

SOUTH DAKOTA REPUBLICAN PARTY

P.O. Box 1099, (401 E. Sioux Avenue)

Pierre, South Dakota 57501

Executive Director: Herb Jones

(605) 224-7347 (GOP)

(605) 224-7349 FAX #

Chairman:

Don Peterson

P.O. Box 1099

Pierre, So. Dakota 57501

(605) 224-7347 (o)

National Committeewoman:

Arlene Ham

Conrad - Ham & Associates

3121 West Chicago

Rapid City, So. Dakota 57702

(605) 343-1600 (o)

(605) 348-1506 (h)

National Committeeman:

Walter Miller

500 E. Capitol

Capitol Building

Pierre, So. Dakota 57501

(605) 773-3661 (o)

(605) 224-6768

1988 DOLE SUPPORTERS, STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

Chairman:

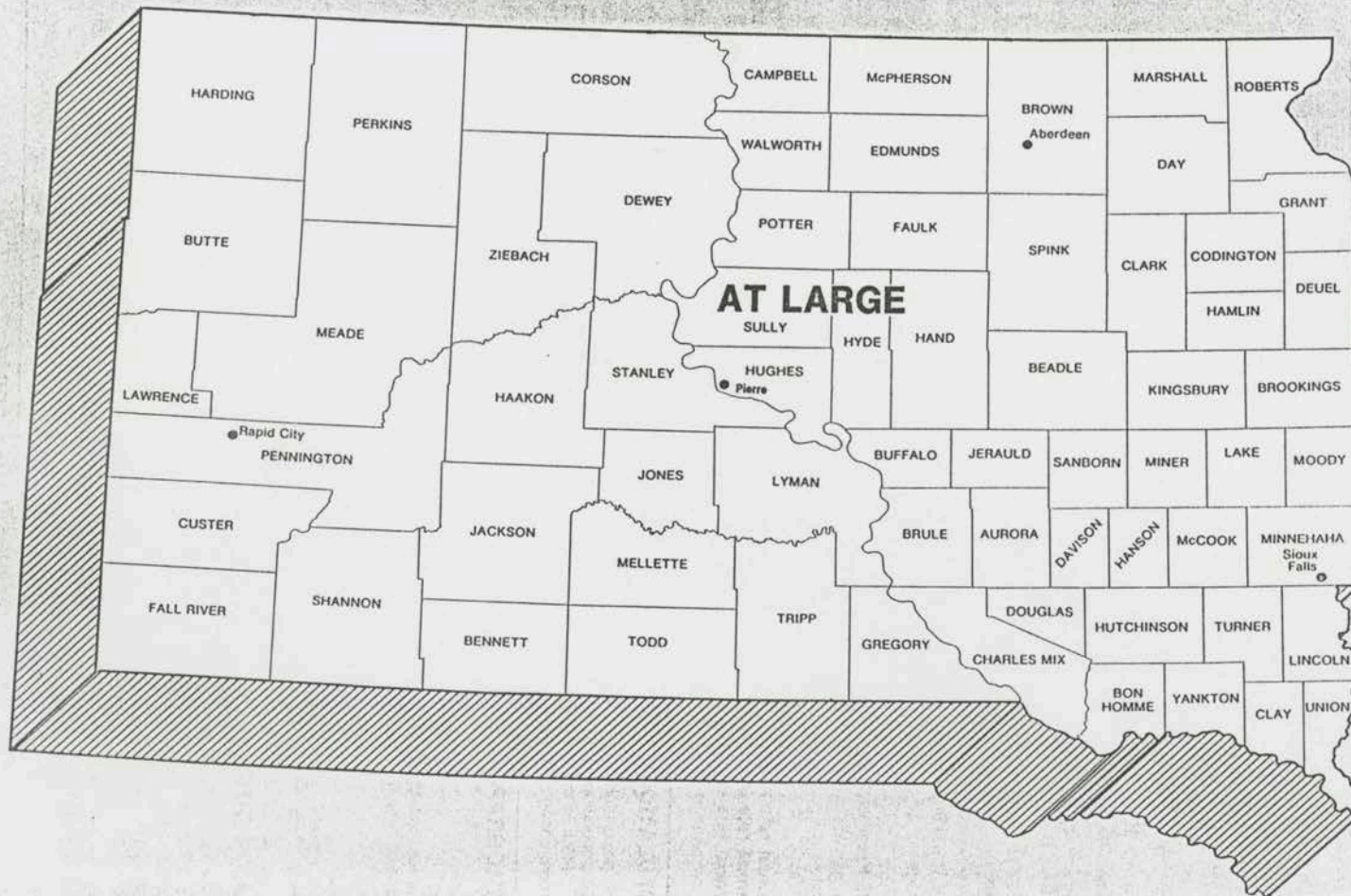
Dave Billion

1816 South 1st Avenue

Sioux Falls, S.D. 57105

SOUTH DAKOTA STATE STATISTICS

POPULATION:	696,004
Largest City:	Sioux Falls (100,814)
Second largest:	Rapid City (54,523)
Third largest:	Aberdeen (24,927)
GOVERNOR:	George S. Mickelson (R) elected 1986 Next election: 1994
SENATORS:	Pressler (Humboldt) & Daschle (Aberdeen)
DEMOGRAPHICS:	92% White, 46% Urban, and 54% Rural
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME:	\$15,993 (48th)
VIOLENT CRIME RATE:	136 per 100,000 (47th)



South Dakota - Congressional District

AGRICULTURE BRIEFING POINTS

WETLANDS

THE PROBLEM

UNDER CURRENT RULES, PRODUCERS ARE AT THE MERCY OF FOUR FEDERAL AGENCIES IMPLEMENTING A POLICY THAT IS BASED ON VERY LIMITED STATUTORY AUTHORITY. THE BUREAUCRACY AND UNCERTAINTY OF CURRENT REGULATIONS HAS PROVEN VERY COSTLY TO MANY PRODUCERS WHO HAVE BEEN FOUND GUILTY OF DRAINING AND/OR FILLING WETLANDS. THE HEART OF THE PROBLEM IS THE WETLANDS DEFINITION MANUAL, AND THE LACK OF ANY STATUTORY MEANS OF COMPENSATION FOR LANDOWNERS WHEN A WETLANDS DETERMINATION RESULTS IN A MONETARY LOSS OR DIMINISHED PROPERTY VALUES.

WETLAND DEFINITION -- THE MANUAL

THE DEFINITION OF WETLANDS IS THE MOST DIFFICULT ISSUE IN THE ENTIRE DEBATE. THE WHITE HOUSE HAS VARIOUS PROPOSALS PENDING, THE PRIMARY ONE OF WHICH HAS DRAWN CONSIDERABLE FIRE FROM ENVIRONMENTALISTS AND PRAISE FROM FARM GROUPS. THAT PROPOSAL WILL NOT LIKELY MOVE FORWARD WITHOUT SIGNIFICANT COMPROMISE. THERE IS TALK THAT THE WHITE HOUSE IS TRYING TO REVIVE THE ISSUE AND GET A NEW MANUAL APPROVED SOON. REPORTEDLY, ADMINISTRATOR REILLY AT EPA HAS INDICATED HE WOULD SIGN OFF ON GOING BACK TO THE 1987 MANUAL -- UNDER WHICH THE DEFINITION WAS MORE STRINGENT AND COMPENSATION IS PROVIDED TO LANDOWNERS.

PENDING LEGISLATION

THERE ARE A NUMBER OF BILLS PENDING, ALTHOUGH NOTHING IS MOVING. MOST EVERY FARM GROUP IS BEHIND THE BREAUX BILL (THE HAYES BILL IN THE HOUSE) WHICH CLASSIFIED WETLANDS INTO VARYING DEGREES OF IMPORTANCE. YOU HAVE COSPONSORED A BILL INTRODUCED BY BOND THAT DEALS WITH THE REGULATORY ISSUE, GIVING THE SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE SOLE AUTHORITY FOR THE REGULATION OF AGRICULTURAL LANDS.

MOST ON BOTH SIDES WOULD LIKE TO SEE LEGISLATION PASSED TO ESTABLISH A STATUTORY BASE, BUT THE QUESTION IS WHETHER A BILL CAN BE PASSED THAT IS GOOD FOR AGRICULTURE AND RESPECTS THE PRIVATE PROPERTY RIGHTS OF LANDOWNERS.

BOTTOM LINE POINTS

- THE DEFINITION MUST MAKE ROOM FOR COMMON SENSE, KEEPING EXISTING EXEMPTIONS SUCH AS FARMED WETLANDS AND PAYING FOR COSTS INCURRED IN MITIGATION.
- COMPENSATION MUST BE PROVIDED TO LANDOWNERS WHO EXPERIENCE A LOSS IN PROPERTY VALUES AND/OR MUST PAY FOR MITIGATION. NOT ONLY IS IT THE RIGHT THING TO DO, BUT IT WOULD ALSO PLACE A FISCAL CAP ON THE AMOUNT OF LAND THE GOVERNMENT CAN TAKE.

SOUTH DAKOTA BRIEFING POINTS

KEY FACTS

- AGRICULTURE CONTRIBUTES \$13.2 BILLION TO SOUTH DAKOTA'S ECONOMY - MORE THAN 3 TIMES LARGER THAN ANY OTHER INDUSTRY. THE LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY ACCOUNTS FOR 65% OF THE AGRICULTURE INDUSTRY - \$8.7 BILLION.
- CROPS AMOUNT TO 35% OF THE AG INDUSTRY - \$4.5 BILLION.
- A 1% INCREASE IN AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT WOULD ADD \$141 BILLION TO SOUTH DAKOTA'S ECONOMY.
- A 1% INCREASE IN AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT WOULD CREATE 1,230 FULL AND PART-TIME JOBS.
- AGRICULTURAL FAMILIES - REPRESENTING APPROX. 17% OF SOUTH DAKOTA'S TAX-PAYING PUBLIC - CONTRIBUTE 22% (\$76 MILLION) OF THE STATES SALES TAX REVENUE AND 29% OF THE STATES PROPERTY TAX REVENUE.
- 65% OF SOUTH DAKOTA WHEAT IS EXPORTED.

KEY ISSUES

- (1). WETLANDS - WETLANDS PROTECTION IS RAPIDLY BECOMING A VERY CONTROVERSIAL ISSUE. THE DEFINITION OF WETLANDS AND WETLANDS DETERMINATIONS ARE CRUCIAL ISSUES. THE WETLANDS ISSUE MAY BE THE TOP ISSUE FOR PRACTICALLY EVERY SOUTH DAKOTA FARM AND RANCH ORGANIZATION. ANOTHER ISSUE IS THE DELINEATION MANUAL THAT AGENCIES MUST FOLLOW IN ADMINISTERING WETLAND LAWS. A PROPOSED REVISION TO THE MANUAL WOULD EXEMPT PRAIRIE POTHOLE FROM A REWRITE AND PLACE PRAIRIE POTHOLE UNDER A SEPARATE AND STRICTER DEFINITION OF WETLANDS.
- (2). DROUGHT - MANY PARTS OF SOUTH DAKOTA HAVE ENTERED THEIR FIFTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR OF DROUGHT. HARDEST HIT WAS NORTH-WESTERN AND NORTH CENTRAL SOUTH DAKOTA. WET WEATHER IN JUNE AND JULY HAS REDUCED MOST OF THE DROUGHT CONDITIONS. ASSISTANCE FOR LOSSES DUE TO DROUGHT HAS BEEN PROVIDED.
- (3). POTENTIAL FOR EARLY FROST - CROP DEVELOPMENT BEHIND NORMAL.
- (4). ETHANOL - PRECLUDING ETHANOL'S PARTICIPATION IN THE REFORMULATED GASOLINE MARKET WOULD REDUCE THE PRICE RECEIVED BY FARMERS FOR THEIR CORN BY AN AVERAGE OF 24 CENTS PER BUSHEL. SOUTH DAKOTA PRODUCES OVER 240 MILLION BUSHEL OF CORN PER YEAR. A LOSS OF 24 CENTS PER BUSHEL WOULD COST SOUTH DAKOTA CORN GROWERS \$57.6 MILLION ANNUALLY. SUCH A DROP IN THE PRICE OF CORN WOULD COST THE AVERAGE SOUTH DAKOTA CORN GROWER \$10,000 ANNUALLY.
- (5). PORK E.E.P. - ON AUG. 2, 1992, PRES. BUSH APPROVED THE USE OF THE EXPORT ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM (EEP) FOR THE SALE OF 30,000 METRIC TONS OF U.S. PORK TO THE FORMER SOVIET UNION (CIS).
- (6). BIOSTRESS LABORATORY STATUS - CONGRESS FUNDED \$1.015 MILLION IN FY 1993, WHICH MEANS ALL NECESSARY FUNDING FOR THE \$11.8 MILLION LAB HAS BEEN SECURED. GROUNDBREAKING HELD IN MAY 1991 FOR THIS HIGH-TECH RESEARCH CENTER AT SDSU.

Agenda for Sioux Falls Breakfast with Senator Dole

- I. Greetings from Ronald Lockwood -- invite guests to take their seats and dig into breakfast
- II. Ronald Lockwood takes podium after eating
 - a. Introduce head table
 - b. Read greeting from Senator Larry Pressler
 - c. Acknowledges any other VIP's (candidates and incumbents, mayors)
 - d. Introduce Charlene Haar
- II. Char will make brief remarks and introduce Senator Dole
- III. Senator Dole will speak

BURTON ODE FARM

ATTACHED IS A RECENT FARM JOURNAL ARTICLE REGARDING THE FARM. IT IS MY UNDERSTANDING THAT YOU WERE AT THE FARM IN 1976. SINCE THAT TIME BURTON HAS TURNED OVER A LOT OF THE MANAGEMENT TO THEIR SON THOMAS.

THEY HAVE A DIVERSIFIED OPERATION CONSISTING OF BOTH CROPS AND LIVESTOCK. THEY FARM APPROX. 563 ACRES OF WHICH 400 ACRES ARE DEVOTED TO CROPS. THEIR PRIMARY CROP IS ALFALFA WHICH THEY NEED FOR THEIR 75-80 HEAD DAIRY HERD. THEY ALSO RAISE CORN, SOYBEANS, AND OATS. THE OATS ARE NOW READY FOR HARVEST. IN ADDITION, THEY HAVE A FARROW TO FINISH HOG OPERATION WITH 25-30 SOWS.

AS WITH EVERYWHERE, WEATHER HAS BEEN A KEY FACTOR. ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY THEY RECEIVED 2-3 INCHES OF RAIN WHICH HAS DELAYED THE COMBINING OF OATS.

- EXPECTED ATTENDANCE IS 150 TO 200 PEOPLE. MOST OF THE PEOPLE IN ATTENDANCE WILL BE FROM DIVERSIFIED FARM OPERATIONS RANGING FROM JUST CROPS TO BOTH CROPS AND LIVESTOCK. THERE IS A HEAVY DAIRY INDUSTRY PRESENCE IN THE IMMEDIATE AREA. MOST OF THE FARMERS BELONG TO THE LAND O LAKES DAIRY COOPERATIVE.

- PRICES :

MILK	\$12.50 - \$13.00 CWT.
CORN	\$ 2.00 - \$ 2.10 BU.
OATS	\$ 1.00 BU.
SOYBEANS	\$ 5.40 BU.
HOGS	\$43.00 CWT.

Farm hosts to the famous

By SONJA HILLOREN

■ Farmers and ranchers who live near cities and large airports become unpaid ambassadors for the benefit of all of agriculture. They are asked repeatedly to be hosts to schoolchildren, foreign guests, politicians and whomever gets a whim to visit a farm or ranch. And invariably, local radio, television and newspaper reporters call on them to react to agricultural news.

Among this fraternity of ambassadors, Burton Ode, a retired South Dakota farmer, takes the cake. Ode and his wife Dorcas, their son and two daughters have been hosts to three future presidents—one of whom even got stuck in the mud. They have welcomed senators, governors, a virtual United Nations of foreign guests and literally thousands more. Ode is a public-spirited conservationist and community leader, but that's not the only reason his farm has been such a magnet. His explanation: "We live on a real nice oil road close to Sioux Falls and 10 minutes from an airport."

