

THURSDAY
April 20

10:30 p.m.

Arrive Cheyenne Airport
Derrell and Linda Norman will meet
Craig at Gate 2 at the terminal.
Gary Yordy and Cynthia Lummis.

CHEYENNE

10:40 - 11:00 a.m.

Press Conference
Main Terminal, Cheyenne Airport
Contact: Jim Elwood, Asst. Manager
Cheyenne Airport
307-634-7071

The plane will taxi next to the main terminal.

Advance team: Mark Maddox, NRCC
Liz Brimmer, Press Sec.
Craig Thomas for Congress

Local GOP leaders attending:
Derrell Norman, GOP Chairman
Lawrence Anderson, GOP
Committeeman
Judy Jennings, GOP
Committeewoman

Approximately 50 local people will also be attending. The terminal will be decorated with Craig Thomas for Congress signs.

Media attending: Cheyenne and Denver

FORMAT: Podium with risers
Craig Thomas will make a brief statement (1 minute) and will introduce Senator Dole.

11:05

Wheels up for Sheridan
Craig Thomas will not be accompanying Senator Dole to Sheridan. The candidate will travel to Casper.

Thomas Manifest: Susan Thomas
Liz Brimmer,
Press Secretary

FBO: Aereo Ventures, 307-635-4521

Arrive Sheridan

SHERIDAN

Advance Team: Steve Watson, RNC staff
A small group of local party workers will be waiting at the airport. They plan to follow the Senator in a caravan to the Sheridan Center Inn.

Harry Roberts will join group by car.

12:05 p.m.

Arrive Sheridan County Airport

Drivers: Willard Cook and
John Patton, O: 672-8991,
H: 672-27762 cars provided by
Cook Motors in Sheridan

Drive to Sheridan Center Inn
Travel time 10 minutes

12:15

12:30 - 12:45

Press Conference

Sheridan Center Motor Inn

609 No. Main, 674-7421

Sage Room

Media present: Local Sheridan press
Montana/Billings Gazette
and Rapid City, South
Dakota print and
television.

Susan states: Craig is preparing for
debate.

12:30 - 2:00

Buffet/Lunch/No Host

Ticket cost \$5.00

Sheridan Center Inn

Snow Goose Room

609 No. Main, 674-7421

Contact: John Patton

O: 672-8991

H: 672-2776

Approx. 50 people will be attending.

Local press invited.

Open to the public.

XEROX TELECOPIER 295 ; 4-19-89; 1:44 PM; 307 472 1827 +
APR-19-1989 14:46 FROM CRAIG THOMAS FOR CONGRESS TO

3072615213 ; # 4
2615273 P.04

SHERIDAN
Page 2

12:50

Introduction: John Patton, John will make
an opening statement and introduce Senator
Dole. 2 minutes

1:00 - 1:15

Senator Dole:
Brief Comments 10 minutes/Questions and
Answers 5 minutes.
Podium available with riser, tables set
in rounds eight.

1:15 - 1:25

Mix and Mingle

1:35

DEPART for airport, travel time 10
minutes.

1:45 p.m.

Depart for Casper
Travel time 30 minutes

CASPER

2:15

ARRIVE Casper
FBO: Casper Air Service, 472-3400
Bob Tripeny, Tripeny Motors
will provide 2 cars
Drivers: Tom Thorson, State GOP Sec.
Bruce Hinchey, Co. GOP Chair

Advance: Gary Koops, NRCC

2:20

DEPART airport for Hilton Inn
Travel time 15 minutes

2:45

ARRIVE Casper Hilton and proceed to Press
Conference.

2:50 - 3:05 p.m.

Press Conference
Hilton Inn
Room 158
Local press will be there
FORMAT: Podium with risers
Craig Thomas will make a brief
statement (1 minute) and will introduce
Senator Dole.
Approximately 50 local people will be
attending.

3:10 - 6:00

Event with Mrs. Susan Thomas details
pending.

6:05 - 7:00

Free time

Casper Hilton Inn
Suite 328 (non-smoking) has been reserved
for the Senator. Room 326 and 327 have
also been reserved for Dole's staff.
Hotel contact: Ken Dreichler, Manager,
266-6000 Campaign Contact: Gary Koops,
NRCC staff, Room 423 should there be any
problems.

[7:00]

Natrona County GOP
"Thomas Debate Party"
Hot dogs, popcorn, etc.
Casper Hilton Inn, 266-6000
South Ballroom
800 No. Poplar
Contact: Barbara Cubin
472-3320

7:10

Arrive Debate Reception
Mix and Mingle

7:20

President Bush will phone Senator Dole and Susan Thomas.

7:30

Depart reception

Overnight

Casper Hilton Inn

APR-19-1989 14:47 FROM CRAIG THOMAS FOR CONGRESS TO

2615273 P.07

EVANSTON

8:05 a.m.

Depart Casper for Evanston

Thomas manifest: Craig Thomas
Susan Thomas

9:05

ARRIVE Evanston Municipal Airport
FBO: Star West Aviation, 789-2256

Advance: Ned Monroe, RNC

9:10 - 9:30

Press Conference
Evanston Municipal Airport
Airport Hanger
2160 Airport Rd.
Terry Schaefer, Manager
789-2256/782-3160Contact: Diane Mills
789-3770Local press will be available
Salt Lake City, UT press will be
available.Approximately 50 local people will be
attending.Local GOP leaders attending: Diane Mills,
County Committeewoman, Ron Micheli,
Uinta Co., Rep., Jerry Parker, Uinta Co. Rep.**FORMAT:** Podium with risers, Craig Thomas will
make a brief statement (1 minute) and will
introduce Senator Dole.

CASPER -(ADDENDUM to Dole/Thomas Schedule)

3:10 pm

Depart Hilton Hotel
Travel Time: 15 minutes

3:25

Arrive Teton Homes
3283 9 Mile Road 235-1525
FORMAT: Podium will be provided.
Susan Thomas will make brief
statement (1 Minute) then
introduce Senator Dole.
Brief comments 10 minutes
Q & A 5 - 10 minutes.
Attendees roughly 175 people
Management and Plant Workers in
Casper IV will be in attendance.
Hosts: "Boots" Ingram, CEO
and Tony Ingram, President of
Teton International.

DOLE OPERATIVES

CHEYENNE:

Judy Jennings, Lawrence Anderson, Bill McIlvain, Don Erickson, Cynthia Loomis, Gary Yordy, Stan and Harriet Smith

EVANSTON:

Dan Neilson, Uinta County Chairman

SHERIDAN:

John Patton

CASPER:

John Wold, Todd Milliken, Donna Robitaille, Jan Larimer, Pete Wold (Natrona County Chairman), Rick Tempest, Gail Zimmerman, Barbara Cubin.

*Source: Linda Norman (H) 632-3950 Craig Hdqtrs. 635-2467

TRAVEL SCHEDULE
WYOMING

WEATHER: FRI - 80 degrees
SAT - 70's
Partly cloudy

FINAL

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1989

8:10am DEPART Residence for National Airport/Butler Aviation

8:25am ARRIVE National Airport and proceed to departing
aircraft

FBO: Butler Aviation

8:30am DEPART Washington, DC for Cheyenne, WY/Cheyenne Airport
(EDT)

FBO: Main terminal
Aircraft: Hawker (U.S. Tobacco)
Tail number: 23SB
Flight time: 4 hours
Pilots: Lee Krauss
Frank DeSetto
203/622-3469

Seats: 6
Meal: Breakfast
Manifest: Senator Dole
W. Riker
M. Glassner

10:30am ARRIVE Cheyenne, WY/Cheyenne Airport and proceed to
(MDT) Press Conference with Craig Thomas

FBO: Main terminal
307/634-7071

NOTE: PLANE WILL TAXI UP TO THE MAIN TERMINAL.

Location: Terminal

Met by: Craig Thomas
Susan Thomas

NOTE: Approximately 50 local people will be at the airport.

Local GOP Leaders in attendance will be:

Derrell Norman - GOP Chairman
Lawrence Anderson - GOP Committeeman
Judy Jennings - GOP Committeewoman

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TRAVEL SCHEDULE
WYOMING

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1989

10:40am- Press Conference with Craig Thomas 307/634-7071
11:00am

Location: Terminal
Format: Craig Thomas will make
brief statement and
introduce Senator Dole
Advance: Mark Maddox - NRCC
Liz Brimmer - Press Sec.

11:05am DEPART Cheyenne, WY for Sheridan, WY/Sheridan County
Airport

FBO: Bighorn Airways
Aircraft: Hawker (U.S. Tobacco)
Tail number: 23SB
Flight time: 1 hour
Pilots: Lee Krauss
Frans DeSetto
Seats: 6
Meal: Lunch
Manifest: Senator Dole
Susan Thomas
W. Riker
M. Glassner
L. Brimmer

NOTE: Craig Thomas will fly on to Casper, WY.

12:05pm ARRIVE Sheridan, WY/Sheridan County Airport

FBO: Bighorn Airways
307/672-3421
Met by: Steve Watson- RNC staff
John Patton- County Chm.
307/672-8991(O)
307/672-7762(H)
Harry Roberts - Susan
Thomas' father.

NOTE: At the airport to greet will be local party
workers.

*Harry Roberts is Thomas' father in law.
You supported him in U. S. Congress
in early 70's.*

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TRAVEL SCHEDULE
WYOMING

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1989

12:10pm DEPART airport for Press Conference with Susan Thomas

Location: Sheridan Center Motor Inn
609 N. Main
Sheridan, WY

Drive time: 10 minutes

12:20pm ARRIVE Sheridan Holiday Inn and proceed to Press
Conference 307/674-7421

Location: Sage Room

12:30pm- Press Conference with Susan Thomas 307/674-7421
12:45pm

Location: Sage Room

12:45pm DEPART Press Conference for FR Luncheon for Craig
Thomas

Location: Snow Goose Room

12:50pm ATTEND/ADDRESS FR Luncheon for Craig Thomas

Location: Snow Goose Room
Attendance: 50
Event runs: 12:30pm-2:00pm
Ticket: \$5.00/person
Press: Open
Format: John Patton will
introduce Senator Dole
Brief comments from
Senator Dole - 10 min.
Q & A - 5 min.
Mix and mingle
Facility: Riser with podium and
mike, round tables of 8
Buffet lunch
Contact: Joe Ratliff - Simpson
staff
307/261-5172

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TRAVEL SCHEDULE
WYOMING

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1989

1:30pm DEPART Luncheon for Sheridan County Airport/
Bighorn Airways

Drive time: 10 minutes

1:40pm ARRIVE Sheridan County Airport and proceed to departing
aircraft

FBO: Bighorn Airways
307/672-3421

1:45pm DEPART Sheridan, WY for Casper, WY/Natrona County
International Airport

FBO:	Casper Air
Aircraft:	Hawker(U.S. Tobacco)
Tail number:	23SB
Flight time:	30 minutes
Pilots:	Lee Krauss
	Frank DeSetto
Seats:	6
Meal:	Snack
Manifest:	Senator Dole
	Susan Thomas
	W. Riker
	M. Glassner
	L. Brimmer

2:15pm ARRIVE Casper, WY/Natrona County International Airport

FBO: Casper Air
307/472-3400

Met by: Craig Thomas
Gary Koops - NRCC

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1989

2:20pm DEPART airport for Press Conference with Craig Thomas

Location: Casper Hilton
800 N. Poplar
Casper, WY

Drive time: 15 minutes

2:35pm ARRIVE Casper Hilton and proceed to Press Conference

Location: Room 158

2:45pm- Press Conference with Craig Thomas 307/266-6000
3:00pm

Location: Room 158
Format: Craig Thomas will make
brief comments and
introduce Senator Dole

3:05pm DEPART Press Conference for Teton Homes

Location: 3283 9 Mile Road
Casper, WY

Drive time: 15 minutes

NOTE: Susan Thomas will accompany the Senator.

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1989

3:20pm ARRIVE Teton Homes and proceed to tour of Teton Homes
Trailer facility

Attendance: 175 employees
Event runs: 3:20-3:55pm
Press: Open - Casper TV
Format: Susan Thomas will make
brief remarks and
introduce Senator Dole
Remarks by Senator Dole-
10 minutes

Q & A - 5-10 minutes
mix and mingle

Facility: Podium
Contact: Jo Ratliff

307/261-5172

Met by: "Boots" Ingram, CEO
Tony Ingram, President of
Teton International
(Father and Son)

NOTE: "Boots" Ingram will be flying home from California
to host this event.

3:55pm DEPART Teton Homes Trailers for Eastridge Mall

Location: 601 Wyoming Boulevard
Casper, WY

Drive time: 20 minutes

4:15pm ARRIVE Eastridge Mall and proceed to meet and greet
Mall shoppers

5:00pm DEPART Eastridge Mall for Hilton Hotel

Location: 800 N. Poplar
Casper, WY

Drive time: 5 minutes

5:05pm ARRIVE Hilton Hotel and proceed to PRIVATE

NOTE: Dinner will be served in your Suite.

