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# News from Bob Packwood

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## U.S. Senator for Oregon

Please deliver this information to: Carol Blymire

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Senator Bob Packwood

# ISSUE-GRAM

ON AGRICULTURE



Senator Bob Packwood actively serves Oregon's agricultural community. He understands and cares about the needs of farmers and ranchers.

## TRADE REFORM

As the senior Republican on the Senate Finance Committee, Senator Packwood was key in crafting the 1988 Trade bill and ensuring that protectionist provisions — which could have hurt Oregon agriculture exports — remained out of the bill. In 1991, he led the fight in supporting an extension of the President's fast-track negotiating authority to complete the Uruguay Round GATT negotiations and to enter into free trade negotiations with Mexico and Canada for a North American Free Trade Area. The extension was approved in May 1991.

## 1990 FARM BILL

Senator Packwood supported the 1990 Farm Bill, passed by Congress, which built on many of the programs in the 1985 Farm Bill. The 1985 Farm Bill increased money to commodity export programs and provided some relief to farmers' financial problems. The 1990 bill includes a comprehensive program for state and private forestry and sets national standards to regulate production and labeling of organic foods.

## FARM CREDIT

Senator Packwood recognizes the financial problems in agriculture. He supported efforts urging the Farm Credit System to allow farmers the time to restructure their loans to avoid foreclosure.

## AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS

With one out of four agriculture jobs dependent on trade in Oregon, Senator Packwood recognizes the importance of exports to Oregon's agriculture industry and consistently works to ensure markets for Oregon commodities. Furthermore, over the last decade, he has led the fight to defeat numerous textile and apparel bills. Senator Packwood has

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attacked specific foreign market access barriers to Oregon agriculture products. For example, in 1989 Senator Packwood was instrumental in beginning negotiations to remove Japan's market access barriers to U.S. timber products. In 1988, he called for discussions with Sweden and Norway which led to the removal of restrictive market access barriers to Pacific Northwest apples and pears. He has championed the cause of dismantling Korea's import restrictions so that Oregon french fries (and other potato products) could be available during the summer olympics in Seoul, Korea. In 1990, Senator Packwood asked for a study of Canada's proposed national supply program on apples — which, if implemented, would add new import restrictions on U.S. apple exports to Canada. He is presently safeguarding the 1986 U.S.-Canada Softwood Lumber agreement and working to ensure that the Canadians fully comply with the terms of the agreement. Senator Packwood worked to extend the President's negotiating authority for a North American Free-Trade Agreement which could lead to important foreign market opportunities for Oregon agriculture products.

### **WHEAT INDUSTRY**

Senator Packwood works closely with Oregon wheat farmers and representatives to keep wheat a major product of Oregon. He successfully negotiated a compromise with the Administration on port user fees to allow the expansion of the Bonneville lock which will help transport Eastern Oregon wheat. He works with the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture to increase wheat exports and reduce wheat surpluses.

### **LIVESTOCK**

Senator Packwood supported an amendment to stop the decline of red meat prices which resulted from the Department of Agriculture's dairy herd buy-out program. The amendment directed the Secretary of Agriculture to develop an orderly program to market the dairy cattle for slaughter. Regarding the issue of grazing fees, the Senator supports the efforts of Oregon's cattle industry to evaluate the current grazing fee. Senator Packwood, co-chairman of the Congressional Beef Caucus announced an agreement in April 1990 removing South Korea's beef import restrictions.

### **DAIRY INDUSTRY**

Senator Packwood supports Oregon's dairy farmers. He has worked to get Oregon dairy cattle considered for export under USDA's Export Enhancement Program.

## WINE INDUSTRY

Oregon wineries and vineyards are important contributors to Oregon's economy. During the writing of the 1986 Senate tax bill, Senator Packwood supported maintaining the current wine excise tax rate and the doubling of small business deductions for equipment to help Oregon's wine industry. During the 1990 writing of a deficit reduction package, Senator Packwood protected small wineries and breweries from proposed increases in excise taxes.

## POTATO INDUSTRY

Oregon is one of the nation's leaders in the production and processing of potatoes. Industry growth has come from increased demand for potatoes by fast-food chains operating in the U.S. and abroad. Senator Packwood has worked with the United States Trade Representative to seek removal of an unfair trade barrier in Korea, Thailand, and Taiwan for U.S. potatoes and was successful in getting Oregon potatoes used for french fries in the 1988 summer Olympics in Seoul, Korea.

## BERRY INDUSTRY

Oregon is a leading producer of berries including strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, blueberries, boysenberries, loganberries and marionberries. In 1988, Senator Packwood pushed for and got enacted a law to alleviate severe tax-record keeping for these farmers.

## AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

Oregon's agricultural future depends upon research to develop new and more productive crops and eradicate pests and diseases. Senator Packwood supports funding projects to accomplish this goal. He cosponsored legislation which was incorporated into the 1990 Farm Bill, to establish a program in the U.S. Department of Agriculture for research and development of new crops and alternative uses of existing plant varieties.

## EPA EXEMPTION FOR FILBERTS

Responding to efforts by Senator Packwood, the EPA allowed the Oregon Department of Agriculture to use chlorothalonil to control Eastern Filbert Blight on filberts.

**FARM EXPENSES**

Senator Packwood successfully fought efforts during the Tax Reform Act of 1986 to require farm expenses to be capitalized, rather than deducted currently. Senator Packwood also supported the repeal of the so-called heifer tax in 1988.

**FUEL EXCISE TAX EXEMPTION**

Senator Packwood supported the enactment in 1988 of a provision exempting nonhighway farm use from the federal excise tax on diesel and gasoline fuels.

**CAPITAL GAINS**

Senator Packwood supports a lower tax rate on capital gains.

**FAMILY BUSINESSES**

Senator Packwood supported the repeal of the estate tax rules which would have discouraged the transfer of family businesses from generation to generation.

**Senator Bob Packwood****ISSUE-GRAM****ON THE ENVIRONMENT**

Senator Packwood is recognized as a dedicated and effective spokesman for the environment, having championed a wide variety of conservation causes.

**DRIFTNETS**

Senator Packwood has been a longtime supporter of efforts to solve the problems caused by large-scale driftnets, in which thousands of marine mammals, including dolphins and porpoises, are trapped and killed. He sponsored the original Driftnet Act to ensure adequate monitoring of driftnet use on the high seas. He sponsored legislation to reauthorize the Magnuson Fishery Conservation Act which strengthened the current laws on driftnet fishing and imposed an embargo on tuna imports from any nation that does not use fishing techniques designed to conserve marine mammals. Senator Packwood co-wrote a letter to the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations which resulted in the United Nations' resolution calling for a moratorium on driftnet fishing by June 30, 1992. In 1991, Senator Packwood introduced legislation that will put pressure on driftnetting nations to stop. It also requires the President to impose economic sanctions against those countries that do not stop using driftnets by June 30, 1992.

**WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS**

Senator Packwood was an original sponsor of the Omnibus Oregon Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1988 that designated sections of approximately 40 Oregon rivers for Wild and Scenic classification.

**OZONE LAYER**

In November 1987, Senator Packwood supported a Senate-approved resolution calling on the President to act expeditiously on the Montreal Protocol on Substances that deplete the Ozone Layer. The Protocol, signed by 23 other countries, seeks to freeze and gradually reduce the production and consumption of chlorofluorocarbons. The Senate ratified the treaty in March 1988. In 1989, Senator Packwood supported the enactment of an excise tax on chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) to help enforce the Montreal Protocol.

**COLUMBIA GORGE**

Senator Packwood led the efforts to get strong Gorge protection legislation signed into law. He will remain vigilant to ensure that the legislation is properly implemented.

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## **HELLS CANYON**

Senator Packwood led the long, hard fight to protect Hells Canyon. The Hells Canyon National Recreation Area, established in 1975, prevented the development of dams in the picturesque Hells Canyon. Senator Packwood has secured funding to upgrade roads into the National Recreation Area.

## **CASCADE HEAD**

Congress enacted Senator Packwood's legislation establishing the Cascade Head Scenic Research Area. Protection of this area will preserve one of Oregon's most pristine estuaries.

## **FRENCH PETE WILDERNESS**

In 1978, Senator Packwood was successful in establishing the French Pete Wilderness area. Preservation of this area will protect one of the few remaining old growth forests in Oregon.

## **WHALES**

Senator Packwood led the fight to end commercial whaling worldwide. In 1979, Congress approved the Packwood-Magnuson amendment to the Fishery Conservation and Management Act. This law calls for 50% reduction in the amount of fish a foreign nation is allowed to catch in U.S. waters after certification that the nation has engaged in illegal whaling. In June 1982, he sent a letter to President Reagan with 32 other Senators asking the President to reaffirm his commitment to the whaling moratorium. During the remainder of 1982 and 1983, Senator Packwood worked with all interested parties in guaranteeing the enforcement of the whaling moratorium. In November 1984, Senator Packwood joined the environmental groups to oppose an agreement between the Commerce Department and the Japanese government which would violate the whaling moratorium.

## **OREGON WILDERNESS**

Senator Packwood was an original cosponsor of the Oregon Wilderness bill, which was enacted into law in 1984. This legislation created 23 new wilderness areas and expanded seven existing ones. These lands will be protected for future generations.

## **REFORESTATION**

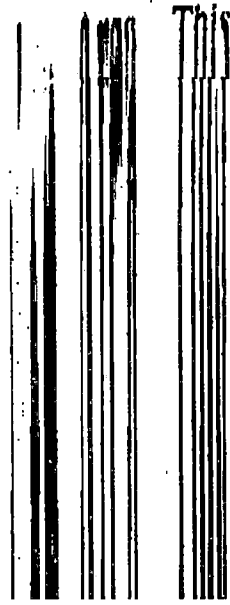
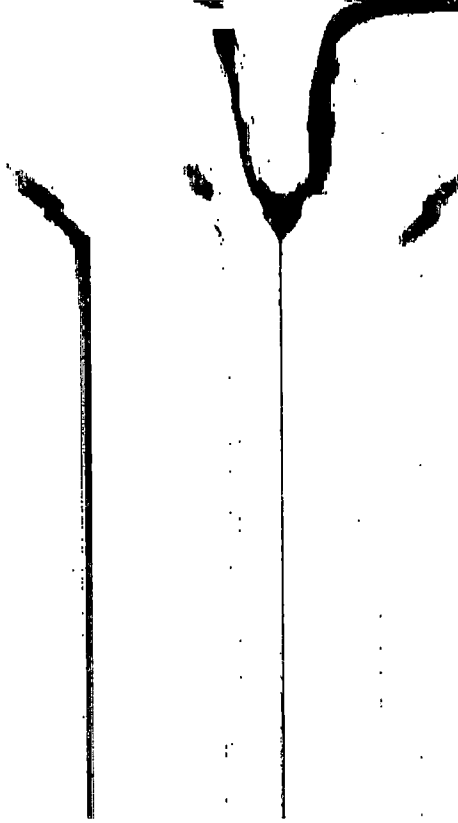
In 1980, Congress enacted Senator Packwood's proposal to create a Reforestation Trust Fund. The Fund is used to renew Oregon's forests on Forest Service lands. In 1990, he introduced legislation to expand the Reforestation Trust Fund to address the forest management needs of the Bureau of Land Management. Senator Packwood has a longstanding commitment to ensure Oregon has growing and productive forests.

## **CLEAN AIR**

Senator Packwood supports the comprehensive Clean Air legislation signed into law in 1990. He supported strengthening amendments that required tough air emission standards for autos. This legislation attacks the causes of acid rain and air toxic pollution.

# STEENS MOUNTAIN

Senator Packwood



# ISSUE-GRAM

ON FAMILY



Senator Packwood is a strong supporter of the special needs of families in Oregon.

## FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE

Senator Packwood actively supports parental leave legislation which seeks to balance family and workplace responsibilities. Senator Packwood was a cosponsor of the Family and Medical Leave Act which provided for several weeks of unpaid leave to care for newborns, newly adopted children, or a seriously ill child or parent. A compromise version was passed by Congress, but subsequently vetoed by President Bush. The state of Oregon implemented legislation on this issue in 1989. In 1991, Senator Packwood was an original cosponsor of the Family and Medical Leave Act when it was reintroduced.

## QUALITY DEPENDENT CARE

As early as 1972, Senator Packwood recognized that the federal government should encourage quality child care. Since then, he has proposed numerous tax incentives to achieve this goal, many of which have been enacted into law. Senator Packwood has been the leading advocate of the dependent care tax credit, which was enacted in 1976 and expanded in 1981. In 1977, and again in 1981, Congress enacted Packwood tax amendments to encourage employers to provide child care benefits to their employees. In 1989 and 1990, Senator Packwood led the charge to obtain refundable tax credits for low income working families, which were adopted in the 1990 budget bill. Senator Packwood will continue to push for legislation to assist Oregon families with their dependent care needs and to help states ensure that affordable, quality care is available.

## ADOPTION

Senator Packwood, supported by President Bush, sponsored legislation in 1989 and in 1991 to encourage adoption of special needs children. This proposal would provide a tax deduction for the one-time cost incurred when adopting a special needs child who would otherwise be difficult to place because of a disability, health condition, or other factor.

## WORKING FAMILIES

Senator Packwood pushed for several provisions in the Tax Reform Act of 1986 to ease the tax burden on low and middle income working families. For example, the personal and dependency deductions were doubled and the standard deduction and the earned income tax credit were substantially

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## COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT ACT

Senator Packwood has been a strong supporter of the Coastal Zone Management program. He supported funding for the program during the 1980s when the Reagan Administration consistently reduced its request for CZMA. In 1984, Senator Packwood introduced legislation to overturn a Supreme Court decision which said that oil and gas lease sales did not directly affect a state's coastal zone and, therefore, did not have to be consistent with that state's CZM plan. In 1990, Senator Packwood cosponsored and worked for passage of the Coastal Zone Management Act reauthorization. This bill included consistency language to overturn the 1984 Supreme Court case.

## PELLE AMENDMENT EXPANSION

In 1988, the Senate passed an amendment to the Marine Mammal Protection Act expanding the so-called Pelly amendment. The Pelly amendment gives the President the authority to embargo fish products of nations engaged in commercial whaling. The expansion would have allowed the President to embargo all products, giving more teeth to the Pelly amendment. Senator Packwood worked to get this amendment adopted in the Commerce Committee. The Ways and Means Committee objected to the amendment so it was deleted from the bill on the House side.

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increased. Senator Packwood also supported a provision enacted as part of the 1990 budget bill to give a tax credit to working families with a child under the age of one.

## **HOSPICE**

Senator Packwood sponsored a campaign to raise the public's awareness of the benefits of hospice — an affordable and compassionate alternative to traditional hospitalization for the terminally ill. Since 1984, he has annually introduced a resolution to designate November as National Hospice Month. In Oregon, Senator Packwood served as the 1989 and 1990 honorary chair of the Oregon Hospice Association's annual campaign.

## **PORNOGRAPHY**

Senator Packwood is concerned about the increasing evidence that violent pornography provides the impetus for a significant percentage of sexual crimes. Senator Packwood is cosponsoring legislation to allow victims of violent sexual crimes to sue pornographers when pornography is proven to have influenced the perpetrator of the crime.

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# ISSUE-GRAM

ON FISHERMEN



Senator Packwood leads the Senate in efforts to promote the U.S. Fishing Industry.

## DRIFTNETS

Senator Packwood has been a longtime supporter of efforts to solve the problems caused by large-scale driftnets, in which thousands of marine mammals, including dolphins and porpoises, are trapped and killed. He sponsored the original Driftnet Act to ensure adequate monitoring of driftnet use on the high seas. He sponsored legislation to reauthorize the Magnuson Fishery Conservation Act which strengthened the current laws on driftnet fishing and imposed an embargo on tuna imports from any nation which does not use fishing techniques designed to conserve marine mammals. Senator Packwood co-wrote a letter to the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations which resulted in the United Nations' resolution calling for a moratorium on driftnet fishing by June 30, 1992. In 1991, Senator Packwood introduced legislation that will put pressure on driftnetting nations to stop, as it requires the President to impose economic sanctions against those countries that do not stop using driftnets by June 30, 1992.

## FISHERMEN'S PROTECTIVE ACT

An amendment sponsored by Senator Packwood, approved by Congress, and signed into law, removes red tape and guarantees that U.S. fishermen are

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reimbursed for damage to their boats and gear from foreign fishing vessels. Many Oregon fishermen receive reimbursements under the program.

### **NAME CHANGE OF HAKE TO PACIFIC WHITING**

Senator Packwood helped persuade the U.S. Food and Drug Administration that the name change of this important Oregon fishery would result in increased consumer acceptance and thus create new markets for Oregon fishermen.