In 1960, 160,000 people came to their 560-acre farm for a three-day National

Plowing Contest. Both John Kennedy and Richard Nixon, presidential contenders that year, delivered their major farm addresses to those thousands of people stomping around on the Ode farm, named Plowville, U.S.A., for those three days. Kennedy had no small talk for his hosts. "I felt Kennedy was out of place out here in nowhere," recalls Ode. But Nixon and his wife Pat were more friendly. "They just came sauntering in."

Lyndon Johnson, who was running for vice president to Kennedy in 1960, preceded Kennedy and Nixon at the plowing contest. A 3" rainfall that morning was so heavy that a giant tent where Johnson spoke nearly collapsed after the speech. Two hundred cars got stuck in the fields, including the one carrying Johnson and his wife Lady Bird. But the sun came out at noon and the plowing contest proceeded.

Johnson was president by the time the Odes were hosts to the National Compicking Contest in 1964. LBJ didn't return, but his vice presidential run-

ning mate, Hubert Humphrey, delivered a major farm speech at the Ode farm. So did Barry Goldwater, the GOP presidential candidate that year. Both of them were talkative, showing interest and knowledge about farm issues.

In 1976, Sen. Robert Dole (R., Kan.), who was the GOP vice presidential running mate for President Ford, delivered a farm speech on Ode's farm. Other visitors have included at least four South Dakota governors and three U.S. senators from South Dakota, including George McGovern, the Democratic presidential candidate in 1972.

But the Odes' favorite guest was Charles Kuralt of CBS, who spent the 1986 election night around their kitchen table. The purpose was to beam farm reaction to the rest of the nation about the election in which Sen. Tom Daschle (D., S.D.) defeated former GOP Sen. James Abdnor. "We enjoyed Charles Kuralt the most of anyone," says Ode. "He's just an old shoe."

In addition to U.S. network television, the Odes are visited frequently by local Sioux Falls television stations. They also have played host to Danish, French and German television. They've had young workers on exchange programs from the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland and Japan. And other guests have come from Syria, South Korea, Malaysia, Jordan, Kuwait and Venezuela. That doesn't count their own relatives from Sweden and Norway.

In this day of specialization, all these guests have seen an atypical farm, which Ode's grandfather bought in 1887 for \$11 an acre. They have a dairy herd and produce hogs and chickens, just because they would hate to live on a farm and buy eggs. Until recently, they produced beef cattle as well. They grow corn, soybeans, oats and hay in rotation. Ode hasn't participated in the federal farm program since the late 1940s or early 1950s. He has sold his crops through his livestock and grazed his cattle on his own pasture.

Three years ago, Ode retired and his son Thomas took over management of the farm. There's still enough work to keep everybody busy. People with less to do are "unhappier because they sit around all winter thinking the government isn't doing this for me or the government isn't doing that for me," says Dorcas Ode, who was a social worker before she married Burton.

Once when the Odes heard that singer Willie Nelson was giving Farm Aid money to farmers with not enough to eat, the Odes looked at their dinner table and noted that all the food on the table had been produced on their own farm—except the cauliflower. ◀



PHOTO BY THE AUTHOR

BURTON ODE'S FARM in South Dakota has been the platform for major speeches from politicians, including presidents Kennedy, Nixon and Ford. The Odes have also welcomed a plethora of journalists, dignitaries, foreign visitors and schoolchildren over the past three decades.

DAIRY BRIEFING POINTS

- DURING 1992 MILK PRICES HAVE BEEN BETTER THAN EXPECTED AND DAIRY FARMERS HAVE BEEN RELATIVELY HAPPY.

- OVERALL MILK PRODUCTION HAS INCREASED THIS SUMMER DUE TO THREE PRIMARY REASONS: THE MONTH OF JULY INCREASED 4%.

- TOO MANY COWS
- AN ABUNDANCE OF GOOD FEED
- IDEAL WEATHER (COOL) NO EXTREME HEAT

- THE M-W PRICE FOR AUGUST ROSE TO \$12.65 CWT. AND WAS PROJECTED TO INCREASE SLIGHTLY AND HOLD STEADY THROUGH THE FALL.

- HOWEVER, BEGINNING LAST WEEK

KRAFT, WHO HAS ABILITY TO IMPLEMENT THE CHEESE MARKET DUE TO SHEER VOLUME HAS DECIDED THE CHEESE PRICE IS TOO HIGH. THE CURRENT BLOCK PRICE (64 LB.) IS \$1.37 PER LB. THEY HAVE DECIDED TO LOWER THAT PRICE TO \$1.20 PER LB. THIS WILL EQUATE TO APPROX. \$1.20 PER CWT. DROP IN THE MILK PRICE TO THE PRODUCER.

BY DUMPING LARGE AMOUNTS OF CHEESE ON THE MARKET KRAFT LOWERED THE CHEESE PRICE LAST FRIDAY BY 2.75 CENTS. THE CHEESE PRICE IS SET EACH FRIDAY AND KRAFT IS EXPECTED TO TAKE SIMILAR ACTION UNTIL THEY REACH THEIR PRICE OBJECTIVE. IN ATTEMPT TO STOP THE SLIDE, THE DAIRY COOPS LED BY MID-AM HAVE STEPPED IN TRIED TO PURCHASE A LOT OF THE CHEESE FROM KRAFT, BUT KRAFT CONTINUES TO DUMP CHEESE ON THE MARKET BEYOND THE COOPS ABILITY.

OBVIOUSLY, THE PRODUCERS ARE CONCERNED BECAUSE THE EXPECTED DROP IN THE MILK PRICE PUTS THE FARM PRICE FOR A LOT OF THE PRODUCERS AT OR BELOW BREAK EVEN.

THE MILK SUPPORT PRICE IS \$10.10 PER CWT.

ACTION:

THE DAIRY LEADERSHIP IS CALLING FOR THE ADMIN. TO IMPLEMENT THE DEEP (DAIRY EXPORT ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM). DEEP PROVIDES THE ABILITY TO EXPORT CHEESE. THE OTHER OPTION WOULD BE TO PURCHASE IN ADVANCE CHEESE FOR THE SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM.

SOUTH DAKOTA STOPS

Sioux Falls & Rapid City

South Dakota has one at-large seat represented by Tim Johnson (D) who won with 68% of the vote in 1990. Johnson is expected to win again, since there is no serious opposition.

The focal point of eastern South Dakota and the states's largest metropolis, Sioux Falls. The city grew 24% in the 1980s, to 101,000, as it made the transition from meatpacking town to regional commercial hub. Today, it is a service center whose banks, insurance companies and farm implement dealers are all tied closely to the agricultural economy.

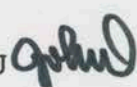
Near the western border of the state is South Dakota's second-largest city, Rapid City, with a population of over 54,000. Originally a market for surrounding ranchers and farmers, it grew rapidly in the 1970s and has now settled into a prosperity matched only by Sioux Falls. Tourism has been an important factor in the growth: The Badlands, the Black Hills and Mount Rushmore are nearby.

Disenchantment with the Reagan administration's farm policy hindered President Bush's 1988 presidential bid, both in the GOP primary and in November against Democratic nominee Michael Dukakis. Bush won the state over Dukakis with 53%, well below President Reagan's 60% plus showings in 1980 and 1984.

August 26, 1992

MEMORANDUM TO THE LEADER

FROM:

JOHN DIAMANTAKIOU 

SUBJECT: HOUSE RACE OVERVIEW - SOUTH DAKOTA

South Dakota's only House seat is represented by Tim Johnson (D). Johnson seeks a 4th term and will face off against Republican John Timmer of Sioux Falls.

Timmer has been attacking Johnson for his spending too much of the public's money on the mail through the congressional franking privilege. Johnson is not taking this race for granted. He has traveled extensively across the state holding town meetings.

Johnson is considered a safe bet for reelection.

BILLBOARD REMOVAL

ISTEA PROVISIONS CONTROVERSY

This issue affecting states with legal, nonconforming billboards has been resolved. An amendment added by the Senate to the Los Angeles and Chicago emergency disaster aid legislation, clarified that States have total discretion in the use of federal-aid highway funds for the removal of nonconforming signs. This provision negates FHWA's interpretation of Section 1046 (a) that would have forced states with nonconforming billboards to use highway funds to remove those signs or else face a 10% reduction in their federal highway aid.

BACKGROUND ON BILLBOARD CONTROL PROGRAM

The Outdoor Advertising Control program in the 1965 Highway Beautification Act grandfathered in existing ("legal, nonconforming") signs along Interstate and federal-aid primary highways, entitling owners to compensation upon removal of these billboards and, until such time, rental of them to new clients. As federal funds become available to pay the 75% federal share of costs, states must take down nonconforming signs (-- this is why FHWA claimed states had to use ISTEA highway funds for sign removal). The decline of federal funds for this purpose since 1976 has been matched with a general decline in removal of nonconforming billboards by the states. (Kansas has about 5,400 remaining nonconforming signs; South Dakota, 3,000.)

With few exceptions, no new signs can be put up along main highways. Owners of illegal signs (those erected after the effective date of the requirements in the 1965 Act) are not entitled to compensation when the states remove their signs.

Many states (including Kansas) have instituted logo sign programs following federal guidelines. These are the "specific information" signs you see displaying generic service symbols (gas, food, lodging) or business logos, directions to these services, but nothing else. There have been complaints from small businesses in rural areas that these signs are insufficient, too costly and/or require too many hours of operation to qualify.

8/19/92

Charlene Haar

BIOGRAPHY:

Mrs. Haar was born near Madison, S.D., where she now lives. She received a bachelor's degree from the University of South Dakota in 1963 and a master's degree from Augustana College at Sioux Falls in 1987. She sold real estate for 12 years and worked as a legal secretary and income tax preparer for 15 years. Since 1985, she has taught French, American government and journalism at Madison High School, but resigned at the end of the 1991 school year to run for the Senate. Mrs. Haar worked in Bill Janklow's gubernatorial campaigns in 1978 and 1982, and she was campaign manager for Republican Rep. Clint Robert's losing campaign against Democratic Rep. Tom Daschle when reapportionment limited South Dakota to one House seat in 1982. She was state Republican chairman in 1984-1985, and was vice chair in 1979-1984 and 1985-1987. Mrs. Haar and her husband, Bob, have one daughter, Elizabeth.

PROFILE:

Mrs. Haar said she got her start in politics after former Gov. Bill Janklow encouraged her to get involved in Republican Party leadership. She worked on Janklow's winning campaigns for attorney general in 1974 and for the governor's office in 1978 and 1982. Mrs. Haar became state Republican Party vice chairman in 1979, and held that post until she became party chairman in 1984. After she left the chairmanship in 1985, she continued as vice chair until 1987. After Mrs. Haar announced her candidacy for the Senate in 1991, she got little support from Gov. George Mickelson and other Republican Party leaders, who launched an elaborate plan to draft Janklow into the Senate race. Janklow refused to run, so party leaders belatedly embraced Mrs. Haar's candidacy though she admitted she was a long shot to win against Democratic Sen. Tom Daschle. She said she learned a lot from watching her mother, who was afflicted with multiple sclerosis, work as a farm wife. "If she were able to do that with her debilitating disease of multiple sclerosis, I certainly have no excuse not to get involved." Mrs. Haar also gained attention for including a recipe in each of her regular campaign mailings. She described herself as a conservative, and said she believed she could win the Senate campaign by attacking Daschle's voting record. "I'm pro-gun, and I'm pro-life," she said. But a lack of money could hamstring her campaign. Early in the year, Daschle already had raised \$1 million for his re-election campaign, but Mrs. Haar had only \$1,000 on hand. Most of the spending by her campaign came from her private funds.

PRIOR-CAMPAIGNS:

Mrs. Haar is making her first run for public office.

Mrs. Charlene Haar

For Senator. For South Dakota. For you.

Phone: 605-256-2868 • 1-800-540-3615 • FAX: 605-256-2845
Mrs. Haar for Senate Committee • Box 392, Madison, SD 57042

August 26, 1992

Honorary Co-Chairmen

Hon. Larry Pressler
U.S. Senator

Hon. George S. Mickelson
Governor

Hon. James Abdnor
Former Senator

Hon. William J. Janklow
Former Governor

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senator Dole/John Diamantakiou

FROM: Lon Anderson
Campaign Manager *LA*

SUBJECT: Background on Haar Campaign, Issues

Char is challenging Tom Daschle, a first term incumbent. The race is uphill, but she has made enormous progress in the last month using national publicity and national exposure to gain credibility both in an out of state.

Char has spent the last year driving over 70,000 miles around the state, walking the small towns and conducting a person-to-person campaign.

Governor Mickelson, former Governor William Janklow, Senator Larry Pressler and Former Senator Jim Abdnor are honorary Co-Chairmen of the campaign.

FUNDRAISING

Char's campaign has raised just under \$200,000 at this point. However, her major fundraising efforts just started in mid-July. Other events are planned with Vice President Quayle, Bill Bennett, and Phil Gramm. Nancy Kassebaum and Alan Simpson may also come into the state for her.

Daschle has raised over \$3.2 million but has already spent over \$2.2 million.

Haar issues

Page 2

ISSUES

Our campaign has made Daschle's liberal voting record the issue in the campaign. Char attacks Daschle for generally being way out of step philosophically with the people of South Dakota. She is a conservative.

- Daschle opposed the constitutional amendment on Flag burning;
- Daschle voted for gun control several times;
- Daschle authored the "swampbuster" provision of the 1985 farm bill;
- Daschle has never voted for a farm bill;
- Daschle voted against farmers and for labor in voting for the Cargo preference bill;
- NFIB reports that Daschle votes in favor of small business 27% of the time, so he voted against small business (South Dakota is virtually all small business) about 75% of the time.
- Daschle is one of the biggest spenders in Congress--he has voted 25 times on major appropriations bills to spend more than the administration sought--for a total of \$35.2104 billion over administration requests.
- Daschle twice co-sponsored the ABC (Act for Better Child Care) bill that would have mandated federal day care, rather than the President's plan which passed that allows parents to make their own decisions about day care through federal tax credits.
- Daschle opposes lowering the capital gains tax, which Char supports.
- Daschle voted with Ted Kennedy 88.9% of the time in the 102nd Congress.
- Daschle was fourth in the Senate among Democrats in his party line voting behind only Mulkowski, Leahy, and Adams.
- Daschle has supported public financing of Congressional campaigns which Char opposes.
- Daschle opposes school choice.
- Daschle votes prolabor consistently even though only a small percentage of South Dakota's workforce is unionized.

Haar Issues
Page three

We could go on and on, but Daschle is a hard-line liberal Democrat representing a generally conservative state that, much like Kansas, is agriculturally based.

At the press conference in Rapid City, which will focus on small business, Char and the Senate ought to hit Daschle for his lack of support for small business (27% NFIB rating). FYI I have attached NFIB issues pages.

I would like to send more, but am cutting this short because I know you need this immediately. Let me know what else you may need. And thanks for your efforts on our behalf

Key Small-Business

SENATE VOTES

1. Minimum Wage

S. 4—NFIB supported an amendment introduced as a substitute to a union-backed proposal. The union legislation would have raised the minimum wage to \$4.55 per hour over three years. The NFIB-backed substitute, sponsored by Sen. Orrin Hatch, R-Utah, would have limited the minimum-wage increase to \$4.25 per hour over three years and would have allowed a six-month training wage that employers could have used for all new hires. A 1987 *Mandate* poll shows that 76 percent of NFIB members oppose a minimum-wage increase (*Mandate* 469).

Rejected 41-58. A "Y" under vote No. 1 means your Senator supported the small-business position.

2. IRS Section 89

S. 4—NFIB supported a resolution which stated that Senators support repeal or significant modification of IRS Section 89. This employee-benefits law would have required small-business owners to prove—through complex tests—that their employee benefits did not discriminate in favor of high-income workers. The technical nature of the tests would have cost business owners hundreds of dollars in accountants' fees. Sen. Trent Lott, R-Miss., offered the resolution to gain support for repeal of the law. A 1985 *Mandate* poll shows that 72 percent of NFIB members oppose taxing fringe benefits (*Mandate* 459). A 1987 *Mandate* poll shows that 89 percent of NFIB members oppose mandated employee benefits (*Mandate* 470).