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TRAVEL SCHEDULE
WYOMING

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1989

5:15pm PRIVATE 307/266-6000
7:05pm

7:05pm DEPART Private for Debate Reception

Location: South Ballroom

7:10pm ARRIVE Debate Reception 307/266-6000

Location: South Ballroom

Attendance:

7:00pm-9:00pm

Event runs:

Open

Press:

Mix and mingle

Format:

7:20pm President Bush
will phone in
Senator Dole to
accept phone call
on behalf of
Craig Thomas

7:30-8:30pm Debate
televised

Facility:

None

Contact:

Joe Ratliff - Simpson
staff 307/261-5172

7:30pm DEPART Reception for PRIVATE

7:35pm ARRIVE PRIVATE 307/266-6000

RON _____ Casper, WY

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TRAVEL SCHEDULE
WYOMING

FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1989

7:45am DEPART private for Natrona County International
Airport/Casper Air

Drive time: 15 minutes

8:00am ARRIVE Natrona County International Airport and
proceed to departing aircraft

FBO: Casper Air
307/472-3400

8:05am DEPART Casper, WY for Evanston, WY/Evanston Municipal
Airport

FBO:	Star West Aviation
Aircraft:	Hawker(U.S. Tobacco)
Tail number:	23SB
Flight time:	1 hour
Pilots:	Lee Krauss Frank DeSetto
Seats:	6
Meal:	Breakfast
Manifest:	Senator Dole Craig Thomas Susan Thomas W. Riker M. Glassner L. Brimmer*

9:05am ARRIVE Evanston, WY/Evanston Municipal Airport
and proceed to Press Conference

FBO: Star West Aviation
307/789-2256

Location: Airport Hangar

Met by: Diane Mills - County
Committeewoman
Ron Micheli - Unita Co.
Representative
Jerry Parker - Unita Co.
Representative

Advance: Ned Monroe - RNC

FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1989

9:10am- Press Conference with Craig Thomas 307/789-2256
9:30pm

Location: Airport Hangar

9:35am DEPART Press Conference for departing aircraft

9:40am DEPART Evanston, WY for Washington, DC/National
(MDT) Airport

FBO:	Butler Aviation
Aircraft:	Hawker(U.S. Tobacco)
Tail number:	23SB
Flight time:	4 hours 20 minutes
Pilots:	Lee Krauss
	Frank DeMetto
Seats:	6
Meal:	Lunch
Manifest:	Senator Dole
	W. Riker
	M. Glassner

4:00pm ARRIVE Washington, DC/National Airport
(EDT)

FBO: Butler Aviation
703/549-8340

4:05pm DEPART airport for Capitol

4:20pm ARRIVE Capitol

CASPER

April 19, 1989

Read & Toss

To: Mike

From: Stephanie

JB Simpson Staff

Re: Dole's Campaign Visit to Wyoming

State of Wyoming's Economy

- While the rest of the country has enjoyed 76 straight months of what has become the longest peacetime economic expansion in US history, the people of Wyoming have only begun to experience a few months of economic recovery.
- The unemployment rate for the state of Wyoming in February was 8% down from 8.4% the previous February.

(The range of unemployment rates for Wyoming is 3.2% in Teton County to 11.3% in Fremont County and Lincoln Counties, while the national unemployment rate in February was 5.6%.)

- With oil companies increasing their exploration efforts, the number of rigs operating in Wyoming has jumped to 50 (only 32 rigs were operating a year ago).
- Cheyenne's economy is building a positive momentum after a two year slump. Job creation continues, with population growth up 10%, increasing to 75,600 between 1980 and 1987.
- The Peacekeeper project continues to interject positive economic activity into the Cheyenne area. Construction activity is up and banking statistics show a positive trend.
- Casper's economy received a boost when \$4 million for 5 road construction projects was awarded by the Highway Department -- adding 260 new jobs.
- Casper has \$3.4 million in new construction, with building permits up 115% over last year.

CASPER

NATRONA COUNTY SITUATION REPORT

7/11/88

UNEMPLOYMENT: The number of jobs in Wyoming dropped sharply in May compared to a year ago. Natrona County accounted for a little more than 10 percent of the jobs lost in the State and had about 750 fewer people at work -- a 2.6 decline. As usual, Natrona had the largest number of people looking for work 1,843 -- and the second highest labor force -- 30,305. Unemployment for May 31, 1988 is 6.1 percent, compared to 10.4 percent one year ago.

ECONOMY Casper and Natrona County is receiving a boost to the economy by provision of 65 jobs for each \$1 million of highway work when the \$4 million for five road construction projects were let by the Highway Commission. There is a labor shortage in Casper and Natrona County for qualified builders. Based on building permits, \$3.4 million in construction is going on. The building permits are up 115 percent over last year for the County. Construction of the Goodstein addition to Casper College Library and the expansion of the Wyoming Medical Center will add significantly to the final figures for the year. The County Assessor estimates that County's valuation is \$350 million this year -- compared to \$345 million a year ago.

RIG COUNT With oil companies increasing their exploration efforts, the number of rigs operating in Wyoming has jumped to 50, from 32 a year ago. There are 4 operating in Natrona County.

BROOKHURST Brookhurst is now officially called the Mystery Bridge Road/U.S. Highway 20 site and has been proposed for federal "Superfund" status by the U.S. EPA. EPA has ordered Little America Refining Co. to clean up an underground gasoline plume below the Brookhurst subdivision. LARCO has filed a suit for an injunction and declaratory judgment against the EPA in U.S. District Court in Wyoming.

NICOLAYSEN ART MUSEUM has a new architectural model of their new building and will formally ask the City Council to move on the bidding process and hopes to have the museum ready for a 1989 opening.

NATRONA COUNTY BUDGET: The fiscal 1989 budget is \$22 million. The proposed budget project is for spending 37 percent more than fiscal 1988 budget of \$16 million. The one-time increase includes \$5 million loan from the Wyoming Farm Loan Board to the County for the Wyoming Medical Center. The County had a boost in income with a one-time \$556,507 coal impact tax payment from the State Legislature which boosted its reserve from \$500,000 to \$1.3 million.

AGRICULTURE: The south portion of the county has fair to good moisture conditions. The northern end of the county is very dry with some of the livestock already moved out of the area, or grazing what would normally be used for winter range. The County has not applied for any drought assistance, however if conditions worsen they probably will.

GOVERNMENT: Wes McAllister has been fired as City Manager, and Tom Forslund is acting City Manager.

AIR TRAVEL: Delta Airlines subsidiary Skywest has commuter service between Casper and Salt Lake -- currently operates two round-trip jet flights a day between Casper and Salt Lake.

POLITICAL: Senators: Charles Scott, Tom Stroock, Dan Sullivan, Diemer True. REPRESENTATIVES: Mary Behrens, Johnnie Burton, Barbara Cubin, Pat Meenan, Nyla Murphy, Dorothy Perkins, Rick Tempest, Craig Thomas, Gail Zimmerman.

POLITICAL CANDIDATES: (Republican) State Senate: Dan Sullivan, Diemer True. State Representatives: Les Bowron, Barbara Cubin, R. Fred DeVore, Mary Helen Hendry, Bruce Hinchey, Marvin Keller, Robert "Terry" Martin, Nyla Murphy, Dorothy Perkins, L. W. "Skip" Scherck, Jimmy Simmons, Rick Tempest, Craig Thomas, Theodore "Teddy" Thompson, Carol Jo Vlastos, Gail ZIMMERMAN.

POLITICAL CANDIDATES: (Democrat) State Senate: Lowell Stephens. State Representatives: Curtis W. Claar, Mary Lynn Corbett, Keith Goodenough, Jesse M. Guidry, Julie L. Hamilton, Wes Kuhn, Gene Medley, Chris Peterson, Barbara Reese, Shar Wilkes.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS: Thomas T. Bechtel and Frank J. Ellis for four year term. Mary L. Behrens, Marion J. Bouzis, Frank L. Schulte for two year term.

CHEYENNE

CHEYENNE

LARAMIE COUNTY SITUATION REPORT

4/89

CHEYENNE AND LARAMIE COUNTY ECONOMY: Cheyenne's economy is building a positive momentum after a two-year slump. There has been a minor out-migration, but job creation continues in spite of it. The county grew more than 10% between 1980 and 1987 to 75,600.

A new Wal-Mart discount store is under construction and will employ 160-180 people; will increase sales tax revenue and strengthen retail hub activity.

The Peacekeeper project continues to provide a good economic base, there has been good construction activity, and banking statistics show a positive trend. Job losses were at the government level -- state government fell by 5.6%, city by 6.3%, and county by 2.1%. Current unemployment figures are at 6.3%.

A \$13 million retirement community and nursing home north of town by the mall has opened, employing 140.

LCCC has the only small business incubator in the state.

Jack Crews is the president of LEADS (Cheyenne-Laramie County Corp. for Economic Development). Dick Haag is VP. they have many new business leads; there is a particular interest in trucking businesses. A very modern, large truck-stop complex was just completed south of Cheyenne, owned by J. Call, owner of Frontier Refinery. In the past 18 months, trucking companies have brought in almost 200 new jobs with a payroll of \$7 million. LEADS is playing an active part in the effort to get the C-130 Simulator located here.

Recently announced new businesses or expansions are: **Yellow Freight** plans to build a \$2.5 million truck terminal. It has grown from eight employees in 1987 to a current 146 with a \$5 million payroll. **Tortilla Mfg. & Supply Co./El Bravito Foods**, a Cheyenne-based Mexican food product manufacturer, announced product expansion plans into So. Dakota and 16 new jobs. **FAAC International**, distributor of hydraulic gate operating systems, plans to expand from 10 to 20 employees. Larry Atwell is the Exec. VP of the Chamber of Commerce; Phil Noble (husband of Lynn Birleffi) is president.

The optional capital construction 1% sales tax for the new county jail ended on Sept. 1 when the \$10.8 million was reached. Approximately \$1.7 million more than was needed is in an escrow account and can be spent for a capital project with voter approval only. Voters approved renewal of the 1% sales tax and the 2% lodging tax.

VA: Construction on the \$12 million addition to the Cheyenne VA Center is progressing. It will house an intensive care unit, all new clinics, pharmacy, operatory suits, recovery room, lab, radiology, nuclear medicine, and a dental clinic.

AGRICULTURE: Good corn and wheat crops. There was adequate moisture with no severe or damaging storms. The county received drought designation as a contiguous county. The CRP is being widely used; in fact the county has reach its limit of eligibility with almost 90,000 acres in CRP. Topsoil moisture is adequate from a fairly wet March. May moisture forecast is not good.

ENVIRONMENTAL: The asbestos landfill controversy near Burns is on hold. The new state statutes make it unfeasible for the company to do anything now. The county is also adopting a new resolution addressing any type of hazardous material or disposing of underground storage tanks not being allowed without the permission and consent of the Commissioners.

* Judge Ed Grant found the owner/operator of a used tire dump at an abandoned missile site south of Hillsdale in contempt of court ordering all 60,000/100,000 tires be removed. Most of them have not been moved because the owner cannot find a place to take them. DEQ again asked the court to take action, Grant again found him in contempt, but no one knows what to do next in getting the tires removed. *

MX RAIL GARRISON/F.E. WARREN: FEW is the single largest employer in the area with about 4,000 military and 3,100 civilian workers, contracts providing 1,140 jobs, and creates an economic impact of more than \$202 million on the area. Military retiree impact is about \$20 million.

The MX modification process has been completed and employment related to that project will be scaled back from 781 full-time jobs to 430. FEW houses 50 MX missiles and 150 Minuteman missiles.

A final EIS rail garrison public hearing was held 8/10/88. Safety, impact and threat of nuclear war were the main concerns. There was an equal amount of support expressed.

EASTERN LARAMIE COUNTY: The potato chip factory is continuing to do well with employment at 65, producing 7,875 pounds of kettle-fried potato chips a day from 31,500 pounds of potatoes. They are on the market in Cheyenne, LaGrange, Torrington, Gillette, Casper, Powell, Lander, spots in Nebr., Kansas, Oklahoma, and Denver. * Grandma Pat's 16-bean soup is selling. The UW is conducting archeological surveys and * diggings there which appears to be a promising tourist attraction. Weapons, tools, fire pits, and other cultural material dating back at least 10,000 years are being uncovered and visitors are leaving I-80 in steady flows to visit the operation. This project has the potential for development of a first-class tourism/visitors center.

STAGE II: Work that started on the \$115 million Little Snake River in 1982 is completed -- three years behind schedule and over-budget -- and the water was flowing through the Stage II delivery pipeline to Granite Reservoir by the end of October. The Cheyenne Board of Public Utilities still must settle water quality violations and several claims totaling about \$9 million for recovery costs incurred in connection with construction of certain Stage II structures and embankments as well as litigation over the installation of the delivery pipeline. It will be operated at only 50% of its capacity this year to reduce environmental risks to stream quality. Another \$4.5 million will be needed to correct the problems; the Cheyenne City Council will ask the EDS Board for a loan.

POLITICS: There are four **Senate** seats and they are held by **Democrats Jim Norris, Win Hickey, Jim Applegate and Liz Byrd.** House members are: **Democrats *Guy Cameron, *Steve Freudenthal, *Shirley Humphrey, *Mary Kay Schwope, Don Sullivan, and Carol Watson; Republicans *Cynthia Lummis, *Bill McIlvain, and *Gary Yordy.** There are nine House seats. **Bill McIlvain** is Speaker of the House.
Mayor: **Gary Schaeffer**, a junior high school teacher.
County Commissioners: Chairman **Shirley Francis (R), Jeff Ketcham (D), and Nick Mirich (D).**
*Incumbents

EVANSTON

EVANSTON

GINTA COUNTY SITUATION REPORT

APRIL, 1989

ENERGY:

Kern River/Wy Cal Pipeline - Evanston has conducted studies to project the impacts of pipeline construction on the town. If the Kern River line is chosen, construction could begin in 1991. Peak employment would be 400 workers, averaging at 270. WyCal has received FERC authorization to construct the pipeline and says they could begin construction in late 1989.

Amoco Cuts Back Local Office - Amoco will be transferring 30 employees from the Evanston Prod. office to other Amoco offices in Wyo. and other states. Amoco employs 265 in Evanston and the cutback will allow the company to consolidate office space.

Questar Plans Pipeline In Area - An EIS was recently issued by the BLM which gives an analysis of five alternatives for development of a proposed natural gas pipeline through Uintah and Daggett counties, Utah. Contractors and construction crews would be selected from Rock Springs and Vernal and would be bused to construction sites. Workforce is expected to peak at 150.

Halliburton Leaves Evanston - Halliburton Services is closing its main office in Evanston and will transfer its workers to Rock Springs. The company cited consolidation for competitive reasons and said approx. 18 families will be affected.

ECONOMICS:

Lyman Coast-to-Coast - Ground will be broken in the near future for Coast to Coast with a scheduled opening in 90 days. Two to three employment openings will be available at first with additional future opportunities expected.