### **FISH HATCHERIES**

Senator Packwood's provision to the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Marine Fisheries Program funded Columbia River hatcheries, as well as other fishery conservation and management activities in Oregon.

### **NOAA OCEAN AND COASTAL PROGRAM**

Senator Packwood's amendment provided \$2.5 million for research of possible polymetallic sulfide deposits on the Gorda Ridge off the Oregon coast and their impact on Oregon's fishermen.

### **GOLD BEACH SALMON FACILITY GETS FUNDING**

Senator Packwood has been a strong supporter of developing profit-making businesses for hard hit coastal communities. The National Coastal Research Institute successfully influenced the Small Business Administration's funding of Gold Beach's fish processing facilities which provide up to 60 new jobs for Gold Beach.

## **EL NINO AID**

Senator Packwood worked with other western members of Congress in securing low-interest small business loans for west coast fishermen and businesses adversely affected by the El Nino weather condition.

## **FISHERMEN'S WITHHOLDING TAX**

After holding hearings in 1984, Senator Packwood succeeded in extending a ban on the collection of unemployment tax withholdings from a majority of commercial fishermen.

## **SMALL FISHING BOAT TAXES**

In 1990, Senator Packwood urged the IRS to suspend payroll tax audits on small fishing boat owners pending reexamination of the tax law as applied to small boat owners and their employees. As interpreted by the IRS, the law required boat owners with a crew of ten or more for any portion of the year to pay payroll taxes. Senator Packwood, along with three other Senators, recommended that fishing boats that do not have more than 10 crew members on average during the year be exempt from the tax.

## **MAGNUSON FISHERY CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT ACT**

Senator Packwood was a key player in the reauthorization of the Magnuson Act in the 101st Congress (1989-90). He cosponsored this bill which strengthened the driftnet monitoring bill, and authored funding for the fishery management councils. Senator Packwood strongly supported inclusion of a provision to allow for the preparation of a fisheries research plan in the North Pacific. This plan would place observers on board fishing vessels for the purpose of collecting data

necessary for the conservation, management, and scientific understanding of the North Pacific Fisheries. Senator Packwood worked with other members of the Northwest delegation to ensure the interests of Oregon fishermen were protected. The Magnuson Act was signed into law at the end of 1990.

### WHITING ALLOCATION

Senator Packwood, in letters to the Pacific Fishery Management Council and to the Secretary of Commerce, supported allocating Pacific Whiting between catcher/processor vessels and vessels that catch the whiting and deliver to onshore and floating processors. This allocation is extremely important to the long-term economic well-being of Oregon's coastal communities.

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# ISSUE-GRAM

ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND DEFENSE



Senator Bob Packwood strongly supports developing foreign and defense policies for the United States which promote international peace and freedom, reduce the risk of nuclear war, and protect American interests throughout the world. He believes U.S. foreign policy should be based on a clear understanding of our national interests and capabilities, and be backed by a strong national defense.

## PERSIAN GULF WAR

Senator Packwood supported the resolution authorizing the President to use military force to remove Iraqi forces from Kuwait. Senator Packwood cosponsored a resolution concerning the treatment of POWs by Iraq. Senator Packwood also cosponsored a resolution to establish an International Criminal Court to prosecute Iraqi individuals responsible for war crimes. Senator Packwood cosponsored resolutions congratulating American active and reserve forces for their outstanding contributions to the decisive victory in the Persian Gulf war.

## ARMS CONTROL

Senator Packwood has been a longtime supporter of efforts to reduce strategic arms through verifiable and bilateral means. Senator Packwood is also deeply concerned about the proliferation of nuclear weapons to non-nuclear countries. In 1983 and 1984, he voted to ban exports of nuclear materials to countries which do not abide by international nuclear proliferation agreements and inspections. In 1983, Senator Packwood cosponsored the Cohen-Nunn arms control proposal to reduce nuclear arms. The Cohen-Nunn proposal would have required the United States and the

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Soviet Union to destroy two nuclear warheads for every new warhead they chose to produce. Senator Packwood supported an amendment in 1983 prohibiting production of neutron-bomb type artillery shells. In 1984 and 1985, Senator Packwood supported amendments urging the President to abide by the SALT II arms limits as long as the Soviets also abide by the limits. Senator Packwood supported an amendment in 1984 urging the President to seek ratification of two existing test ban treaties, and to resume negotiations with the Soviet Union toward a comprehensive test ban treaty (CTB). Senator Packwood supported the 1987 treaty between the Soviet Union and the U.S. banning intermediate-range nuclear missiles.

### **CHEMICAL WEAPONS**

Senator Packwood has consistently opposed funding for development and production of chemical weapons.

### **MX MISSILE**

In 1985, Senator Packwood voted for the MX because of his conviction that it was a critical element in achieving a successful arms reduction agreement in Geneva. In 1988 and 1989, Senator Packwood also supported the MX Rail Garrison program.

### **ANTI-SATELLITE WEAPONS**

In 1984 and 1985, Senator Packwood voted to allow limited testing of anti-satellite weapons, as long as the President can certify those test do not hinder arms control efforts to limit future ASAT testing. In 1984, 1985, and 1990, Senator Packwood opposed efforts to reduce funding for the anti-satellite program.

### **STRATEGIC DEFENSE**

Senator Packwood supports reasonable funding for the Administration's Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), to research ways to protect American citizens from a

nuclear attack. In 1987, he supported the Levin-Nunn Amendment requiring SDI tests to adhere to the ABM Treaty. In 1990, Senator Packwood opposed legislation to restructure the SDI program which would have diverted funds from promising technologies developed in the program.

### **WASTE AND FRAUD IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE**

In 1982, he supported the creation of a Defense Procurement Fraud Unit in the Department of Justice. In 1983, Senator Packwood supported the creation of an independent weapons testing unit in the Defense Department to reduce unnecessary expenditures on defense.

### **SOUTH AFRICA**

Senator Packwood supported bills in 1985 and 1986 to impose economic sanctions against the government of South Africa because of its continued apartheid policy. Senator Packwood is encouraged by the anti-apartheid progress in South Africa and supports the Administration's 1991 decision to lift certain sanctions against South Africa according to the 1986 law.

### **NICARAGUA**

Since 1984, Senator Packwood has voted against military aid to the Contras in Nicaragua. In 1984, he voted against the mining of Nicaraguan ports by the CIA and against using U.S. funds to support terrorism in Nicaragua. In 1985, he supported an amendment urging the President to resume bilateral negotiations with Nicaragua. He supported the President's economic sanctions against Nicaragua.

### **AID TO TURKEY**

Senator Packwood voted in 1984 for conditional aid to Turkey based on a negotiated settlement of the Cyprus conflict.

## **HONORING OUR COMMITMENT TO ISRAEL**

Senator Packwood has fought consistently to block arms sales to nations that have refused to negotiate for peace in the Middle East, such as Saudi Arabia, Jordan, and Iraq. In 1990, Senator Packwood was instrumental in the Administration's decision to scale down a \$20 billion arms sale to Saudi Arabia to \$7 billion.

## **FREEDOM OF RIGHTS**

Throughout his Senate career, Senator Packwood has worked consistently to encourage freedom of emigration in the Soviet Union and Eastern bloc countries.

## **FREE TRADE**

Senator Packwood is a leading proponent in the Senate for free trade between cooperative nations. As Chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, he led the fight against domestic legislation designed to restrict automobile imports into the United States.

# ISSUE-GRAM

ON HEALTH



Senator Packwood is a leading advocate of legislation that would offer the most advanced and highest quality health care to all Oregon citizens. He has addressed improving the availability of health care in rural areas and to the uninsured, and improvements in medical procedures.

## RURAL HEALTH IMPROVEMENT

Senator Packwood, in an attempt to jump start health care provided in rural areas, introduced the Rural Health Improvement Act of 1990. That legislation was designed to help rural hospitals ensure that residents of rural areas have access to quality health care. It narrowed the Medicare payment differential between urban and rural hospitals, provided Medicare reimbursement to nurse practitioners, and required the Secretary of Health and Human Services to review regulations that are overly burdensome to rural hospitals. Many of the components of this legislation were enacted into law. In 1991, Senator Packwood introduced legislation to encourage more health care practitioners to work in rural areas.

## LONG-TERM CARE

Senator Packwood has been active in looking for solutions to provide long-term care to the elderly. In 1990 he introduced a bill to clarify the tax law on long-term care expenses, including home health care and long-term care insurance. These expenses would be a tax deductible medical expense. Senator Packwood reintroduced similar long-term care legislation in 1991. He also introduced "Secure Choice," a program for individuals aged 55 and older that will allow states greater flexibility to provide long-term care services in the homes and communities of low-income elderly persons. In July 1991, Dr. Louis Sullivan, the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services, visited Oregon at the request of Senator Packwood to listen to Oregonians concerned about long-term care and health care reform.

## SENIORS

Senator Packwood organized a series of roundtable discussions in Oregon in 1990 to focus on determining a practical solution to long-term health care for seniors. In response to the Senator's request, Gail Wilensky, Administrator of the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA), participated in these discussions. HCFA manages Medicare and Medicaid for the elderly and the poor.

## OREGON HEALTH PLAN

Senator Packwood is a strong advocate of Oregon's plan to provide basic health care to all Oregonians. The plan establishes a partnership between government, insurance, business, and labor. A waiver of federal Medicaid law is required for the plan to be implemented fully. Senator Packwood is leading Oregon's efforts to obtain this waiver.

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## **CONTRACEPTIVE AND INFERTILITY RESEARCH CENTERS ACT OF 1991**

Senator Packwood sponsored the Contraceptive and Infertility Research Centers Act of 1990, which resulted in the funding of five centers to do research and development in this very important and long-neglected area. In 1991, he reintroduced the bill to seek congressional authorization for continued operation of the program.

## **HEALTH INSURANCE**

Senator Packwood supports a tax deduction for the full cost of health insurance for self-employed persons. He successfully got a 25 percent tax deduction enacted in 1986 and has sponsored legislation to increase this to a full tax deduction in the future. Throughout his career in the Senate, Senator Packwood has led the charge to defeat efforts to tax employer-provided health insurance.

## **CONTINUATION OF HEALTH INSURANCE AFTER EMPLOYMENT ENDS**

Senator Packwood supported the enactment (in 1987) of a provision allowing employees to extend health insurance for up to 32 months after employment is terminated. Employers must offer this extended coverage for not more than 102 percent of their cost for the insurance. This allows people to buy health insurance at affordable group insurance rates, rather than paying higher individual rates, during times of financial hardships.

## **TERMINALLY-ILL PERSONS**

Senator Packwood supports legislation to exempt from tax the early payment of life insurance benefits if a terminally-ill person so chooses. This will help terminally-ill persons with the financial burden of medical and living expenses.

## **CATASTROPHIC HEALTH**

Senator Packwood supported the repeal of the flawed catastrophic health program.

## **SPECIAL HELP FOR DEVELOPMENTALLY DISABLED**

Senator Packwood led the way in improving care and training for developmentally disabled individuals living at the Fairview Training Center. Through his work with the Health Care Financing Administration, Senator Packwood ensured that the state continued to receive necessary federal funding to make needed improvements at the institution as well as help people make the move to community-based living arrangements.

# ISSUE-GRAM

ON LABOR



Bob Packwood has been a strong advocate of workers and a defender of workers' rights. He has worked to improve employment conditions, and he has fought to maintain and improve a wide variety of employee rights and benefits.

## PROTECTION OF LABOR CONTRACTS IN BANKRUPTCY

In 1984, Senator Packwood supported an amendment designed to give labor contracts greater protection in cases of company bankruptcy. Senator Packwood led the successful effort to overturn the Supreme Court's *Bildisco* decision, which allowed companies to unilaterally reject their labor contracts.

## EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Senator Packwood has pioneered the fight to preserve employee benefits, such as pensions, health and life insurance, and disability benefits. He was the original sponsor of legislation to make pre-paid legal services (1976) and educational assistance (1978) tax-free to workers. He was the lead sponsor of legislation enacted in 1984, and again in 1986, to extend both of these benefits. Senator Packwood also fought successfully against attempts to tax employee benefits during the debate on the Tax Reform Act of 1986. Senator Packwood cosponsored legislation to prohibit discrimination against older workers in benefits, such as disability, health benefits, and severance pay. The bill became law in October 1990.

## MINIMUM WAGE

In 1989, Senator Packwood supported the long-overdue and much-needed increase in the federal minimum wage.

## CIVIL RIGHTS

Senator Packwood is supportive of legislation that would overturn the Supreme Court cases which made it more difficult for victims of bias on the job based on race, gender or other illegal factors to secure justice in the courts.

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## **FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE**

Senator Packwood actively supports parental leave legislation which seeks to balance family and workplace responsibilities. Senator Packwood was a cosponsor of the Family and Medical Leave Act which provided for several weeks of unpaid leave to care for newborns, newly adopted children, or a seriously ill child or parent. A compromise version was passed by Congress, but subsequently vetoed by President Bush. The state of Oregon implemented legislation on this issue in 1989. In 1991, Senator Packwood was an original cosponsor of the Family and Medical Leave Act when it was reintroduced.

## **WORKER ASSISTANCE AND RETRAINING**

Senator Packwood has consistently supported worker retraining through the Job Training Partnership Act. Senator Packwood has been instrumental in securing a number of discretionary grants from the Department of Labor for essential worker retraining funds for dislocated timber workers. In 1990, Senator Packwood supported legislation to provide Trade Adjustment Assistance to motor vehicle workers who would be unemployed by the Motor Vehicle Fuel Efficiency Act.

## **TIMBER WORKERS**

Senator Packwood has introduced a balanced, comprehensive, and fair approach to the forest management crisis in the Northwest. The Forest and Families Protection Act includes a six-year Timber Economic Adjustment Program to assist communities and workers who are dependent on timber harvesting from old growth forests.

## **NONTRADITIONAL EMPLOYMENT FOR WOMEN**

Senator Packwood has cosponsored legislation to encourage a broader range of training and job opportunities for women.

## **HEALTH INSURANCE**

In 1982, 1983, and 1984, Senator Packwood led the successful efforts to block limits on health insurance provided to workers.

## **HEALTH AND WELFARE FUNDS**

In 1984, Senator Packwood led opposition to federal restrictions on health and welfare funds.

## **DAVIS-BACON ACT**

Senator Packwood has consistently supported the Davis-Bacon Act which ensures prevailing wages for construction projects for the federal government. Between 1989 and 1990, Senator Packwood

opposed four different amendments that would have weakened the Davis-Bacon Act. Senator Packwood believes in strict interpretation and enforcement of the Davis-Bacon Act. In 1991, Senator Packwood cosponsored labor-backed Davis-Bacon reform legislation.

### **PLANT CLOSING NOTIFICATION**

In 1987, Senator Packwood supported legislation to require businesses to provide 60-days advance notice to workers when they close a plant or lay-off a large number of workers. Senator Packwood supported similar legislation in the 1988 omnibus trade bill.

### **COMMON-SITUS PICKETING**

Senator Packwood worked extensively for the passage of a bill in 1975 that would have allowed common-situs picketing in the construction industry.

### **LABOR LAW REFORM**

Senator Packwood voted consistently to end an anti-labor filibuster against the labor law reform bill in 1978.

### **HOUSING BILL**

In 1982, Senator Packwood cosponsored a bill to approve 450,000 subsidized mortgage loans. It was estimated that this bill would have created 700,000 jobs for building and construction workers.

### **PENSION FUNDS FOR HOUSING**

Senator Packwood introduced legislation in 1983 to help revitalize the housing industry by allowing pension investment in housing. He held hearings on this legislation in March 1984.

### **REVITALIZING OREGON'S SHIPYARDS**

In an effort to re-energize Oregon's maritime industries, Senator Packwood has worked extensively to bring both private and military vessels into Oregon shipyards for repair and overhaul work.

### **AIRPORT JOBS BILL**

In 1982, the Congress approved Senator Packwood's amendment to help create thousands of jobs through airport construction and renovation.

### **ALASKA OIL EXPORTS**

Senator Packwood has consistently opposed exporting Alaskan oil to Japan, which would have an adverse impact on Oregon's economy.

## **BURLINGTON-NORTHERN BRIDGE**

In 1986, Senator Packwood cosponsored legislation to ensure that reconstruction work on the Burlington-Northern Bridge over the Willamette River would be covered by Davis-Bacon.

## **AIRLINE MERGER LABOR PROTECTION**

Senator Packwood led the fight in 1982 to provide continued protection for employees in future airline merger cases. In 1987, Senator Packwood cosponsored legislation to impose labor protection provisions in airline merger cases to ensure the merger is fair to employees.

## **HOBBS ACT AMENDMENTS**

In 1986, Senator Packwood voted against a bill that would have classified incidents of picket-line violence as extortion.