Passed 98-0. A "Y" under vote No. 2 means your Senator supported the small-business position.

3. IRS Section 89

S. 4—NFIB supported an amendment to delay the compliance deadline for IRS Section 89, a complex employee-benefits law. Sen. Bob Kasten, R-Wis., proposed the amendment to a funding bill. In order to vote on Section 89, Senators first had to vote to waive the budget act (required whenever a proposal would increase the federal deficit). Therefore the budget waiver was the key vote. (See No. 2 for *Mandate* justification.)

Rejected 56-42. (Budget waivers require 60 votes to pass.) A "Y" under vote No. 3 means your Senator supported the small-business position.

4. Overtime Pay

S. 4—NFIB supported a measure to allow employees to take compensatory time off in lieu of overtime pay. Sen. Malcolm Wallop, R-Wyo., offered this amendment to the Fair Labor Standards Act. Opponents tabled (killed) the motion. A 1982 *Mandate* poll shows that 76 percent of NFIB members oppose increased penalties for Fair Labor Standards Act violations (*Mandate* 446).

Motion to table passed 66-33. An "N" under vote No. 4 means your Senator supported the small-business position by opposing the motion to table.

5. IRS Section 89

H.R. 2072—NFIB supported a measure to repeal IRS Section 89, a complex employee-benefits law. Sen. Bob Kasten, R-Wis., proposed the amendment to a funding bill. In order to vote on Section 89, Senators first had to vote to waive the budget act (required whenever a proposal would increase the federal deficit). Therefore, the budget waiver was the key vote. (See No. 2 for *Mandate* justification.)

Rejected 49-50. (Budget waivers require 60 votes to pass.) A "Y" under vote No. 5 means your Senator supported the small-business position.

6. Tax Credit

S. 933—NFIB supported a tax credit to help small firms make their workplaces accessible to the disabled. Sen. Orrin Hatch, R-Utah, proposed the tax credit as an amendment to the Americans with Disabilities Act. In order to vote on the tax credit, Senators first had to vote to waive the budget act (required whenever a proposal would increase the federal deficit). Therefore the budget waiver was the key vote. A 1989 *Mandate* poll shows that 87 percent of NFIB members oppose a law that would require businesses to make facilities accessible to all types of disabled persons (*Mandate* 482).

Rejected 48-44. (Budget waivers require 60 votes to pass.) A "Y" under vote No. 6

means your Senator supported the small-business position.

7. Disability Act

S. 933—NFIB supported an amendment to recognize business efforts to comply with proposed disability rights legislation. The proposal requires business owners to make their workplaces accessible to disabled clients, visitors, employees and job applicants.

The amendment requires courts to consider whether business owners made a good-faith effort to comply with the legislation. Sen. Rudy Boschwitz, R-Minn., offered this amendment to the Americans with Disabilities Act to ensure business owners receive a fair day in court. (See No. 6 for *Mandate* justification.)

Passed 90-0. A "Y" under vote No. 7 means your Senator supported the small-business position.

8. Disability Act

S. 933—NFIB opposed legislation to give the disabled a higher level of civil rights than other citizens. The Americans with Disabilities Act, introduced by Sen. Tom Harkin, D-Iowa, requires business owners to make their workplaces accessible to disabled clients, visitors, employees and job applicants. Hundreds of physical and mental disabilities are covered. (See No. 6 for *Mandate* justification.)

Passed 76-8. An "N" under vote No. 8 means your Senator supported the small-business position.

9. Minimum Wage

H.R. 2710—NFIB opposed legislation to increase the minimum wage to \$4.25 per hour over 17 months rather than over three years. The measure also allows a 90-day training wage restricted to teenagers. Senate Labor Committee Chairman Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., sponsored final legislation. (See No. 1 for *Mandate* justification.)

Passed 89-8. An "N" under vote No. 9 means your Senator supported the small-business position.

10. Line-Item Veto

H.R. 3015—NFIB supported an amendment to give the President the ability to veto

* NFIB position prevailed in Congress.

* OK indicates Daschle's support

specific items from a funding bill without vetoing the entire bill. Sen. Dan Coats, R-Ind., sought to attach his amendment to a funding bill. In order to vote on the line-item veto, Senators first had to vote to waive the budget act (required whenever a proposal would increase the federal deficit). Therefore the budget waiver was the key vote. A 1984 *Mandate* poll shows 67

tious diseases to non-food handling jobs. Sen. Jesse Helms, R-N.C., sponsored the amendment. A 1989 *Mandate* poll shows that 87 percent of NFIB members oppose requiring businesses to modify jobs and make facilities accessible to all types of disabled persons (*Mandate* 482).

Motion to table rejected 40-53. An "N" under vote No. 13 means your Senator supported the small-business position.

Therefore the budget waiver was the key vote. A 1990 *Mandate* poll shows that 73 percent of NFIB members support a pay-as-you-go Social Security system (*Mandate* 485).

Failed 54-44 because 60 votes are needed to waive the budget act. A "Y" under vote No. 16 means your Senator supported the small-business position.

percent of NFIB members believe the President should have a line-item veto (Mandate 452).

Rejected 40-51. (Budget waivers require 60 votes to pass.) A "Y" under vote No. 10 means your Senator supported the small-business position.

11. Capital Gains

H.R. 3628—NFIB supported an amendment to reduce the tax rate for capital gains. Sen. Bob Packwood, R-Ore., sponsored the amendment. A group of Senators filibustered it, refusing to allow debate to be cut off so that lawmakers could vote on the capital gains proposal. NFIB chose the vote on whether to end debate as the key vote. A 1985 Mandate poll shows that 66 percent of NFIB members support a lower rate for capital gains (1985 Special Mandate).

Rejected 51-47. (Sixty votes are required to end debate.) A "Y" under vote No. 11 means your Senator supported the small-business position.

OK *12. Clean Air Act

S. 1630—NFIB supported an amendment to provide small businesses with technical and regulatory assistance to comply with the Clean Air Act. Sens. Rudy Boschwitz, R-Minn., and David Boren, D-Okla., sponsored the amendment. A 1990 Mandate poll shows that 76 percent of NFIB members support a program that assists small businesses in complying with the Clean Air Act (Mandate 487).

Passed 98-0. A "Y" under vote No. 12 means your Senator supported the small-business position.

*13. Disability Act

S. 933—NFIB opposed a motion to table (kill) an amendment to the disabilities act. The amendment allows food industry employers to reassign workers with infec-

NOTICE: THE STAFF OF THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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

14. Congressional Coverage

S. 2104—NFIB opposed a motion to table (kill) an amendment that would have given Senate employees the same legal rights in employment discrimination cases that private sector employees have. Sen. Charles Grassley, R-Iowa, sponsored the amendment. A 1988 Mandate poll showed that 64 percent of NFIB members support Congress being subject to the same laws as the private sector (Mandate 476).

Motion to table passed 63-26. An "N" under vote No. 14 means your Senator supported the small-business position.

15. Employment Discrimination

S. 2104—NFIB opposed legislation that would have caused small-business owners to hire by quotas and would have subjected owners to jury trials and large damage awards in employment discrimination disputes. Sen. Ted Kennedy, D-Mass., introduced the bill. A 1990 Mandate poll shows that 89 percent of NFIB members oppose employment discrimination cases being tried by juries with punitive damage awards available (Mandate 486).

Passed 65-34. An "N" under vote No. 15 means your Senator supported the small-business position.

OK *16. Social Security Taxes

S. 3167—NFIB supported legislation to reduce Social Security tax rates and to return the system to pay-as-you-go financing. The FICA tax cut proposal was introduced by Sen. Daniel Moynihan, D-N.Y. In order to vote on the Social Security bill, Senators first had to vote to waive the budget act (required whenever a proposal would increase the federal deficit).

17. OSHA Penalties

S. 3209—NFIB opposed a motion to table (kill) an amendment that eliminated the minimum civil penalties to be levied for OSHA violations. Sen. Orrin Hatch, R-Utah, sponsored the amendment. A 1990 Mandate poll shows that 72 percent of NFIB members oppose increases in OSHA penalties (Mandate 486).

Motion to table rejected 21-79. An "N" under vote No. 17 means your Senator supported the small-business position.

*18. Employment Discrimination

S. 2104—NFIB opposed the attempt to override the presidential veto of a bill that would have caused small-business owners to hire by quotas and that would have allowed jury trials and large damage awards in employment discrimination disputes. A 1990 Mandate poll shows that 88 percent of NFIB members oppose employment discrimination cases being tried by juries with punitive damage awards available (Mandate 486).

Veto sustained 66-34 because 67 votes are necessary to override a presidential veto. An "N" under vote No. 18 means your Senator supported the small-business position.

19. Tax Increase, Budget

S. 3209—NFIB opposed final passage of the deficit reduction package that will raise payroll taxes and other taxes. A 1987 Mandate poll shows that 70 percent of NFIB members support spending cuts rather than tax hikes to balance the budget (Mandate 471). (Also see No. 16 for Mandate justification.)

Passed 54-45. An "N" under vote No. 19 means your Senator supported the small-business position.

* NFIB position prevailed in Congress.

BOB DOLE
KANSAS

United States Senate

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLICAN LEADER
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-7020

August 26, 1992

SENATOR:

The latest Haar poll taken by RSM is confidential and the candidate as well as her staff do not know about its numbers.

The poll was taken just before the GOP convention and if Mrs. Haar were to find out that she hasn't moved much, it would deflate her confidence. I understand she had a great day yesterday campaigning with Sen. Gramm.

Thank* you.

JOHN D.

MEMORANDUM

TO: SENATOR DOLE
SENATOR COCHRAN

FROM: David Wardrop/NRSC

DATE: Tuesday, August 25, 1992

RE: South Dakota Trip.

A. POLITICAL OVERVIEW

Haar was our most prominent Senate challenger at the National Convention as she seconded the nomination of Vice President Quayle and also delivered her own three-minute presentation.

Last Wednesday (8/19), Haar received a half page article in USA TODAY that was a very flattering piece. While in Houston, she also appeared live on the 6:00pm news (Tuesday) on the only South Dakota T.V. station that has statewide coverage. Before Houston, Haar also received a great deal of press with appearances on CNN's "Inside Politics" and the FOX Morning News. The Washington Times showcased her earlier this month, as did the Detroit News. She also had an interview with People and Fortune magazine editorial staffs (about a dozen editors in all). She did very well with them and received a personal check when the interview was completed. A People article is expected to appear in the next two weeks.

Before the convention activities, Haar was also receiving good local press attacking Daschle on his out-of-state PAC contributions, abortion and gun control positions (1990 exit polls show that she is on the right side of both the abortion and gun issues in South Dakota by overwhelming numbers).

Her latest broadside is attacking Daschle for his convoluted tax position. In 1986, Daschle signed a written pledge that he would not vote to raise taxes if he were elected. Last week Daschle apologized...not for raising taxes, but for having signed the pledge in the first place.

The Haar campaign put up about 25 billboards the first week of August (cost: \$7,000), which will be up until just after Labor Day. They will start a two-week radio campaign the last week of August (cost \$28,000). Daschle went on the air August 10 with a bio/accomplishments T.V. piece which contradicted earlier statements that he made saying he wouldn't campaign until Labor Day (Haar's hitting him for not telling the truth on this as well). The campaign feels strongly about the need to go on radio to define Haar before Daschle does it.

Haar was also successful in bringing Governor Mickelson and former Governor Bill Janklow together at a press conference to sing Haar's praises and to announce that they would serve as Co-Chairmen along with Senator Pressler and Senator Abdnor.

Haar expects to generate significant financial interest with all of the Houston exposure. She recently had about \$60,000 in cash-on-hand before buying the billboards and radio time. She is down to about \$25,000 at the moment. Haar has already received her \$17,500 in cash from the Committee.

B. SURVEYS

	5/28-29/91 Mkt Strats N=500/4.5%	2/18-20/92 MasonDixon N=823/3.5%	8/13-16/92 RSM N=400/5%
1992 INCUMBENT			
DASCHLE REELECTS			
Hard Reelect	33%		
Reelect (Standard)	63%	58%	56%
New Person	29%	31%	32%
DASCHLE ID			
Aware	99%	94%	98%
Favorable	84%	62%	76%
Unfavorable	13%	14%	17%
DASCHLE JOB			
Approve (Exc/Gd)		61%	74%
Disapprove (Fr/Poor)		38%	14%
1992 BALLOT			
Haar		14%	24%
Daschle		67%	63%
CHALLENGER			
HAAR ID			
Aware		61%	58%
Favorable		18%	21%
Unfavorable		20%	10%

C. STATE INFORMATION

1. Population: 694,004
2. Voter Identification: 207,036 (49%) Republicans; 180,181 (43%) Democrats
33,134 (8%) Unaffiliated
3. U.S. Congress: Senate 1 D and 1 R / House 1 D

4. Legislature: Senate 17 D and 18 R / House 25 D and 45 R

5. Elections:

1988 Presidential	Bush	53%	Dukakis	47%
1984 Presidential	Reagan	63%	Mondale	37%
1980 Presidential	Reagan	61%	Carter	32%

6. Political Leadership:

Governor:	George Mikelson(R)
Lt. Governor:	Walter Dale Miller (R)
U.S. Senator:	Larry Pressler (R)
U.S. Senator:	Tom Daschle (D), seat up in '92 defeated Senator Jim Abdnor, 52% to 48%

Daschle - \$3,485,870 / Abdnor - \$3,410,387

D. FINANCIAL DATA

Coordinated: \$110,480

<u>Balances</u>	<u>Gross</u>	<u>On Hand</u>
Haar (8/15/92)	\$ 170,000	\$ 25,000
Daschle (6/30/92)	\$3,352,467	\$1,120,789

E. TOTAL NRSC FINANCIAL SUPPORT POSSIBLE

Cash	\$17,500
Coordinated	<u>\$110,480</u>
Total	\$127,980

F. ORGANIZATION

Campaign Manager:	Lon Anderson
General Consultant:	Susan Bryant
Finance Director:	Laura Johnson
Media:	Jay Bryant
Polling:	Vince Breglio

12:00
Luncheon

To: Greg Schnacke
Fax #: 202-224-6721

From: Michelle Powers
Charlene Haar for U.S. Senate, West River Coordinator
Fax #: 341-3765

Re: Dole-Haar Luncheon August 28, 1992

Here is the information you requested. It is as complete as can be today. I will fax you additional information by Thursday, with regards to the issues to address. Please call me for any additional information you may need at 605-342-0605. Thank you.

CO-HOSTS:

Mr. Allen Nelson- Attorney
Bangs, McCullen, Butler, Foye, & Simmons

Mr. Joe Revere- Vice President of Public Affairs and District
Administration
Black Hills Power and Light

Mr. Mike Derby- President
Derby Outdoor Advertising
Prior GOP Affiliation- Member, Black Hills Young
Republicans

Mr. Bill Duhamel-President
Duhamel Broadcasting Inc.

Mr. Don Carlson- Realtor (retired) Founder of company in
Rapid City
Re-Max Realtors
Prior GOP affiliation- Former state representative
Current Finance chairman, Penninton
County Republican party

Mr. Gary Galyardt- President
Lund, Galyardt, Inc.-Architecture,
Engineering, Planning, Surveying

ISSUES TO ADDRESS:

*Please note that not all co-hosts have had the opportunity for input on this list, and I will be sending you more information by Thursday. Thank you.

- deficit concerns
- interest rates
- VA/FHA programs

ISSUES, CONT.:

- ✓ -DOT legislation on outdoor advertising (billboards)
- states laws regarding billboards/outdoor advertising
- transportation issues

DRIVER:

Jimmy LaSalvia-President, College Republicans
Black Hills State University

ITINERARY:

11:15- arrive at Rapid City Regional Airport

11:30- Co-hosts roundtable, Holiday Inn Rushmore Plaza
to Menu: Coffee, Juices, Water
12:00

12:00- Luncheon

to Menu: Indian summer Sandwich (ham,turkey,cheddar
1:00 cheese, tomatoes, sprouts, cream cheese, whole
grain bun) pasta salad, carrot cake with cream
cheese frosting, and coffee

1:00- Press Conference

to Probable attendees-KOTA Television & Radio

1:15 KEVN Television
KELO Television
KIMM Radio
KKMK Radio
South Dakota Public Broadcasting
Rapid City Journal
Rapid City Reporter

*Please note that more will likely be in
attendance.