* Lyman Corn Dog Industry - Lyman resident Nikel Voss has received clearance from Wyo. and Utah state governments to sell "Mike's Gourmet Corn Dog Mix." and hopes to have FDA approval soon which would allow him to market the mix nationally. His goal is to have his own packaging facility in Lyman. *

Evanston Receives LWCF Grant - Evanston has received \$25,000 from the Land and Water Conservation Fund for improvements at the proposed greenbelt park along the Bear River. The city will match the money with \$50,000 in services, equipment and staff time. Work will begin on May 1.

Wyo. State Hospital - A bill in the Wyo. Legislature was signed which gives the Wyo. State Hospital an additional 20 beds. Six jobs at the hospital were recommended for elimination, however, the additional beds will create 24 new jobs.

Page 2 - Uinta County

Uinta County Job Corps - The proposal for the Bear River Job Corps has been delivered to WDC and the decision about the location of the center will be made around June 1. Fremont County has also applied for the center. An avg. of 250 to 275 high school dropouts leave the state each year to enroll in Job Corps centers in other states. The center would be completed by the summer of 1990 and would create 50-60 jobs.

PUBLIC LANDS:

Big Horn Sheep - 22 Big Horn Sheep were taken from Whiskey Mtn. near

Dubois and were re-introduced into the Hole in the Rock-Hoop Lake area on the Wasatch-Cache Natl. Forest. The program is a partnership program of the Wasatch-Cache Natl. Forest, Utah Div. of Wildlife Resources and the Wyo. G&F.

Wyo. Downs Sold - Midland Fed. Savings and Loan of Tulsa, Oklahoma has purchased the Wyo. Downs Race Track for \$2.3 million. The purchaser was the only bidder. Joseph Joyce, a noted Chicago horse racing figure, has been hired to manage the track.

Utah Steals Wyo. Snow - Citizens of Uinta and Rich Counties are concerned that the seeding of clouds over Utah is taking the moisture away from Wyo. Meetings were held in which reps. of North American Weather Consulting attempted to explain the recent high snowfalls in the Utah mountains by using summaries of studies made on random seeding operations. Those in opposition were advised that the available choices were to approach the legislature or to go through the courts.

Uinta County Herald - After 43 years as publishers of the Uinta Co. Herald, Mel and Esta Baldwin have retired. Mel will continue to write an occasional column for the paper.

Wyo. Newspapers, Inc. began publishing the Uinta Co. Herald in Oct., 1988. Keith Cerny has been named publisher, Bud Monts will serve as general and sales mgr., and Richard Mason has been appointed editor.

UNEMPLOYMENT:

* Wyo. Co's unemployment rate rose to 10.9 percent in Feb. 1989, up from 10.2 percent a year ago. Wyo. county's unemployment for Feb. is fourth highest in the state. *

POLITICAL:

Mayor of Evanston - Dennis Ottley; Mayor of Bridger Valley - Larry Wisenbaker; County Commissioners - Clark Anderson, John Stevens, Casey Davis; State Senate - John Fanos; State House - Ron Micheli, Jerry Parker.

SHERIDAN

SHERIDAN

SITUATION REPORT SHERIDAN COUNTY

Nov. 15, 1988

BOR:

The Advice Sec. of the NLRB has recommended that the Decker coal strike be declared an unfair labor practice strike because of the company's failure to give the union information it requested before Decker declared an impasse in the contract talks and walked out of negotiations on Sept. 30, 1987. The NLRB will attempt to reach a settlement before issuing a complaint against Decker. Decker, however, is not interested in settling with the NLRB if it means giving striking miners their jobs back.

A decision by the Wyo Employment Security Comm. on whether former employees at Big Horn Coal will be entitled to unemployment benefits may be announced in a couple of weeks. A closed hearing was held in Sheridan on Nov. 2.

A federal judge in Billings has issued a decision invalidating a portion of a Montana law that allowed unemployment comp. benefits. On Oct. 19 the UMWA filed a motion asking the judge to reconsider his ruling. Decker has until early Nov. to file a response.

The Teamsters Union has passed out pamphlets at 35 non-union ARA Living Centers facilities in the West inviting them to join Sheridan's Eventide nursing home in seeking the union representation. Eventide is owned by ARA, and the union has filed two petitions seeking union representation there, one for the nurses and one for the service and maintenance personnel. NLRB hasn't yet set dates for hearings on the petitions.

PUB.
LANDS:

Gov. Sullivan says lack of water sharing compact with Montana has moved him to oppose a proposed wild and scenic designation for the Little Big Horn River. Little Horn Energy, Inc. has withdrawn its certificate to do business in Wyo. The withdrawal raises further doubts as to the probability of Little Horn Energy developing its proposed pump storage project on the Dry Fork.

The FS is seeking public input on a planned improvement at Sibley Lake that would make fishing, camping, boating and other facilities there more accessible to the handicapped. Deadline for comment was Oct. 25.

The FS is seeking written public comment on the proposed 48-unit "Garden of the Gods" campground in the Big Horn Mtns. The proposed campground would be located about a mile off Hwy 14A, 3½ miles west of Burgess Junction adjacent to Bull Creek.

ENVIRON-
MENT:

The Wyo Water Dev. Comm. has voted to recommend that \$15.5 million for the first stage of the Sheridan water project be included among the bills to be submitted to the Legislature. The first stage includes the construction of water treatment plants in the Big Goose and Little Goose valleys, transmission lines and expansion of the city's Twin Lakes reservoirs. Stage two includes the distribution lines and stage three is a new 24-inch transmission line.

SHERIDAN COUNTY
Page Two

For the first time in its history the EPA has issued an order developed through a mediation process. In the order EPA finds that the Joint Powers Water Board's application for state funding for an area water project sets a reasonable schedule for resolving the more than 100 raw water taps on the city's transmission lines in the Big Goose Valley.

AG:

ASCS Cnty. Ex. Dir. Tom Byrd says 60 worksheets have been passed out to ranchers and farmers in the county, who have been affected by this year's drought -- so far 15 apps have been taken.

ECONOMY:

The Sheridan Cnty. Commissioners have voted to endorse the City's sponsorship of an application to the EDSB for a grant to be used to fund a feasibility study for a new care facility for the elderly and handicapped, regardless of income. The Heritage Care, which is considering the facility, is seeking a \$25,000 matching fund grant for the study.

Biosponge Aquaculture Products Co., still plans to build a \$2.2 million manufacturing facility next to Big Horn Coal north of Sheridan. No date has been set for the ground breaking -- production is expected to begin by Jan. 1990.

A slight increase in the value of upper-priced homes and a 25% decrease in the number of houses for sale in Sheridan from two years ago indicate possible stabilization of the housing market. With the construction of Hardee's, the new nursing home, Arby's and Biosponge, the current economy could be viewed by some as progressing more positively.

MISC.:

The Wyo Theater, Inc. has raised more than \$300,00 needed to match the Kiewit Foundation grant for the final phase of the theater's renovation. Tentative opening of the theater is next spring. Kim Cannon is chairman of the board.

Rosemary Perkins, owner of the Sheridan Inn, opened the Inn Nov. 15. She is still waiting to hear on a grant to help restore the guest rooms in the Inn.

Dr. Ken Ohm, project manager of Project Genesis: Wyoming In Space, says a unique opportunity has been offered for north-eastern Wyo to design and select experiments to be placed aboard a space shuttle launch in a small self-contained payload container, which NASA calls a Get Away Special (GAS). Ohm is in the process of selecting a local and national advisory board. Tentative contact has been made with Sen. Simpson, Sen. Paul Simon, singer John Denver, Gov. Sullivan, O.J. Simpson, Sen. John Glenn and Neil Armstrong to man the national advisory board.

For the 8th consecutive year enrollment figures show an increase for Northern Wyo Community College which operates Sheridan College and the Gillette Campus. The college has maintained the most consistent growth of any of the state's community colleges since 1981.

Unemployment figures for Jan. 89 were 6.1% compared to 8.1% in Jan 88.

SHERIDAN COUNTY
Page Three

POLITICAL: State Senate - Della Herbst and Tom Kinnison; State House - Jim Perkins, Lynn Dickey and Virginia Wright; Commissioners - William Kerbel, Ken Kerns and George Meredith; Mayor of Sheridan - Max DeBolt; Mayor of Ranchester - Harold Siebenaler; Mayor of Dayton - Art Badgett.

ENERGY/ENVIRONMENT

YELLOWSTONE PARK/FIRE MANAGEMENT

1. Unfortunately, last year the Park Service ignored the obvious signs of drought that existed in the area.
2. This drought, combined with years of fire suppression and a lack of controlled burning of the overly mature lodgepole pine stands resulted in a tinderbox situation.
3. We need to ensure that there are changes in the federal fire policy. Fire can be a beneficial thing if managed properly. BUT,
 - A. We need to do away with the "let burn" policy during drought years.
 - B. We need to use man caused prescribed burns in the park to thin out lodgepole pine growths during the damp parts of the spring and fall so we don't continue to have a tinderbox situation.
 - C. We need to ensure that trees are thinned out near cabins and park facilities in order to prevent fires from destroying valuable facilities in the future.

R.B.E.

Brett Erickson - Simpson Staff

BISON MANAGEMENT

1. The use of hunters to shoot bison that wander out of the park is not a hunt in the sporting sense -- but it is a valid population management tool and the public needs to recognize this.
2. The agriculture community is aware that wild animals can spread brucellosis and by allowing hunters to reduce bison numbers or to keep them from wandering into livestock feeding areas is a proper management strategy.
3. We recently had an outbreak of brucellosis in a small area of Wyoming and it was obvious the brucellosis was spread by wildlife and we need to make effort to make sure that this does not happen.

R.B.E.

WOLF REINTRODUCTION

1. Wolf reintroduction is not a good idea at this time.
2. We already have one endangered species in Yellowstone Park -- the grizzly bear -- and we should recover this bear population before we introduce another predator into the ecosystem.
3. We also need to study the moose population and the big horn sheep population before going ahead with wolf reintroduction, in order to ensure that these populations won't be dessimated by wolf predation in the future.

Studies in Canada and Alaska have shown that wolf predation in conjunction with a hard winter can devastate moose and big horn sheep populations.

4. We need to ensure that we have the proper and legal tools to control wolves that wander outside of Yellowstone Park after reintroduction. And we need to ensure that livestock owners are able to protect their livestock by shooting the wolves that are caught in the act of livestock predation. Currently, the legal authority for this type of wolf control does not exist.

5. I would propose amending the Endangered Species Act to allow ranchers to protect their herds from endangered species predation.

R.B.E.

CLEAN AIR LEGISLATION

1. ACID RAIN -- Acid rain needs to be controlled in the eastern United States, but it is not a problem in the West.
2. In fact, the use of low sulphur western coal could help reduce acid rain significantly.
3. As a member of the Wyoming delegation, I would sponsor legislation that would not discriminate against the use of low sulphur coal. Currently, members of the United Mine Workers and eastern high sulphur state congressmen want to pass legislation that would require the use of scrubbers on eastern power plants in order to meet clean air standards. This legislation would prevent the use of low sulphur western coal from achieving the same environmental result of reducing acid rain.

R.B.E.

ALASKA OIL SPILL

1. The recent wreckage of the Exxon oil tanker and the oil spill in Alaska was a terrible environmental disaster. Exxon will be held fully accountable for this terrible spill and will forced to pay every bit of the environmental cleanup cost.
2. Democratic members of the U.S. Senate want to change oil spill legislation to require oil companies to pay a tax on crude oil production in order to fund a federal cleanup of oil spills. This would be very unfair to Wyoming oil producers since we do not have the circumstances which would lead to a large oceanic oil spill.
3. As a member of the Wyoming Delegation, I would oppose any Democratic initiatives to impose new taxes on crude oil production in the lower 48 states to pay for oil spills that happen at sea.

R.B.E.

AGRICULTURE

April 19, 1989

TO: SENATOR DOLE
FROM: MARK SCANLAN
SUBJECT: RECENT EEP CONFUSION

There was some confusion about the status of the Export Enhancement Program (EEP) due to the reporting of comments made by a USDA official at an appropriations committee hearing Tuesday. The official was reported as saying that EEP was on hold until OMB reviewed the budget impact of the program.

Yeutter clarified later Tuesday that all existing EEP initiatives are still in effect and new offers would be considered on a case-by-case basis as USDA watches the crop production forecasts.

At Wednesday's Senate Ag Committee hearing Yeutter reiterated that the extent to which additional EEP allocations are made will depend on the stocks and weather. He stressed that this is a short-term issue that should not affect the current GATT negotiation and that this is not a budget question. Yeutter indicated that if the overall wheat harvest is sufficient, he would like to pursue a vigorous EEP policy.

OVERVIEW OF WYOMING AGRICULTURE

Federal grazing permits and fees are usually at the top of the list of "ag issues." Eighty percent of the State's land is used for grazing -- both sheep and cattle. Nearly one-half the land in the State is owned by the Federal government.

Receipts from agriculture sales in 1987 were \$676,721,000. Of that amount, 80 percent (\$552 million) was from the sale of livestock -- while less than 20 percent (\$124 million) came from the sale of crops.

Primary FARM BILL issues are wool, sugar, and wheat.

Only about 3 percent of the land is under cultivation -- and 60 percent of that is irrigated land.

The livestock inventory consists of 1,413,000 cows and calves and 1,027,707 sheep and lambs. Hogs, dairy and poultry are negligible.

CROPS: corn: 70,000 acres; wheat: 253,000 acres;
barley: 127,000 acres; dry edible beans: 33,900 acres;
sugar beets: 57,000 acres; and hay: 1,904,291 acres.

AGRICULTURE OUTLAYS:

1987 Crop Deficiency Payments	\$17,780,468
1987 paid land diversion	715,580
1988 ACP payments	5,000,000
1988 CRP direct payments	9,000,000
1988 Wool Incentive Payments	7,654,182

Wool growers favor straight extension
of Wool Act in Farm Bill

CST 4-15

Bush shift on grazing fees upsets some Western GOP solons

By ANDREW MELNYKOVYCH
Star-Tribune Washington bureau

WASHINGTON — President George Bush appears to be reneging on a campaign promise not to allow policy changes that would sharply increase federal grazing fees, western Republican lawmakers, including Wyoming's two senators, say.