## **EASTERN AIRLINES STRIKE**

In 1989, Senator Packwood supported legislation to establish a blue ribbon commission to assist in settling the Eastern Airlines Strike.

## **GREYHOUND STRIKE**

In 1990, Senator Packwood cosponsored a bi-partisan resolution calling on management and labor to pursue peaceful negotiations to end their dispute.

# ISSUE-GRAM

ON THE MIDDLE EAST



Bob Packwood is one of the leading Senate advocates for a strong and independent Israel. Throughout his Senate career he has worked to encourage peace in the Middle East through negotiations between Israel and her neighbors. Bob Packwood has fought to block arms sales to nations which are not willing to negotiate for peace in the Middle East, because he believes those sales are not in the best interest of the United States. He has consistently supported foreign aid for Israel, and has been a strong advocate for human rights and freedom of emigration in the Soviet Union.

## IRAQI INVASION OF KUWAIT

After the invasion of Kuwait, Senator Packwood supported legislation to condemn and punish Iraq for its brutal invasion of Kuwait. He also voted in favor of legislation authorizing President Bush to use force to remove Iraqi forces from Kuwait. Senator Packwood cosponsored legislation condemning Iraq's unprovoked attack on Israel, and he introduced legislation urging President Bush to resist any efforts to link the Iraqi-Kuwait crisis with the Arab-Israeli conflict. After the war in the Persian Gulf, Senator Packwood cosponsored legislation to establish an International Criminal Court to prosecute those individuals who committed war crimes during the conflict.

## SAUDI ARABIA/PEACE PROCESS

Senator Packwood took the lead in gathering over 60 Senators in April 1991 to urge King Fahd of Saudi Arabia to reconsider his country's opposition to participating in the Middle East peace process. In response to the Saudi decision, Senator Packwood said, "We risked and lost American lives to assist Saudi Arabia. Now when we ask them to help us achieve peace and stability in the Middle East, they say 'No thanks!'"

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## **ISRAELI BOYCOTT**

Senator Packwood has contacted President Bush and Secretary of State James Baker encouraging them to work with Arab countries to end the secondary boycott against Israel. Senator Packwood also cosponsored legislation requiring the U.S. Ambassador to the General Agreement on Trade and Tariff (GATT) and the U.S. Trade Representative to work with other countries to end the secondary boycott. Senator Packwood also urged the Emir of Kuwait and the Prime Minister of Japan to end their countries' secondary boycott of Israel.

## **ARROW MISSILES**

Senator Packwood has encouraged the Bush Administration to continue the joint U.S./Israel Arrow anti-tactical missile project. This program is critical to future U.S. and Israeli defenses against tactical ballistic missiles.

## **FOREIGN AID TO ISRAEL**

To ensure that the United States' interests in the Middle East remain strong, Senator Packwood has been a consistent supporter of foreign aid to Israel.

## **JERUSALEM, CAPITAL OF ISRAEL**

Senator Packwood has cosponsored legislation acknowledging that Jerusalem is and should remain the undivided capital of Israel. During Jordan's reign over these lands, Jews and Israelis of all faiths were denied access to the holy sites in Jerusalem. Since 1967, under Israeli rule, the sacred sites have remained protected from desecration and open to all people. A resolution acknowledging Jerusalem as the capital of Israel was passed by Congress in March 1990.

## **PLO ATTACK**

Senator Packwood cosponsored a resolution calling on the PLO to condemn the May 30, 1990 attack on Israeli civilians and to expel the leader Abul Abbas from the PLO Executive Committee. In addition, the resolution required suspension of U.S./PLO dialogue if these actions were not taken.

## **ARMS SALES TO SAUDI ARABIA**

In 1990, Senator Packwood was successful in reducing an initial arms sales package to Saudi Arabia from \$22 to \$7 million. In 1987, Senator Packwood led congressional opposition to the sale of sophisticated Maverick-D air-to-ground missiles to Saudi Arabia. This sale was canceled after 67 Senators cosponsored Senator Packwood's resolution to block the sale. In 1986, Senator Packwood co-authored a resolution to block the sale of a sophisticated missile package to Saudi Arabia. This legislation was ultimately vetoed by the President. In 1984, Senator Packwood led a successful congressional effort to block the sale of sophisticated anti-aircraft missiles to Jordan and Saudi Arabia. In 1981, Senator Packwood led the opposition to President Reagan's proposal to sell F-15 enhancements and AWACS to Saudi Arabia. In 1978, Senator Packwood spoke out against selling F-15's to Saudi Arabia. He said, "if we approve the sale of these planes...it is not just a sad day for Israel; it is a sorry day for America, because we will have forgotten the lesson of Munich and instead we will now have to learn the lesson of Riyadh."

## **ARMS SALES TO JORDAN**

Because of his concerns that peace be achieved in the Middle East, and that the security and the independence of Israel be protected, Senator Packwood was one of the prime sponsors of a resolution opposing any arms sale to Jordan in 1984. In 1985, he cosponsored resolutions that successfully blocked a proposed arms sale at that time.

## **ARMS SALES TO IRAQ**

The U.S. Department of Commerce decided in 1982 to remove Iraq from the formal U.S. Government list of countries supporting international terrorism, and proposed to permit an export license to Iraq for six L-100 cargo transport planes. Senator Packwood joined 31 other Senators in expressing their opposition to this to President Reagan.

## **4-POINT PLAN TO RESOLVE THE PROBLEMS IN LEBANON**

In 1982, Senator Packwood initiated a letter to President Reagan outlining a 4-point

plan to resolve the problems in Lebanon. This letter was signed by 40 other Senators, and became the talking points which the President used on this topic.

### **ISRAEL FREE TRADE AREA**

In 1985, Senator Packwood led the effort to enact legislation implementing the historic U.S.-Israel Free Trade Agreement. In 1987, he added an amendment to the 1987 trade bill to protect the agreement against subsequent changes in law.

### **HOUSING FOR SOVIET EMIGRES TO ISRAEL**

Senator Packwood cosponsored legislation which would provide \$400 million in loan guarantees for housing and infra structure projects in Israel to absorb the increasing number of Soviet Jews immigrating to Israel. The Administration approved this legislation in October, 1990.

### **FREEDOM OF EMIGRATION**

Throughout his Senate career, Senator Packwood has worked consistently to encourage freedom of emigration in the Soviet Union and Eastern Bloc countries.

### **U.S. VISAS BEING GRANTED TO PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION (PLO) OFFICIALS**

In 1979, Senator Packwood supported an amendment to stop U.S. visas from being granted to PLO officials.

### **CLOSING PLO OFFICES**

In 1987, Senator Packwood cosponsored a bill to shut-down PLO offices in the United States.

# ISSUE-GRAM

ON SENIORS



## MEDICARE BENEFITS

In 1991, Senator Packwood requested from the Health Care Financing Administration and received, a six-month extension to expand the enrollment period of the Medicare Alzheimers Project in order to determine the needs of Alzheimers patients. Senator Packwood also supported the expansion of Medicare benefits for women to include mammography and pap smears. In addition, he supported the elimination of the 210-day limit so that Medicare beneficiaries in hospice care can receive benefits as long as needed.

## MEDICAID

Oregon was the first state to successfully obtain a home- and community-based waiver in 1981. Senator Packwood was instrumental in obtaining it on behalf of the state. The waiver helped to further expand Medicaid services in home- and community-based settings for the elderly and others who would otherwise need services in nursing homes and hospitals. Senator Packwood also supported a provision which allows spouses of elderly persons who need care to protect additional income and assets. In addition, he personally carried the amendment in conference negotiations which extended the time period for downsizing the intermediate care facilities for the mentally retarded. Without the provision, Oregon would have lost \$50 million annually in federal Medicaid funds.

## SOCIAL SECURITY

To ensure the integrity of Social Security, Senator Packwood voted against a Senate amendment in 1991 that would have reduced the payroll tax rate for employers and employees. This would have threatened the stability of the trust fund and would have lead to increased payroll tax for future generations.

## LONG-TERM CARE

Senator Packwood has been active in looking for solutions to provide long-term care to the elderly. In 1990 he introduced a bill to clarify the tax law on long-term care expenses, including home health care and long-term care insurance. These expenses would be a tax

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deductible medical expense. Senator Packwood reintroduced similar long-term care legislation in 1991. He also introduced "Secure Choice," a federal program for individuals aged 55 and older that will allow states greater flexibility to provide long-term care services in the homes and communities of low-income elderly persons. In July 1991, Dr. Louis Sullivan, the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services, visited Oregon at the request of Senator Packwood to listen to Oregonians concerned about long-term care and health care reform.

### **SENIOR INTERN PROGRAM**

Senator Packwood has participated in the Congressional Senior Intern Program since 1978. This program enables two Oregon seniors to go to Washington, D.C. in May to learn about legislation and senior programs that affect older Americans.

### **EARNINGS LIMIT**

In 1991 Senator Packwood cosponsored legislation that will phase out the cap on earnings for Social Security beneficiaries between the ages of 65 and 69. According to this legislation, the earnings limit will be eliminated by 1996.

### **HOSPICE**

Senator Packwood sponsored a campaign to raise the public's awareness of the benefits of hospice — an affordable and compassionate alternative to traditional hospitalization for the terminally ill. Since 1984, he has annually introduced a resolution to designate November as National Hospice Month. In Oregon, Senator Packwood served as the 1989 and 1990 honorary chair of the Oregon Hospice Association's annual campaign.



# **ISSUE-GRAM**

**ON SMALL BUSINESS**

## **LOWER TAX RATES**

As a chief architect of the Tax Reform Act of 1986, Senator Packwood was instrumental in getting dramatically reduced income tax rates enacted. Unincorporated businesses now pay one of two rates — 15 percent or 28 percent — instead of up to 50 percent as under the previous tax code. The top rate for incorporated businesses dropped from 46 percent to 34 percent. These historic rate reductions are expected to produce unparalleled incentives for people to start new businesses and to manage existing ones as efficiently as possible.

## **SMALL BUSINESS EXPENSING**

Modeled after a proposal by Senator Packwood, the 1986 Tax Reform Act doubled the amount that small businesses can annually expense for capital assets. Small businesses, whose annual investment in tangible personal property is less than \$200,000, can now deduct up to \$10,000 of new equipment cost rather than depreciating it over a period of years.

## **TAXPAYER BILL OF RIGHTS**

Senator Packwood supported the enactment of a Taxpayer Bill of Rights in 1988 to ensure that the Internal Revenue Service treats small businesses and individuals fairly.

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## **WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON SMALL BUSINESS**

Senator Packwood has cosponsored legislation to authorize a National White House Conference on Small Business once every two years. The White House Conference would identify the problems of small businesses, assist small businesses in fulfilling their role as the nation's major job creator, examine the status of minorities and women as small business owners, and develop recommendations for government action on small business issues. The Conference would then incorporate these recommendations into a national policy serving small businesses.

## **PROMPT PAYMENT ACT**

Senator Packwood was an original cosponsor of the Prompt Payment Act of 1982 which requires federal agencies to pay interest on overdue bills. In 1987, Senator Packwood cosponsored amendments to the Prompt Payment Act in order to close loopholes which have allowed some circumvention of the 1982 law. The amendments eliminate a 15-day grace period allowed under the 1982 law and require an automatic payment of interest penalties. The Prompt Payment Act Amendments were signed into law in 1988.

## **SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION**

Senator Packwood has consistently supported the reauthorization and funding of Small Business Development Centers (SBDC) and other SBA programs. In Senate passage of the 1986 Omnibus Trade bill, Senator Packwood supported a provision which increased export assistance grants for the SBDC network to provide export-related services to small businesses.

## **INTERNATIONAL TRADE CONFERENCE**

In February 1988, Senator Packwood, along with the American Business Conference (ABC), hosted a one-day international trade conference. The Conference provided a hands-on workshop for small businesses regarding the benefits of international

trade on individual businesses and ways to succeed in exporting to international markets.

### **HARMONIZED TARIFF SYSTEM**

Senator Packwood played a key role in including the Harmonized Tariff Classification System in the 1988 Omnibus Trade bill. A Harmonized System will reduce costs for exporters, increase standardization, and improve the accuracy of our trade statistics. This system is supported by the Oregon Economic Development and many Oregon companies involved in international trade.

### **1988 OMNIBUS TRADE BILL**

Senator Packwood actively participated in the House-Senate Conference on the 1988 Omnibus Trade bill. Senator Packwood fought to prevent the inclusion of protectionist trade provisions which would have hurt Oregon small businesses that export to foreign countries. The trade bill recognizes the need to better represent small business interests in trade negotiations and to consult the Small Business Administration in any new round of trade talks.

### **U.S./CANADA FREE TRADE AGREEMENT**

Senator Packwood was one of the congressional leaders in passing the U.S./Canada Free Trade Agreement, and today remains one of its most ardent supporters. The Agreement would eliminate by 1989 all tariff and many non-tariff barriers and has proven to be very beneficial to many Oregon companies that trade directly with Canada. In 1988, Congress approved, and President Reagan signed into law, legislation implementing the agreement.

### **EAST-TRACK NEGOTIATING AUTHORITY**

Senator Packwood played a key role in supporting the President's request to Congress for two additional years in which to conclude the Uruguay Round trade

negotiations under GATT, to negotiate a North American free trade agreement with Mexico and Canada, and possibly, to negotiate other free trade agreements with selected Latin American countries. Senator Packwood supports a comprehensive Uruguay Round Agreement that will open world markets to Oregon, and other U.S. products. He also supports the negotiations with Mexico and Canada, and will consult regularly with the Administration over the next two years to ensure that the agreement benefits Oregon.

### **HEALTH INSURANCE**

Senator Packwood supports a tax deduction for the full cost of health insurance for self-employed persons. He successfully got a 25 percent tax deduction enacted in 1986 and has sponsored legislation to increase this to a full tax deduction in the future. Throughout his career in the Senate, Senator Packwood has led the charge to defeat efforts to tax employer-provided health insurance.

### **IMPROVEMENTS TO BUSINESS FACILITIES FOR DISABLED PERSONS**

Senator Packwood supported enactment of a tax credit in 1990 to help small businesses with the cost of complying with a new federal law (the Americans with Disabilities Act) requiring business facilities to provide greater access to disabled persons.

### **FAMILY BUSINESSES**

In 1990, Senator Packwood supported the repeal of the estate tax rules which would have discouraged the transfer of family businesses from generation to generation.

### **CAPITAL GAINS**

Senator Packwood supports a lower tax rate on capital gains.

# ISSUE-GRAM

ON WOMEN



Bob Packwood is recognized as one of the strongest congressional advocates for women, having championed a variety of efforts to ensure women their equal and rightful place in society.

## RIGHT TO CHOOSE

For 20 years, Senator Packwood has been the Senate's leading pro-choice advocate. In 1970, even before the landmark Supreme Court decision regarding abortion rights, he introduced a bill to legalize abortion in the United States. Subsequent to the 1973 Supreme Court Roe v. Wade decision legalizing a woman's right to choose to have an abortion, Senator Packwood led many abortion battles against anti-choice amendments to the Constitution, including decreased funding for international and domestic family planning programs, bills that strip the courts of the right to hear cases involving abortion, and bans on federal funds to pay for abortions. In 1989 and 1990, Senator Packwood sponsored the Freedom of Choice Act, guaranteeing a woman's right to choose established in Roe v. Wade.

## ADOPTION

Senator Packwood, supported by President Bush, sponsored legislation in 1989 and 1991 to encourage the adoption of special needs children. This proposal would provide a tax deduction for the one-time cost incurred when adopting a special needs child who would otherwise be difficult to place because of a disability, health condition, or other factor.

## ECONOMIC EQUITY

Senator Packwood will lead the effort in the 1990s to address economic concerns of women. He introduced a diverse package of initiatives to eliminate economic discrimination against women, called the Economic Equity Act (EEA). In 1986, Senator Packwood shepherded through Congress several key pieces of EEA legislation. These include: enabling women to have pension rights, increasing the standard deduction for single heads-of-household, raising the personal and dependency deductions, and increasing the Earned Income Tax Credit.

Other EEA legislation that were successfully enacted into law include: employer-sponsored child care, Dependent Care Tax Credits, private and public pension reforms for women, strengthening child support enforcement mechanisms, and divorced military spouses pension benefits.

Although EEA legislation involving non-discrimination in insurance has not yet been enacted,

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Senator Packwood held hearings in the Senate Commerce Committee and continues to lead the fight to eliminate discrimination in insurance on the basis of sex, race or national origin. In 1989, Senator Packwood cosponsored and actively supported a congressional directive to the U.S. Department of Labor to establish a clearinghouse to compile and disseminate information on successful strategies for employers who want to make pay equity adjustments.

### NONTRADITIONAL EMPLOYMENT FOR WOMEN ACT

Senator Packwood cosponsored a bill to amend the Job Training Partnership Act to encourage a broader range of training and job placement for women. Congress passed this measure which provides incentives to establish programs to train, place, and retain women in non-traditional fields.