1:30- Plane Leaves

Bob Dole



NEWS

U.S. SENATOR FOR KANSAS

FROM:

SENATE REPUBLICAN LEADER

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
AUGUST 24, 1992

CONTACT: WALT RIKER
(202) 224-5358

DOLE APPLAUDS PRESIDENT BUSH'S TRAINING INITIATIVE

WASHINGTON - SENATE REPUBLICAN LEADER BOB DOLE TODAY APPLAUDED PRESIDENT BUSH'S NEW INITIATIVE FOR HELPING MAKE AMERICA'S WORKERS MORE COMPETITIVE. THE PRESIDENT UNVEILED HIS PLAN IN UNION TOWNSHIP, NEW JERSEY.

"IT WILL BE UP TO CONGRESS TO FOLLOW THE PRESIDENT'S EXCELLENT INITIATIVE" DOLE SAID.

"COMPETITION IN WORLD MARKETS ISN'T GETTING ANY EASIER, THAT'S WHY OUR WORKFORCE NEEDS THIS KIND OF BOLD INITIATIVE SO AMERICA WILL BE LEADING THE PACK, NOT RESTING ON OUR LAURELS."

THE PRESIDENT'S INITIATIVE HAS TWO PARTS: THE FIRST HELPS PREPARE NON-COLLEGE BOUND YOUTH FOR AN INCREASINGLY DEMANDING AND SKILLS-ORIENTED JOB MARKET; THE SECOND PART LOOKS AT DISLOCATED WORKERS WHO NEED NEW SKILLS AND GETS THEM BACK TO WORK IN GOOD JOBS.

"GETTING YOUTHS -- PRIMARILY THOSE WHO ARE ECONOMICALLY AND SOCIALLY DISADVANTAGED -- WHO FACE A FUTURE OF LOW PAYING OR NO JOBS -- INTO TRAINING PROGRAMS THAT EMPHASIZE PRACTICAL SKILLS DEVELOPMENT AND DISCIPLINE IS ONE WAY THIS PROPOSAL WILL DELIVER.

"FOR THOSE WORKERS WHOSE JOBS ARE EITHER LOST OR THREATENED AS A RESULT OF TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCES AND CHANGES IN THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMY, THIS PROPOSAL WILL PROVIDE UNIVERSAL TRAINING COVERAGE TO GET THESE INDIVIDUALS BACK IN THE WORKFORCE", DOLE ADDED.

OVER FIVE YEARS, THIS PROPOSAL REPRESENTS A MORE THAN \$13 BILLION INITIATIVE CAPABLE OF SERVING MILLIONS OF DISLOCATED WORKERS AND STUDENTS.

"IF THERE IS ONE WORD THAT SUMS UP THE PRESIDENT'S PROPOSAL, IT IS 'COMMITMENT' LET'S HOPE CONGRESS CAN MATCH IT."

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M E M O R A N D U M

August 25, 1992

TO: SENATOR DOLE
FROM: JIM MCMILLAN
RE: FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE

On August 11, the Senate agreed to the conference report on the family and medical leave bill (deemed passed pursuant to a UC agreement).

The report would require employers that employ 50 or more people within a 75-mile radius to provide their employees, if eligible, 12 weeks unpaid continuous or intermittent leave during any 12 month period with a continuation of health insurance benefits if the employee:

- desires family leave to care for a newborn child, adopted child or foster child;
- desires medical leave to care for a sick son, daughter, spouse, or parent; or
- needs medical leave because of a serious health condition which prevents the employee from working.

An employee would be considered eligible if he or she has worked for an employer for:

- at least 1 year; and
- at least 1,250 hours (an average of less than 25 hours per week) in the previous 12 months, although employers would be able to exempt "key employees" (the highest paid 10 percent of their workforce within a 75-mile radius).

Bob Dole



NEWS

U.S. SENATOR FOR KANSAS

FROM:

SENATE REPUBLICAN LEADER

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
AUGUST 11, 1992

CONTACT: WALT RIKER
(202) 224-5358

FAMILY LEAVE

MANDATED FAMILY LEAVE A HIDDEN TAX ON EMPLOYERS, WORKERS: LEAVE POLICIES IMPORTANT, BUT WASHINGTON DOESN'T KNOW BEST

THERE IS NO CONTROVERSY HERE OVER WHETHER FAMILY LEAVE IS GOOD OR NOT. I STRONGLY SUPPORT SUCH PROGRAMS AND BELIEVE THAT THEY HAVE SERVED -- AND WILL CONTINUE TO SERVE -- A VERY IMPORTANT ROLE IN THE WORKPLACE WHERE MORE AND MORE AMERICAN FAMILIES FIND BOTH PARENTS OUT OF THE HOME.

FOR SIMILAR REASONS, I ALSO SUPPORT HEALTH INSURANCE BENEFITS, DISABILITY PLANS, LIFE INSURANCE, VACATION, SICK LEAVE, MATERNITY LEAVE PROGRAMS, TRAINING AND CONTINUING EDUCATION PROGRAMS, AND ALL THE OTHER INFINITE TYPES OF PROGRAMS AND BENEFITS THAT THE EMPLOYERS OF THIS NATION VOLUNTARILY PROVIDE TO THEIR WORKFORCE.

BUT THIS IS NOT THE ISSUE. THE DEBATE IS NOT WHETHER FAMILY LEAVE IS A GOOD IDEA. IF THAT WERE THE ISSUE, IT WOULD BE UNANIMOUS IN SUPPORT OF SUCH PROGRAMS.

INSTEAD, WHAT WE ARE REALLY TRYING TO DECIDE IS WHETHER THE GOVERNMENT KNOWS BEST HOW TO SPEND EVERYONE'S BENEFIT DOLLARS.

FLEXIBILITY V. MANDATE

AND IT IS THIS POINT WHICH GOES TO THE HEART OF THIS LEGISLATION'S FATAL FLAW.

WHILE WE LIVE IN AN ERA OF "FREEDOM OF CHOICE," -- WHERE EMPLOYEES AND EMPLOYERS BARGAIN OVER THEIR SALARIES AND BENEFIT PACKAGES AS BEST MEETS THEIR COLLECTIVE AND INDIVIDUAL NEEDS, WE HAVE BEFORE US A CONFERENCE REPORT WHICH SAYS "ONE-SIZE-FITS-ALL."

REGARDLESS OF WHETHER YOU ARE SINGLE OR MARRIED,
WHETHER YOU HAVE CHILDREN,
WHETHER YOUR CHILDREN ARE INFANTS OR GROWN UP,
WHETHER YOUR FAMILY IS HEALTHY OR SICK,
WHETHER YOUR PARENTS ARE DEAD OR ALIVE,

-- YOU WILL GET FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE TO THE DETIMENT OF BENEFITS BETTER SUITED TO YOUR OWN PERSONAL NEEDS AND DESIRES.

FOR YOUNGER WORKERS, THEIR PRIORITY MAY BE CHILD CARE AND LIFE INSURANCE; FOR OLDER WORKERS, IT MAY BE PENSION BENEFITS AND RETIREE HEALTH BENEFITS.

AND THE RESPONSE OF THE PROPONENTS OF THIS LEGISLATION TO THIS PREEMPTION OF INDIVIDUAL CHOICE AND FLEXIBILITY IS: "TOO BAD, WASHINGTON KNOWS BEST."

(MORE)

MANDATES HARM BUSINESS AND WORKERS

WELL, THIS IS ONE OF THOSE CASES WHERE WASHINGTON DOES NOT KNOW BEST.

IT'S A BASIC FACT OF LIFE THAT BUSINESS CAN ALLOCATE ONLY A SPECIFIC AMOUNT OF MONEY FOR BENEFITS. LIKE THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND STATE GOVERNMENTS, THEY HAVE PROJECTIONS AND BUDGETS. AND PART OF THOSE PLANS IS HOW MUCH THEY WILL SPEND ON SALARIES AND HOW MUCH THEY WILL SPEND ON BENEFITS.

THE REAL WORLD IMPACT OF THIS WELL-INTENTIONED LEGISLATION - - THIS MANDATE -- IS THAT EMPLOYERS WILL RE-VISIT THOSE PROJECTIONS AND BUDGETS AND CUT BACK ON SOMETHING ELSE, INCLUDING CREATING NEW JOBS.

A RECENT POLL BY THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION OF OVER 950 SMALL BUSINESSES INDICATED THAT IF THIS BILL WERE TO BECOME LAW, MORE THAN HALF OF SMALL FIRMS WOULD ESTABLISH STRICTER PERSONNEL POLICIES AND CUT BACK EMPLOYEE BENEFITS SUCH AS PAID VACATIONS AND HEALTH INSURANCE.

SO, ALTHOUGH WE ARE HEARING IN THE SPEECHES TODAY THAT THIS CONFERENCE REPORT IS A "WIN-WIN" FOR EVERYBODY, IT'S MORE OF A "LOSE-LOSE".

IT'S A BAD LAW FOR BUSINESS WHICH IS TRYING TO EMERGE FROM THE RECESSION AND GETS HIT WITH THIS HIDDEN TAX.

IT'S A BAD LAW FOR WORKERS AND THEIR FAMILIES WHO ARE ABLE TO NEGOTIATE THIS MUCH LESS OF THEIR BENEFIT PACKAGE ON THEIR OWN.

AND IT'S A BAD LAW FOR THOSE WORKERS AND THEIR FAMILIES WHO DON'T FIT WITHIN THIS "ONE-SIZE-FITS-ALL" MANDATE. THEY ARE THE REAL LOSERS UNDER THIS CONFERENCE REPORT FOR THEY ARE THE ONES FORCED TO SUBSIDIZE BENEFITS FOR OTHERS.

IN THIS CONNECTION, I MIGHT ADD THAT ANOTHER GALLUP POLL FOUND THAT ONLY 1% OF 1,000 RESPONDENTS LISTED PARENTAL LEAVE AS THEIR MOST VALUABLE EMPLOYEE BENEFIT.

AND A JANUARY 1991 PENN & SHOEN SURVEY FOUND THAT 89% OF 1,000 RESPONDENTS PREFERRED THAT EMPLOYEE BENEFITS BE DECIDED PRIVATELY BETWEEN EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES RATHER THAN MANDATED BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

LEGISLATION WILL BE VETOED

PRESIDENT BUSH HAS REPEATEDLY MADE CLEAR HIS INTENTION TO VETO THIS LEGISLATION.

HE STRONGLY SUPPORTS FAMILY LEAVE PROGRAMS. HE DOES NOT SUPPORT UNIVERSAL MANDATES THAT TREAT EVERYONE THE SAME WHEN IN FACT WE ARE ALL VERY DIFFERENT.

I ALSO ASK UNANIMOUS CONSENT THAT AN EDITORIAL WHICH APPEARED IN USA TODAY ON AUGUST 10, 1992 BE INCLUDED IN THE RECORD AT THE CONCLUSION OF MY REMARKS.

THIS PIECE FURTHER UNDERSCORES THE POINT THAT WITH STATES AND BUSINESS TAKING AN AGGRESSIVE LEAD ON FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE BENEFITS, CONGRESS SHOULD STEP ASIDE.

AS WITH OTHER BENEFITS LIKE HEALTH INSURANCE, VACATION AND SICK LEAVE, -- FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE IS CHARTING ITS OWN COURSE IN THE EMPLOYMENT MARKET.

NO GOOD -- AND PERHAPS A GREAT DEAL OF HARM -- CAN ONLY COME FROM THIS UNNECESSARY CONGRESSIONAL INTERVENTION.

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8/12/92

SOUTH DAKOTA DFP SUPPORTERS

Page 1

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	TITLE	ADDRESS 1	CITY	ZIP CODE	PHONE (O)	PHONE (H)
Adam	Thomas	Mr.	215 West Broadway	Pierre	57501		
Adams	Dwight	Mr.	2150 Derald Drive	Brookings	57006		605-692-4665
Bogue	David	Mr.	RR 3, Box 40	Beresford	57004		
Burke	J. Shanard	Mr.	503 North Grand	Pierre	57501	605-224-9211	605-224-7964
Cullum	Robert	Mr.	48 Montgomery	Custer	57730	605-673-3178	605-673-4389
Dahl	Bruce	Mr.	3710 Holly Court	Rapid City	57702		
Dorsey	N.E.	Mr.	620 North Main	Redfield	57469		
Dvorak	Karen	Ms.	500 East 12th Street, #2	Sioux Falls	57104		
Fischer	John	Mr.	P.O. Box 607	Long Lake	57457		
Gabel	Hazel	Ms.	2150 Derald Drive	Brookings	57006		
Goldammer	Vance	Mr.	2432 South Main	Sioux Falls	57105		
Groseclose, Jr.	Chester A.	Mr.	P.O. Box 1030	Aberdeen	57401		
Gunderson Olson	Karen	Mrs.	6241 Chokecherry Lane	Rapid City	57702	348-1511	605-348-1511
Haar	Sharon	Mrs.	RR 2, Box 50H	Wagner	57380		
Hier	Perry	Mr.	1514 South Lloyd Street	Aberdeen	57401		605-229-0150
Hillard	Carole	Ms.	2809 Frontier Drive	Rapid City	57702		
Hills	Thomas	Mr.	1421 Woodburn Drive	Spearfish	57783	605-642-6212	605-642-5620
Hirsch	Lyla	Mrs.	RR 1 Box 520	Yankton	57078		
Hultgren	Dennis	Mr.	RR 2, Box 147	Akron	51001		605-565-3053
Kayl	Doreen	Ms.	P.O. Box 447	Clear Lake	57226		
Kumm	Doris	Mrs.	521 - 6th Street, S.E.	Watertown	57201		
Lakness	Milton	Mr.	RR 1, Box 36A	Hazel	57242		
Meyer, Jr.	Jack	Mr.	536 Ashmont Road	Madison	57042		
Mickelson	George	Honorable	500 East Capitol	Pierre	57501		
Mydland	Gordon	Mr.	RR 2, Box 24	Lake Preston	57249		
Nohava	George	Mr.	RR 1, Box 41	Tyndall	57066		
Ortner	Michael	Mr.	P.O. Box 629	Hot Springs	57747		
Owens	Howard	Mr.	1255 Country Club Drive	Spearfish	57783		
Parish	Dan	Mr.	405 Jefferson Avenue	Murdo	57559	916-961-3775	
Peterson	Dick	Mr.	P.O. Box 77	Brookings	57006		

FRIDAY, AUGUST 28

RAPID CITY, SOUTH DAKOTA

11:00 A.M. ROUNDTABLE

Mr. Joe Rovere
Vice President for Public and District Affairs
Black Hills Corporation
(formerly Black Hills Power and Light)

Mr. Rovere is interested in the Energy Bill, and more precisely PUCHA Reform. Black Hills appears to be taking the side of the "staid" companies in the electric utility industry.

PUCHA Reform is an effort to ease the entry of "independent" power generators into the market. It is similar, although not identical, to two other energy issues you might recall from the past. The first was a part of Carter energy package - PURPA which assisted small generators like co-generation, windmills, etc. by forcing utilities to purchase excess generation at the "highest avoidable cost." The second was "open access" for natural gas pipelines, whereby producers could sell directly to end users (primarily large users such as electric generators or other industries).

PUCHA Reform was proposed by the President and remains in the Bill in Conference. It provides authority for the Federal government (FERC) to ease the sale of power generated by entities other than public utilities to the "market." It is strongly supported by the natural gas industry, since most of the new generators are expected to be gas fired.

It is not clear how well this will work due to an issue called "transmission access." This is like the natural gas issue. There is no authority in the Bill requiring utilities (which own the transmission lines) to actually "wheel" or transmit this power to the eventual customers. The Bill relies on the market to set rates which can be charged, and does not remove the possibility that existing utilities will simply refuse to do so.