"We are dismayed to learn that the administration's position has apparently changed in regards to the grazing fee issue," some of those

lawmakers say in an April 12 letter to Bush.

The White House Friday had no comment on the grazing fee issue.

The letter to Bush cites testimony given this week to a House subcommittee by Bureau of Land Management Deputy Director Roland Robinson. The subcommittee was hearing testimony on two grazing fee bills, one of which would retain the current system, and the other a bill that would change the fee formula and lead to significant fee increases.

Robinson said the administration is prepared to "work with Congress to develop a resolution to this issue." But the administration is not prepared to take a position in favor of either bill, he told the subcommittee.

An Office of Management and Budget spokesman confirmed that the administration has not taken a position on grazing fees. Bush's campaign promises may not be the final word, Barbara Clay indicated.

"Obviously, the president's express statement on the campaign

trail would carry a lot of weight in the administration," she said. "But I can't tell you what's going to happen."

The administration's lack of a position has raised concern among western lawmakers, who remember Bush's promise not to disturb the current fee structure, which allows grazing fees to rise and fall in concert with livestock prices.

The letter to Bush was signed by Sens. James McClure and Steve Symms of Idaho and Pete Domenici of New Mexico, and Rep. Larry

Craig of Idaho. Wyoming Republican Sens. Malcolm Wallop and Alan Simpson have sent similar letters to Interior Secretary Manuel Lujan and Agriculture Secretary Clayton Yeutter.

The grazing fee formula was originally established by the Public Rangelands Improvement Act. In 1986, after Congress was unable to reach agreement on whether to renew the law, President Ronald Reagan signed an executive order extending the fee formula.

Please see FEES, A16

A16—Star-Tribune, Casper, Wyo.

Saturday, April 15, 1989

Fees

Continued from A1

The executive order sets a minimum fee of \$1.35 per animal unit month (AUM). An AUM is equal to the amount of forage an adult cow eats in a month.

McClure and the other westerners apparently expected the administration to endorse a move to retain the present fee formula.

"We are deeply concerned with this apparent lessening of support for your position on this issue," they say in the letter to Bush.

The letter reminds Bush that he told western ranchers that "I support the current grazing fee formula...and will continue the (current) grazing fee formula."

"Not only was this published on Bush/Quayle letterhead and

disseminated throughout the West," but similar statements were published in a National Cattle Association newsletter, the letter to Bush says. "We are sure your statements were the basis for the strong support you received from the western livestock industry."

BLM spokesman Joe Zilincar conceded in an interview Friday that Robinson's testimony was not an endorsement of the current grazing fee formula. But Lujan personally supports continuing the present system, he said.

A Lujan spokesman reiterated the secretary's position, noting that Lujan came out in support of the formula during his confirmation hearing. Interior Department sources speculated that pressure to abandon

the campaign commitment may be coming from the Office of Management and Budget, which is searching for ways to increase federal revenue.

In his letter to Lujan, Wallop reminds the secretary of his own position and of Bush's campaign promise. "No reason exists to change (the fee formula) now," he says.

Wallop feels "the president owes this to us," spokesman Stan Cannon said.

Simpson press secretary Mary Kay Hill said her boss fought hard in the past to block possible grazing fee increases, and is prepared to do so again. Simpson made those feelings clear to Lujan and Yeutter, she said.

Fees on federal lands are lower than private land, since grazers must make improvements (fences, water, etc.) on land which is not theirs.

In addition, they lease only the right to graze and cannot prob. but other uses - hunting, fishing, mining, etc.

AGRICULTURE TALKING POINTS

UPDATED APRIL 19, 1989

FARM BILL

- 0 THE CONVENTIONAL WISDOM REGARDING THE 1985 FARM BILL WAS THAT IT WAS ONE OF THE BETTER BILLS FOR AGRICULTURE THAT WE'VE HAD IN SOME TIME. IT HAS HELPED MAINTAIN FARMERS' INCOMES DURING A DIFFICULT AND STRESSFUL TIME AND IT HAS HELPED US BE COMPETITIVE IN EXPORT MARKETS WHILE REDUCING CARRYOVER LEVELS OF BASIC COMMODITIES, ESPECIALLY WHEAT AND CORN. COSTS ARE NOW DOWN TO ABOUT \$11.6 BILLION FOR FY 1990.
- 0 THE DRY WEATHER IN THE PLAINS HAS RAISED SOME QUESTIONS OF A CONTINUED DROUGHT IN 1989 AND THE POSSIBILITY OF RISING FOOD PRICES TO CONSUMERS.
- 0 HAVE OFTEN SAID THE AMERICAN CONSUMER GETS ONE OF THE BEST FOOD BARGAINS IN THE WORLD. AMERICANS SPEND LESS OF THEIR INCOME ON FOOD THAN ALMOST ANY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD.
- 0 THE CHALLENGE AHEAD IN WRITING NEW FARM LEGISLATION WILL BE TO CONTINUE TO PUSH EXPORT COMPETITIVENESS FOR U.S. FARM PRODUCTS, MAINTAINING FARM INCOME AND CONTROLLING COSTS.

-PAGE 2-

EXTENSION / REAUTHORIZATION

- 0 SOME HAVE SUGGESTED THE POSSIBILITY OF EXTENDING THE CURRENT FARM BILL FOR ONE YEAR AS PART OF THE BUDGET RECONCILIATION PACKAGE THAT COULD BE ADOPTED LATER THIS YEAR. CONGRESS COULD THEN WRITE A NEW FOUR YEAR FARM BILL IN 1991. THIS WOULD PLACE THE NEXT FARM BILL INTO A NON-ELECTION YEAR -- NINE OF NINETEEN MEMBERS OF THE SENATE AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE ARE UP IN 1990.
- 0 SECRETARY YEUTTER WILL WANT US TO KEEP HIS OPTIONS OPEN FOR NEGOTIATIONS UNDER THE GATT. BUT I DON'T THINK THIS PRECLUDES US FROM WRITING A NEW 4-5 YEAR FARM BILL NEXT YEAR THAT COULD BE IN PLACE BY JUNE OF NEXT YEAR TO HELP WITH FALL PLANTING DECISIONS FOR WINTER WHEAT.
- 0 CONGRESS ALWAYS HAS THE LEEWAY TO GO BACK AND MAKE POLICY REVISIONS IF NEEDED. THE BOTTOM LINE IS THAT MOST FARMERS WOULD LIKE TO KNOW WHAT POLICIES WILL BE OVER THE NEXT FEW YEARS.

-3-

PLANTING FLEXIBILITY

- 0 A LIKELY EMPHASIS FOR THE NEXT FARM BILL WILL BE THE NEED FOR GREATER FLEXIBILITY IN FARM PROGRAMS.
- 0 MANY FARMERS FEEL THE CURRENT POLICY OF CROP-SPECIFIC BASES NOW LOCKS THEM INTO GROWING A CROP TO QUALIFY FOR GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS. THEY WOULD LIKE MORE LEEWAY TO SWITCH BETWEEN CROPS WHILE PROTECTING BASES.

GROUNDWATER

- 0 SINCE WE'RE HEARING THAT GROUNDWATER AND OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES WILL RECEIVE MORE ATTENTION, IT WILL BE IMPORTANT FOR AGRICULTURE TO REFLECT A PRODUCER-ORIENTED APPROACH IN SOLVING GROUNDWATER MATTERS
- 0 OUR FIRST STEP MAY NEED TO BE TO PASS A GROUNDWATER RESEARCH BILL BEFORE WE MAKE TOO MANY FUNDAMENTAL DECISIONS. WE NEED TO KNOW THE EXTENT OF THE PROBLEM, THE CAUSES AND POSSIBLE REMEDIES. STATE AND LOCAL OFFICIALS COULD BE A HELP IN DETERMINING THESE ITEMS.

EXPORT ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM (EEP)

- 0 SOME WIRE REPORTS YESTERDAY THAT THE ADMINISTRATION WAS SLOWING DOWN ON EEP INITIATIVES. SECRETARY YEUTTER MADE CLEAR YESTERDAY THAT CURRENT EEP INITIATIVES WILL REMAIN IN EFFECT AND ANY NEW INITIATIVES WILL BE ON A CASE BY CASE BASIS UNTIL THE PROSPECTS FOR THE NEW CROP ARE CLEARER.
- 0 THE CARRYOVER LEVEL FOR WHEAT WILL ONLY BE ABOUT 540 MILLION BUSHEL, THE LOWEST SINCE THE EARLY 70'S, BUT THE BONUS LEVELS HAVE ALSO DROPPED CONSIDERABLY.
- 0 FROM THE LONG-TERM PERSPECTIVE, EEP SHOULD BE CONTINUED TO KEEP OUR VISIBILITY IN WORLD MARKETS WHERE WE FACE EEC *COMPETITION.*

-4-

BUDGET

- 0 THE BUDGET PACKAGE INCLUDES CUTS FOR AGRICULTURE OF ABOUT \$1.9 BILLION IN AN EFFORT TO REDUCE OVERALL BUDGET BY \$25-\$30 BILLION FOR FISCAL YEAR 1990.
- 0 IF THE NEW ADMINISTRATION AND CONGRESS DO NOT AGREE ON A DEFICIT REDUCTION PLAN, THE GRAMM-RUDMAN-HOLLINGS LAW WOULD TRIGGER AUTOMATIC ACROSS-THE-BOARD CUTS OF ABOUT 8.4 PERCENT STARTING IN OCTOBER OF 1989.
- 0 OF THE \$1.9 BILLION TARGETED FOR AGRICULTURE, ABOUT \$1.3 BILLION WOULD BE FROM "ACCOUNTING GIMMICKS" SUCH AS INCREASING ADVANCE DEFICIENCY PAYMENTS BY 10% AS ANNOUNCED TUESDAY. THIS WOULD GIVE FARMERS ABOUT \$900 MILLION THIS YEAR, AND REDUCE NEXT YEAR'S OUTLAYS.
- 0 IN ANY EVENT, SOME REAL CUTS MAY NEED TO BE MADE, BUT THE QUESTION IS HOW MUCH.

ALAN K. SIMPSON
WYOMING

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510
February 22, 1989

Brent

Fire costs

Honorable Manuel Lujan
Secretary of the Interior
Department of the Interior
1800 C Street, NW.
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Manuel:

I would take this opportunity to share with you my deep concern (and strongest objections!!) about an OMB proposal to require states to pay half the cost of fighting forest fires that occur within their boundaries on federal lands. While I obviously share your desire to get the federal deficit under control, I believe there are far better and more proper ways to accomplish this task than by promoting proposals that only serve to alienate the public and Congress. To say that your proposal to require states to shoulder half the costs of fire fighting is "a bad idea" is a gross understatement.

The OMB and Interior Budget Offices have suggested that half the total cost of fighting fires on federal lands be paid for by "across-the-board" deductions from federal royalty and timber sale receipts that are allocated to individual states. As you well know, the Federal Government currently pays for all of these fire fighting costs. There is no reason to discontinue the practice of requiring the Federal Government to pay for the costs of fighting fires that start and remain on federal lands.

Frankly, I was dumfounded by the suggestion that fire fighting activities on federal lands be paid for by penalizing the states. If we have forest fires on state land, the state pays for that effort. If there are forest fires on federal land, it only is common sense that the Federal Government should pay these costs. Perhaps the analysts in the bowels of OMB have simply failed to research all the facts involved in federal forest fire activities. For instance, this past summer we witnessed devastating forest fires in the western United States in general and in particular, in Yellowstone Park. The fires in and around Yellowstone Park that occurred on federal lands were a sole result of the federal "let it burn" policy and the inability of federal land managers to recognize serious drought conditions. The fires this summer were a "man assisted" disaster and the Federal Government must shoulder the responsibility for these fires getting out of control. From the western states' point of view, it would be adding insult to injury to insinuate that the states should pay for

Manuel Lujan
Page Two

half the costs of managing forest fires that are the result of flawed federal land management practices.

Beyond these concerns, it does not make any sense to require states to pay for any type of federal management activity on federal land. If this policy is instituted, where then would it stop?

In the past, when the Wyoming Congressional Delegation has raised these concerns about federal land management decisions, we have been told that Yellowstone Park is a National Park or a related forest is a National Forest and it is not part of Wyoming. Now that the federal fire fighting costs are escalating, the Federal Government is attempting to use the reverse argument. I find this development to be dull-witted and puzzling. Perhaps if Wyoming and other states must shoulder half the federal fire fighting costs, then should not the states perhaps also receive title to half the land in National Forests and National Parks within the states' boundaries? I do not know who is advising you on these fire fighting issues, but they sure as hell ought to be transferred to the expanse of Wonderful Wyoming in order to get a taste of the real world.

What OMB is suggesting in the way of providing for fire fighting costs is nothing more than a bureaucratic shell game that will, in the final analysis, only alienate members of Congress and the general public. In addition, I was wholly surprised to see suggestions that mineral royalties should be used to "spread the burden across a larger universe." It is suggestions such as these that are capable of starting another "sagebrush rebellion."

I would respectfully suggest that OMB and the Interior Budget Office withdraw and scuttle this ill-conceived proposal. As a congressional member, I would suggest that a more simple and honest approach be crafted by OMB and the Interior Department. It seems logical to me that fire fighting activities on federal land should be paid for by the Federal Government and that the agencies involved should simply approach Congress for the necessary appropriations. And, if we are interested in reducing the deficit, we should discontinue the "let it burn" policy during years when droughts are so very evident. In addition, when forest fires do occur "naturally" during serious drought conditions, we should make all-out efforts to suppress and extinguish these fires early in the season in order to keep the costs down. Additionally, federal agencies would be well advised to use prescribed burning to reduce the "fuel load" in order to restrain those costs in the future. The best way to keep

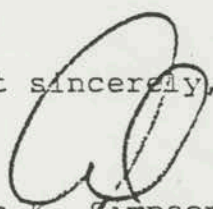
Manuel Lujan
Page Three

forest fire costs low is to prevent large fires from getting out of control in the first place.

I trust you will give timely consideration to this request for withdrawal and elimination of the state cost sharing plan.

