Co., whose portfolio includes a substantial amount of junk bonds. Last time you were in the State, you'll recall that the press questioned you on junk bonds and the Coleman situation.

(See briefing from Republican Governors' Association.)

Congressional. As you know, in Nebraska 2, former Grassley aide Ally Milder will face Democrat incumbent Rep. Peter Hoagland. This is Daub's former seat, so a high Republican turnout is expected since he'll be on the statewide ticket. Additionally, Milder outraised Hoagland in the quarter April-June.

Virginia Smith's seat in Nebraska 3 has Republican State Senator Bill Barrett (Dole supporter) facing off against Democrat State Senator Sandra Scofield.

Attorney General. As you know Don Stenberg is running as the Republican nominee against Democrat Deputy Attorney General Gene Crump.

Blue "Dawb U.S. Senate" Sticker was attached to outside of U.S. Senate envelope. The sticker fell off naturally during processing.

- ERIK RADOWSKI  
Student Archive Assistant  
October 17, 2013



A circular blue button with white text. The text is arranged in three lines: "DAUB" in a large, bold, sans-serif font; "U.S." in a smaller, bold, sans-serif font; and "SENATE" in a large, bold, sans-serif font, matching the size of "DAUB".

**DAUB**  
**U.S.**  
**SENATE**

# UNITED STATES SENATE

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLICAN LEADER  
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-7020

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

29  
Bob Dole  
U.S.S.

Nebraska