### DISCRIMINATION AGAINST SINGLE PARENTS

In the late 1970s, the Senate adopted Senator Packwood's proposal to eliminate tax discrimination against single parents, most of whom are women. The 1986 Tax Reform bill, under Senator Packwood's leadership, significantly increased the standard deduction for single heads-of-households.

### VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT OF 1991

Senator Packwood cosponsored a major piece of anti-crime legislation, which addresses the increasing incidence of violent crimes against women in public places and at home, and extends to the protection of women's civil rights.

### QUALITY DEPENDENT CARE

As early as 1972, Senator Packwood recognized that the federal government should have a role in encouraging the availability of quality child care. Since then, he has proposed numerous tax incentives to achieve this goal, many of which have been enacted into law. Senator Packwood has been the leading advocate of the dependent care tax credit, which was enacted in 1976 and expanded in 1981. In 1977, and again in 1981, Congress enacted Packwood tax amendments to encourage employers to provide child care benefits to their employees. In 1989 and 1990, Senator Packwood led the charge to obtain refundable tax credits for low and moderate income working families, which were adopted in the 1990 budget bill. Senator Packwood will continue to push for legislation to assist Oregon families with their dependent care needs and to help states ensure that affordable, quality care is available.

### CONTRACEPTIVE AND INFERTILITY RESEARCH CENTERS ACT OF 1991

Senator Packwood sponsored the Contraceptive and Infertility Research Centers Act of 1990, which resulted in the funding of five centers to do research and development in this very important and long-neglected area. In 1991, he reintroduced the bill to seek congressional authorization for continued operation of the program.

## FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT

Senator Packwood actively supports parental leave legislation which seeks to balance family and workplace responsibilities. Senator Packwood was a cosponsor of the Family and Medical Leave Act which provided for several weeks of unpaid leave to care for newborns, newly adopted children, or a seriously ill child or parent. A compromise version was passed by Congress, but subsequently vetoed. The state of Oregon implemented legislation on this issue in 1989. In 1991, Senator Packwood was an original cosponsor of the Family and Medical Leave Act when it was reintroduced.

## EDUCATIONAL EQUITY

Senator Packwood actively supported strong enforcement of federal law which prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex in educational programs. He worked to retain Women's Educational Equity (WEE) programs, and was successful in having the WEE grant contract for the Northwest Regional Education Laboratory renewed for 1982-1983.

## CIVIL RIGHTS

Senator Packwood led the major civil rights fight in 1984 by introducing the Civil Rights Act of 1984. He was the Republican leader on this legislation designed to overturn a Supreme Court decision, Grove City College v. Bell, that narrowed the coverage of Title IX, which mandates equal opportunity in education. The bill also included provisions to protect the scope and coverage for Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which prohibits discrimination in employment, the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, and the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. Senator Packwood's continued efforts since 1984 were rewarded in 1988 when the bill passed overwhelmingly in both the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives. A united Congress overrode a Presidential veto thereby paving the way for the bill to become law.

## EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT

Senator Packwood was the lead Republican sponsor of the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) in 1983-1984. He supported extending the deadline for ratification of the ERA, and worked to defeat an amendment to allow states to rescind ratification. In 1987 and 1989, he was again an original sponsor of the ERA. Senator Packwood has agreed to reintroduce this very important legislation in Congress in 1991.

## OREGON WOMAN 90s CONFERENCE

Senator Packwood chaired two one-day statewide conferences in Portland which focused on the needs of Oregon women today. Topics included: how to start a business, financial planning, competing in business today, and caring for children or elderly adults.

## **NOMINATIONS**

In the 1980s, Senator Packwood voted against two Health, Education and Welfare (now Health and Human Services) nominees, Joseph Califano and Margaret Heckler, because of their opposition to a women's right to choose an abortion. He also voted against the nomination of Dr. Everett Koop to be Surgeon General and Robert Bork for a seat on the Supreme Court for the same reason.

## **PENSION REFORMS**

Senator Packwood pushed for and got enacted as part of the 1986 tax act a provision reducing the maximum time for pension vesting from 10 years to 5 years. This will go a long way to help working women, especially those entering the workforce after their child-rearing years, receive pensions from their employers.

## **WORKING FAMILIES**

Senator Packwood fought for several provisions in the 1986 tax act to ease the tax burden on low and middle income working families. For example, the personal and dependency deductions were doubled and the standard deduction and the earned income tax credit were substantially increased.

## **CHILD SUPPORT**

Senator Packwood supported bills enacted in the 1980s to step up enforcement of child support obligations of parents.

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## **STEENS MOUNTAIN**

Senator Packwood is a cosponsor of the Steens Mountain National Conservation Area. This legislation recognizes the unique resources in Central Oregon by protecting significant natural and scenic resources within the Steens Mountain region.

## **HAZARDOUS WASTE CLEAN UP**

Senator Packwood is a cosponsor of legislation that would make federal facilities, i.e., Hanford and Umatilla Army Depot, subject to state fines and penalties. This legislation will ensure that the Department of Energy moves forward in cleaning up Hanford. Senator Packwood successfully fought the designation of Hanford as the nation's permit waste depository. He is deeply concerned about wastes from Hanford contaminating the Columbia River. Senator Packwood was a chief architect of the 1986 law that reauthorized and expanded the funding for the Superfund and Leaking Underground Storage Tank programs. This increased the money available for clean-up of hazardous waste sites.

## **ALTERNATIVE ENERGY**

In 1978 Senator Packwood pioneered the effort to provide tax credits to businesses that use alternative energy facilities. In 1991 he introduced legislation to extend tax credits for solar and geothermal energy facilities through 1996.

## **MASS TRANSIT**

Senator Packwood introduced legislation in 1991 to increase the amount of mass transit passes that employers can give to employees tax-free from \$21 to \$60 a month.

## **NATIONAL BEVERAGE CONTAINER RECYCLING**

Senator Packwood has supported recycling legislation since the 1970s. Currently, he is the lead cosponsor for the National Beverage Container Reuse and Recycling Act of 1991. The legislation is one piece of a comprehensive recycling solution to the burgeoning increase in the nation's solid waste stream. It encourages states to set up their own beverage container deposit laws or otherwise fall under a national program. Beverage container recycling would remove 6 to 8 percent of solid waste from the nation's landfills.

## **THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND ENERGY STUDY CONFERENCE**

Senator Packwood was voted by his congressional colleagues to serve on the Executive Committee of the Environmental and Energy Study Conference. The EESC is a bipartisan congressional organization that provides members with objective analyses of environmental, energy, and natural resource issues before Congress.

## **GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE**

Senator Packwood was an active supporter of a Senate resolution in 1991 that urged a United States leadership position in calling for worldwide carbon dioxide emissions reductions relating to Global Climate Change.



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HEADLINE: Oregon to Stress Job Training In Restructuring High School

BYLINE: By WILLIAM CELIS 3d

BODY:

Oregon has approved an education plan that would be the first in the nation to establish a statewide apprenticeship program and would make students choose between job training or a college preparatory curriculum after 10th grade.

The plan for Oregon's high schools, the most radical component in an extensive state effort to overhaul public education, grew out of increasing concern among legislators and some educators that public schools have done a poor job of serving students who do not go to college.

The plan was also intended to attack the state's dropout rate of 25 percent in high school (the national rate is 28 percent, according to the United States Department of Education) by giving all students more options. State legislators and business leaders also hope the plan will improve the quality of Oregon's work force.

"We don't have serious technical programs to prepare students for a high-performance work world in the 1990's," said Ira Magaziner, a consultant in the development of the Oregon plan and co-author of a study last year for the National Center on Education and the Economy that offered a model for professional and technical curriculums. "In our view, this is a significant step forward."

The legislation also provides for Oregon's primary schools to be ungraded, with students from kindergarten through third grade grouped by their abilities rather than by age; for expansion of early childhood education programs, and for allowing parents to choose to send their children to any public school in the state.

#### Introduction in Stages

The education package, which was approved last month by the Legislature and is scheduled to be signed next Wednesday by Gov. Barbara Roberts, is to be installed in stages through the year 2010.

Despite its passage by the Legislature and the Governor's enthusiastic support, the plan has drawn much criticism, particularly for the dual-track idea for high schools.

Many educators express concern that it has the potential to stigmatize students who are guided into the job-training track or to discourage young people from pushing themselves to attempt the academic track.



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But Vera Katz, a state representative who was the legislation's chief sponsor, said the bill carried an provision calling for the creation of a state monitoring committee to insure that students were not steered to various curriculums because of social or economic factors.

"The last thing we want to do is perpetuate tracking," said Ms. Katz, a Democrat from Portland.

Under the Oregon plan, loosely based on western European models, high school students would be required to demonstrate competency by the 10th grade in math, science, reading and other academic courses, using new assessment tools being designed by the state, not the usual standardized tests.

#### Movement Between Tracks

After demonstrating competency, the students would receive a certificate of initial mastery. They would then proceed, with advice from parents and school guidance counselors, into either a college preparatory curriculum or one of several vocational, business or professional curriculums in health, computer operations and other fields.

Students who do not demonstrate competency in the academic subjects would receive extra attention and continue to work until they are able to demonstrate it, education officials said.

Once students enrolled in their chosen curriculum as 11th graders, they would be free to move between the academic and the job-training curriculums if they are unhappy with their initial decisions.

In the revamped high school, students would then receive a certificate of advanced mastery upon completing the 12th grade, although state education officials said it might take some students longer to receive their final certificates depending on the rigor of their selected curriculums.

"It's quite innovative, and there is much to be said for this approach," Bob Palaich, director of policy studies at the Education Commission of the States, an education research and policy organization based in Denver, said of the apprenticeship component.

"We have been fighting the dropout problem, and this approach essentially says, 'Let's try to get kids up to speed by the 10th grade and then give them options,' " he said.

#### Similarities With Bush Plan

The Oregon education package has many features similar to the "Education 2000" plan of the Bush Administration, such as allowing parental choice rather than zoning children into neighborhood schools.

But the state's plan for high schools "goes a little further and is a little more expansive than the Bush plan," said Joyce Reinke, director of personnel development for the Oregon Department of Education who will oversee implementation of the plan.



(c) 1991 The New York Times, July 24, 1991

Although educators generally support the idea of overhauling education, they and other critics have maligned the legislation's pay-as-you-go provision, under which the financing of each stage depends on future legislatures. That, critics assert, would allow officials to abandon aspects of the plan, such as early-child programs that are needed but may also prove unpopular among voters because they are expensive.

Critics have also opposed the bill's school-choice component. They maintain that choice programs require heavy spending to accommodate students whose parents cannot afford transportation costs to other schools without aid.

Given the pay-as-you-go feature, critics question the future resolve to pay transportation costs.

But the high school plan has triggered the most debate among residents, educators, legislators and the business community. The Oregon plan, supporters said, will better prepare students for life after high school, particularly those who plan to move into the workplace immediately rather than attend college.

"Our current system isn't working very well, so we might as well give this a shot," said Gary Carlson, vice president of Associated Oregon Industries in Salem, which represents the state's 14,000 to 15,000 businesses. "It sounds like a realistic approach."

Companies have become increasingly alarmed by the growing gap between the quality of high school graduates and the skills needed for a variety of positions that do not necessarily require a college degree but require more skills than current high school graduates have.

Indeed, a study last year by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics projected a healthy growth rate in jobs in the technical, professional and health areas, but many high school counselors say and students themselves acknowledge they lack the background to step into those positions.

#### Work in Both Tracks Envisioned

State education officials and business leaders are still discussing how to set up the apprenticeship part of the plan, but they said they envisioned students in the business and professional track continuing to take academic courses while also enrolling in courses that include work-site training.

It is not the state's responsibility to guarantee jobs after graduation for students in the vocational track, said Julie Brandis, a legislative assistant for Associated Oregon Industries, the state's largest business group, which will help in writing the business and professional curriculums.

But, she added, "once business owners can see that these students can do the job that student is going to be hired."

The law allows participating businesses to take part in setting the curriculum for students who take their training from the businesses, state education officials said. Although it is likely that companies will have to spend some money for vocational courses, the education officials said many companies would welcome the opportunity to help tailor training programs.



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### Skepticism About Training

But some educators and state officials said the business and professional component places unrealistic expectations on public schools.

"It is impossible for a public school to be an apprenticeship program for a particular profession," said William Liebert, special assistant to the superintendent of Salem Public Schools who oversees the district's vocational curriculum. Partly because of the expense, "we have not been able to keep up with the technological and changing workforce," he said. "That's a tremendous problem."

The Salem school district, with 28,000 students and the state's second-largest school system after Portland, currently has 15 vocational offerings, from woodworking crafts to health professions to office management skills, which cost an average of about \$1 million a year.

Mr. Liebert could not estimate how much more money might be needed to expand and improve the program, but other educators and state officials say the sum will be significant.

Mr. Liebert is also among those who are concerned about the idea of two tracks in high school.

"I have a huge concern about kids being stereotyped as plumbers," he said. "Our school system is very concerned that our kids don't get stigmatized."

GRAPHIC: Photo: State Representative Vera Katz sponsored an education plan in Oregon that would allow students to choose between job training or a college preparatory curriculum after 10th grade. (Associated Press); The package is scheduled to be signed into law next Wednesday by Gov. Barbara Roberts. (Paul Conklin) (pg. A18)

### Chart: "How Oregon Is Reinventing School"

Plan is to be carried out in stages through 2010.

#### Expanded preschool programs

<arrow down>

Primary schools without separate grade levels for students; new curriculum and retraining for teachers

<arrow down>

Curriculum broadened and strengthened; competency in core subjects tested with a variety of assessment tools under consideration.

After grade 10, students decide which course to follow, but may move from



(c) 1991 The New York Times, July 24, 1991

one to the other.

<arrow down>      <arrow down>

College                      Professional  
preparatory                  or technical

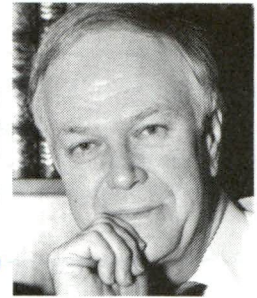
(Source: Oregon Education Department) (pg. A18)

SUBJECT: EDUCATION AND SCHOOLS; COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES; LABOR; DROPOUTS;  
REFORM AND REORGANIZATION; VOCATIONAL TRAINING

NAME: CELIS, WILLIAM 3D

GEOGRAPHIC: OREGON

**ISSUE-GRAM**  
ON THE ENVIRONMENT



Senator Packwood is recognized as a dedicated and effective spokesman for the environment, having championed a wide variety of conservation causes.

**DRIFTNETS**

Senator Packwood has been a longtime supporter of efforts to solve the problems caused by large-scale driftnets, in which thousands of marine mammals, including dolphins and porpoises, are trapped and killed. He sponsored the original Driftnet Act to ensure adequate monitoring of driftnet use on the high seas. He sponsored legislation to reauthorize the Magnuson Fishery Conservation Act which strengthened the current laws on driftnet fishing and imposed an embargo on tuna imports from any nation that does not use fishing techniques designed to conserve marine mammals. Senator Packwood co-wrote a letter to the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations which resulted in the United Nations' resolution calling for a moratorium on driftnet fishing by June 30, 1992. In 1991, Senator Packwood introduced legislation that will put pressure on driftnetting nations to stop. It also requires the President to impose economic sanctions against those countries that do not stop using driftnets by June 30, 1992.

**WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS**

Senator Packwood was an original sponsor of the Omnibus Oregon Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1988 that designated sections of approximately 40 Oregon rivers for Wild and Scenic classification.

**OZONE LAYER**

In November 1987, Senator Packwood supported a Senate-approved resolution calling on the President to act expeditiously on the Montreal Protocol on Substances that deplete the Ozone Layer. The Protocol, signed by 23 other countries, seeks to freeze and gradually reduce the production and consumption of chlorofluorocarbons. The Senate ratified the treaty in March 1988. In 1989, Senator Packwood supported the enactment of an excise tax on chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) to help enforce the Montreal Protocol.

**COLUMBIA GORGE**

Senator Packwood led the efforts to get strong Gorge protection legislation signed into law. He will remain vigilant to ensure that the legislation is properly implemented.

## **HELLS CANYON**

Senator Packwood led the long, hard fight to protect Hells Canyon. The Hells Canyon National Recreation Area, established in 1975, prevented the development of dams in the picturesque Hells Canyon. Senator Packwood has secured funding to upgrade roads into the National Recreation Area.

## **CASCADE HEAD**

Congress enacted Senator Packwood's legislation establishing the Cascade Head Scenic Research Area. Protection of this area will preserve one of Oregon's most pristine estuaries.