With warm personal regards,

Most sincerely,



Alan K. Simpson
United States Senator

AKS/bet

DEFENSE

Tom Carter

WYOMING MILITARY UPDATE

4/19/89

MAJOR MILITARY BASE: F.E. Warren Air Force Base located in Cheyenne is the "Strategic Missile" capital of U.S. nuclear forces. The missile wing located there contains both Minuteman IIIs and the Peacekeepers (MX) that are being deployed in existing silos. Eventually, the 50 funded Peacekeepers will be deployed here.

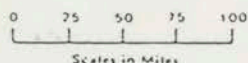
ISSUES: Last year one of the Peacekeepers collapsed in its silo creating substantial damage. Several others were removed from their silos for inspection but have been subsequently redeployed. There may be some residual fallout from this incident.

Additionally, there is a raging debate within the administration on the direction of strategic modernization -- whether to go with rail-mobile MX or Midgetman. Obviously, in a constrained budget environment, rail-mobile is the quickest, cheaper option. One most recent proposal is to take those MX in Wyoming silos and deploy them on rails. Stand by for news.

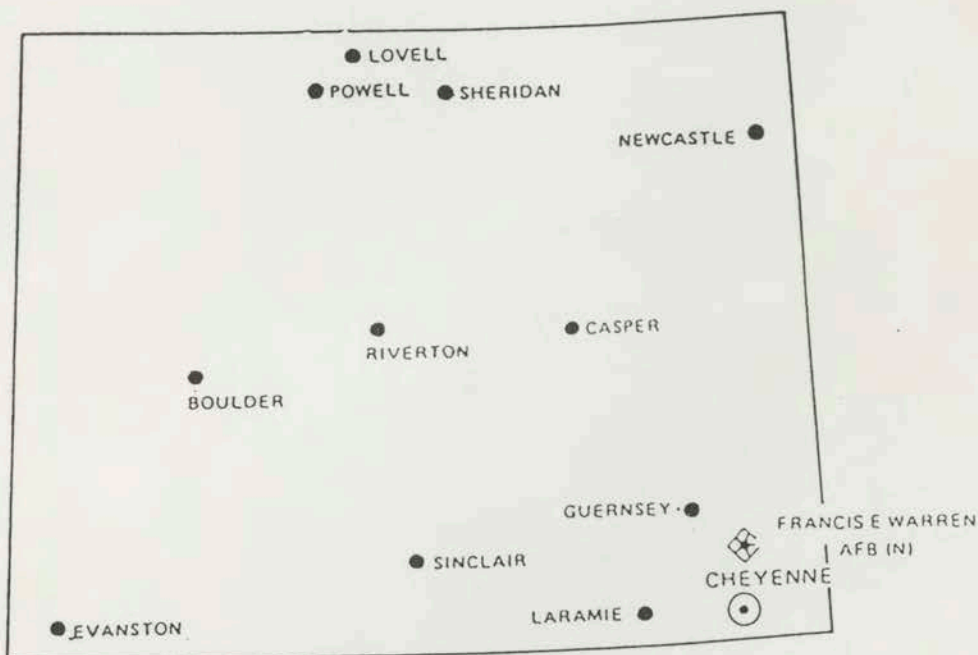
POSITION: Let's see what the administration and the Secretary of Defense proposes (Cheney, of course, should be quite familiar with the issue). Certainly we must go mobile with a system to ensure some degree of near-term survivability for our land-based forces. Any future option would surely involve F.E. Warren one way or another since it is a candidate for both rail-mobile MX and the Midgetman.

→ See attached Post article for yesterday's latest leak.

→ Should have a decision with the revised Bush defense budget expected late next week.



TC/WYOMING



Cheney Urges Bush to Back MX Rail Plan

Midgetman Favored By Hill Is Rejected

By R. Jeffrey Smith
Washington Post Staff Writer

Secretary of Defense Richard B. Cheney has told President Bush he favors removing the nation's 50 new MX nuclear missiles from silos and placing them on railroad cars to be shuttled around the countryside in a superpower crisis, senior U.S. officials said yesterday.

Cheney has also told Bush he does not advise spending additional funds now to develop and deploy on trucks a smaller strategic missile, the so-called Midgetman, a scheme with substantial support on Capitol Hill, the officials said.

Cheney met with Bush and senior national security advisers yesterday to discuss the two land-based missiles and the Defense Department's Strategic Defense Initiative before departing last night for a two-day meeting in Brussels with defense ministers from other North Atlantic Treaty Organization members.

Bush made no decision at the meeting, a senior official said last night.

The selection of a deployment plan for U.S. land-based nuclear missiles has been billed by senior officials and Bush as one of the most important actions to be taken at the outset of his presidency.

Up to \$40 billion in Defense Department expenditures during the next decade or so are at stake, and Bush has said a national consensus on the issue is crucial to completion of a new strategic arms treaty with the Soviet Union.

The Bush administration is scheduled to reveal its amendments to the Reagan defense budget, including its decision on the land-based missiles, on Monday when Cheney appears before Congress. Bush must trim \$10 billion from planned military expenditures to meet spending targets.

By declining to support funding for deployment of the Midget-

WEAPONS, From A1

man, Cheney essentially embraced the views of the Reagan administration, which last year directed the program's termination by Oct. 1.

But his position set the stage for a possible battle with some of Bush's close advisers, such as national security adviser Brent Scowcroft, who have strongly supported the Midgetman.

Rep. Les Aspin (D-Wis.) and Sen. Sam Nunn (D-Ga.), the respective chairmen of the House and Senate Armed Services committees, have also supported the Midgetman, and threatened to insist on its retention in the defense budget bill.

During the presidential campaign last fall, Bush said that modernization of the land-based missile force was one of his top priorities and that "the real choice now is to find a possible mix between the two [missiles]."

Gen. Larry D. Welch, the Air Force chief of staff, last month also embraced a plan to deploy nuclear missiles aboard both trucks and railroad cars, but was publicly rebuked by Cheney for "free-lancing."

A senior Defense Department official, speaking on condition that he not be identified, explained Cheney's decision by saying that "those who claimed both missiles could be pursued as a reasonable compromise just had not looked at the cost."

The Air Force has said deployment of 50 of the 10-warhead MX missiles aboard railroad cars will cost \$5.4 billion, while deployment of 500 single-warhead Midgetman missiles aboard trucks will cost \$23.55 billion. Another \$10 billion to \$15 billion would be required to staff and maintain the missile-bearing trucks and trains at various military bases.

Those who favor the single-warhead Midgetman over the multiple-warhead MX, including many congressional Democrats, reason that its deployment would diminish Soviet interest in a preemptive attack, since the Soviets would theoretically have to expend at least two warheads to be sure of destroying each U.S. Midgetman warhead.

The officials said Cheney apparently considered, but rejected, trimming the Midgetman costs by placing two warheads atop each missile, and deploying half as many. Aspin and other Midgetman advocates have said this is acceptable, because the missiles' mobility would still make them unattractive targets. The senior defense official said



RICHARD B. CHENEY
... departs for Brussels meeting

Cheney "looked first at the strategic necessity [for the Midgetman and MX], next at the budget reality and only later at the [missiles' relative] political popularity."

Until Welch's recent expression

of support for deploying both missiles, the Air Force backed only the MX railroad plan as the least expensive method of obtaining missile mobility, an attribute the service's top leadership feels is largely unnecessary to deter a Soviet attack. Consequently, it has been reluctant to trim aircraft development and other traditional programs to fund the Midgetman.

Some officials speculated yesterday that if Cheney's approach is adopted, the Bush administration could confidently rely on Congress to perform the politically difficult task of cutting other programs to fund the Midgetman.

The SDI ballistic missile defense program, funded at roughly \$4 billion a year, is widely seen as a top candidate for such cuts, despite its continuing popularity among conservatives. The Joint Chiefs of Staff have recommended continuing "robust research" on SDI, the least expensive of seven alternative options, the officials said.

LABOR

To: Dole staff - Right to work
From: Jo Sherman - *Simpson Staff* 18 April 1989

Right to work is generally a state issue, and Wyoming law guarantees that union membership may not be required as a condition of employment, and that no person may be prohibited from joining a union as a condition of employment.

The Taft-Hartley Act preserves the right to work nationally, providing in 29 U.S.C., sec. 157, that employees have the right to organize and join labor unions and "also have the right to refrain from any or all of such activities except to the extent that such right may be affected by an agreement requiring membership in a labor organization as a condition of employment" as authorized in section 158.

There are no legislative initiatives, according to the Labor Committee, which would federally abolish either state right to work laws or the federal provision.

The construction industry labor amendments, which received a lot of attention in the 99th congress, would have affected pre-hire agreements and double-breasted companies engaged in construction. No bill has been introduced in the Senate this year, although Rep. Clay has introduced H.R. 931 in the House.

The measures in previous congresses would have meant that repudiation of prehire agreements and double breasting (operation of dual shops) were in violation of the National Labor Relations Act (NLRA). In February 1987, the NLRB reversed its previous interpretation and held that Section 8(f) of the NLRA legally binds signatory construction industry employers to pre-hire agreements with unions until the agreements expire or until the covered employees vote to reject their representatives.

This bill would amend the NLRA to provide that two or more business entities with common ownership or control, engaged in the same or similar work (in the construction industry), shall be deemed a single employer. It would apply the terms of a collective bargaining agreement with employees of any such business entity to all other business entities comprising the same employer within the geographical area covered by the agreement.

Opponents of the legislation say it would impose an agreement and union on workers at various construction sites without permitting those workers to decide whether they want to be represented by a union; the unions exaggerate the difficulty of organizing open shop contractors; unions and employers sometimes include "union only" subcontracting as part of the prehire agreement; NLRB already has a rigid set of rules for operating dual shops; the bills would result in more employers going to open shop operations; and employers would lose the right to make a site-by-site determination of majority status.

There is also fear that the bills would promote compulsory unionism. Collective bargaining agreements would be automatically applied by operation of law to open shop operations, so non-union construction workers would not have the freedom to choose whether to be represented by a union, or by which union. Non-union construction workers might even have to seek job referrals through a union hiring hall, even in right-to-work states.

POL. SIMPSON

Simpson Staff

FYI ON CRAIG THOMAS CAMPAIGN/WYOMING

4 19 89

Craig Thomas entered the race as a perceived underdog. His opponent, Hudson bar owner and State legislator John Vinich, had come within a whisker of defeating Malcolm Wallop in 1988. The race is now perceived as being very close.

The Democrats have had some success charging that the national Republican Congressional Committee is pulling the strings in the Thomas campaign. Vinich has run effective ads on this subject (note clips quoting Ed Rollins).

Bob Dole is probably the only Republican of national stature who can campaign for Craig Thomas without giving new life to the "national control" issue. Thomas served as the Chairman of Senator Dole's presidential committee in Wyoming. It could therefore be presented that Dole is "returning a favor" and that Thomas has brought Dole to Wyoming on his own hook.

This campaign has been characterized as a "nasty campaign". That is a trademark of any campaign involving John Vinich. His races for the state legislature had been dirty. His close race against Senator Wallop was decidedly nasty (Vinich accused Wallop of sleeping with motel maids).

The Republicans have had good success with the "right to work" issue. It is an issue simply because of the kind of people that financially support John Vinich -- big labor. It can be said that it is not so much as "issue" as it is a "philosophy".

In recent days the Thomas campaign has been winning the battle over media coverage. The Casper Star Tribune (Wyoming's largest newspaper) coverage of the campaign has a profound effect on statewide perceptions. Coverage of the most recent controversy over Thomas record on crime has weighed in Thomas' favor (note clips).

The candidates had their first debate last Monday. Most observers give the nod to Craig Thomas. The major debate -- to be telecast statewide -- will be conducted Thursday night in Casper.

POL. NRCC

NRCC

April 19, 1989

MEMORANDUM

TO: WALT RIKER
Senator Dole

FROM: GARY MALONEY *GM*
NRCC

RE: BRIEFING/TALKING POINTS FOR SENATOR DOLE'S TRIP TO
WYOMING FOR CRAIG THOMAS

The Thomas-Vinich race is entering its crucial closing days, and if the pattern of last year's Senate race holds true, Democrat John Vinich has more rabbit punches to hit before next Wednesday's balloting.

The Senator's visit may be pivotal, just as his sharp campaigning probably made the difference in the Melcher-Burns race just north in Montana. Thomas has chosen to stay on the positive; Vinich, a fat target for attack, needs to be punctured. Senator Simpson has softened up the target; now the stage is cleared for the master of political invective, Bob Dole.

Vinich's negatives were at the 40% level by November 1988; they are in the mid-30s now. Republicans comprise 56% of the registered voters in the state; the main goal is to keep them from voting for Vinich.

As you will see, there is no shortage of material:

--- Vinich, now House Minority Leader and previously Minority Whip, has an embarrassing habit of falling asleep during important events. He was caught at it during the 1987 legislative session, and told an inquiring reporter, "I'm just checking my eyelids for holes."

He was caught sleeping again in 1988 during the crucial Appropriations proceedings; a photographer snapped him dozing off. (The Thomas campaign has these photos; they were the subject of a brutal February article in the Casper Star Tribune, "Let a sleeping Vinich lie.")

In January 1989, during Democratic Gov. Sullivan's State of the State address, Vinich again dozed off, viewed this time by the entire state electorate on TV!

--- Vinich is the worst kind of union stooge. At one point during the 1988 campaign he said that, if elected to the Senate, "The first thing we'll see is that the National Labor Relations Board is

jailed." (Wyoming Eagle, 8/27/88).

When polls showed Wallop's lead softening in October 1988, Big Labor PACs poured \$151,700 into Vinich's campaign in the closing days. The total of Labor, liberal PAC and national Democrat dollars comprised more than 60% of Vinich's entire campaign spending during his Senate bid. They are heavily in his corner this time.

Major contributors to Vinich included:

- o Teddy Kennedy's PAC, Fund for a Democratic Majority (\$1,000). (Kennedy is anathema to Wyomingites.)
- o The Seafarers Union. (Wyoming is far from any port.)
- o The International Ladies Garment Workers Union. (No clothing sweatshops in Wyoming.)
- o AFSCME and AFGE. (Wyoming is not a heavy-government state.)