Most of the utilities in Kansas are also opposed (Kirk Clinkenbeard is representing them). You did not have to take a position, since there was no Floor vote. However, it's a pretty good idea.

First, currently there is a monopoly (although controlled through state Public Utility Commissions). Second, utilities strongly supported open access to gas pipelines for their own benefit, but don't want to lose large customers to these new independents -- the same argument used by the pipelines. Third, eventually something must be done to address transmission access, since the authority in the Bill now is rather hollow without it. Therefore, the utilities are going to be running the show until it is addressed -- and it won't be in this Bill, since everything of major controversy has been dropped to get it passed.

8/12/92

SOUTH DAKOTA DFP SUPPORTERS

Page 2

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	TITLE	ADDRESS 1	CITY	ZIP CODE	PHONE (O)	PHONE (H)
Peterson	Don	Mr.	406 James Place	Yankton	57078	605-665-7801	605-665-4573
Pressler	Larry	Honorable	133 Hart Office Building	Washington	20510		
Rentschler	Jack G.	Honorable	4401 Vista Lane	Sioux Falls	57105		
Roesch	Bonnie	Mrs.	RR 2, Box 46A	Roscoe	57471		
Roth	Glenn	Mr.	P.O. Box C	Freeman	57029		
Simpson	James	Mr.	3102 Meadowbrook Lane	Rapid City	57702		
Terca	Barbara	Mrs.	P.O. Box 446	Presho	57568		
Warkenthien	Gene	Mr.	Star Route, Box 9	Willow Lake	57278		605-625-5244
Wiese	Mary	Ms.	1412 Tahoe Trail	Sioux Falls	57103		

08/12/92

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WICHITA → SENATOR DOLE SH-

NO. 253

D03

BRIEFING BOOK -- HAAR MEETING

AUGUST 27, 1992

TO: SENATOR DOLE
FROM: DAN STANLEY
SUBJECT: MILITARY ISSUES IN SOUTH DAKOTA

Ellsworth Air Force Base, near Rapid City is an Air Combat Command Base (formerly known as the Strategic Air Command). It supports a bomb wing of B-1's and a wing of B-52's. A group at Ellsworth is testing new conventional bomb carriages for the B-1. These will give the B-1 an important conventional bombing capability.

The future of Ellsworth will be up for grabs during the Base Closure '93 deliberations. As the Air Force is consolidating its assets as the force draws down, all bases will get serious looks.

You can make the point that a Clinton Presidency and Daschle's liberal voting record will spell the death of Ellsworth.

*Roundtable
Discussion
11:30*

To: JoAnne Coe
Fax # 713-737-8009

From: Michelle Powers
Fax #: 605-341-3765

RE: Dole-Haar Luncheon August 28, 1992

Here is the additional information you requested. Again,
please call for any clarifications or additional information
at 605-342-0605

ITINERARY:

- 11:15 a.m. ARRIVE RAPID CITY REGIONAL AIRPORT
-will be met by Michelle Powers, West River
Coordinator for Charlene Haar
-will be driven to the Holiday Inn Rushmore
Plaza by Jimmy LaSalvia-President, College
Republicans at Black Hills State University
- 11:30 a.m. ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION-Holiday Inn, Boardroom
TO -will lead an informal question and answer
12:00 p.m. session with the 7 co-hosts on a variety
of issues
(see below for issues)
-seating arrangement is a conference
table style with chairs all around
-at conclusion of discussion, photo
opportunities for the seven co-hosts
with Senator Dole
(professional photographer scheduled
to take 5x7 color photo with signature
border)
-coffee, tea, juices and water will be
available
- 12:00 p.m. LUNCHEON-Holiday Inn, Ballroom
co -menu: Indian Summer Sandwich (ham, turkey,
1:00 p.m. cheddar cheese, sprouts, tomatoes,
cream cheese on whole wheat bun)
Pasta salad
Carrot cake with cream cheese frosting
Coffee
-seating is comprised of a head table, and
round tables of eight for invited guests
-the head table will be served
-the invited guests meal will be preset at
their tables
-seating for the head table is Senator Dole,
Mrs. Charlene Haar, and invited
dignitaries. (Mayor Ed McLaughlin, Hon. James
Abdnor, Penn. County Republican Chairman Fred
Whiting)

- a podium and microphone will be present on the head table for remarks
- Hon. James Abdnor will introduce Sen. Dole
- Sen. Dole will introduce Charlene, and speak about her candidacy (approx. 8-10 minutes)
- Charlene Haar will speak (approx. 15-20 minutes) and then will take questions for approximately 5 minutes
- no press will be present during the luncheon

- 1:00 p.m. PRESS CONFERENCE-Holiday Inn, Boardroom
to -room will be arranged theater style with
1:15 p.m. podium, microphone, United States flag and South Dakota flag at the front, with chairs facing the front for the media
- probable media attendees are as follows:
 - KOTA television and radio
 - KEVN television
 - KELO television
 - KIMM radio
 - KMKK radio
 - South Dakota Public Broadcasting
 - Rapid City Journal (daily newspaper)
 - Rapid City Reporter (bi-weekly newspaper)
- 1:15 p.m. LEAVE FOR RAPID CITY REGIONAL AIRPORT
- Jimmy LaSalvia will drive the Senator and his staff and Charlene and her staff to the airport
- 1:30 p.m. PLANE LEAVES

ISSUES TO ADDRESS-Roundtable discussion

- deficit concerns
- interest rates
- VA/FHA programs
- health care issues, including lowering costs for health care and insurance
- DOT legislation on outdoor advertising (billboards)
- states laws regarding billboards/outdoor advertising ✓
- transportation issues
- tax credits for small business, insurance

ADDITIONAL CO-HOST:

Mr. Fred Whiting- President
Western Hills Home Healthcare
Prior GOP affiliation-current chairman of the Pennington Country Republican Party,
current is a candidate for State Representative in district 33 in Rapid City

August 26, 1992

MEMORANDUM TO THE LEADER

FROM: JOHN DIAMANTAKIOU 

SUBJECT: POLITICAL BRIEFINGS

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

Enclosed are the following briefings for your perusal:

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

Thank you.

Robert J. Dole Institute of Politics
REMOVAL NOTICE

Date: 10/29/2013

Removed from: Dole Speeches, Briefing Material- South Dakota Travel File-
South Dakota,

Accession: 329-94-158 Box Number: Box 20 F. 9D (original) August 26, 1992

Removed to:	Oversized Photographs	Box	_____
(Circle one)	Oversized Publications	Box	_____
	Campaign Material	Box	_____
	Oversized Newsprint	Box	_____
	Personal Effects	Box	_____
	Memorabilia	Box	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Oversized Flats [Posters, Handbills, etc]	Box	_____
	Political Cartoons	Box	_____
	Textiles	Box	_____
	Photograph Collection	Box	_____

Size: 11.5" x 3"

Format: Bumper Sticker

Description: White bumper sticker with red border, Blue type: "Mrs.
Date: 1992 Charlene Haas", framed by red lines, white type: "for U.S.
Subject Terms (if any): Senator", inside a blue rectangle

Restrictions: none

Remarks:

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



NFIB **LEGISLATIVE PRIORITIES**

HEALTH CARE
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
AUGUST 24, 1992

1. WHY HASN'T THE PRESIDENT PUT FORWARD A HEALTH PLAN?

- ◆ THE PRESIDENT HAS PUT FORWARD A HEALTH PLAN -- IT'S JUST NOT ONE THAT CONGRESSIONAL DEMOCRATS ARE EVEN REMOTELY INTERESTED IN CONSIDERING.
- ◆ THE PRESIDENT HAS A PLAN CONTAINING:
 - ◆ SMALL MARKET INSURANCE REFORM,
 - ◆ MALPRACTICE REFORM
 - ◆ IMPROVEMENTS IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE EFFICIENCY OF MEDICAL PAPER WORK.
 - ◆ EXTENSION OF THE HEALTH DEDUCTION OF THE SELF-EMPLOYED FROM 25 PERCENT TO 100 PERCENT.

2. WHY DID THE PRESIDENT WAIT SO LONG TO PUT FORWARD A PROPOSAL?

- ◆ I THINK A BETTER QUESTION WOULD BE, "WHY HASN'T THE DEMOCRAT-CONTROLLED CONGRESS MOVED FORWARD ON HEALTH CARE IN A SERIOUS WAY?"
- ◆ AFTER ALL, IT IS THE DEMOCRATS WHO HAVE CONTROLLED THE HOUSE FOR 38 YEARS, AND 32 OF 38 YEARS IN THE SENATE.
- ◆ DEMOCRATS SAY THEY HAVEN'T MOVED FORWARD ON HEALTH CARE BECAUSE REPUBLICANS HAVEN'T SHOWN AN INTEREST IN THE ISSUE. SINCE WHEN DOES THE MAJORITY PARTY HAVE TO ASK THE MINORITY PARTY WHICH ISSUE WILL BE MOVED FORWARD. IT'S THE DEMOCRATS THAT CONTROL THE AGENDA -- THE DEMOCRATS THAT CONTROL WHICH ISSUE GETS BROUGHT UP FOR DEBATE.
- ◆ I KNOW THEY WOULD LIKE TO SAY THAT REPUBLICANS -- OR THE PRESIDENT -- SHOW NO INTEREST IN HEALTH CARE, BUT THAT IS JUST A PLAIN FALLACY.
- ◆ THE PRESIDENT APPOINTED THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON SOCIAL SECURITY, CHAIRED BY DEBBIE STEELMAN, TO STUDY THE HEALTH CARE ISSUE AND TO MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE HEALTH CARE ACCESS AND TO BETTER CONTAIN COSTS.
- ◆ I'M TEMPTED TO SAY THAT EVEN IF THE PRESIDENT ENDORSED "PAY OR PLAY", WHICH I AM NOT ADVOCATING HE DO, THAT CONGRESS WOULD FIND AN EXCUSE NOT TO EVEN ACT ON THAT.

3. WHAT HAVE CONGRESSIONAL REPUBLICANS DONE TO REFORM HEALTH CARE?

- ◆ ANYONE WHO HAS ATTEMPTED TO ADDRESS HEALTH CARE REFORM KNOWS FULL WELL THAT THIS IS A COMPLICATED AND COMPLEX ISSUE. WE HAVE TRIED TO DEAL WITH THIS ISSUE IN A FAIR-MINDED WAY. WE HAVE COME UP WITH PROPOSALS THAT WE THINK WOULD ENJOY BROAD BIPARTISAN SUPPORT:
 - ◆ RELIEF FOR SMALL BUSINESS
 - ◆ MALPRACTICE REFORM
 - ◆ INSURANCE REFORM
 - ◆ GREATER USE OF MANAGED CARE
- ◆ THESE ARE ISSUES THAT WE COULD TAKE ACTION ON TODAY. BUT, WHAT WE REPEATEDLY HEAR FROM DEMOCRATS IS THAT THEY DON'T WANT A PIECEMEAL APPROACH. IT HAS TO BE COMPREHENSIVE. WE HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO PROVIDE NEEDED RELIEF RIGHT NOW. WE DON'T NEED THE PRESIDENT FOR THIS. THIS BODY CAN MOVE AHEAD ON ITS OWN.

4. WHAT DO YOU DO TO IMPROVE ACCESS? HOW ARE REPUBLICANS HELPING THE UNINSURED?

- ◆ ABOUT EIGHTY PERCENT OF THE UNINSURED ARE WORKERS OR DEPENDENTS OF WORKERS IN SMALL BUSINESSES.
- ◆ SMALL MARKET INSURANCE REFORM MAKES INSURANCE AFFORDABLE AND ACCESSIBLE FOR SMALL BUSINESS.
- ◆ TAX CREDITS FOR INDIVIDUALS TO ASSIST IN THE PURCHASE OF INSURANCE.
- ◆ TAX CREDITS FOR SMALL BUSINESSES TO PURCHASE INSURANCE.
- ◆ INCREASE TAX DEDUCTIBILITY OF HEALTH INSURANCE PREMIUMS FOR THE SELF-EMPLOYED (FARMERS AND OTHERS).
- ◆ EXPANSION OF COMMUNITY-BASED PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE PROGRAMS.
- ◆ CREATION OF NEW PUBLIC PROGRAM FOR THOSE POOR AND NOT ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID.
- ◆ TAX CREDITS FOR PREVENTIVE CARE.

5. HOW DO REPUBLICANS CONTROL COSTS?

- ◆ WE REFORM MEDICAL LIABILITY LAWS.
- ◆ WE ENCOURAGE THE DEVELOPMENT OF MANAGED CARE.
- ◆ WE ENHANCE THE PURCHASING POWER OF SMALL BUSINESSES TO PURCHASE INSURANCE AND THEREBY CONSOLIDATE ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.
- ◆ WE STREAMLINE THE PAPERWORK BURDEN CONFRONTING ALL PROVIDERS AND PATIENTS.

6. SINCE REPUBLICANS OFTEN TALK ABOUT STATE FLEXIBILITY AND
ENDORSE STATE EXPERIMENTATION, WHY DID THE ADMINISTRATION
REJECT THE OREGON WAIVER PLAN?

- ◆ THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT DETERMINED THAT THE OREGON
WAIVER VIOLATES THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT.
THE ADMINISTRATION REVIEWED THE APPLICATION, MADE
SUGGESTIONS FOR CHANGES, AND THEN ENCOURAGED OREGON TO
RESUBMIT THE REQUEST FOR WAIVER.
- ◆ IT'S TRUE THAT REPUBLICANS SUPPORT STATE
EXPERIMENTATION, BUT STATE PLANS STILL NEED TO BE
LEGAL, AND IN NO WAY DO WE WANT TO DISCRIMINATE AGAINST
THE DISABLED.

7. HOW DO YOU PAY FOR YOUR PLAN?

- ◆ THIS COUNTRY SPENT \$800 BILLION ON HEALTH CARE THIS
YEAR. IT'S OUR VIEW THAT SOME OF THESE RESOURCES CAN
BE BETTER DIRECTED AND MORE EFFECTIVELY UTILIZED.
- ◆ YOU CAN BE CERTAIN THAT REPUBLICANS ARE FULLY COMMITTED
TO SEEKING A RESPONSIBLE FINANCING SOLUTION.
- ◆ YOU CAN ALSO BE CERTAIN THAT WE WILL NOT EXPECT
AMERICANS TO PAY FOR THEIR HEALTH CARE WITH THEIR JOBS,
AS THE PAY OR PLAY CROWD WOULD HAVE IT.
- ◆ IT WILL NOT BE PAID FOR BY BREAKING THE BACKS OF THE
TAXPAYER.

Bob Dole



NEWS

U.S. SENATOR FOR KANSAS

FROM:

SENATE REPUBLICAN LEADER

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
AUGUST 4, 1992

CONTACT: WALT RIKER
(202) 224-5358

THE TRUTH ABOUT HEALTH CARE

CLINTON "PAY OR PLAY" PLAN

- ♦ **Taxes and spending:** Pay-or-play will require at least \$80 billion in new taxes, and according to the Congressional Budget Office, will cost a total of \$197 billion over four years.
- ♦ **Jobs lost:** An Office of Management and Budget study concludes that the 7 percent payroll tax required to cover pay-or-play costs would cause as many as 700,000 jobs to be lost.
- ♦ The Democrat health proposal would require an estimated 14% in payroll taxes from small businesses all across the country, almost twice what small business already pays in FICA taxes. Isn't this a great way to build jobs?
- ♦ Pay-or-play would consume corporate profits that could be invested in new jobs or better products. If companies do not reduce wages, pay-or-play taxes and mandates would have to consume corporate profits. In short, pay-or-play would cost businesses \$49 billion a year, one-quarter of their 1991 profits.
- ♦ **More government bureaucracy:** Pay-or-play would result inevitably in a huge new bureaucracy to run a government health insurance system. It would also lead to rationing of care, letting bureaucrats in Washington decree the availability of different treatments and the overall quality of care.