## **FRENCH PETE WILDERNESS**

In 1978, Senator Packwood was successful in establishing the French Pete Wilderness area. Preservation of this area will protect one of the few remaining old growth forests in Oregon.

## **WHALES**

Senator Packwood led the fight to end commercial whaling worldwide. In 1979, Congress approved the Packwood-Magnuson amendment to the Fishery Conservation and Management Act. This law calls for 50% reduction in the amount of fish a foreign nation is allowed to catch in U.S. waters after certification that the nation has engaged in illegal whaling. In June 1982, he sent a letter to President Reagan with 32 other Senators asking the President to reaffirm his commitment to the whaling moratorium. During the remainder of 1982 and 1983, Senator Packwood worked with all interested parties in guaranteeing the enforcement of the whaling moratorium. In November 1984, Senator Packwood joined the environmental groups to oppose an agreement between the Commerce Department and the Japanese government which would violate the whaling moratorium.

## **OREGON WILDERNESS**

Senator Packwood was an original cosponsor of the Oregon Wilderness bill, which was enacted into law in 1984. This legislation created 23 new wilderness areas and expanded seven existing ones. These lands will be protected for future generations.

## **REFORESTATION**

In 1980, Congress enacted Senator Packwood's proposal to create a Reforestation Trust Fund. The Fund is used to renew Oregon's forests on Forest Service lands. In 1990, he introduced legislation to expand the Reforestation Trust Fund to address the forest management needs of the Bureau of Land Management. Senator Packwood has a longstanding commitment to ensure Oregon has growing and productive forests.

## **CLEAN AIR**

Senator Packwood supports the comprehensive Clean Air legislation signed into law in 1990. He supported strengthening amendments that required tough air emission standards for autos. This legislation attacks the causes of acid rain and air toxic pollution.

## **STEENS MOUNTAIN**

Senator Packwood is a cosponsor of the Steens Mountain National Conservation Area. This legislation recognizes the unique resources in Central Oregon by protecting significant natural and scenic resources within the Steens Mountain region.

## **HAZARDOUS WASTE CLEAN UP**

Senator Packwood is a cosponsor of legislation that would make federal facilities, i.e., Hanford and Umatilla Army Depot, subject to state fines and penalties. This legislation will ensure that the Department of Energy moves forward in cleaning up Hanford. Senator Packwood successfully fought the designation of Hanford as the nation's permit waste depository. He is deeply concerned about wastes from Hanford contaminating the Columbia River. Senator Packwood was a chief architect of the 1986 law that reauthorized and expanded the funding for the Superfund and Leaking Underground Storage Tank programs. This increased the money available for clean-up of hazardous waste sites.

## **ALTERNATIVE ENERGY**

In 1978 Senator Packwood pioneered the effort to provide tax credits to businesses that use alternative energy facilities. In 1991 he introduced legislation to extend tax credits for solar and geothermal energy facilities through 1996.

## **MASS TRANSIT**

Senator Packwood introduced legislation in 1991 to increase the amount of mass transit passes that employers can give to employees tax-free from \$21 to \$60 a month.

## **NATIONAL BEVERAGE CONTAINER RECYCLING**

Senator Packwood has supported recycling legislation since the 1970s. Currently, he is the lead cosponsor for the National Beverage Container Reuse and Recycling Act of 1991. The legislation is one piece of a comprehensive recycling solution to the burgeoning increase in the nation's solid waste stream. It encourages states to set up their own beverage container deposit laws or otherwise fall under a national program. Beverage container recycling would remove 6 to 8 percent of solid waste from the nation's landfills.

## **THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND ENERGY STUDY CONFERENCE**

Senator Packwood was voted by his congressional colleagues to serve on the Executive Committee of the Environmental and Energy Study Conference. The EESC is a bipartisan congressional organization that provides members with objective analyses of environmental, energy, and natural resource issues before Congress.

## **GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE**

Senator Packwood was an active supporter of a Senate resolution in 1991 that urged a United States leadership position in calling for worldwide carbon dioxide emissions reductions relating to Global Climate Change.

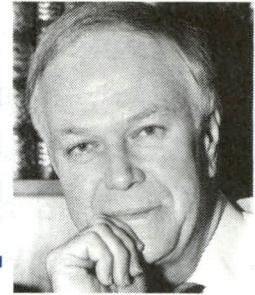
## **COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT ACT**

Senator Packwood has been a strong supporter of the Coastal Zone Management program. He supported funding for the program during the 1980s when the Reagan Administration consistently reduced its request for CZMA. In 1984, Senator Packwood introduced legislation to overturn a Supreme Court decision which said that oil and gas lease sales did not directly affect a state's coastal zone and, therefore, did not have to be consistent with that state's CZM plan. In 1990, Senator Packwood cosponsored and worked for passage of the Coastal Zone Management Act reauthorization. This bill included consistency language to overturn the 1984 Supreme Court case.

## **PELLE AMENDMENT EXPANSION**

In 1988, the Senate passed an amendment to the Marine Mammal Protection Act expanding the so-called Pelly amendment. The Pelly amendment gives the President the authority to embargo fish products of nations engaged in commercial whaling. The expansion would have allowed the President to embargo all products, giving more teeth to the Pelly amendment. Senator Packwood worked to get this amendment adopted in the Commerce Committee. The Ways and Means Committee objected to the amendment so it was deleted from the bill on the House side.

**ISSUE-GRAM**  
ON THE MIDDLE EAST



Bob Packwood is one of the leading Senate advocates for a strong and independent Israel. Throughout his Senate career he has worked to encourage peace in the Middle East through negotiations between Israel and her neighbors. Bob Packwood has fought to block arms sales to nations which are not willing to negotiate for peace in the Middle East, because he believes those sales are not in the best interest of the United States. He has consistently supported foreign aid for Israel, and has been a strong advocate for human rights and freedom of emigration in the Soviet Union.

**IRAQI INVASION OF KUWAIT**

After the invasion of Kuwait, Senator Packwood supported legislation to condemn and punish Iraq for its brutal invasion of Kuwait. He also voted in favor of legislation authorizing President Bush to use force to remove Iraqi forces from Kuwait. Senator Packwood cosponsored legislation condemning Iraq's unprovoked attack on Israel, and he introduced legislation urging President Bush to resist any efforts to link the Iraqi-Kuwait crisis with the Arab-Israeli conflict. After the war in the Persian Gulf, Senator Packwood cosponsored legislation to establish an International Criminal Court to prosecute those individuals who committed war crimes during the conflict.

**SAUDI ARABIA/PEACE PROCESS**

Senator Packwood took the lead in gathering over 60 Senators in April 1991 to urge King Fahd of Saudi Arabia to reconsider his country's opposition to participating in the Middle East peace process. In response to the Saudi decision, Senator Packwood said, "We risked and lost American lives to assist Saudi Arabia. Now when we ask them to help us achieve peace and stability in the Middle East, they say 'No thanks!'"

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## **ISRAELI BOYCOTT**

Senator Packwood has contacted President Bush and Secretary of State James Baker encouraging them to work with Arab countries to end the secondary boycott against Israel. Senator Packwood also cosponsored legislation requiring the U.S. Ambassador to the General Agreement on Trade and Tariff (GATT) and the U.S. Trade Representative to work with other countries to end the secondary boycott. Senator Packwood also urged the Emir of Kuwait and the Prime Minister of Japan to end their countries' secondary boycott of Israel.

## **ARROW MISSILES**

Senator Packwood has encouraged the Bush Administration to continue the joint U.S./Israel Arrow anti-tactical missile project. This program is critical to future U.S. and Israeli defenses against tactical ballistic missiles.

## **FOREIGN AID TO ISRAEL**

To ensure that the United States' interests in the Middle East remain strong, Senator Packwood has been a consistent supporter of foreign aid to Israel.

## **JERUSALEM, CAPITAL OF ISRAEL**

Senator Packwood has cosponsored legislation acknowledging that Jerusalem is and should remain the undivided capital of Israel. During Jordan's reign over these lands, Jews and Israelis of all faiths were denied access to the holy sites in Jerusalem. Since 1967, under Israeli rule, the sacred sites have remained protected from desecration and open to all people. A resolution acknowledging Jerusalem as the capital of Israel was passed by Congress in March 1990.

## **PLO ATTACK**

Senator Packwood cosponsored a resolution calling on the PLO to condemn the May 30, 1990 attack on Israeli civilians and to expel the leader Abul Abbas from the PLO Executive Committee. In addition, the resolution required suspension of U.S./PLO dialogue if these actions were not taken.

## **ARMS SALES TO SAUDI ARABIA**

In 1990, Senator Packwood was successful in reducing an initial arms sales package to Saudi Arabia from \$22 to \$7 million. In 1987, Senator Packwood led congressional opposition to the sale of sophisticated Maverick-D air-to-ground missiles to Saudi Arabia. This sale was canceled after 67 Senators cosponsored Senator Packwood's resolution to block the sale. In 1986, Senator Packwood co-authored a resolution to block the sale of a sophisticated missile package to Saudi Arabia. This legislation was ultimately vetoed by the President. In 1984, Senator Packwood led a successful congressional effort to block the sale of sophisticated anti-aircraft missiles to Jordan and Saudi Arabia. In 1981, Senator Packwood led the opposition to President Reagan's proposal to sell F-15 enhancements and AWACS to Saudi Arabia. In 1978, Senator Packwood spoke out against selling F-15's to Saudi Arabia. He said, "if we approve the sale of these planes...it is not just a sad day for Israel; it is a sorry day for America, because we will have forgotten the lesson of Munich and instead we will now have to learn the lesson of Riyadh."

## **ARMS SALES TO JORDAN**

Because of his concerns that peace be achieved in the Middle East, and that the security and the independence of Israel be protected, Senator Packwood was one of the prime sponsors of a resolution opposing any arms sale to Jordan in 1984. In 1985, he cosponsored resolutions that successfully blocked a proposed arms sale at that time.

## **ARMS SALES TO IRAQ**

The U.S. Department of Commerce decided in 1982 to remove Iraq from the formal U.S. Government list of countries supporting international terrorism, and proposed to permit an export license to Iraq for six L-100 cargo transport planes. Senator Packwood joined 31 other Senators in expressing their opposition to this to President Reagan.

## **4-POINT PLAN TO RESOLVE THE PROBLEMS IN LEBANON**

In 1982, Senator Packwood initiated a letter to President Reagan outlining a 4-point

plan to resolve the problems in Lebanon. This letter was signed by 40 other Senators, and became the talking points which the President used on this topic.

### **ISRAEL FREE TRADE AREA**

In 1985, Senator Packwood led the effort to enact legislation implementing the historic U.S.-Israel Free Trade Agreement. In 1987, he added an amendment to the 1987 trade bill to protect the agreement against subsequent changes in law.

### **HOUSING FOR SOVIET EMIGRES TO ISRAEL**

Senator Packwood cosponsored legislation which would provide \$400 million in loan guarantees for housing and infra structure projects in Israel to absorb the increasing number of Soviet Jews immigrating to Israel. The Administration approved this legislation in October, 1990.

### **FREEDOM OF EMIGRATION**

Throughout his Senate career, Senator Packwood has worked consistently to encourage freedom of emigration in the Soviet Union and Eastern Bloc countries.

### **U.S. VISAS BEING GRANTED TO PALESTINE**

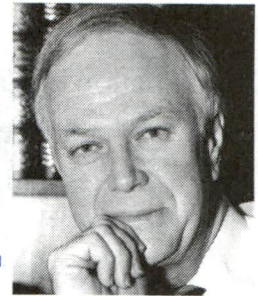
### **LIBERATION ORGANIZATION (PLO) OFFICIALS**

In 1979, Senator Packwood supported an amendment to stop U.S. visas from being granted to PLO officials.

### **CLOSING PLO OFFICES**

In 1987, Senator Packwood cosponsored a bill to shut-down PLO offices in the United States.

**ISSUE-GRAM**  
ON SENIORS



**MEDICARE BENEFITS**

In 1991, Senator Packwood requested from the Health Care Financing Administration and received, a six-month extension to expand the enrollment period of the Medicare Alzheimers Project in order to determine the needs of Alzheimers patients. Senator Packwood also supported the expansion of Medicare benefits for women to include mammography and pap smears. In addition, he supported the elimination of the 210-day limit so that Medicare beneficiaries in hospice care can receive benefits as long as needed.

**MEDICAID**

Oregon was the first state to successfully obtain a home- and community-based waiver in 1981. Senator Packwood was instrumental in obtaining it on behalf of the state. The waiver helped to further expand Medicaid services in home- and community-based settings for the elderly and others who would otherwise need services in nursing homes and hospitals. Senator Packwood also supported a provision which allows spouses of elderly persons who need care to protect additional income and assets. In addition, he personally carried the amendment in conference negotiations which extended the time period for downsizing the intermediate care facilities for the mentally retarded. Without the provision, Oregon would have lost \$50 million annually in federal Medicaid funds.

**SOCIAL SECURITY**

To ensure the integrity of Social Security, Senator Packwood voted against a Senate amendment in 1991 that would have reduced the payroll tax rate for employers and employees. This would have threatened the stability of the trust fund and would have lead to increased payroll tax for future generations.

**LONG-TERM CARE**

Senator Packwood has been active in looking for solutions to provide long-term care to the elderly. In 1990 he introduced a bill to clarify the tax law on long-term care expenses, including home health care and long-term care insurance. These expenses would be a tax

deductible medical expense. Senator Packwood reintroduced similar long-term care legislation in 1991. He also introduced "Secure Choice," a federal program for individuals aged 55 and older that will allow states greater flexibility to provide long-term care services in the homes and communities of low-income elderly persons. In July 1991, Dr. Louis Sullivan, the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services, visited Oregon at the request of Senator Packwood to listen to Oregonians concerned about long-term care and health care reform.

### **SENIOR INTERN PROGRAM**

Senator Packwood has participated in the Congressional Senior Intern Program since 1978. This program enables two Oregon seniors to go to Washington, D.C. in May to learn about legislation and senior programs that affect older Americans.

### **EARNINGS LIMIT**

In 1991 Senator Packwood cosponsored legislation that will phase out the cap on earnings for Social Security beneficiaries between the ages of 65 and 69. According to this legislation, the earnings limit will be eliminated by 1996.

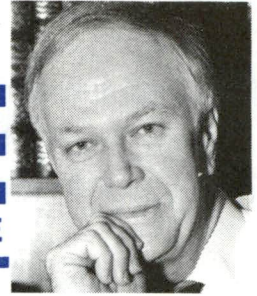
### **HOSPICE**

Senator Packwood sponsored a campaign to raise the public's awareness of the benefits of hospice — an affordable and compassionate alternative to traditional hospitalization for the terminally ill. Since 1984, he has annually introduced a resolution to designate November as National Hospice Month. In Oregon, Senator Packwood served as the 1989 and 1990 honorary chair of the Oregon Hospice Association's annual campaign.

Senator Bob Packwood

# **ISSUE-GRAM**

**ON AGRICULTURE**



Senator Bob Packwood actively serves Oregon's agricultural community. He understands and cares about the needs of farmers and ranchers.

## **TRADE REFORM**

As the senior Republican on the Senate Finance Committee, Senator Packwood was key in crafting the 1988 Trade bill and ensuring that protectionist provisions — which could have hurt Oregon agriculture exports — remained out of the bill. In 1991, he led the fight in supporting an extension of the President's fast-track negotiating authority to complete the Uruguay Round GATT negotiations and to enter into free trade negotiations with Mexico and Canada for a North American Free Trade Area. The extension was approved in May 1991.

## **1990 FARM BILL**

Senator Packwood supported the 1990 Farm Bill, passed by Congress, which built on many of the programs in the 1985 Farm Bill. The 1985 Farm Bill increased money to commodity export programs and provided some relief to farmers' financial problems. The 1990 bill includes a comprehensive program for state and private forestry and sets national standards to regulate production and labeling of organic foods.

## **FARM CREDIT**

Senator Packwood recognizes the financial problems in agriculture. He supported efforts urging the Farm Credit System to allow farmers the time to restructure their loans to avoid foreclosure.

## **AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS**

With one out of four agriculture jobs dependent on trade in Oregon, Senator Packwood recognizes the importance of exports to Oregon's agriculture industry and consistently works to ensure markets for Oregon commodities. Furthermore, over the last decade, he has led the fight to defeat numerous textile and apparel bills. Senator Packwood has

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attacked specific foreign market access barriers to Oregon agriculture products. For example, in 1989 Senator Packwood was instrumental in beginning negotiations to remove Japan's market access barriers to U.S. timber products. In 1988, he called for discussions with Sweden and Norway which led to the removal of restrictive market access barriers to Pacific Northwest apples and pears. He has championed the cause of dismantling Korea's import restrictions so that Oregon french fries (and other potato products) could be available during the summer olympics in Seoul, Korea. In 1990, Senator Packwood asked for a study of Canada's proposed national supply program on apples — which, if implemented, would add new import restrictions on U.S. apple exports to Canada. He is presently safeguarding the 1986 U.S.-Canada Softwood Lumber agreement and working to ensure that the Canadians fully comply with the terms of the agreement. Senator Packwood worked to extend the President's negotiating authority for a North American Free-Trade Agreement which could lead to important foreign market opportunities for Oregon agriculture products.