Vinich voted to repeal Wyoming's right-to-work law in 1977 -- Thomas has made this an issue in the race, while Vinich has called it a "dinosaur issue."

In Sheridan, the local union hall is the Vinich campaign headquarters. (Thomas's campaign has a picture of it.)

-- Vinich is a hypocrite on PACs and campaigning. He attacked Sen. Wallop for using "big Eastern PAC money to divert the attention from himself." (Casper Star Tribune, 10/7/88)

He also says, "Wyoming's seat is not for sale" and "We're in danger of having this state go to the highest bidder." He says he supports limitations on PAC donations, then takes more than \$150,000 from Big Labor PACs!

-- Vinich is a dirty campaigner. His consulting firm in this race against Wallop is Greer, Margolis of Washington D.C.. (Thomas has hired Gardner of San Francisco -- Dick Cheney's old firm.) Greer handled Mondale in 1984.

Vinich has run a series of ads severely distorting Thomas's record in the Legislature. (Example: Vinich is attacking Thomas for voting against special fishing permits for some veterans.)

The worst of these has put Vinich in a bind -- a 1986 bill which he misleadingly says would grant early release to some convicts. The facts are that the bill passed 28-2 in the Senate (Vinich was one of the two votes against), and 63-1 in the House (Thomas was for it). The bill was then signed into law by Democratic Gov. Ed Herschler.

So bad is this ad that Herschler -- a political icon in the state -- has denounced Vinich for it. The Casper Star Tribune says that Vinich's campaign is "in the gutter" because he won't take the ad off the air. The attempt to paint Republican Thomas as another Dukakis has backfired.

--- Vinich's own record on crime bills is terrible. He has voted several times to weaken the penalties on drunk drivers and those whose licenses were suspended while DWI. Thomas voted for the tougher sanctions.

Is it a surprise, then, that Vinich and his family own and operate a bar in Hudson, Wyo., where John Vinich himself tended bar on many occasions? (Bartending was essentially his occupation before being elected to the Legislature at age 24.)

I would not use this while

--- Vinich escaped the draft during the Vietnam Era (even as he attacks Thomas and Wallop on veterans issues). Thomas served for four years in the Marine Corps, and was discharged as a Captain.

Vinich's account is that he reported for his induction physical, and was found to have flat feet -- 4-F. This, after a very active career in student athletics. (Rumors have abounded that he contrived to ruin his arches with a pair of wrecked boots.)

--- Vinich supports gambling. He has specifically discussed the possibility of a "casino train" to carry gamblers across the state, stopping in various towns to allow riders to spend their winnings. (Rock Springs Rocket Miner, 5/12/88).

Vinich also backed a state lottery; Thomas and a majority of the Legislature opposed it, and it has never come to a vote in the initiative.

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(See attachments.)

April 10, 1989

MEMORANDUM

RE: COMPARING VINICH AND THOMAS

	<u>Vinich</u>	<u>Thomas</u>
<u>MILITARY/DEFENSE/ FOREIGN POLICY</u>		
Service	Claims flat feet cost him service in Vietnam era (after star athletic career). Never served.	4 years, USMC Discharged Captain
SDI	Opposes. "One little malfunction, one little mistake could mean the destruction of the world. . ." (Casper Star Tribune, 7/6/88).	Supports research, will deploy if feasible.
Defense Spending	Supports major cuts. Wants to dismantle nuclear forces, replace with conventional.	Opposes large cuts. Supports Reagan-Bush buildup.
Aid to Contras and other freedom fighters	Opposes.	Supports.
General Comment	Attacked Reagan on USS Vincennes shootdown of Iranian airliner. Vinich said Reagan's policy is "turning this country into a worldwide police force." (Casper Star-Tribune, 7/6/88)	-----

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<u>SOCIAL ISSUES</u>	<u>Vinich</u>	<u>Thomas</u>
Abortion	Says he is personally opposed to abortion, but cannot force views on others.	Opposes abortion in all cases except rape, incest & life of the mother.
Abortion Funding	Voted against it in State Legislature.	Voted against it in State Legislature.
Decriminalization of Marijuana	Called it a "state's rights issue."	Opposed.
ERA	Supports.	Opposes, calls it "unnecessary."
Prayer in school	Opposed.	Supports voluntary prayer and moment of silence.
Death Penalty	Apparently supports. Voted for bill to mandate death penalty for first-degree killers, 1988.	Supports. Voted for death penalty for first-degree murderers, 1988.
Gun control	Opposed.	Opposed.
AK-47/semi-auto ban	Opposed.	Opposed. Wrote to Bush in early April to disagree with his actions.
Vouchers	Opposes.	Opposes.
Gambling	Supports. Suggested the possibility of a "casino train" that might carry rail passengers across Wyoming, allowing them to gamble as they trundle across the state -- and to stop at points along the way. (<u>Rock Springs Rocket Miner</u> , 5/12/88)	Opposes.

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Vinich

Thomas

Lottery

Supports. Voted for allowing lottery initiative, 1987.

Opposes. Voted against allowing lottery initiative, 1988.

ECONOMIC ISSUES:

Tax Increases

Vague and weak rhetorical opposition. Refused to sign Tax Pledge in 1988 Senate campaign.

Opposed. "We've got a long way to go with spending cuts before even mentioning the word 'tax.'" Will take tax pledge.

Value-Added Tax

Would consider.

Opposes.

Oil Import Tax

Has flip-flopped on issue. Once strongly for it, then criticized its regressiveness, now says it has merits.

Supports, but doesn't think it can pass.

Balanced Budget Amendment

Opposes. Voted to rescind constitutional convention call. Said he would oppose because it could set a trap for the future in case of war. (Wyoming State Tribune, 8/10/88)

Supports.

Line-Item Veto

Opposes, because he believes elected representatives should "roll up their sleeves and go to work" to make the necessary cuts to balance the federal budget." (Casper Star Tribune, 10/12/88).

Supports.

Cap on Income
by Social
Security
Recipients

Supports. "Although this would benefit some seniors, it would severely drain the trust fund for the benefit of those whose need is the least. . . I support retaining the earnings cap." (Solution for Seniors, 2/88)

Opposes.

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Vinich

Thomas

General Comments

Refers to "the failed economic policies of this Administration." (Vinich Issues Overview, 4/88)

Supports Reagan-Buch economic program.

The U.S. is "an economically dependent wimp" because of weak trade policies, the lack of a national energy policy and the size of the national debt. (Billings Gazette, 4/25/88)

LABOR ISSUES:

Right to Work

Opposes. Voted for repeal of Wyoming right-to-work law in 1977.

Supports. Has made Right to Work a major issue in his campaign.

Comparable Worth

Supports.

Opposes.

Mandated health benefits

Supports. "There would have to be exceptions made for the small employer, but large corporations should provide some assistance." (Sheridan Press, 9/27/88)

Opposes. Also opposes mandated leave.

Mandated leave

Supports. Called it part of "Wyoming's agenda" (Casper Star Tribune, 10/28/88)

Opposes.

Plant-closing bill

Supports.

Opposes.

Davis-Bacon

Supports. Voted to maintain definition leading to higher prevailing wage.

Opposes. Voted to weaken "prevailing wage" level in Legislature.

Minimum Wage

Supports Kennedy hike (\$4.65) Voted for higher state minimum wage.

Supports Bush proposal (\$4.25) plus training wage. Voted against higher state minimum wage.

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	<u>Vinich</u>	<u>Thomas</u>
Labor Support	Received \$151,700 from Big Labor PACs during 1988 campaign. Also took money from Kennedy, Cranston and Inouye PACs.	-----
Other Labor Issues	-----	Would allow double breasting; opposed to IRS Section 89; supports polygraph ban.
General Comments	If elected, Vinich said, "The first thing we will see is that the National Labor Relations Board is jailed." (<u>Wyoming Eagle</u> , 8/27/88)	-----

OTHER WEAKNESSES

Hypocrisy on PACs:

-- "We're in danger of having this state go to the highest bidder. . . .If elected, I will support limitations on PAC donations." (UPI, 10/10/87)

-- Vinich attacked Wallop for using "big Eastern PAC money to divert the attention from himself." (Casper Star Tribune, 10/7/88)

-- "Wyoming's seat is not for sale, the state is not for sale, and America's not for sale." (Sheridan Press, 10/3/88)

-- Vinich accepted \$151,000 in money from Big Labor PACs in his 1988 Senate campaign. He also received more than \$50,000 from liberal PACs, included \$1,000 from Teddy Kennedy's Fund for a Democratic Majority.

Hypocrisy on campaigning:

-- Vinich pledged to wage a "people's campaign" supported by Wyoming dollars, 3,000 volunteers and no outside consultants or pollsters. (Casper Star Tribune, 8/27/88)

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-- Besides accepting a huge amount of Big Labor PAC dollars from outside Wyoming, Vinich currently owes more than \$120,000 to his outside consultant from last year's Senate race (Greer, Margolis of Washington D.C.).

Hypocrisy on non-Wyoming outside assistance:

-- Vinich has attacked Thomas for allegedly allowing the NRCC to "take over" his campaign. Ads have run in Wyoming in the past week saying that Thomas is no longer in control of his own bid.

-- At least three DCCC staffers and consultants have been working full-time in Wyoming. One (Fred Yang) was even pictured and so identified in a Caspar Star Tribune story during the week of April 3. In addition, Vinich campaign manager Rodger McDaniel tried to cover up the fact that, when Vinich suffered an automobile accident on the night of April 8, DCCC staffer Glen Campbell was in the car. (McDaniel told AP that only two people were in the car, which contradicts the police report that says three were in the Vinich car, Campbell included.)

Sleeping during Legislative sessions:

-- Vinich is known for falling asleep during legislative sessions, important hearings -- even the Democratic governor's State of the State address earlier this year!

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WHO FUNDS JOHN VINICH?

In 1987, John Vinich said, "The way you finance your campaign says as much of what you stand for as the words you say."
(Casper Star Tribune, 10-10-87)

At about the same time, Vinich said, "...once you start taking major contributions from major organizations, you probably end up owing those people something down the road." (Star Tribune, 10-04-87)

Almost 60% of Vinich' 1988 receipts in the last campaign came from the National Democrat party and PACs -- nearly all of that from Big Labor and liberal special interest groups.

The contributions received for his 1988 Senatorial bid say much about John Vinich, and who he, by his own words, now owes something to.

Here is a partial list of John Vinich' supporters from the 1988 campaign. A brief examination of this list reveals that Vinich must be a very liberal politician.

LABOR MONEY:

United Food & Commercial Workers Active Ballot	\$10,000
United Steelworkers of America	\$10,000
AFL-CIO COPE	\$10,000
Letter Carriers	\$10,000
Amer. Fed. of State, County and Municipal Emps.	\$10,000
Teamsters -- Drive PAC	\$10,000
National Education Association	\$10,000
Carpenters' Legislative Improvement Comm.	\$ 7,500
Communications Workers COPE	\$ 5,750
Sheet Metal Workers International	\$ 5,000
Laborers' Political League	\$ 5,000
American Federation of Teachers	\$ 5,000
American Postal Workers	\$ 5,000
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers	\$ 5,000
United Auto Workers	\$ 5,000
Machinists NPAL	\$ 5,000
United Cork, Rubber Linoleum & Plastic Workers	\$ 5,000
<u>Seafarers</u>	\$ 5,000
United Mineworkers of America	\$ 3,500
Ironworkers Political Action League	\$ 3,000
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers	\$ 2,500
Transportation Political Educ. League	\$ 2,000
Transportation Communication Union - Resp. Cit.	\$ 2,000
National Rural Letter Carriers Association	\$ 2,000
Assoc. of Journeymen & Apprentices - Plumbing	\$ 2,000
International Ladies Garment Workers Union	\$ 1,000
Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers	\$ 1,000
Longshoreman's & Warehouseman's Union	\$ 1,000
American Federation of Government Employees	\$ 1,000
Electronic, Elec., Tech, Salaried and Machine	\$ 750
Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers	\$ 500
Plasterers and Cement Masons	\$ 500
Maintenance of Way Political League	\$ 500
International Chemical Workers Union	\$ 200

LABOR TOTAL

\$151,700

WHO FUNDS VINICH?
Page 2

LIBERAL SPECIAL INTERESTS:

American Trial Lawyers	\$ 2,000
Nat'l. Committee for an Effective Congress	\$ 4,996
("NCEC...provides liberal candidates...with financial support and technical campaign assistance." - Almanac of Federal PACs, 1988)	
Council for a Livable World	\$ 5,000
("The Council was founded...to support a ban on future nuclear weapons development." - Almanac of Federal PACs, 1988)	
Sierra Club	\$ 500
Democrats for the 80's	\$ 5,000
Committee for a Democratic Consensus	\$10,000
(Affiliated with Sen. Alan Cranston (D-CA). 1986 Americans for Democratic Action "Liberal Rating": 95 out of 100. 1986 U.S. Chamber of Commerce Rating: 32 out of 100.)	
Senate Majority Fund	\$10,000
(Affiliated with Sen. Daniel Inouye (D-HI), who chaired the Congressional Iran-Contra proceedings. 1986 AFL-CIO rating: 100. ADA rating: 90.)	
Democratic Candidate Fund	\$ 2,500
(Affiliated with former Speaker of the House Tip O'Neill, one of the most liberal House speakers in American history.)	
Independent Action, Inc.	\$ 4,000
("This PAC was established by several liberal Democratic House members, including Reps. Morris Udall (D-AZ) and Patricia Schroeder (D-CO)." -- Almanac of Federal PACs, 1988.)	
Fund for a Democratic Majority	\$ 1,000
(Affiliated with Sen. Edward "Ted" Kennedy (D-MA).)	
Sane/Freeze PAC	\$ 1,000
(supports "elimination of nuclear weapons" -- Almanac of Federal PACs, 1988.)	
Friends of Albert Gore, Jr.	\$ 1,000
(Sen. Gore's (D-TN) 1986 ADA rating: 70. His 1986 Chamber rating: 32.)	
Riegle for Senate Committee	\$ 1,000
(Sen Don Riegle (D-MI). 1986 ADA rating: 95. 1986 Chamber rating: 26.)	