REPUBLICAN PLAN

- ♦ **Provides secure coverage to all Americans.** "Preexisting condition" limits are eliminated when people change jobs. The fear of "job lock" - where a worker can't move to another job without losing insurance -- is eliminated.
- ♦ **Makes insurance more affordable.** Over 95 million Americans will benefit from tax credits and deductions to offset health insurance costs.
- ♦ **Reduces red tape and administrative costs** through streamlining the current paperwork maze, and forcing all insurers, doctors and hospitals to use the same form.
- ♦ **Revolutionizes private insurance** by eliminating their ability to "cherry-pick" or cancel insurance when claims are filed. The President's plan helps small businesses and individuals afford coverage, giving them the buying power of large groups.
- ♦ **Reforms malpractice laws** to help those with legitimate malpractice claims recover damages while keeping lawyers out of the middle of medical care and reduces health costs due to "defensive" medicine. In addition it helps those with small malpractice claims, who lawyers have traditionally ignored, get a fair hearing.
- ♦ **Expands services in underserved areas.** Many areas in rural and urban America have a shortage of doctors and clinics. The President's budget expands funding to provide more care in these areas.

The Republican plan does not:

- ♦ Raise taxes or cost jobs by burdening small business with new mandates;
- ♦ Create a system of government health insurance or a huge new government bureaucracy to regulate prices and ration health care.

###

The 1992 Campaign

"It's as if the President were saying, 'The only thing you have to fear is my opponent and new ideas.'" **GOV. BILL CLINTON**

ISSUES: Health Care

How Bush and Clinton Differ on Policy

Continued From Page A1

ered by some form of health insurance.

Saying the cost of care "must not be allowed to rise faster than the average American's income," Mr. Clinton would let states set prices for doctors and hospitals if health spending threatened to exceed the national limit, as established by a newly created panel, the "health standards board."

Governor Clinton also wants a Federal law that requires all employers to buy insurance for their workers: either private health insurance or coverage through a public program. Mr. Clinton has not specified how he would raise money for the public program, but payroll taxes on employers are one option. By this means, he says, he would achieve "universal coverage" of all Americans.

The President opposes such a Federal requirement, as well as the taxes to finance it, and says that overall limits on medical spending could lead to the rationing of health care.

Tax Credits and Deductions

Mr. Bush would rely on the private market as much as possible. He would offer tax credits to poor people — up to \$3,750 a year for a family — to help

Candidates On Television

The Presidential campaigners have scheduled these television appearances in coming days:

President Bush

SUNDAY: 11:30 A.M., ABC, "This Week," interview with David Brinkley.

(Channel 7 in New York)

them buy private health insurance, and tax deductions, a less valuable form of assistance, to middle-income families.

Administration officials say \$3,750 "would be sufficient to purchase a basic health insurance benefits package," including hospital care and doctors' services.

Mr. Clinton charged today that Mr. Bush's proposals would not get at what he said was the root of the health care crisis: runaway administrative costs.

Campaigning before a group of Southern state legislators, Mr. Clinton was responding to Republican accusa-

tions that his own plan would lead to a huge tax increase and more bureaucracy.

"When we ought to be engaged in a debate on a problem that's killing us, it's as if the President were saying, 'The only thing you have to fear is my opponent and new ideas,'" Mr. Clinton said.

Agreement in Principle

The President says he would lower medical costs by asking Congress to limit damages in medical malpractice cases, reducing unnecessary paperwork, improving coordination of health services and providing consumers with information to help them choose doctors and hospitals offering the best value.

Governor Clinton says that he agrees with some of these ideas in principle but that he does not endorse all the details of Mr. Bush's proposals.

As for Mr. Clinton's universal coverage proposal, the Administration says it would actually lead to new Federal costs because employers would dump their workers into the Federal program rather than buy private insurance for them. Administration officials contend that millions of workers who now get private health insurance through their employers would have to switch to the Government program.

Gail R. Wilensky, deputy assistant to the President for policy development, says the Clinton proposal is "just back-door national health insurance," a charge that Mr. Clinton and other Democrats deny.

The Candidates on the Issues: Health Care

GEORGE BUSH

BILL CLINTON

CONTROLLING COSTS

■ Would encourage small businesses and individuals to pool their purchasing power to buy health insurance at a discount, like larger groups.

■ Would limit damages for pain and suffering in medical malpractice cases.

■ Would encourage use of electronic billing to reduce paperwork and administrative costs.

■ Would establish a "health standards board" to set national limits on health-care spending, with a separate budget for each state.

■ Would let states set prices for doctors and hospitals if health spending threatened to exceed the national limit.

■ Would penalize drug companies that raised prices faster than the increase in incomes.

EXPANDING COVERAGE

■ Would offer tax credits to poor people to help them buy private health insurance.

■ Would offer tax deductions to middle-income people to help them buy private health insurance.

■ Would allow self-employed people to deduct 100 percent of the cost of their health insurance premiums (up from the current 25 percent).

■ Would require employers either to buy private health insurance or to enroll their workers in a public program, financed through payroll taxes or some other type of contribution by employers.

■ Would provide a package of benefits to uninsured people not covered by employers, thus guaranteeing "universal coverage."

FINANCING THE PLAN

■ Estimates cost at \$100 billion over five years, but does not say how he would pay for it.

■ Does not specify the overall cost of his plan or how he would pay for it.

■ Promises to reduce waste and fraud.

■ Acknowledges there would be new costs for employers who do not now provide health insurance to employees.

FARM BUREAU NEWS

Vol. 71, No. 32

AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION

August 17, 1992

NAFTA seen as opportunity for U.S. farmers and ranchers

After nearly two years, negotiations on the North American Free Trade Agreement were concluded last week. The agreement "will generally benefit American agriculture," according to Farm Bureau.

"As has already happened under the four-year-old free trade deal with Canada, we expect trade in farm products to expand between the U.S. and Mexico to the benefit of producers in both countries," said American Farm Bureau Federation President Dean Kleckner.

In agriculture, the free trade agreement between the U.S. and Canada will remain in effect virtually without any change. Mexico will negotiate separate agreements in agriculture with the U.S. and Canada.

With Mexico's higher tariffs and more numerous restrictions, it has further to go to establish an open market than will the United States. Even so, the United States currently runs a trade surplus with Mexico in the agricultural sector.

Last year Mexico exported \$2.5 billion in agricultural products to the U.S., while agricultural exports from the U.S. totaled \$3 billion.

"With Mexico's much larger and growing population

and with incomes expected to grow under free trade, Farm Bureau believes there will be enormous opportunity for expanded U.S. exports of many agricultural commodities to Mexico in the coming years under NAFTA," Kleckner said.

U.S. farm exports to Canada have more than doubled in the first three years of that trade package.

The farm leader noted that the trade pact's lengthy transition timetable, under which free trade will be phased in over 15 years, will limit the expansion of both exports to Mexico and imports from Mexico in the most sensitive commodities.

"This will allow producers in both countries an opportunity to adjust to new competition," he said.

Generally, commodities not subject to immediate trade liberalization after the accord is enacted will be afforded declining levels of protection over five, 10 or 15 years. In addition, there will be safeguards, such as "snap-back" tariffs to protect against import surges of certain commodities.

Based on current trade, the U.S. will be afforded protection for more commodities during the phase-in period.

The pact will be presented to Congress when it returns from its summer recess next month. Under the law, Congress has 90 days to study the agreement and work with the administration to draft implementing legislation before the trade pact is formally signed by U.S., Mexican and Canadian heads of state. Congress then has 90 working days to pass that legislation under "fast-track" provisions, which allow no amendments or delays.

Under that timetable the agreement likely will not go into effect any sooner than January 1994.

"Farm Bureau will be deciding its position on NAFTA after a careful analysis of its terms and conditions," said Kleckner. "We may have some concerns with specific aspects of the agreement, which will need to be addressed. We regret, for example, that Canada's agriculture has not been fully covered. Overall, however, our studies have shown that the North American Free Trade Agreement will be a positive development for U.S. agriculture, and we hope this agreement is one we will be able to support."

A more complete summary of the agreement will be provided in next week's issue.

OSHA bill would place unfair burdens on farm employers

Proposed Occupational Safety and Health (OSHA) legislation would adversely affect farm employers, Farm Bureau testified before a House subcommittee last week.

Doyle Rahjes, president of Kansas Farm Bureau, testified on behalf of the American Farm Bureau Federation in opposition to the Comprehensive Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1992 (H.R. 3160).

He said agricultural producers will continue to strive to improve safety and health on farms and ranches, but a bill that requires them to "hire lawyers and consultants for virtually everything they do, and has serious potential to put many producers in jail or out of business, is not the solution."

Several House panels have held hearings on OSHA reform legislation introduced by Rep. William Ford (D-Mich.). The legislation has passed the House Education and Labor committees and is pending in Post Office and Civil Service and Small Business subcommittees. Sen. Ted Kennedy (D-Mass.) introduced similar legislation in the Senate where it awaits a Labor Committee markup when Congress reconvenes in September.

"If H.R. 3160 is enacted, Title I of the bill would require the farm business to have three separately written safety and health programs," Rahjes said. "Unless the farmer can afford to become an OSHA regulations specialist, he will have to hire consultants to prepare a plan that will have to be tailored specifically (and expensively) to each 'worksite.'"

Rahjes said such a plan "must take into account protection of the seasonal employees or a farm labor contractor's employees, even if the farm employer does not know the employees. This cost will then be compounded by training the regular employees plus the field labor employees at the full wage expense of the farm employer."

He pointed out that the farm employer also will have to establish a safety and health committee and to provide for election of employee safety and health representatives. Payment would be required for employee attendance at committee meetings.

"Under Title III of the bill, the farm labor employer will become liable under the general duty clause not only to his own regular employees, but also to the field labor employees and the employees of any contractors who do work on the farm," he said. "Under the law, the farm employer can be held liable for violations affecting those other workers even if they are not directly under his control."

Farm Bureau was not alone in its opposition to the bill. Dorothy Strunk, acting assistant secretary for occupational safety and health at the U.S. Department of Labor, testified at the hearing, saying H.R. 3160 would impede, not enhance, OSHA's efforts to provide effective worker safety and health.

She said the bill's "adversarial and litigious approach" would be detrimental to America's safety and health efforts, and that if the bill were presented to



Kansas Farm Bureau President Doyle Rahjes testifies on OSHA reform before a House Small Business subcommittee.

President Bush in its present form he would likely veto it.

FB NEWSWRAP

Last Week

■ The Senate began debate on a tax bill that started as an urban aid package. Included in the bill is an 18-month extension of the 25 percent health insurance deduction for the self-employed. Senators defeated an amendment to cut the capital gains rate from 28 to 15 percent.

■ The Environmental Protection Agency issued new pesticide standards for agricultural workers. The rules will require extensive pesticide label changes and protective gear for workers.

■ Congress began its four-week summer recess. The Senate returns Sept. 8, the House Sept. 9.

■ Senate and House Ag panel negotiators completed work on legislation to reauthorize the Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

This Week

■ President Bush is expected to sign the Farm Animal and Research Facilities Protection Act.

NEWSPAPER HANDLING

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COMMENTARY

Farmers' rights and the plant variety protection act

By Hertha Lund

A key issue for county and state Farm Bureau policy development committees this year is the Plant Variety Protection Act (PVPA).

It is likely that Congress will be asked to consider potential changes to the PVPA during the next year. The focus of consideration is whether farmers should continue to be allowed to save seed of protected varieties from their own production and sell it.

Farmers in the United States are allowed to save seed of protected varieties for their own use and to sell incidental amounts of that saved seed. Changes being proposed to the PVPA would prohibit farmers from selling such saved seed.

Amendments to the 1970 PVPA are currently being prepared for possible committee action in the House. These amendments would conform U.S. law to the newly adopted provisions of the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV) treaty. If UPOV provisions are adopted, farmers will not be able to sell leftover seed of protected varieties after planting.

The UPOV treaty, which is the international governing document, lays out the basic rights of plant breeders and the protection afforded for the development of new plant varieties. The United States is a member of the 20-nation union, which includes Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, South America and many European countries.

At issue is who has rights to a particular seed, genetic trait or combination of genetic traits and how far breeders' rights should extend.

Striking a balance between intellectual property rights and a farmers' right to save seed to plant on one's farm or to sell that saved seed is a difficult proposition.

U.S. law delineates the rights of plant breeders and protects the developers of novel varieties of plants. It was amended in 1980 to extend protection to several previously excluded species. Since 1985, plant utility patents also have been issued.

Currently, PVPA protects the breeder of any novel variety of sexually reproduced plants (other than fungi, bacteria or first generation hybrids). The breeder has the right during the term of plant variety protection to exclude others from selling, offering for sale, reproducing, importing or exporting the variety. In addition, the breeder can specify that in the United States, seed of the variety shall be sold by variety name only as a class of certified seed. These exclusive rights are designed to compensate plant breeders for the lengthy and costly development process.

A farmer exemption clause provides that it is not an infringement of the PVPA for a farmer whose primary occupation is growing crops for sale, other than for reproductive purposes, to sell leftover seed to other farmers who also are growing crops for sale.

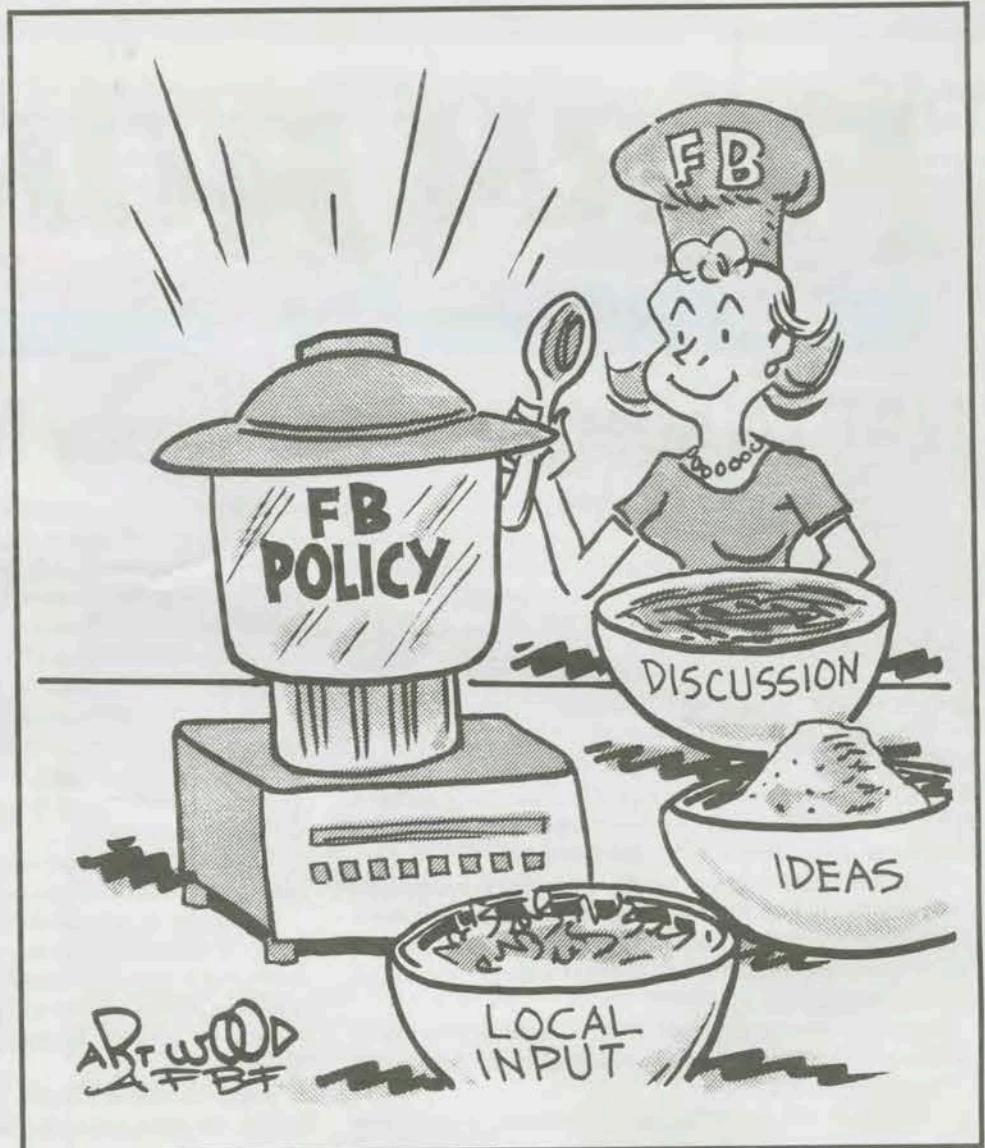
The seed trade believes that without protection against the sale of saved seed by farmers, markets for their seed will be reduced, profits will fall and research will be discontinued.