### **WHEAT INDUSTRY**

Senator Packwood works closely with Oregon wheat farmers and representatives to keep wheat a major product of Oregon. He successfully negotiated a compromise with the Administration on port user fees to allow the expansion of the Bonneville lock which will help transport Eastern Oregon wheat. He works with the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture to increase wheat exports and reduce wheat surpluses.

### **LIVESTOCK**

Senator Packwood supported an amendment to stop the decline of red meat prices which resulted from the Department of Agriculture's dairy herd buy-out program. The amendment directed the Secretary of Agriculture to develop an orderly program to market the dairy cattle for slaughter. Regarding the issue of grazing fees, the Senator supports the efforts of Oregon's cattle industry to evaluate the current grazing fee. Senator Packwood, co-chairman of the Congressional Beef Caucus announced an agreement in April 1990 removing South Korea's beef import restrictions.

### **DAIRY INDUSTRY**

Senator Packwood supports Oregon's dairy farmers. He has worked to get Oregon dairy cattle considered for export under USDA's Export Enhancement Program.

## **WINE INDUSTRY**

Oregon wineries and vineyards are important contributors to Oregon's economy. During the writing of the 1986 Senate tax bill, Senator Packwood supported maintaining the current wine excise tax rate and the doubling of small business deductions for equipment to help Oregon's wine industry. During the 1990 writing of a deficit reduction package, Senator Packwood protected small wineries and breweries from proposed increases in excise taxes.

## **POTATO INDUSTRY**

Oregon is one of the nation's leaders in the production and processing of potatoes. Industry growth has come from increased demand for potatoes by fast-food chains operating in the U.S. and abroad. Senator Packwood has worked with the United States Trade Representative to seek removal of an unfair trade barrier in Korea, Thailand, and Taiwan for U.S. potatoes and was successful in getting Oregon potatoes used for french fries in the 1988 summer Olympics in Seoul, Korea.

## **BERRY INDUSTRY**

Oregon is a leading producer of berries including strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, blueberries, boysenberries, loganberries and marionberries. In 1988, Senator Packwood pushed for and got enacted a law to alleviate severe tax-record keeping for these farmers.

## **AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH**

Oregon's agricultural future depends upon research to develop new and more productive crops and eradicate pests and diseases. Senator Packwood supports funding projects to accomplish this goal. He cosponsored legislation which was incorporated into the 1990 Farm Bill, to establish a program in the U.S. Department of Agriculture for research and development of new crops and alternative uses of existing plant varieties.

## **EPA EXEMPTION FOR FILBERTS**

Responding to efforts by Senator Packwood, the EPA allowed the Oregon Department of Agriculture to use chlorothalonil to control Eastern Filbert Blight on filberts.

## **FARM EXPENSES**

Senator Packwood successfully fought efforts during the Tax Reform Act of 1986 to require farm expenses to be capitalized, rather than deducted currently. Senator Packwood also supported the repeal of the so-called heifer tax in 1988.

## **FUEL EXCISE TAX EXEMPTION**

Senator Packwood supported the enactment in 1988 of a provision exempting nonhighway farm use from the federal excise tax on diesel and gasoline fuels.

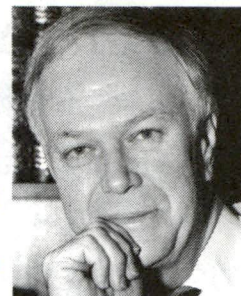
## **CAPITAL GAINS**

Senator Packwood supports a lower tax rate on capital gains.

## **FAMILY BUSINESSES**

Senator Packwood supported the repeal of the estate tax rules which would have discouraged the transfer of family businesses from generation to generation.

**ISSUE-GRAM**  
ON SMALL BUSINESS



**LOWER TAX RATES**

As a chief architect of the Tax Reform Act of 1986, Senator Packwood was instrumental in getting dramatically reduced income tax rates enacted. Unincorporated businesses now pay one of two rates — 15 percent or 28 percent — instead of up to 50 percent as under the previous tax code. The top rate for incorporated businesses dropped from 46 percent to 34 percent. These historic rate reductions are expected to produce unparalleled incentives for people to start new businesses and to manage existing ones as efficiently as possible.

**SMALL BUSINESS EXPENSING**

Modeled after a proposal by Senator Packwood, the 1986 Tax Reform Act doubled the amount that small businesses can annually expense for capital assets. Small businesses, whose annual investment in tangible personal property is less than \$200,000, can now deduct up to \$10,000 of new equipment cost rather than depreciating it over a period of years.

**TAXPAYER BILL OF RIGHTS**

Senator Packwood supported the enactment of a Taxpayer Bill of Rights in 1988 to ensure that the Internal Revenue Service treats small businesses and individuals fairly.

## **WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON SMALL BUSINESS**

Senator Packwood has cosponsored legislation to authorize a National White House Conference on Small Business once every two years. The White House Conference would identify the problems of small businesses, assist small businesses in fulfilling their role as the nation's major job creator, examine the status of minorities and women as small business owners, and develop recommendations for government action on small business issues. The Conference would then incorporate these recommendations into a national policy serving small businesses.

## **PROMPT PAYMENT ACT**

Senator Packwood was an original cosponsor of the Prompt Payment Act of 1982 which requires federal agencies to pay interest on overdue bills. In 1987, Senator Packwood cosponsored amendments to the Prompt Payment Act in order to close loopholes which have allowed some circumvention of the 1982 law. The amendments eliminate a 15-day grace period allowed under the 1982 law and require an automatic payment of interest penalties. The Prompt Payment Act Amendments were signed into law in 1988.

## **SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION**

Senator Packwood has consistently supported the reauthorization and funding of Small Business Development Centers (SBDC) and other SBA programs. In Senate passage of the 1986 Omnibus Trade bill, Senator Packwood supported a provision which increased export assistance grants for the SBDC network to provide export-related services to small businesses.

## **INTERNATIONAL TRADE CONFERENCE**

In February 1988, Senator Packwood, along with the American Business Conference (ABC), hosted a one-day international trade conference. The Conference provided a hands-on workshop for small businesses regarding the benefits of international

trade on individual businesses and ways to succeed in exporting to international markets.

### **HARMONIZED TARIFF SYSTEM**

Senator Packwood played a key role in including the Harmonized Tariff Classification System in the 1988 Omnibus Trade bill. A Harmonized System will reduce costs for exporters, increase standardization, and improve the accuracy of our trade statistics. This system is supported by the Oregon Economic Development and many Oregon companies involved in international trade.

### **1988 OMNIBUS TRADE BILL**

Senator Packwood actively participated in the House-Senate Conference on the 1988 Omnibus Trade bill. Senator Packwood fought to prevent the inclusion of protectionist trade provisions which would have hurt Oregon small businesses that export to foreign countries. The trade bill recognizes the need to better represent small business interests in trade negotiations and to consult the Small Business Administration in any new round of trade talks.

### **U.S./CANADA FREE TRADE AGREEMENT**

Senator Packwood was one of the congressional leaders in passing the U.S./Canada Free Trade Agreement, and today remains one of its most ardent supporters. The Agreement would eliminate by 1989 all tariff and many non-tariff barriers and has proven to be very beneficial to many Oregon companies that trade directly with Canada. In 1988, Congress approved, and President Reagan signed into law, legislation implementing the agreement.

### **FAST-TRACK NEGOTIATING AUTHORITY**

Senator Packwood played a key role in supporting the President's request to Congress for two additional years in which to conclude the Uruguay Round trade

negotiations under GATT, to negotiate a North American free trade agreement with Mexico and Canada, and possibly, to negotiate other free trade agreements with selected Latin American countries. Senator Packwood supports a comprehensive Uruguay Round Agreement that will open world markets to Oregon, and other U.S. products. He also supports the negotiations with Mexico and Canada, and will consult regularly with the Administration over the next two years to ensure that the agreement benefits Oregon.

### **HEALTH INSURANCE**

Senator Packwood supports a tax deduction for the full cost of health insurance for self-employed persons. He successfully got a 25 percent tax deduction enacted in 1986 and has sponsored legislation to increase this to a full tax deduction in the future. Throughout his career in the Senate, Senator Packwood has led the charge to defeat efforts to tax employer-provided health insurance.

### **IMPROVEMENTS TO BUSINESS FACILITIES FOR DISABLED PERSONS**

Senator Packwood supported enactment of a tax credit in 1990 to help small businesses with the cost of complying with a new federal law (the Americans with Disabilities Act) requiring business facilities to provide greater access to disabled persons.

### **FAMILY BUSINESSES**

In 1990, Senator Packwood supported the repeal of the estate tax rules which would have discouraged the transfer of family businesses from generation to generation.

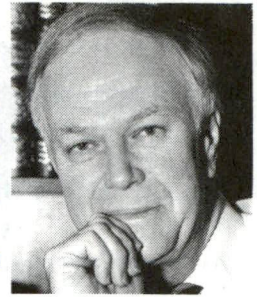
### **CAPITAL GAINS**

Senator Packwood supports a lower tax rate on capital gains.

Senator Bob Packwood

# **ISSUE-GRAM**

**ON LABOR**



Bob Packwood has been a strong advocate of workers and a defender of workers' rights. He has worked to improve employment conditions, and he has fought to maintain and improve a wide variety of employee rights and benefits.

## **PROTECTION OF LABOR CONTRACTS IN BANKRUPTCY**

In 1984, Senator Packwood supported an amendment designed to give labor contracts greater protection in cases of company bankruptcy. Senator Packwood led the successful effort to overturn the Supreme Court's *Bildisco* decision, which allowed companies to unilaterally reject their labor contracts.

## **EMPLOYEE BENEFITS**

Senator Packwood has pioneered the fight to preserve employee benefits, such as pensions, health and life insurance, and disability benefits. He was the original sponsor of legislation to make pre-paid legal services (1976) and educational assistance (1978) tax-free to workers. He was the lead sponsor of legislation enacted in 1984, and again in 1986, to extend both of these benefits. Senator Packwood also fought successfully against attempts to tax employee benefits during the debate on the Tax Reform Act of 1986. Senator Packwood cosponsored legislation to prohibit discrimination against older workers in benefits, such as disability, health benefits, and severance pay. The bill became law in October 1990.

## **MINIMUM WAGE**

In 1989, Senator Packwood supported the long-overdue and much-needed increase in the federal minimum wage.

## **CIVIL RIGHTS**

Senator Packwood is supportive of legislation that would overturn the Supreme Court cases which made it more difficult for victims of bias on the job based on race, gender or other illegal factors to secure justice in the courts.

(over)

## **FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE**

Senator Packwood actively supports parental leave legislation which seeks to balance family and workplace responsibilities. Senator Packwood was a cosponsor of the Family and Medical Leave Act which provided for several weeks of unpaid leave to care for newborns, newly adopted children, or a seriously ill child or parent. A compromise version was passed by Congress, but subsequently vetoed by President Bush. The state of Oregon implemented legislation on this issue in 1989. In 1991, Senator Packwood was an original cosponsor of the Family and Medical Leave Act when it was reintroduced.

## **WORKER ASSISTANCE AND RETRAINING**

Senator Packwood has consistently supported worker retraining through the Job Training Partnership Act. Senator Packwood has been instrumental in securing a number of discretionary grants from the Department of Labor for essential worker retraining funds for dislocated timber workers. In 1990, Senator Packwood supported legislation to provide Trade Adjustment Assistance to motor vehicle workers who would be unemployed by the Motor Vehicle Fuel Efficiency Act.

## **TIMBER WORKERS**

Senator Packwood has introduced a balanced, comprehensive, and fair approach to the forest management crisis in the Northwest. The Forest and Families Protection Act includes a six-year Timber Economic Adjustment Program to assist communities and workers who are dependent on timber harvesting from old growth forests.

## **NONTRADITIONAL EMPLOYMENT FOR WOMEN**

Senator Packwood has cosponsored legislation to encourage a broader range of training and job opportunities for women.

## **HEALTH INSURANCE**

In 1982, 1983, and 1984, Senator Packwood led the successful efforts to block limits on health insurance provided to workers.

## **HEALTH AND WELFARE FUNDS**

In 1984, Senator Packwood led opposition to federal restrictions on health and welfare funds.

## **DAVIS-BACON ACT**

Senator Packwood has consistently supported the Davis-Bacon Act which ensures prevailing wages for construction projects for the federal government. Between 1989 and 1990, Senator Packwood

opposed four different amendments that would have weakened the Davis-Bacon Act. Senator Packwood believes in strict interpretation and enforcement of the Davis-Bacon Act. In 1991, Senator Packwood cosponsored labor-backed Davis-Bacon reform legislation.

### **PLANT CLOSING NOTIFICATION**

In 1987, Senator Packwood supported legislation to require businesses to provide 60-days advance notice to workers when they close a plant or lay-off a large number of workers. Senator Packwood supported similar legislation in the 1988 omnibus trade bill.

### **COMMON-SITUS PICKETING**

Senator Packwood worked extensively for the passage of a bill in 1975 that would have allowed common-situs picketing in the construction industry.

### **LABOR LAW REFORM**

Senator Packwood voted consistently to end an anti-labor filibuster against the labor law reform bill in 1978.

### **HOUSING BILL**

In 1982, Senator Packwood cosponsored a bill to approve 450,000 subsidized mortgage loans. It was estimated that this bill would have created 700,000 jobs for building and construction workers.

### **PENSION FUNDS FOR HOUSING**

Senator Packwood introduced legislation in 1983 to help revitalize the housing industry by allowing pension investment in housing. He held hearings on this legislation in March 1984.

### **REVITALIZING OREGON'S SHIPYARDS**

In an effort to re-energize Oregon's maritime industries, Senator Packwood has worked extensively to bring both private and military vessels into Oregon shipyards for repair and overhaul work.

### **AIRPORT JOBS BILL**

In 1982, the Congress approved Senator Packwood's amendment to help create thousands of jobs through airport construction and renovation.

### **ALASKA OIL EXPORTS**

Senator Packwood has consistently opposed exporting Alaskan oil to Japan, which would have an adverse impact on Oregon's economy.

## **BURLINGTON-NORTHERN BRIDGE**

In 1986, Senator Packwood cosponsored legislation to ensure that reconstruction work on the Burlington-Northern Bridge over the Willamette River would be covered by Davis-Bacon.

## **AIRLINE MERGER LABOR PROTECTION**

Senator Packwood led the fight in 1982 to provide continued protection for employees in future airline merger cases. In 1987, Senator Packwood cosponsored legislation to impose labor protection provisions in airline merger cases to ensure the merger is fair to employees.

## **HOBBS ACT AMENDMENTS**

In 1986, Senator Packwood voted against a bill that would have classified incidents of picket-line violence as extortion.

## **EASTERN AIRLINES STRIKE**

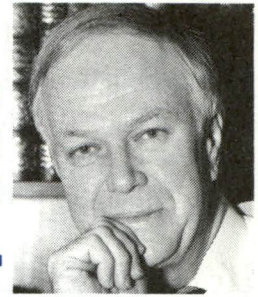
In 1989, Senator Packwood supported legislation to establish a blue ribbon commission to assist in settling the Eastern Airlines Strike.

## **GREYHOUND STRIKE**

In 1990, Senator Packwood cosponsored a bi-partisan resolution calling on management and labor to pursue peaceful negotiations to end their dispute.

# ISSUE-GRAM

ON HEALTH



Senator Packwood is a leading advocate of legislation that would offer the most advanced and highest quality health care to all Oregon citizens. He has addressed improving the availability of health care in rural areas and to the uninsured, and improvements in medical procedures.

## RURAL HEALTH IMPROVEMENT

Senator Packwood, in an attempt to jump start health care provided in rural areas, introduced the Rural Health Improvement Act of 1990. That legislation was designed to help rural hospitals ensure that residents of rural areas have access to quality health care. It narrowed the Medicare payment differential between urban and rural hospitals, provided Medicare reimbursement to nurse practitioners, and required the Secretary of Health and Human Services to review regulations that are overly burdensome to rural hospitals. Many of the components of this legislation were enacted into law. In 1991, Senator Packwood introduced legislation to encourage more health care practitioners to work in rural areas.