DSCC:

The Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, chaired by Senator John Kerry of Massachusetts (1986 ADA rating: 90), gave Vinich \$78,522 in direct and coordinated monies.

WHO FUNDS VINICH
Page 3

OTHER OBLIGATIONS:

In spite of all this money from all these liberal groups, Vinich still had more than \$130,000 in campaign debts and obligations as of the January 31 FEC report. No wonder Vinich is opposed to a National Balanced Budget Amendment (reported in Wyoming State Tribune, 8-10-88). His debts:

Greer Margolis Mitchell & Associates	\$129,209.61
(Advertising)	
Bob Bullock	\$ 1,000.00
(Contract Salary)	
Moutain States Litho	\$ 1,408.76
(Printing)	

The information contained in these materials is as accurate as we can make it. It has been compiled from the Journals of the Wyoming State Senate and House of Representatives for 1975-1988 and from newspaper clippings. It was prepared by the Wallop Senate Drive in 1988, in conjunction with the Wyoming State Party. The materials were prepared in September of 1988.

THE VINICH RECORD

I. Background

John Vinich is 38 years old. He is a native of Hudson, Wyoming. John graduated from the University of Wyoming in the early 1970s with a bachelor's degree in social work. John worked for a short time in Casper as a social worker with Big Brothers before returning to Hudson to join the family business. The Vinich's have been long-time owners of the Union Bar, and also purchased the El Toro Restaurant last year. There has been no public information available to date concerning whether Vinich ever served in the military.

The Vinich family has been involved in Wyoming Democratic politics for many years. John's father Mike ran for the U.S. Senate in 1972 and was defeated by incumbent Cliff Hansen. Mike Vinich currently chairs the Wyoming Employment Security Commission.

John Vinich began his 14-year legislative career at age 24 when he was elected to the Wyoming House of Representatives as a member of Fremont County's delegation. In 1982 he was elected to the State Senate by a tight margin of 200 votes, or 50.8 percent. (1983 Wyoming Official Directory) It was the only time he had faced a Republican candidate in a head-to-head race, rather than as a slate of candidates. He was re-elected in 1986.

Vinich currently serves as Minority whip for the Democratic Party in the State Senate. He is a member of the Appropriations Committee, the Rules and Procedures Committee, and the Select water Oversight Committee. Past committee assignments include Revenue; Judiciary; Travel, Recreation and Wildlife; and Corporations, Elections and Political Subdivisions.

II. Issue Positions

AGRICULTURE

Vinich claims to have one of the best records in the Legislature for agriculture. (Wyoming Eagle, 8-20-88) He sponsored a measure that became law in 1982 providing for deferrment of repayment in cases of emergency for loans from the farm loan board. (Journals of Wyoming State Legislature, 1982 H.B. 94) It was his only successful bill dealing with agriculture in all his 14 years as a legislator.

VINICH RECORD

Page 2

BUDGET

Vinich points to his ability to balance the budget as a state legislator, (Vinich campaign brochures) but the Wyoming State Constitution requires it. He had no choice. Despite the requirement's success in Wyoming, Vinich does not support a balanced budget amendment to the United States Constitution. (WYoming State Tribune, 8-10-88). He also voted against a resolution last year supporting Presidential authority for a line-item veto. (1987 S.J.R. 4, pg. 405 Senate Journal) Vinich refuses a pledge to never vote for a tax increase (Casper Star Tribune, 8-7-88), and says he would consider a national lottery to raise additional revenues for the government. (Casper Star Tribune, 8-7-88)

BUSINESS

Vinich sponsored a bill last year requiring Wyoming businesses to give 90 days notice to employees affected by reductions in force or workplace closure. The bill would have forced businesses to provide severance pay and other extensive benefits to the affected workers. (1987 S.F. 167, pg. 244, have bill) He also advocates increasing the minimum wage (August Liberty Bell). Vinich seems to favor the expensive liberal agenda of government-mandated parental leave, child care, and health benefits. (August Liberty Bell, Wyoming Eagle, 8-5-88)

CRIME

MADD

Vinich voted against a law allowing the use of videotaped depositions for children involved in violent felonies, incest or sexual assault cases. (Journals of the Wyoming State Legislature, pg. 160, 1987 S.F. 111) He voted against a bill allowing that convicted defendants could be ordered to pay costs of prosecution. (pg. 135, 1987 S.F. 93) He voted against a bill allowing prisoners in Wyoming penal institutions to be employed for the benefit of the state. (pg. 130, 1987 S.F. 90) He voted against stiffer penalties for people caught driving while their license was under suspension (1985 S.F. 88, pg. 130). He voted against a measure strengthening procedures for testing drivers under the influence of alcohol (1985 H.B. 345, pg. 375), and against introducing a 1986 bill placing a surcharge on people convicted of driving under the influence to use for victims' compensation (1986 S.F. 67).

DEFENSE AND FOREIGN POLICY

The Casper Star Tribune reported that Vinich gives organized labor credit for keeping America free from Communism by winning benefits that workers in other countries could only received by toppling their governments. (Casper Star Tribune, 8-7-88) Vinich has expressed strong reservations about the Strategic Defense Initiative and thinks it would be dangerous to go ahead with the portions of it that could be deployed immediately. (June Liberty Bell, etc.) He opposes further military aid to the Contras in Central America and thinks America under President Reagan has been trying to become a "worldwide police force." (Casper Star Tribune, 8-7-88, April Student Union speech, etc.)

VINICH RECORD

Page 3

DRUGS

Marl majority

When asked whether marijuana should be legalized all Vinich bothered to say was that it was "a states' rights issue." (April Student Union speech)

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Vinich has placed a lot of emphasis on jobs during his campaign, promising to "bring our kids back home" to Wyoming. However, he has not offered any solid explanations of how he will accomplish this. His suggestions to date have included establishing a casino train tour of Wyoming, harvesting the Bridger-Teton Blowdown with hand tools, (Casper Star Tribune, 4-27-88) reinstating the government's Depression-era Civilian Conservation Corps (Wyoming State Tribune, 8-10-88), and charging tourists to view ceremonial buffalo hunts on the Wind River Indian Reservation. (April Student Union Speech)

ECONOMY

Vinich said the United States has become an "economically dependent wimp." (Billings Gazette, 4-25-88) He also thinks Reaganomics have been a disaster for the country. (Vinich issues overview, 4-88) Vinich sponsored a resolution four different times in the Legislature calling for strict, protectionist tariffs on imported goods but it never passed. (1987 SJR 2, 1986 SJR 10, 1985 SJR 5, 1983 SJR 3) In 1981 he was named Wyoming's "Worst Legislator" by the WY Council for Business and Industry, a group made up of the WY Stock Growers Association, the Petroleum Association of WY, the WY Wool Growers Association, the WY Mining Association, the WY Farm Bureau Federation and the Associated General Contractors of Wyoming. (United Press International, 4-4-84)

ENERGY

Vinich talks about the need for a national energy policy and says that Wyoming is being held hostage to the price of an OPEC barrel of oil. But a look at Vinich's legislative record reveals that he has been anything but a friend to the energy industry. None of his bills which became law during the first 12 years of his legislative career were designed to benefit the industry and its jobs. (Journals of the Wyoming State Journal) Instead, he repeatedly tried to add and increase energy taxes, was not favorable to energy development, and made no attempts to bolster the industry when the first signs of trouble became apparent. He even tried to tax electrical energy five times. (1981 H.B. 461, 1979 H.B. 461, 1978 H.B. 40, 1977 H.B. 178, 1976 H.B. 31) Vinich voted against a 1985 bill exempting production from severance taxes for the first two years from wildcat oil and gas wells. He called the bill a "gift" to oil companies. (WY Eagle, 2-15-85, H.B. 320) Now Vinich says he would help the oil and gas industry by supporting similar tax incentives to get these same independent producers back in the field (Uinta County Herald, 6-29-88). In addition, he suggests strict quotas on imported oil (Powell Tribune, 7-21-88). Vinich is also a fan of developing alternative energy sources.

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ENVIRONMENT

Vinich has repeatedly criticized the Wyoming delegation for not "micro-managing" National Park & Forest policy decisions (Riverton Ranger, 8-2-88). It follows that "micro-managing" is what John Vinich has in mind for himself if he becomes a U.S. Senator. Vinich's position on the reintroduction of wolves into Yellowstone National Park is unclear. The Casper Star Tribune reported that he was firmly opposed to wolf reintroduction, (Casper Star Tribune, 8-9-88) but Vinich has also said he supports an environmental impact statement on wolf reintroduction. (Vinich issues overview, 4-88) Vinich thinks e timber blowdown in the Bridger-Teton Wilderness should be harvested using hand tools and horses.

SOCIAL ISSUES

Vinich consistently supports funding increases for social programs. There is no reason to suppose he would stray from big-spending ways as a U.S. Senator. For example, he said he favors a universal health care program. (Wyoming Eagle, 8-5-88) Such a program -- as proposed by Teddy Kennedy or Michael Dukakis -- will cost the American taxpayer billions of extra dollars annually and will serve to increase the government's mandated role in our daily lives. Vinich's record for seniors is not spotless -- last year he was the only state senator voting against a bill providing that spouses of deceased retirees can continue receiving the retirement benefits they are entitled to even if they remarry. (1987 H.B. 68, pg. 146)

UNIONS

Vinich has long been committed to the labor unions' Number One priority -- repealing Wyoming's right-to-work law. (August Liberty Bell) This law has been credited with attracting jobs and millions of dollars into Wyoming. (Casper Star Tribune, 7-20-88) Vinich quickly jumped to the union side of the picket line when the Decker Coal strike in Sheridan began. (Casper Star Tribune, 11-24-88) He called for a full-scale investigation of the National Labor Relations Board (Casper Star Tribune, 4-21-88) and said he would introduce legislation putting the NLRB on a "fast track." (Sheridan Press, 5-6-88) He recently said the first item on his agenda, should he be elected to the U.S. Senate, is to jail the members of the National Labor Relations Board because of the situation. (Wyoming Eagle, 8-27-88)

URANIUM

while John Vinich has not hesitated to mourn the loss of jobs in the uranium industry during this campaign and blame others, the record shows that in the early years of his legislative career he did not take the initiative to prevent it from happening. Despite uranium's importance to Fremont County, Vinich made efforts to raise mineral severance taxes. (Journals of the Wyoming State Legislature) He voted against introducing a 1982 attempt to lower uranium taxes. (1982 H.B. 95, pg. 147)

VINICH RECORD

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III. Non-Policy Matters

CAMPAIGN FINANCING

John Vinich raised about \$95,000 for his Senate primary (FEC reports). (NOTE: for more information on the financing of his Senate campaign, see the document, "Who Funds John Vinich?") He began his general election campaign about \$40,000 in the red, including a \$20,000 debt to his advertising agency. (Riverton Ranger, 8-29-88) Vinich has said "The way you finance your campaign says as much of what you stand for as the words you say." (Casper Star Tribune, 10-10-87) Vinich has also said he would not seek money from the Democratic National Committee and thinks "one you start taking major contributions from major organizations, you probably end up owing those people something down the road." (Casper Star Tribune, 10-4-87)

EFFECTIVENESS

Former Democratic Gov. Ed Herschler characterized Vinich as ineffective, and said his legislative record was not a great one to be running on because many of his bills were for special interests and some were introduced simply to create controversy. He expressed his concern that Vinich would do the same thing in Washington. Herschler said Vinich "didn't get the job done." (Casper Star Tribune, 8-12-88) A former Fremont County legislative colleague called Vinich "irresponsible and ineffective," and said if "Mr. Vinich were so effective he would get more bills passed down here." (Bruce McMillan, Wyoming State Journal, 2-26-79) Vinich has acknowledged his personality clashes with other legislators contributed to his inability to get his bills even considered. He even went so far as to call former House Speaker Warren Morton an "old buffalo." (Casper Star Tribune, 8-9-88) Several of these incidents involved his fellow Fremont County legislators. One such clash led to a colleague saying of Vinich, "You don't get in a urinating contest with a skunk because then you smell as bad as he does." (Gary Jennings, Wyoming State Journal, 2-26-87)

POLITICAL LABELS

Vinich has long been considered one of Wyoming's true liberals. Paul Krza of the Casper Star-Tribune named him John "Liberal" Vinich, (Casper Star Tribune,) and asked in a recent column if Wyoming could actually tolerate such a liberal Democrat as its U.S. Senator (Casper Star Tribune, 8-19-88). Scott Farris of the Star-Tribune said "state and national Democratic leaders believe Vinich is not their best candidate because he is perceived as a liberal." (Casper Star Tribune, 7-22-88) Farris also mentioned that Vinich has been "labeled as one of Wyoming's few true liberals in the Legislature." (Casper Star Tribune, 8-9-88) And Congressional Quarterly described Vinich as a "liberal, pro-labor Democrat." Vinich has been fond of calling himself a "populist." A former Fremont County legislative colleague once said "John Vinich is a populist. He votes the popular mode of the day and he doesn't have the ability to back it up." (Bruce McMillan, Wyoming State Journal, 2-26-79)

POL. THOMAS

ATTN: BRETT LEOPOLD
FROM: KEVIN BOHNNENBLUST
THOMAS FOR CONGRESS
307-472-3320

MEMO TO: Senator Dole
FROM: Craig Thomas for Congress Campaign, Wyoming
DATE: April 19, 1989

RE: TALKING POINTS FOR WYOMING VISIT

Craig Thomas is a three-term State Representative from Casper. He is running as a "Wyoming conservative" to continue Dick Cheney's leadership for Wyoming and the Nation.