Currently several lawsuits are before appeals courts to decide what quantities of seed are subject to farmer exemption and what constitutes "primary occupation in the growing of crops for sale for other than reproductive purposes."

While Farm Bureau does not yet have specific policy on PVPA, it has encouraged Congress to consider the ramifications if a producer is not able to sell at least incidental amounts of seed to a neighbor.

A farmer's decisions to save and treat seed must be made before final acreage planting requirements are established by USDA. Planting decisions also may be altered due to weather or changing market conditions. With no provisions for incidental sales, a farmer with treated seed could encounter severe difficulty in disposing of such seed.

Farm Bureau is a champion of private property rights and supports the rights of plant breeders. There is a concern, however, that the proposed amendments to PVPA would expand breeders' rights in ways that are harmful to agriculture.



Ag spending bill cuts wetlands reserve

Congress last week passed a \$60.5 billion agriculture appropriations bill for fiscal 1993 that cuts funding for the wetlands reserve program.

The measure passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 299-100 and passed the Senate by voice vote. It is the first of 13 regular spending bills to receive final congressional approval.

The total amount includes \$28.1 billion for food stamps and \$6.8 billion for child nutrition programs, mainly for school lunches and breakfasts.

Approximately \$13.5 billion is allocated for agriculture programs, including crop insurance, food inspection and research. The wetlands reserve and the market promotion programs were the subjects of much debate by lawmakers.

The Senate originally voted for \$54.5 million for the wetlands program, while the House cut all spending. President Bush had requested \$161 million for the program for fiscal 1993. It was created two years ago with the goal of enrolling 1 million acres of wetlands by 1995.

Farmers in nine pilot states have enrolled 466,000 acres this year, although only 50,000 acres can be accepted.

The bill also provides \$150 million for the market promotion program, which provides grants to corporations and trade associations to promote food and farm products overseas. Bush had sought \$200 million. The House had proposed spending \$75 million while the Senate voted for \$174.5 million.

Critics of the program complained that some of the grants go to large companies and that well-known products should not be federally subsidized. Supporters say the program is needed to compete with foreign countries who more aggressively promote their products, including the European Community which spends an estimated \$1.5 billion to advertise its products.

The spending bill also freezes further enrollments in the conservation reserve program, which pays farmers to idle fragile cropland. About 36 million acres are now in the reserve.

Beginning farmer bill passes House

A bill to aid young farmers in receiving low-interest loans was passed in the House of Representatives on a voice vote and sent to the Senate.

The legislation, sponsored by Rep. Glenn English (D-Okla.), would set up an operating loan program within the Farmers Home Administration for beginning farmers and ranchers. Borrowers would be required to have recent education or farming experience (a maximum of five years) and access to land and equipment.

Loan applicants would be required to submit and update a long-range operating plan. FmHA would provide a 10-year

commitment for annual loans to those borrowers, and those loans would carry reduced interest rates during the first four years. FmHA also would be directed to establish a down-payment loan program for purchase of land by beginning farmers and ranchers.

English said the legislation is a response to the declining number of young people interested in becoming farmers and ranchers. He said the average age of farmers is 56 nationally and 58 in Oklahoma.

The legislation is supported by Farm Bureau.

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Joseph S. Fields, Director of Information
E. Rankin Lusby, Director of Publications

Joan Waldoch, Editor
Mace Thornton, Ass't Editor
Gene Malone, Ass't Editor

Hertha Lund, Ass't Editor
Carole Staus, Ass't Editor/Business Mgr.
Phyllis Brown, Production Ass't

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BEEF CATTLE/HOG CYCLE FORUM



Ample pork supply pressures both hog and cattle prices

By Gene Malone

ATLANTA, Ga.—Abundant feed supplies will help bolster the price cattlemen receive for their feeder calves for the remainder of the year, but hog prices are expected to stay weak through the end of the year, according to leading livestock economists speaking at an American Farm Bureau Federation cattle and hog cycle forum held recently.

Cattle feedlot operators, who suffered huge losses in the first quarter of 1992, were a little better able to cover costs in the second quarter but could be headed for trouble again toward the end of this year, according to Ed Uvacek, president of Western Research Inc.

Speaking at the biannual beef forum, Uvacek said feeder calves are relatively scarce and will remain so for the rest of the year, with available feeder cattle and calves not in feedlots at 43.8 million head on the July inventory report, up only 1 percent from a year ago.

"This should not only be encouraging to ranchers but could ensure a fairly good market for feeder cattle this fall. Feedlot operators will be very disappointed by the numbers which they had expected to be greater," Uvacek said. The only good news for feeders was the reduction in their break-even range as feeder cattle dropped into the mid \$80 per cwt. range and feed costs went down a bit, he added.

That situation is expected to change in the fourth quarter and profits will be harder to come by or quite likely may disappear, even with slightly better price levels. Uvacek sees fed steers averaging between \$74 and \$77 per cwt. in the

fourth quarter, with 600-700 pound feeder steers going for around \$85-\$88 per cwt.

Ample pork supplies mean lower hog prices for the remainder of this year and into 1993, said Glenn Grimes, professor emeritus at the University of Missouri.

The June-August farrowing intentions were reported at 1 percent lower than last year, but the pig crop for the period will probably be up 2 to 3 percent due to increased productivity, Grimes said.

The September-November farrowing intentions indicate an increase of 3 percent from a year earlier, but even if that increase does materialize, it would still be a smaller farrow than in both the second and third quarters. If producers follow through on all these intentions, it will mean an increased supply of pork at least into mid-1993, Grimes said.

He sees hog prices in the low \$40 per cwt. range or below in the third quarter and remaining there for the fourth quarter. That would push the annual average down to between \$39-\$41 per cwt.

While pork producers have not received the kind of profits this year that they enjoyed for the last several years, the upward shift in demand has enabled them to move the huge quantity of pork onto the market without disastrous consequences, according to Wayne Purcell, agricultural economist from Virginia Tech.

The demand for pork has been trending upward for the past several years even as poultry continues to grab a larger share of the market for meat, according to Purcell.

The opposite is still true for beef, however. "About the best thing that can be said for beef demand, which is still on the



Livestock economists Ed Uvacek, Glenn Grimes and Wayne Purcell addressed the 25th AFBF beef cattle/hog cycle forum held recently in Atlanta.

decline, is that it may be dropping a bit more slowly now than it did several years ago," Purcell said.

In the case of pork, even though prices were lower in 1991 than the previous year, when quantity is considered it was a much larger amount of pork moving into the market at prices still favorable to producers.

The dominant thing in the price picture for hogs in 1992 is supply. In the short-run, price is always guided by supply, but per capita consumption should not be mistaken for an indication of demand, Purcell said.

The pork industry and the poultry industry have been more willing to adjust their product to changing consumer pref-

erences than the beef people industry has, he said.

Unless the situation in meats, especially beef, gets turned around, poultry will continue to take a bigger share of the market, according to Purcell.

"A coordinated industry-wide effort in product development, value-added further processing, and merchandising is needed to turn the demand situation around for beef. It is not clear that such an effort is in the offing in the near future, and it is clear that we have not seen year-to-year increases in the demand for beef since 1979," said Purcell. "If this does not occur, there will be no new resources pulled into beef production and it will continue to lose market share," he concluded.

Forum presenters review changes in pork, beef industries

The livestock industry has had its share of ups and downs during the 12 years since the American Farm Bureau Federation's series of biannual beef cattle/hog cycle forums began in 1980.

At the 25th forum held recently in Atlanta, the three speakers who have addressed all of them reviewed some of the changes that shaped the industry during the period.

The cattle industry has scaled down considerably since 1980, having much smaller numbers in every cattle classification except milk-cow replacement heifers, which are now only about 2 percent fewer than 12 years ago, according to Ed Uvacek, president of Western Research Inc. and former professor at Texas A&M University.

The beef industry is now operating at about 90 percent of the level that existed in 1980, according to Uvacek.

"In this current buildup phase of the cattle cycle, a greater number of beef heifers are now being retained for replacement, relative to total beef cow numbers," Uvacek added.

There has been a dramatic drop in the number of cattle operations, from 1,619,750 farms and ranches with cattle in 1980 to only 1,246,470 in 1991. That is a decrease of 23 percent. The number of operations with beef cows in 1980 was

1,272,950, while in 1991 that number was down to 912,920, about 28 percent less, according to Uvacek.

Also, in 1980, only 67 percent of the operations had less than 50 head and these accounted for just 16 percent of the nation's beef cows. Today, however, 81 percent of all cattle operations have less than 50 head, and they account for a third of the nation's beef cow herd.

The number of operations with 100 or more cows has dropped dramatically in the 12 years, Uvacek said.

In 1980, choice fed steers in the Great Plains sold for an average price of \$68.50 per cwt., going from a low of \$64.92 in April to a high of \$72.92 in August.

By comparison, those prices have improved in 1992, but probably not enough to compensate for the high inflation of the 1980s. The break-even costs for Great Plains feedlots in 1980 averaged \$73.82, compared to this January when that cost reached \$83.80. Choice beef at retail was \$2.38 a pound in 1980 and though changes in classifications render the figures not quite comparable, both the \$2.88 per pound average for 1991 and the present \$2.86 level are considerably higher.

The hog industry went from a 1980-85 period of drought, weak demand and low to non-existent profits, to a much more producer-friendly period in the last half

of the 1980s, according to Glenn Grimes, University of Missouri economist and professor emeritus. Grimes said prices in the 1980-85 period yielded only 75 cents per hundredweight profit to average producers.

"That means a lot of producers went without profits during that six-year period," Grimes added.

Average-cost producers fared much better from 1986 to 1990, with profits of around \$7.50 per cwt. of live hogs produced on those farms that shared records with the University of Missouri Agriculture Economics Department.

Major factors in the improved profit picture were lower feed prices, improved technology of production and a turnaround in the demand for pork.

Pork production per sow rose 12 percent between 1985 and 1990, with a big difference still remaining between top producers and average, according to Grimes. He said the top producers are producing about 45 percent more pounds of pork per sow than the average producers.

Higher quality pork and promotion efforts are responsible for the positive demand shift, even though per capita demand for pork in 1992 has not regained the level it enjoyed 10 years earlier, according to Grimes.

Large production units have a more

important place in the industry now but still about 50 percent of the production comes from producers with less than 500 sows, who can change production in response to economic conditions, Grimes emphasized.

The recent increase in demand, relative to the early 1980s, has enabled producers to move the current large supply of pork to market without forcing prices down to disastrous levels, said Wayne Purcell, professor of agricultural economics at Virginia Tech.

No such positive shift has taken place in the demand for beef, although the rate of decline in demand has recently slowed, Purcell said.

Both Purcell and Grimes observed that if demand for beef cannot be turned around, there will be no hurry to expand production. "Under current demand conditions, new resources will not be attracted into the business," Purcell said.

A sustained, industry-wide effort is needed in new product development, value-added processing and merchandising if market shares are to be increased. That is being done to a much greater extent in poultry and pork than in beef at the present time, emphasized Purcell. There has not been a year-to-year increase in demand for beef since 1979, he added.

INSIDE FARM BUREAU

Farm Bureau members can make a difference in politics

By Hertha Lund

The involvement of Farm Bureau members in the political process can make a difference in ensuring establishment of sound agriculture policy.

For several years, Farm Bureau has been training its members to become politically active. It encourages them to surface candidates, raise funds, organize support committees, work for candidates and even run for office themselves.

One member who has taken that message to heart successfully is Kansas farmer Richard Reinhardt. It all started four years ago while his wife, Linda, was attending a Kansas Farm Bureau board of directors meeting. At this meeting one of the primary topics of discussion was political involvement and how to surface a candidate.

At the same time, Richard was tilling the soil on their Kansas farm when the idea of running for office entered his mind. Linda said when she returned home from the meeting, her husband asked if she had heard the news about their representative stepping down.

"You know," he told her, "I've been out there driving that tractor today and that is something I'd like to do," referring to his decision to seek the representative's seat.

"Then the whirlwind started," Linda said. "One of the first things we did was call Brad Eckart for help." Eckart is director of political education for the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Each year Eckart travels the country giving campaign management seminars and consulting with Farm Bureau members on how they can help elect the candidates of their choice.

The Reinhardts benefited from Eckart's help. At first, "We didn't know what we were doing," Linda said. Eckart sent a video and brochures on how to campaign. They followed that information "like it was our bible," she said.

The race was close, but Richard won by seven votes and a recount broadened his victory to 11 votes. He has nearly completed his first term and is seeking reelection this November, are other members and supporters of Farm Bureau.

Eckart has taken the campaign management seminar to 13 states either by teaching the seminar or supplying the states with the information. He said that 60 percent of those who participate in the seminar have been successful in their bid for office.

"No other seminar teaches the information the way we do. We give a general overview and teach the basic theory



Richard Reinhardt, shown campaigning with his wife, Linda, for the 1988 election, was a successful candidate for state office with the help of Farm Bureau's political education program.

behind campaign activities," Eckart said.

He said he also teaches Farm Bureau members how they can fit in on a campaign. An old adage says that "the person the candidate remembers is the one who be-

came active in his campaign the earliest."

Eckart said Farm Bureau members are becoming adept at working in the political process—an effective way of ensuring the protection of agriculture's interests at all levels of government.

Indiana FB develops computerized pesticide record-keeping

A computer program that enables farmers to keep accurate long-term documentation of pesticide applications is now available.

Indiana Farm Bureau Inc., in coopera-

tion with the Pest Management Program at Purdue University, developed the computer program. The system can be used on all IBM-compatible computers.

Producers can enter data for more than

375 separate pesticide applications on each program, which would allow most grain farmers to keep records for approximately four to five years, according to Joe Miller, marketing specialist at Indiana Farm Bureau. He said most fruit and vegetable producers could keep an estimated one to two years worth of records on each program.

Miller explained that the program allows a producer to make searches. For example, if a producer would like to pinpoint each field on which he has applied 2,4-D, the program would list those fields along with the data recorded about each one of those fields.

"This program was designed to contain

the information required by the 1990 farm bill," Miller said. "We have tried to keep the program simple but useful, so it does not request an inordinate amount of information from the producer."

Some states can't use the program because the state regulations are stricter than those imposed by the 1990 farm bill. California and Arizona are examples of two states where the local law is stricter than federal law.

For more information on the computerized pesticide record-keeping program, contact your state Farm Bureau or Joe Miller at Indiana Farm Bureau Inc., P.O. Box 1290, Indianapolis, IN 46206 or telephone 317-692-7849.

Farm Bureau committees educate consumers on the price of food

"Putting food first" was the name of a recent program sponsored by the Virginia Farm Bureau Women's and Young Farmers' committees to illustrate the low cost of food to consumers.

In each district in Virginia a random urban grocery shopper was chosen to receive free food. The items in their shopping carts were divided into food and non-food items. Farm Bureau paid up to \$100 for the food items in the cart.

"This is the first time we've undertaken a project like this," said Helen

Neese, chairman of the Women's Committee. "We want consumers to be aware of how the low cost of food in this country allows them to lead a better lifestyle."

The Mississippi Farm Bureau Women's Committee also sponsored a program to educate consumers. During the annual Farm-City Day, the women presented a small gift of 6 cents to each consumer who purchased a loaf of bread. This illustrated the amount of money the farmer received for the wheat he grew to make the loaf.

FB BRIEFS

W. B. "Ben" Wilkinson Jr. retired recently from the Virginia Farm Bureau Federation after a 42-year career. Wilkinson began his stint in 1949 as an insurance adviser with the organization's newly formed affiliate. After 15 years, he became a district fieldman with the federation. Before joining the staff, he served on his county Farm Bureau board of directors.

Larry McKenzie has been named director of commodity activities for the South Carolina Farm Bureau Federation. Since September 1989 he had served as assistant director of public affairs, and from 1982-88 worked as assistant direc-

tor of commodity activities. Between these two positions, he worked for 18 months on the American Farm Bureau Federation staff in Washington, D.C.