## LONG-TERM CARE

Senator Packwood has been active in looking for solutions to provide long-term care to the elderly. In 1990 he introduced a bill to clarify the tax law on long-term care expenses, including home health care and long-term care insurance. These expenses would be a tax deductible medical expense. Senator Packwood reintroduced similar long-term care legislation in 1991. He also introduced "Secure Choice," a program for individuals aged 55 and older that will allow states greater flexibility to provide long-term care services in the homes and communities of low-income elderly persons. In July 1991, Dr. Louis Sullivan, the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services, visited Oregon at the request of Senator Packwood to listen to Oregonians concerned about long-term care and health care reform.

## SENIORS

Senator Packwood organized a series of roundtable discussions in Oregon in 1990 to focus on determining a practical solution to long-term health care for seniors. In response to the Senator's request, Gail Wilensky, Administrator of the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA), participated in these discussions. HCFA manages Medicare and Medicaid for the elderly and the poor.

## OREGON HEALTH PLAN

Senator Packwood is a strong advocate of Oregon's plan to provide basic health care to all Oregonians. The plan establishes a partnership between government, insurance, business, and labor. A waiver of federal Medicaid law is required for the plan to be implemented fully. Senator Packwood is leading Oregon's efforts to obtain this waiver.

## **CONTRACEPTIVE AND INFERTILITY RESEARCH CENTERS ACT OF 1991**

Senator Packwood sponsored the Contraceptive and Infertility Research Centers Act of 1990, which resulted in the funding of five centers to do research and development in this very important and long-neglected area. In 1991, he reintroduced the bill to seek congressional authorization for continued operation of the program.

## **HEALTH INSURANCE**

Senator Packwood supports a tax deduction for the full cost of health insurance for self-employed persons. He successfully got a 25 percent tax deduction enacted in 1986 and has sponsored legislation to increase this to a full tax deduction in the future. Throughout his career in the Senate, Senator Packwood has led the charge to defeat efforts to tax employer-provided health insurance.

## **CONTINUATION OF HEALTH INSURANCE AFTER EMPLOYMENT ENDS**

Senator Packwood supported the enactment (in 1987) of a provision allowing employees to extend health insurance for up to 32 months after employment is terminated. Employers must offer this extended coverage for not more than 102 percent of their cost for the insurance. This allows people to buy health insurance at affordable group insurance rates, rather than paying higher individual rates, during times of financial hardships.

## **TERMINALLY-ILL PERSONS**

Senator Packwood supports legislation to exempt from tax the early payment of life insurance benefits if a terminally-ill person so chooses. This will help terminally-ill persons with the financial burden of medical and living expenses.

## **CATASTROPHIC HEALTH**

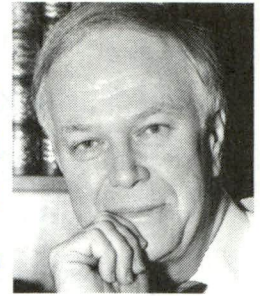
Senator Packwood supported the repeal of the flawed catastrophic health program.

## **SPECIAL HELP FOR DEVELOPMENTALLY DISABLED**

Senator Packwood led the way in improving care and training for developmentally disabled individuals living at the Fairview Training Center. Through his work with the Health Care Financing Administration, Senator Packwood ensured that the state continued to receive necessary federal funding to make needed improvements at the institution as well as help people make the move to community-based living arrangements.

Senator Bob Packwood

**ISSUE-GRAM**  
ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND DEFENSE



Senator Bob Packwood strongly supports developing foreign and defense policies for the United States which promote international peace and freedom, reduce the risk of nuclear war, and protect American interests throughout the world. He believes U.S. foreign policy should be based on a clear understanding of our national interests and capabilities, and be backed by a strong national defense.

**PERSIAN GULF WAR**

Senator Packwood supported the resolution authorizing the President to use military force to remove Iraqi forces from Kuwait. Senator Packwood cosponsored a resolution concerning the treatment of POWs by Iraq. Senator Packwood also cosponsored a resolution to establish an International Criminal Court to prosecute Iraqi individuals responsible for war crimes. Senator Packwood cosponsored resolutions congratulating American active and reserve forces for their outstanding contributions to the decisive victory in the Persian Gulf war.

**ARMS CONTROL**

Senator Packwood has been a longtime supporter of efforts to reduce strategic arms through verifiable and bilateral means. Senator Packwood is also deeply concerned about the proliferation of nuclear weapons to non-nuclear countries. In 1983 and 1984, he voted to ban exports of nuclear materials to countries which do not abide by international nuclear proliferation agreements and inspections. In 1983, Senator Packwood cosponsored the Cohen-Nunn arms control proposal to reduce nuclear arms. The Cohen-Nunn proposal would have required the United States and the

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Soviet Union to destroy two nuclear warheads for every new warhead they chose to produce. Senator Packwood supported an amendment in 1983 prohibiting production of neutron-bomb type artillery shells. In 1984 and 1985, Senator Packwood supported amendments urging the President to abide by the SALT II arms limits as long as the Soviets also abide by the limits. Senator Packwood supported an amendment in 1984 urging the President to seek ratification of two existing test ban treaties, and to resume negotiations with the Soviet Union toward a comprehensive test ban treaty (CTB). Senator Packwood supported the 1987 treaty between the Soviet Union and the U.S. banning intermediate-range nuclear missiles.

### **CHEMICAL WEAPONS**

Senator Packwood has consistently opposed funding for development and production of chemical weapons.

### **MX MISSILE**

In 1985, Senator Packwood voted for the MX because of his conviction that it was a critical element in achieving a successful arms reduction agreement in Geneva. In 1988 and 1989, Senator Packwood also supported the MX Rail Garrison program.

### **ANTI-SATELLITE WEAPONS**

In 1984 and 1985, Senator Packwood voted to allow limited testing of anti-satellite weapons, as long as the President can certify those test do not hinder arms control efforts to limit future ASAT testing. In 1984, 1985, and 1990, Senator Packwood opposed efforts to reduce funding for the anti-satellite program.

### **STRATEGIC DEFENSE**

Senator Packwood supports reasonable funding for the Administration's Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), to research ways to protect American citizens from a

nuclear attack. In 1987, he supported the Levin-Nunn Amendment requiring SDI tests to adhere to the ABM Treaty. In 1990, Senator Packwood opposed legislation to restructure the SDI program which would have diverted funds from promising technologies developed in the program.

### **WASTE AND FRAUD IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE**

In 1982, he supported the creation of a Defense Procurement Fraud Unit in the Department of Justice. In 1983, Senator Packwood supported the creation of an independent weapons testing unit in the Defense Department to reduce unnecessary expenditures on defense.

### **SOUTH AFRICA**

Senator Packwood supported bills in 1985 and 1986 to impose economic sanctions against the government of South Africa because of its continued apartheid policy. Senator Packwood is encouraged by the anti-apartheid progress in South Africa and supports the Administration's 1991 decision to lift certain sanctions against South Africa according to the 1986 law.

### **NICARAGUA**

Since 1984, Senator Packwood has voted against military aid to the Contras in Nicaragua. In 1984, he voted against the mining of Nicaraguan ports by the CIA and against using U.S. funds to support terrorism in Nicaragua. In 1985, he supported an amendment urging the President to resume bilateral negotiations with Nicaragua. He supported the President's economic sanctions against Nicaragua.

### **AID TO TURKEY**

Senator Packwood voted in 1984 for conditional aid to Turkey based on a negotiated settlement of the Cyprus conflict.

## **HONORING OUR COMMITMENT TO ISRAEL**

Senator Packwood has fought consistently to block arms sales to nations that have refused to negotiate for peace in the Middle East, such as Saudi Arabia, Jordan, and Iraq. In 1990, Senator Packwood was instrumental in the Administration's decision to scale down a \$20 billion arms sale to Saudi Arabia to \$7 billion.

## **FREEDOM OF RIGHTS**

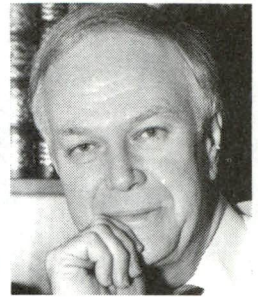
Throughout his Senate career, Senator Packwood has worked consistently to encourage freedom of emigration in the Soviet Union and Eastern bloc countries.

## **FREE TRADE**

Senator Packwood is a leading proponent in the Senate for free trade between cooperative nations. As Chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, he led the fight against domestic legislation designed to restrict automobile imports into the United States.

# ISSUE-GRAM

ON FAMILY



Senator Packwood is a strong supporter of the special needs of families in Oregon.

## FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE

Senator Packwood actively supports parental leave legislation which seeks to balance family and workplace responsibilities. Senator Packwood was a cosponsor of the Family and Medical Leave Act which provided for several weeks of unpaid leave to care for newborns, newly adopted children, or a seriously ill child or parent. A compromise version was passed by Congress, but subsequently vetoed by President Bush. The state of Oregon implemented legislation on this issue in 1989. In 1991, Senator Packwood was an original cosponsor of the Family and Medical Leave Act when it was reintroduced.

## QUALITY DEPENDENT CARE

As early as 1972, Senator Packwood recognized that the federal government should encourage quality child care. Since then, he has proposed numerous tax incentives to achieve this goal, many of which have been enacted into law. Senator Packwood has been the leading advocate of the dependent care tax credit, which was enacted in 1976 and expanded in 1981. In 1977, and again in 1981, Congress enacted Packwood tax amendments to encourage employers to provide child care benefits to their employees. In 1989 and 1990, Senator Packwood led the charge to obtain refundable tax credits for low income working families, which were adopted in the 1990 budget bill. Senator Packwood will continue to push for legislation to assist Oregon families with their dependent care needs and to help states ensure that affordable, quality care is available.

## ADOPTION

Senator Packwood, supported by President Bush, sponsored legislation in 1989 and in 1991 to encourage adoption of special needs children. This proposal would provide a tax deduction for the one-time cost incurred when adopting a special needs child who would otherwise be difficult to place because of a disability, health condition, or other factor.

## WORKING FAMILIES

Senator Packwood pushed for several provisions in the Tax Reform Act of 1986 to ease the tax burden on low and middle income working families. For example, the personal and dependency deductions were doubled and the standard deduction and the earned income tax credit were substantially

increased. Senator Packwood also supported a provision enacted as part of the 1990 budget bill to give a tax credit to working families with a child under the age of one.

## **HOSPICE**

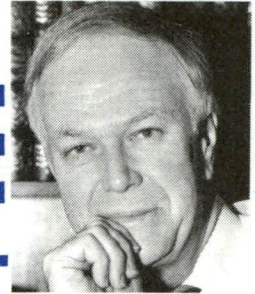
Senator Packwood sponsored a campaign to raise the public's awareness of the benefits of hospice — an affordable and compassionate alternative to traditional hospitalization for the terminally ill. Since 1984, he has annually introduced a resolution to designate November as National Hospice Month. In Oregon, Senator Packwood served as the 1989 and 1990 honorary chair of the Oregon Hospice Association's annual campaign.

## **PORNOGRAPHY**

Senator Packwood is concerned about the increasing evidence that violent pornography provides the impetus for a significant percentage of sexual crimes. Senator Packwood is cosponsoring legislation to allow victims of violent sexual crimes to sue pornographers when pornography is proven to have influenced the perpetrator of the crime.

Senator Bob Packwood

**ISSUE-GRAM**  
ON FISHERMEN



Senator Packwood leads the Senate in efforts to promote the U.S. Fishing Industry.

**DRIFTNETS**

Senator Packwood has been a longtime supporter of efforts to solve the problems caused by large-scale driftnets, in which thousands of marine mammals, including dolphins and porpoises, are trapped and killed. He sponsored the original Driftnet Act to ensure adequate monitoring of driftnet use on the high seas. He sponsored legislation to reauthorize the Magnuson Fishery Conservation Act which strengthened the current laws on driftnet fishing and imposed an embargo on tuna imports from any nation which does not use fishing techniques designed to conserve marine mammals. Senator Packwood co-wrote a letter to the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations which resulted in the United Nations' resolution calling for a moratorium on driftnet fishing by June 30, 1992. In 1991, Senator Packwood introduced legislation that will put pressure on driftnetting nations to stop, as it requires the President to impose economic sanctions against those countries that do not stop using driftnets by June 30, 1992.

**FISHERMEN'S PROTECTIVE ACT**

An amendment sponsored by Senator Packwood, approved by Congress, and signed into law, removes red tape and guarantees that U.S. fishermen are

(over)

reimbursed for damage to their boats and gear from foreign fishing vessels. Many Oregon fishermen receive reimbursements under the program.

### **NAME CHANGE OF HAKE TO PACIFIC WHITING**

Senator Packwood helped persuade the U.S. Food and Drug Administration that the name change of this important Oregon fishery would result in increased consumer acceptance and thus create new markets for Oregon fishermen.

### **FISH HATCHERIES**

Senator Packwood's provision to the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Marine Fisheries Program funded Columbia River hatcheries, as well as other fishery conservation and management activities in Oregon.

### **NOAA OCEAN AND COASTAL PROGRAM**

Senator Packwood's amendment provided \$2.5 million for research of possible polymetallic sulfide deposits on the Gorda Ridge off the Oregon coast and their impact on Oregon's fishermen.

### **GOLD BEACH SALMON FACILITY GETS FUNDING**

Senator Packwood has been a strong supporter of developing profit-making businesses for hard hit coastal communities. The National Coastal Research Institute successfully influenced the Small Business Administration's funding of Gold Beach's fish processing facilities which provide up to 60 new jobs for Gold Beach.

## **EL NINO AID**

Senator Packwood worked with other western members of Congress in securing low-interest small business loans for west coast fishermen and businesses adversely affected by the El Nino weather condition.

## **FISHERMEN'S WITHHOLDING TAX**

After holding hearings in 1984, Senator Packwood succeeded in extending a ban on the collection of unemployment tax withholdings from a majority of commercial fishermen.

## **SMALL FISHING BOAT TAXES**

In 1990, Senator Packwood urged the IRS to suspend payroll tax audits on small fishing boat owners pending reexamination of the tax law as applied to small boat owners and their employees. As interpreted by the IRS, the law required boat owners with a crew of ten or more for any portion of the year to pay payroll taxes. Senator Packwood, along with three other Senators, recommended that fishing boats that do not have more than 10 crew members on average during the year be exempt from the tax.

## **MAGNUSON FISHERY CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT ACT**

Senator Packwood was a key player in the reauthorization of the Magnuson Act in the 101st Congress (1989-90). He cosponsored this bill which strengthened the driftnet monitoring bill, and authored funding for the fishery management councils. Senator Packwood strongly supported inclusion of a provision to allow for the preparation of a fisheries research plan in the North Pacific. This plan would place observers on board fishing vessels for the purpose of collecting data

necessary for the conservation, management, and scientific understanding of the North Pacific Fisheries. Senator Packwood worked with other members of the Northwest delegation to ensure the interests of Oregon fishermen were protected. The Magnuson Act was signed into law at the end of 1990.

### **WHITING ALLOCATION**

Senator Packwood, in letters to the Pacific Fishery Management Council and to the Secretary of Commerce, supported allocating Pacific Whiting between catcher/processor vessels and vessels that catch the whiting and deliver to onshore and floating processors. This allocation is extremely important to the long-term economic well-being of Oregon's coastal communities.

Medicaid Waiver

Timber -??

Salmon

Tax reform

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↓  
trying to keep  
it on track.

To Carol

Date 9/8 Time 11:55

## WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M Valerie

of Polstraal

Phone X 6573

Area Code

Number

Extension

TELEPHONED	<input type="checkbox"/>	PLEASE CALL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CALLED TO SEE YOU	<input type="checkbox"/>	WILL CALL AGAIN	<input type="checkbox"/>
WANTS TO SEE YOU	<input type="checkbox"/>	URGENT	<input type="checkbox"/>

RETURNED YOUR CALL

Message \_\_\_\_\_

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Operator Dan



AMPAD  
EFFICIENCY®

23-023

CARBONLESS

Call  
(503) 326-3370  
Elaine Franklin,  
Packwood's AA

---

~~on this day in  
history 9/19~~

To Carol

Date 7/9 Time 2:00

### WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M Laura

of Sen Packwood's office

Phone 503 326-3370

Area Code                      Number                      Extension

TELEPHONED	<input type="checkbox"/>	PLEASE CALL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CALLED TO SEE YOU	<input type="checkbox"/>	WILL CALL AGAIN	<input type="checkbox"/>
WANTS TO SEE YOU	<input type="checkbox"/>	URGENT	<input type="checkbox"/>

RETURNED YOUR CALL

Message \_\_\_\_\_  
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Dan  
Operator



AMPAD  
EFFICIENCY®

23-023      CARBONLESS

Personality  
profile

personal  
jokes, etc.