Key issue areas dividing the candidates and which can be addressed follow. We welcome your comments on any of these topics, but most especially on:

- (1) Agriculture -- Thomas is qualified, Vinich is not,
- (2) Thomas is guaranteed a seat on House Interior
- (3) Conservative/liberal dichotomy,
- (4) Big Labor and the Right-to-Work,
- (5) Supporting George Bush versus Jim Wright.

o Conservative vs. Liberal Craig Thomas is a "Wyoming Conservative." He supports the Balanced Budget Amendment and the Line Item Veto, and has served with distinction on the Legislature's Joint Appropriations Committee during a time of shrinking revenues.

John Vinich, the Democrat, is known as a "pro-labor liberal Democrat." He has received strong support from Big Labor, anti-nuke groups, and environmental groups like the Sierra Club. Despite the fact that he also serves on the state's Joint Appropriations Committee, John Vinich opposes the Balanced Budget Amendment and the Line-Item Veto.

o The People of Wyoming vs. Big Labor THIS IS A CUTTING ISSUE IN THE WYOMING CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION!!! Wyoming voters do not want a Congressman who is in the pocket of Big Labor, and they do not want a Congressman who will work to undercut the state's Right-to-Work law. We have, to date, successfully juxtaposed Craig Thomas and John Vinich on the matters of Big Labor and Right-to-Work.

In three weeks Craig Thomas has received financial support from more than 1,000 Wyoming voters totalling more than \$100,000.

In the same time, John Vinich has received more than \$143,000 was in contributions from Big Labor's PACs -- nearly 80 percent of his reported contributions!

This is a critical distinction because you know that Big Labor isn't going to pump record amounts of money into the Wyoming campaign and specifically into John Vinich without expecting something in return. The quid pro quo that Big Labor expects is very simple -- they want a Congressman who will mark lockstep with their agenda.

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One of the issues Big Labor is always looking to advance is gutting the Right-to-Work laws of states like Wyoming. Whether on the federal level or on the state level, Big Labor is going to continue its fight to force workers to join unions. I've heard that the Vinich campaign is saying that right-to-work is a dinosaur of an issue -- and that just shows who the dinosaur really is!

Three examples show the current relevance of the Right-to-Work issue: (1) In 1988, Democrat legislators in Wyoming sponsored a bill to effectively gut the right to work law. (2) In 1988's state legislative races, the Wyoming AFL-CIO made its candidate endorsements based primarily on candidates' opposition to the right to work law. (3) As early as this month (April 1989) there may be action in Congress on a bill (H.R. 931) promoting compulsory unionism.

It is clear that Right-to-Work laws remain at the heart of the freedom of American workers, and only a dinosaur like Big Labor would fight to repeal Right-to-Work.

o Agriculture vs. Social Worker While Craig Thomas has a natural constituency in Wyoming agriculture due to his professional and legislative ties, John Vinich is trying to cut ag support away from us. He is especially playing up the Gephardt-style trade rhetoric.

Craig Thomas has a solid record for Wyoming agriculture -- and it's crucial that we emphasize this issue. Craig is a University of Wyoming Agriculture graduate, worked as Executive Vice-President for the Wyoming Farm Bureau, worked for the American Farm Bureau as Legislative Staff and as Director of Natural Resources, and serves on the University of Wyoming Advisory Council. Craig Thomas is presently serves as the General Manager of the Wyoming Rural Electric Association. John Vinich's training is a Bachelor of Social Work.

We recommend a statement to the effect:

"I work every day with Al Simpson and Malcolm Wallop, and I worked closely with Dick Cheney. We are all from agriculture states, and we know the importance of really knowing ag.

"It's just not enough to have a seat on a given committee promised to you. To truly serve agriculture, you need a Congressman like Craig Thomas who knows agriculture and has spent his working life on agriculture issues.

"Agriculture can't afford to break in a rookie -- they need a true leader who knows and understands the business."

o House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee Since the 1960s Wyoming's congressman -- Republican or Democrat -- has served on the House Interior Committee. Federal lands comprise about 50 percent of Wyoming, and our mineral, oil and gas, tourism and recreation industries are dependent on federal lands. Federal resources mean jobs for Wyoming. Craig Thomas has been promised the seat Dick Cheney held in the Interior Committee, and there are presently no openings for Democrats on that panel. John Vinich chose to say that he didn't think Dick Cheney did much for Wyoming from that committee -- he suggested that Dick Cheney had been ineffective on Wyoming issues!\

o Balanced budget amendment Craig Thomas is a Wyoming conservative in the truest tradition of Dick Cheney's leadership. It's no wonder that he is a strong fiscal conservative, and is ready to go to bat for a Balanced Budget Amendment to the Constitution as soon as he gets to Washington. His opponent, Mr. Vinich, in the best tradition of a Big Labor liberal, opposes a Balanced Budget Amendment.

o Military service -- qualification for service Craig Thomas served his country as a Marine for four years -- proving his commitment to his country and to the values our nation stands for. His opponent didn't serve.

o Jim Wright Would John Vinich vote for Jim Wright, or Bob Michel as Speaker of the House? That goes to the heart of the choice Wyoming voters have in this special election. If John Vinich goes to Washington, Jim Wright will call the shots.

The question you have to ask is "What message are we going to send to Jim Wright and the Democrats who have had a stranglehold on the U.S. House for decades? Are we going to tell them that tax-and-spend policies, sleaze, corruption, and liberal posturing are permissible? Or are we going to tell them that the ethics of Jim Wright and Tony Coelho are not acceptable?" That's the question you should ask.

o President George Bush Team -- Craig Thomas, George Bush, Bob Dole and Al Simpson, that's a team! John Vinich and Jim Wright -- that's a different team! Wyoming voters have the chance to show their continued support for the President and the Bush agenda for Wyoming.

o Speed Limit One clear delineation of the Wyoming "mainstream" was the 65 mile-per-hour speed limit. After Congress gave states the ability to increase the speed limit on interstates to 65 mph, Craig Thomas voted to increase the limit -- John Vinich voted against it!

-END OF MEMORANDUM-

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WYOMING ECONOMIC CONDITIONS---

As is the case with all energy states, Wyoming's economy is hurting. Unfortunately, Wyoming is doubly hurt because of a lack of economic diversification. There is little manufacturing, and while agriculture, tourism and recreation all make important contributions to the economy, they are not able to take up the slack caused by the bust in the oil and gas, uranium and coal industries.

Wyoming voters are not tolerant of hearing that the national economy is good, and Craig Thomas' opponent will turn any general comment about a good economy into a negative against Thomas (just as he did against Malcolm Wallop in 1988). [On a side note, while we have the greatest respect for Sen. Wallop, we are not actively using him or invoking his name in an effort to avoid making the Congressional Election into a "Wallop vs. Vinich II."]

THE KEY ISSUE AROUND WHICH ALL OTHER DISCUSSIONS MUST BE CENTERED IS JOBS. ANY DISCUSSION OF AGRICULTURE, MINERALS, OIL AND GAS, OR JUST ABOUT ANY OTHER ISSUES IN WYOMING, IT SHOULD BE DISCUSSED IN RELATION TO JOBS AND PUTTING WYOMING BACK TO WORK.

These are suggested talking points on three issues that will play well at all Sen. Dole's stops in Wyoming:

Craig Thomas will be the Congressman for Wyoming agriculture. Craig has a degree in agriculture from the University of Wyoming -- his opponent has a degree in Social Work. Craig Thomas has worked for the Wyoming Farm Bureau, the American Farm Bureau, and the Wyoming Rural Electric Association. He knows Wyoming agriculture. His opponent has worked as a social worker and in the family bar and restaurant. Craig Thomas is ready to fight for Wyoming jobs in farming, ranching, and agri-business.

Craig Thomas has been promised a seat on the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, there are no openings for Democrats. The Interior Committee is vital for Wyoming oil and gas jobs, mining jobs, recreation jobs, and tourism jobs. His opponent scoffed at the importance of the Interior Committee and attacked Dick Cheney's record, saying Rep. Cheney hadn't done much for Wyoming while on the committee.

Craig Thomas is in touch with Wyoming, he knows what's important for Wyoming. That's why he voted to increase the speed limit to 65 miles-per-hour on interstate highways-- That speed limit means jobs in trucking, transportation and tourism. John Vinich just doesn't understand that, and voted against the 65 mph speed limit.

Nearly all potential reserves in "Overthrust Belt" on fed. land.

It would not matter if it could backfire.

Economic nutshells for the communities to be visited are:

CHEYENNE Cheyenne is lucky in that state and federal offices and F.E. Warren Air Force Base (home of the MX) provide a solid economic base. This community is Democratic, but has a strong block of Republican votes. Jobs as an issue isn't the primary point, but should be high on the list, because state employees realize that lower mineral tax revenues mean no raises for them. There is a lot of support for a strong national defense, and a message including support for an efficient, non-wasteful defense would be good.

The Cheyenne media market reaches into several agricultural areas, including wheat, sugar beets and ranching, and coverage may be picked up in the Denver market which reaches most of the state via cable television.

SHERIDAN Sheridan has two key economic sectors: (1) agriculture, farming and ranching, and (2) coal mining and transportation. While Republicans hold the edge in Sheridan, the United Mine Workers of America and the various railroad unions have propelled Democrats into many of the county and legislative seats.

From October 1987 to mid-1988, the UMWA engaged in a strike against the operators of the Decker (Montana) Coal Company. The strike was marred with violence, colored last year's campaign, and severely split the community. Sheridan's economy is hurting and until coal markets improve it is not going to improve much.

The key message here is agriculture and getting the U.S. energy industry back on its feet by reducing foreign energy dependence. Sheridan is part of both the Billings (Montana) media market and the Cheyenne media market. as a strong agriculture message is very appropriate here.

CASPER Casper's economy is reeling at best. Casper boomed in the late 1970s because of oil and gas development, and when the bottom fell out of the industry, the bottom fell out of Casper. It is not a union town, but Casper is (or was) heavily blue collar and is in the KEY COUNTY FOR WYOMING REPUBLICANS. When Malcolm Wallop won re-election in 1988, it was the first time a candidate won statewide but lost Casper and Natrona County. We can't afford to have that happen again.

EVANSTON Evanston is a small southwestern Wyoming town 90 minutes from Salt Lake City. It has a substantial Mormon population, and in recent years has been heavily dependent upon the oil and gas industry. In the past couple of years Evanston's economy has suffered like Casper's has, and major oil companies have been closing offices there.

There is an agriculture economy here, and remarks here will be picked up by the Salt Lake City which will get to a larger agriculture economy in much of the western portion of Wyoming.

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CRAIG THOMAS FOR CONGRESS

Personal

- o Born and raised in Cody, Wyoming
- o Parents operated a resort 25 miles west of Cody on the Yellowstone Highway
- o Attended two-room grade school at Wapiti
- o University of Wyoming agriculture degree
- o Four years in U.S. Marine Corps, discharged as Captain
- o Former Executive Vice-President, Wyoming Farm Bureau
- o Former member, Legislative Staff of the American Farm Bureau
- o Former Director of Natural Resources, American Farm Bureau
- o General Manager of the 65,000 member-owner Wyoming Rural Electric Association
- o President, Wyoming Special Olympics
- o Chairman, Developmental Disabilities Council
- o Vice-Chairman, Council on Economic Education
- o University of Wyoming College of Agriculture Advisory Council
- o Member, Rotary Club
- o Independent businessman -- General Partner, Kings Inn Motel in Torrington
- o Wife Susan, a special education teacher, was born and raised on a ranch in Barnum, Wyoming
- o Four children
- o One newborn granddaughter
- o Methodist

Minerals

- o Supports increasing Wyoming jobs by restoring tax incentives encouraging mineral exploration and development
- o Opposes clean air regulations which would give Eastern coal an economic advantage over Wyoming coal thereby costing Wyoming coal workers' jobs
- o Supports adequate research before acid rain rules are written
- o Supports protection of ground water resources
- o Supports exploration and production of domestic energy resources from public lands with reasonable environmental protection
- o Supports equal treatment of oil and gas resources with other resources on U.S. Forest Service and BLM non-wilderness lands
- o Supports moving the U.S. away from foreign energy sources and greater reliance on domestic sources
- o Supports clean air legislation which will keep Wyoming's low-sulfur coal price-competitive
- o Supports passage of the Uranium Revitalization Act to help restore Wyoming uranium mining and processing jobs

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CRAIG THOMAS FOR CONGRESS

General Issues

- o Supports management of Wyoming's vast federal lands to compliment key Wyoming economic sectors -- minerals, agriculture, recreation and tourism
- o Supports a federal balanced budget amendment
- o Supports a tax incentive for child day care
- o Supports reduction of the deficit through spending cuts instead of tax increases
- o Supports a strong, efficient, non-wasteful national defense
- o Supports protection of Social Security and other commitments to older Americans. Believes that Social Security is a contract which we must honor
- o Supports the Wyoming conservative principle of reduced government and less regulation
- o Supports President Bush's position that there should be no new taxes prior spending cuts in the federal budget

Legislative Accomplishments

- o Three-term State Representative from Natrona County
- o Sponsor of the Federal Lands Management Act in the Wyoming Legislature providing a stronger voice for Wyoming in federal land policies
- o Member of the State Reorganization and Efficiency Study Committee, and a prime sponsor of the successful state government reorganization plan
- o Member of the Joint Appropriations Committee, supporting efforts to match state spending with income and supporting full funding of the state Education Foundation Fund
- o Member of the Select Water Committee
- o Chairman of the House Republican Conference, helping develop an agenda for Wyoming's future

Agriculture

- o Supports maintaining the current grazing fee formula
- o Opposes reintroduction of the wolf into Yellowstone National Park and opposes an environmental impact study on reintroduction
- o Supports a stronger voice for Wyoming in federal land planning
- o Supports federal water projects in Wyoming
- o Opposes more wilderness in Wyoming at this time
- o Supports reauthorization of the Wool and Sugar acts
- o Supports multiple use management of National Forests including timbering
- o Opposes arbitrary reduction of AUMs on federal land
- o Opposes federal proposals to force Wyoming to pay for fire suppression and restoration in Yellowstone National Park
- o Supports opening more international markets for Wyoming's agricultural products
- o Supports state ownership and control of water
- o Opposes the doctrine of implied federal reserved water rights for existing wilderness areas