Kent Fisher is the new director of safety programs for the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation. He previously served as an organization director. He is a 1986 graduate of Purdue University with a degree in ag communications.

The Utah Farm Bureau Federation recently broadcast debates between candidates for U.S. senators and gubernatorial candidates. The "Rural Debates" were broadcast live via satellite.

Membership Update

Ky., Wis., N.Y. FBs hit '92 membership

Kentucky—329,782 member families; 30th quota state in nation; 9th in South; 31 consecutive years of growth; all-time high.

Wisconsin—55,897 families; 31st in nation; 8th in Midwest; 2 years of growth; all-time high.

New York—22,803 families; 32nd in nation; 6th in Northeast.

States previously reporting 1992 quota to the American Farm Bureau Federation are North Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, North Dakota, Nevada, Ohio, Alabama, Massachusetts, Maine, Hawaii, Connecticut, Virginia, Iowa, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Montana, Louisiana, Alaska, Arkansas, Oregon, Utah, Pennsylvania, New Mexico, Rhode Island, Kansas, Washington, Michigan, Colorado and Missouri.

TOP TWENTY

IN MEMBERSHIP ACHIEVEMENT

State FBs In Percent of '92 Quota
August 11, 1992

Alabama	412.8
Nevada	117.7
Alaska	110.4
Georgia	107.9
Ohio	106.6
Oklahoma	105.7
Hawaii	105.5
Utah	105.3
Virginia	105.2
Rhode Island	103.9
Mississippi	103.7
Connecticut	103.7
New Mexico	103.6
Oregon	103.3
Arkansas	103.1
South Dakota	102.3
Wisconsin	101.2
Montana	101.1
Missouri	100.9
Pennsylvania	100.6

SOUTH DAKOTA

REPUBLICAN ELECTED OFFICIALS

Constitutional Offices:

Governor **GEORGE MICKELSON**
Lt. Governor **WALTER MILLER**
Secretary of State **JOYCE HAZELTINE**
Attorney General **MARK BARNETT**
Auditor **VERNON LARSON**
Treasurer **HOMER HARDING**

Congressional Delegation:

U.S. Senate

1 R, 1 D

LARRY PRESSLER (R), next election 1996

U. S. House of Representatives

There is only one At-Large seat in South Dakota and it is held by **DEMOCRAT**
TIM JOHNSON.

State Legislature:

State Senate

18 R

17 D

The Senate Majority Leader is **GEORGE SHANARD**. The Speaker is **JIM HOOD**.

State House

45 R

25 D

The House Majority Leader is **JERRY LAMMERS**.

SOUTH DAKOTA

1992 PARTY STRUCTURE

STATE PARTY

Committee Members

Chairman DON PETERSON

Elected: February 1991

Next election: February 1993

PETERSON is a former state senator who seems to work well with Governor **MICKELSON** and Senator **PRESSLER**. Don is a native of Yankton who is involved in the agriculture commodity business. He is a member of the Committee on the Call.

National Committeeman WALTER MILLER

Elected: August 1988

Re-Elected: June 1992

Next Election: June 1996

MILLER is currently the Lt. Governor of South Dakota and was elected on a ticket with the Governor. He is a member of the RNC Rules Committee. Miller was re-elected at the June State Convention.

National Committeewoman ARLENE HAM

Elected: August 1988

Re-Elected: June 1992

Next Election: June 1996

HAM is a former Chairman of the SD GOP (1978-80) and owns a realty company. She is on the 1992 Arrangements Committee. Ham was re-elected at the June State Convention.

Party Leaders/Key Figures in State:

BILL JANKLOW, Former Governor (1978-86) and Bush-Quayle 1988 Co-Chairman.

DEBRA ANDERSON, Executive Director of Bush-Quayle 1988 and former Director of Intergovernmental Affairs at the White House.

JIM ABDNOR, former U.S. Senator and former Administrator of the Small Business Administration

GOVERNOR GEORGE MICKELSON

Bush-Quayle '92 Leadership:

Chairman: **GOVERNOR GEORGE MICKELSON**

State Party Overview:

The South Dakota party is small with a staff of four people. **HERB JONES**, Executive Director, does an excellent job of directing the staff. The Party works well with the Governor's office. The Governor's sister, **PAT ADAM**, is the Party's Co-Chairman.

Financial Status: The Party raised approximately \$400,000 in 1989-1990.

The 1992 budget is the largest in the history of the state party. To date, fundraising is on track.

SOUTH DAKOTA
POLITICAL LANDSCAPE
ELECTION UPDATE

1992 Ballot:

President/Vice President
U.S. Senate: **TOM DASCHLE**
U.S. House: 1D
Public Utilities Commissioner
All State House - 70
1/2 State Senate - 35
Term Limitations Initiative
Repeal of video lotteries initiative
Construction and operation of the Lonetree Solid Waste Facility initiative
Enactment of regulation and reclamation for surface mining initiative
Personal and corporate tax initiative

1992 Electoral College Votes: 3

The following individuals were selected as Electors: Gov. **GEORGE MICKELSON**, **JEROME LAMMERS**, and **MARIE INGALLS**.

State Convention:

The State Convention was held in Spearfish, June 25-27. The delegates to the National Convention were selected during the June 2 Primary. However, the Executive Committee met during the Convention to fill vacancies. The Committee also decided that all delegates/alternates would be designated as Bush delegates, even though 30% of the delegates were designated as uncommitted based on the primary results. The nineteen member delegation consists of seven women and twelve men. Governor Mickelson is Chair of the Delegation.

Political Environment/Overview:

The Presidential Preference Primary was held on February 25, 1992. The results of the primary are as follows:

Candidate	Raw Vote	Percentage
President George Bush	30,927	69%
Uncommitted	13,709	13

Democrat Primary Candidate	Raw Vote	Percentage
Kerrey	23,974	40%
Harkin	15,153	25
Clinton	11,421	19
Tsongas	5,756	10
Brown	2,304	4

Republicans currently control the state senate by just one vote (18-17) after a net loss of one in 1990. All 35 of the state's senators will be up for re-election in 1992. The state party is focusing most of their attention on maintaining control of the senate.

U.S. Senate:

Former State Party Chairman **CHAR HARR** is challenging incumbent Democrat Tom Daschle. Harr is the only Republican woman U.S. Senate candidate in 1992.

Key Congressional Race:

In South Dakota's at-large district, Democratic Congressman **TIM JOHNSON** is up for re-election. Former state legislator **JOHN TIMMER** is the GOP nominee. Timmer, of Sioux Falls, is expected to run a credible campaign and has focused significant efforts on in-state as well as PAC fundraising.

1991 Redistricting Update:

The State legislature draws the lines; the Governor can veto.

The legislature approved a state legislative redistricting plan in early October and the Governor signed the bill. However, a technical error was found in the bill and the legislature was forced to reconvene in late November to correct the mistake. The Governor signed the bill. The GOP is happy with the new lines.

MISCELLANEOUS POINTS:

- * Several initiatives will appear on the November ballot including term limitations, a repeal of video lotteries, the construction and operation of the Lonetree solid waste facility, enactment of regulation and reclamation for large scale gold or silver surface mining, and the imposition of a personal and corporate tax.

- * The Perot forces submitted over 14,000 signatures to qualify for the fall ballot (2,000 signatures were necessary). In addition, the Perot campaign selected **JAMES STOCKDALE** as the vice-presidential running mate prior to August 15, therefore securing Perot's effort to be on the fall ballot.

SD

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**South Dakota
1992 Convention**

State Convention: June 26-27, 1992
Presidential Primary: February 25, 1992
General Primary: June 2, 1992

Delegate Breakdown:

Total: 19
12 men
7 women

1 Native American member

Rules Committee:

Fred Whiting
Mary McClure

Credentials Committee:

Harold Brower
Joan Johnson

Platform Committee:

Robert K. Fischer
Mary Wiese

Permanent Organization Committee:

Steeves Smith
Carole Hillard

NFIB: DASCHLE SMALL BUSINESS VOTING RECORD

CONGRESS:	102ND	101ST	100TH
	10%	32%	47%
SEN. DOLE	60%	74%	88%



102nd Congress Voting Record

A PRODUCT OF NAMNET: THE PUBLIC POLICY ELECTRONIC NETWORK

The November elections are just around the corner! At stake are 435 House seats and 35 Senate seats.

Because of your keen interest in congressional action on business-related issues, we are pleased to provide you with the NAM 102nd Congress Voting Record!

This report shows where lawmakers from all 50 states stood on well over two dozen key votes over the past two years — in a format that affords easy comparison of individual voting patterns. It documents recorded floor votes through August 7, 1992. It does not reflect committee, subcommittee, conference and voice votes.

The NAM is nonpartisan and does not support or oppose candidates. The Voting Record is designed to serve as a point of reference from which to draw your own conclusions regarding Congress's business-related votes. It should also remind lawmakers of their accountability to their manufacturing constituents.

The NAM Voting Record is maintained continuously on NAMNET: The Public Policy Electronic Network. NAMNET also provides a daily legislative newscast; status reports and bill summaries on key manufacturing issues; legislative alerts; public policy research from prestigious think tanks; state and national newswires; and more! For more information on NAMNET, or for a complimentary demonstration, call (1-800) 248-6NAM. In the Washington, D.C. area, call (202) 637-3082.

We trust you will find the NAM Voting Record useful. This year's congressional elections will help shape the future course of the economy and the competitive position of manufacturers. The NAM encourages its members to exercise their right to vote.



THE PUBLIC POLICY ELECTRONIC NETWORK

Daschle Voting Record on
NAM ISSUES

102ND CONGRESS SENATE VOTES

- 1) DEALER LITIGATION** (*Motion to Invoke Cloture on S. 429*) *VOTED AGAINST NAM POSITION*
Procedural vote to end debate and proceed to consider S. 429 (Metzenbaum--D-OH). Would ease standards of evidence needed for dealers/distributors to sue manufacturers for triple damages. Sixty votes required to invoke cloture. Approved 61-37 on May 7, 1991. NAM opposed the cloture motion, as S. 429 would restrict manufacturers' ability to control the quality of promotion, distribution and service of their products. S. 429 subsequently passed the Senate by voice vote.
- 2) CAMPAIGN FINANCE** (S. 3) *VOTED AGAINST NAM POSITION*
Final passage of Boren (D-OK) bill to ban political action committees (PACs), limit campaign spending and establish taxpayer subsidies for campaign expenses. Passed 56-42 on May 23, 1991. NAM opposed S. 3, arguing that: 1) PACs encourage participation in the political process; 2) spending limits would exacerbate incumbents' advantages; and 3) taxpayer subsidies are ill-advised and run against public opinion.
- 3) FAST TRACK NEGOTIATING AUTHORITY** (S. Res. 78) *VOTED AGAINST NAM POSITION*
Motion to deny a two-year extension of fast track trade negotiating authority. Fast track permits administration to negotiate final trade agreements and preserves right of Congress to reject or approve agreement without amendments. Rejected 59-36 on May 24, 1991. NAM opposed resolution, arguing that fast track is essential for negotiating successful trade agreements.
- 4) CHINA TRADE** (*Senate Version of H.R. 2212*) *VOTED AGAINST NAM POSITION*
Final passage of Pelosi (D-CA-5) proposal, as amended, to terminate normal trade relations--or most-favored-nation (MFN) status--with China unless specific conditions are met. Approved 55-44 on July 23, 1991. NAM opposed, because enactment would almost certainly lead to retaliatory actions against U.S. exports and investments by Chinese government.
- 5) MANDATED LEAVE** (*Bond Amendment to S. 5*) *VOTED AGAINST NAM POSITION*
Bond (R-MO) amendment making minor changes in mandated leave bill S. 5 in an attempt to garner more support for NAM-opposed bill. Amendment passed 65-32 on October 2, 1991. S. 5 subsequently passed the Senate by voice vote. NAM opposed amendment on grounds that mandated leave legislation is ill-advised, outdated and unnecessary, as employers are responding to the varying benefits needs of a diverse workforce.
- 6) NATIONAL ENERGY STRATEGY** (*Cloture Vote on S. 1220*) *VOTED FOR NAM POSITION*
Procedural vote to end debate and proceed to consider S. 1220 (Johnston--D-LA). S. 1220 included NAM-supported provisions to allow environmentally-sound development of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge and streamline the nuclear licensing process. Vote was 50-44 on November 1, 1991, falling 10 votes short of the 60 required to invoke cloture. NAM supported cloture to allow open, fair discussion of nation's energy needs.
- 7) ENERGY REPORTING** (*Motion to Table Bryan Amendment to S. 2166*) *VOTED AGAINST NAM POSITION*
Bryan (D-NV) amendment reinstating an abolished industrial energy consumption reporting program. Would compel Department of Energy (DOE) to set "voluntary" energy efficiency

improvement targets--and request companies that consume at least 500 billion BTUs of energy to file a DOE report. Motion to table amendment was agreed to 58-40 on February 19, 1992. NAM supported the motion to table and opposed amendment on grounds that data would be redundant, outdated and highly proprietary.

8) LINE ITEM VETO (S. 479)

Motion to waive 1990 Budget Act to permit consideration of McCain (R-AZ) amendment. Amendment would give the President the power to reduce or eliminate specific, nonessential items from appropriations bills by line item. Sixty votes were needed to waive the Budget Act. Rejected 54-44--16 votes shy of the needed 60--on February 27, 1992. NAM supports budget reform, including the line item veto, to control federal spending and increase accountability in the appropriations process.

VOTED FOR NAM POSITION

9) TAX BILL (Packwood Amendment to H.R. 4210)

Motion to waive a point of order and proceed to consider Packwood (R-OR) substitute for tax hike bill H.R. 4210. Amendment would have replaced H.R. 4210 with the President's tax plan, which included several incentives that would have helped manufacturers. Sixty votes necessary to waive a budget point of order. Motion to waive was defeated 60-37 on March 11, 1992. NAM supported motion to waive and allow consideration of the President's economic growth package.

VOTED AGAINST NAM POSITION

10) TAX BILL (H.R. 4210)

Final passage of Senate version of tax bill H.R. 4210. Would create new top income tax rate of 36 percent; place a 10 percent surtax on upper income earners; cap at \$1 million a company's salary deduction for each corporate officer; create a \$300 tax credit for families with taxable income below \$47,500; extend certain expiring tax provisions; and other tax changes. Passed 50-47 on March 13, 1992. NAM opposed the overall bill because it would be detrimental to businesses--particularly small manufacturers--and provide no boost to the weak economy.

VOTED AGAINST NAM POSITION

11) BUDGET "FIREWALLS" (S. 2399)

Mitchell (D-ME) motion to invoke cloture--cutting off debate--to proceed to a vote on S. 2399 (Sasser--D-TN). Would break bipartisan 1990 budget agreement by eliminating budget "walls" and allowing savings from defense to finance increased domestic spending. Cloture vote of 50-48 on March 26, 1992 was 10 votes short of the 60 necessary to invoke cloture. NAM opposed S. 2399 and the cloture motion. Tax increases in the bipartisan 1990 budget agreement were fully implemented--and spending constraints should be fully implemented as well. Any savings should be put toward deficit reduction.

VOTED AGAINST NAM POSITION

12) REPLACEMENT OF STRIKERS (Motion to Invoke Cloture on S. 55)

Second and final vote on motion to invoke cloture and shut off debate on striker replacement bill S. 55. Revised language would have established radical new system of labor dispute resolution--on which hearings were never held--and would have restricted right of employers to hire permanent replacement workers. Vote was 57-42, 3 short of 60 needed for cloture, on June 16, 1992. NAM opposed S. 55, which would have abandoned over 50 years of labor law precedent and led to increased union organizing activity.

VOTED AGAINST NAM POSITION

13) TRADE WITH THE FORMER SOVIET UNION (S. 2532)

Passage of S. 2532, calling for U.S. participation in a \$24 billion international plan to assist ex-

VOTED FOR NAM POSITION

BOTTOM LINE: VOTED AGAINST NAM POSITION
ON 10 OF 13 KEY ISSUES.