~~past packwood  
speeches~~

~~oregon speeches~~

~~oregon stuff~~

To Carol

Date 9/10 Time 6:15

**WHILE YOU WERE OUT**

M Bobby  
of Sen. Packwood's office

Phone 224-5083

Area Code	Number	Extension
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TELEPHONED	<input type="checkbox"/>	PLEASE CALL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CALLED TO SEE YOU	<input type="checkbox"/>	WILL CALL AGAIN	<input type="checkbox"/>
WANTS TO SEE YOU	<input type="checkbox"/>	URGENT	<input type="checkbox"/>

RETURNED YOUR CALL

Message re: education  
Call Laura  
@ Campaign ofc.  
503-241-7926

Operator \_\_\_\_\_



**AMPAD**  
EFFICIENCY®

23-023

**CARBONLESS**

To Carol

Date 9/9 Time 11:30

**WHILE YOU WERE OUT**

M John called

of \_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Area Code                      Number                      Extension

TELEPHONED		PLEASE CALL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CALLED TO SEE YOU		WILL CALL AGAIN	<input type="checkbox"/>
WANTS TO SEE YOU		URGENT	<input type="checkbox"/>

RETURNED YOUR CALL

Message \_\_\_\_\_

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\_\_\_\_\_

Operator \_\_\_\_\_



**AMPAD**  
EFFICIENCY®

23-023

**CARBONLESS**

→ See Deb

→ Call Packwood:  
his stance on educ.  
anything he said  
or sponsored.

↑  
Call: Bobbi Munson  
~~224-5083~~ 224-5083

Personality,  
stories, jokes,  
hobbies (golf/fishing?),  
POTUS meetings?

→ Resumé

## DANCE CLASS

### Dance World - directions

Go up Glebe Road

Turn left onto Fairfax Drive

(one st. past Wilson Blvd.)

On Fairfax Drive, take your 1<sup>st</sup> right.

Go 100 yds. → on rt. hand side

**Introductory Special**

**6** Lessons **\$5**  
for only

3 PRIVATE LESSONS  
2 GROUP LESSONS  
1 FABULOUS PARTY

Register Wed., September 14, 8 PM  
No Partner Required

**DANCE WORLD**

Arlington 1010 No. Glebe Rd. (at the back) 522-7444	Bethesda 7847 Oak Georgetown Rd. 656-1818
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This does not apply to present or former students.  
Over 21, please.

Photo Copy Preservation

**INSIDE**

**WHAT'S ON:**

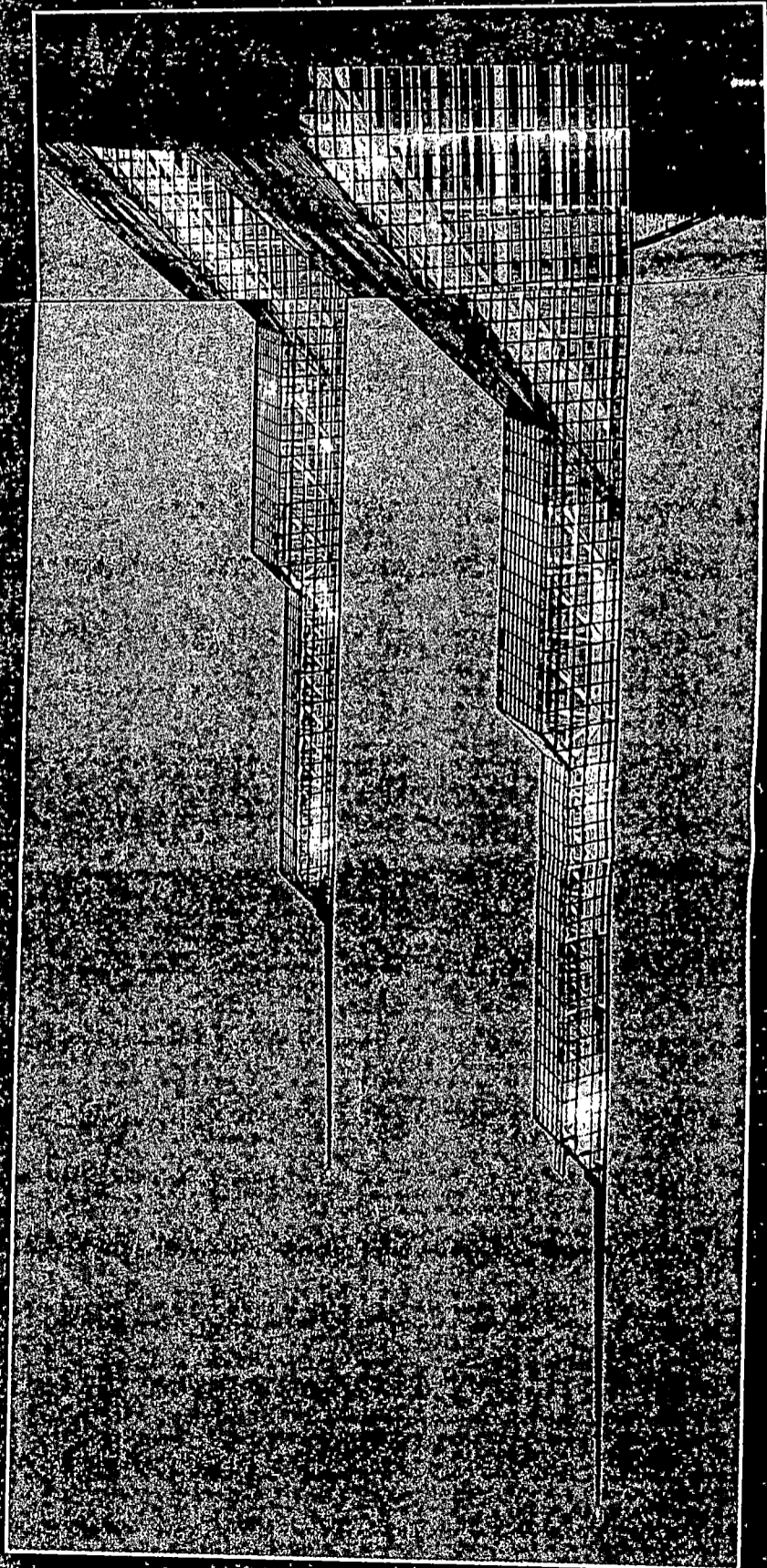
Opening-weekend  
festivities include  
music and a light  
show. Schedule on  
Page 2.

**WHAT'S INSIDE:**

With 500,000  
square feet and  
space for 10,000  
to meet or for  
5,000 to eat, the  
new convention  
center is big.  
Floor plan on  
Pages 12-13.

**WHAT'S AHEAD:**

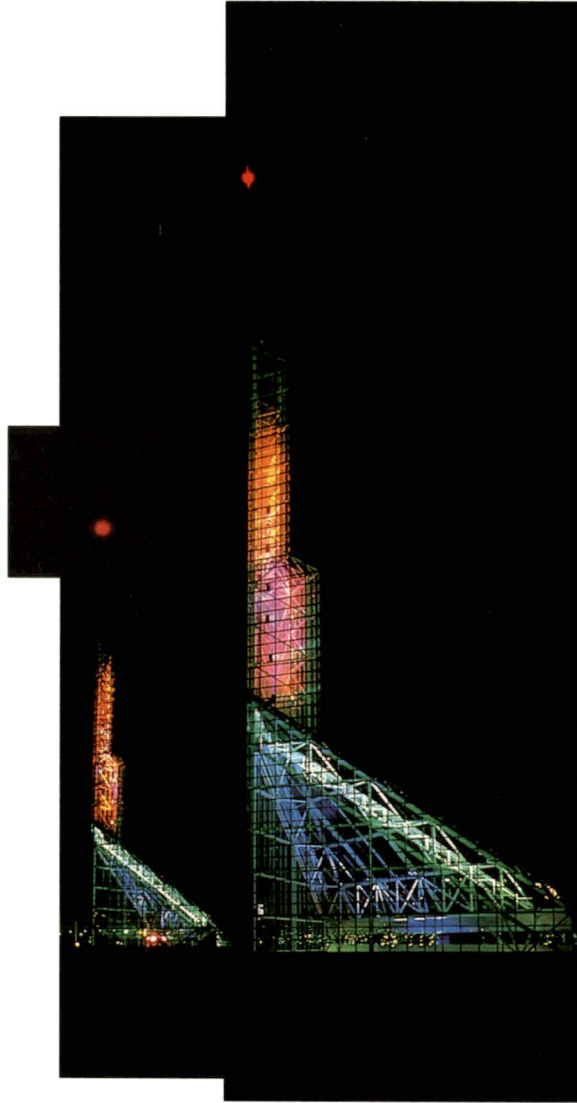
The convention  
center is up and  
running, but it  
lacks a major  
headquarters  
hotel that will help  
it draw major  
conventions.  
Page 3.



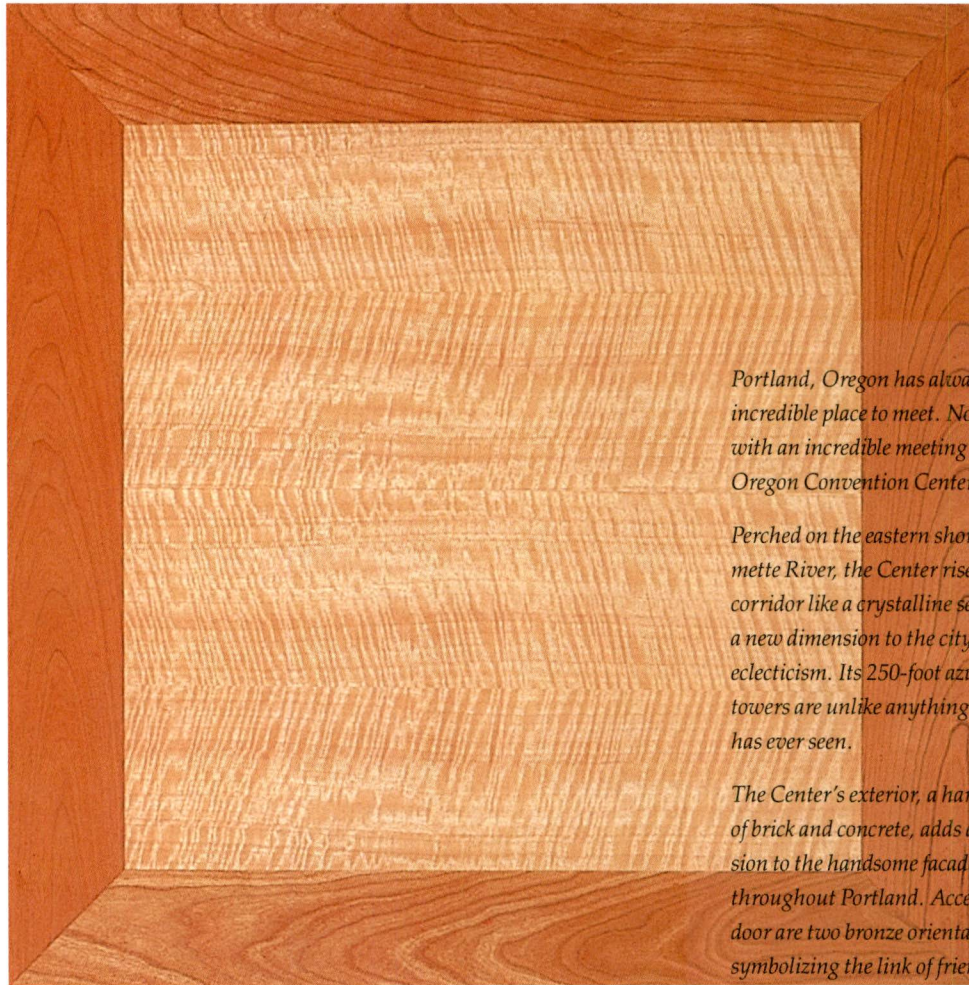
**A GUIDE  
TO THE  
OREGON  
CONVENTION  
CENTER**

# ROUTES CENTER

Photo Copy Preservation



OREGON CONVENTION CENTER  
*Portland, Oregon*



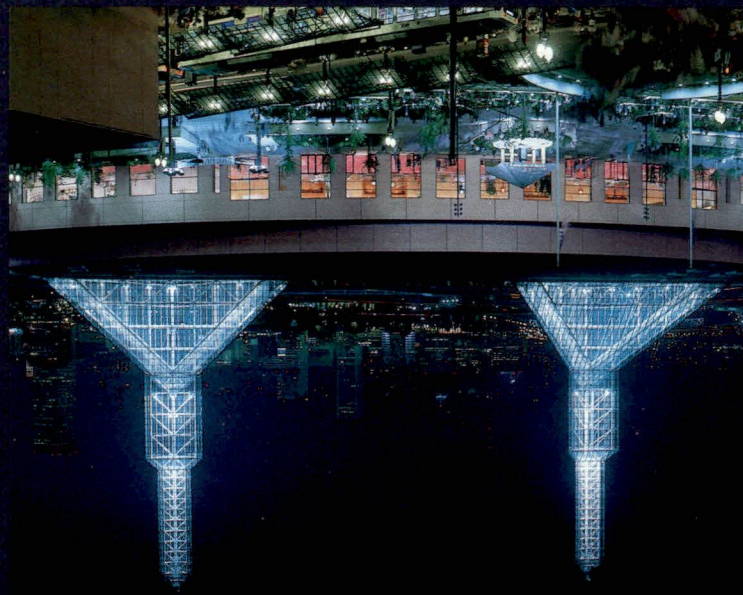
*Portland, Oregon has always been an incredible place to meet. Now it's also a city with an incredible meeting place—the Oregon Convention Center.*

*Perched on the eastern shore of the Willamette River, the Center rises over the I-5 corridor like a crystalline sentinel, adding a new dimension to the city's architectural eclecticism. Its 250-foot azure-blue glass towers are unlike anything the Northwest has ever seen.*

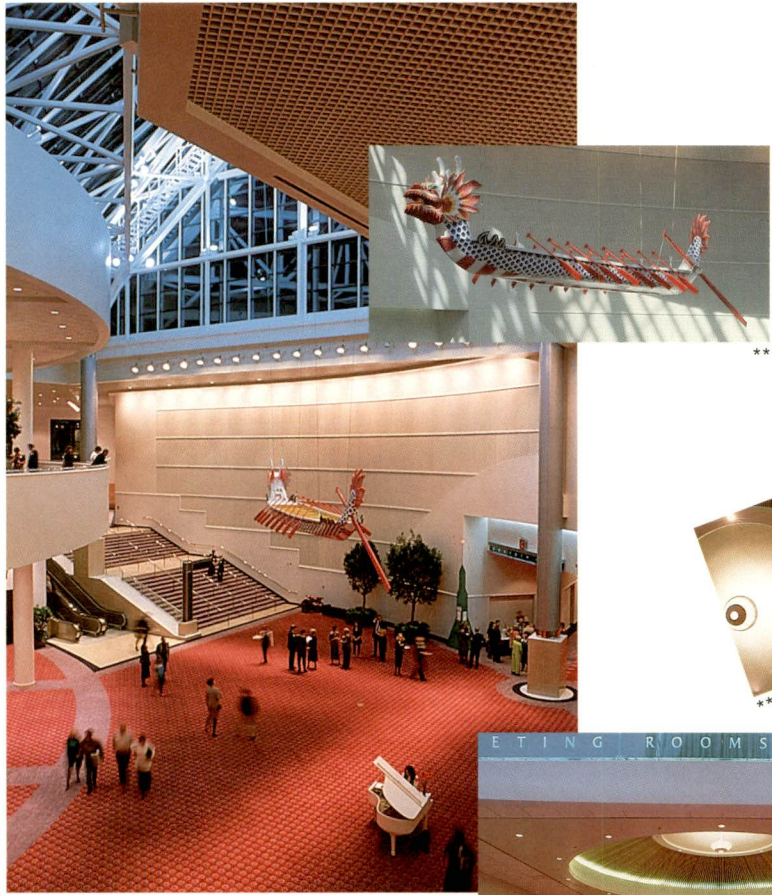
*The Center's exterior, a harmonious blend of brick and concrete, adds a new dimension to the handsome facades found throughout Portland. Accenting the front door are two bronze oriental temple bells, symbolizing the link of friendship between Oregon and the Pacific Rim.*

*And its interior serves up 500,000 of the most functional square feet on the West Coast. It's both roomy and intimate, as lobby areas curl around expansive exhibit halls, overlooked by the VIP suite. Set off are the ballroom and dozens of breakout meeting rooms. Throughout the Center fine art transforms the atmosphere from industrial to warm and human.*

*Rarely has such a functional structure become such a memorable landmark. As the Opera House does in Sydney, the Oregon Convention Center will long stand as a fingerprint for its city.*



On the lower level the towers rise high above the Concourse floor.\*



Lower-level

meeting rooms have their own lobbies.\*\*

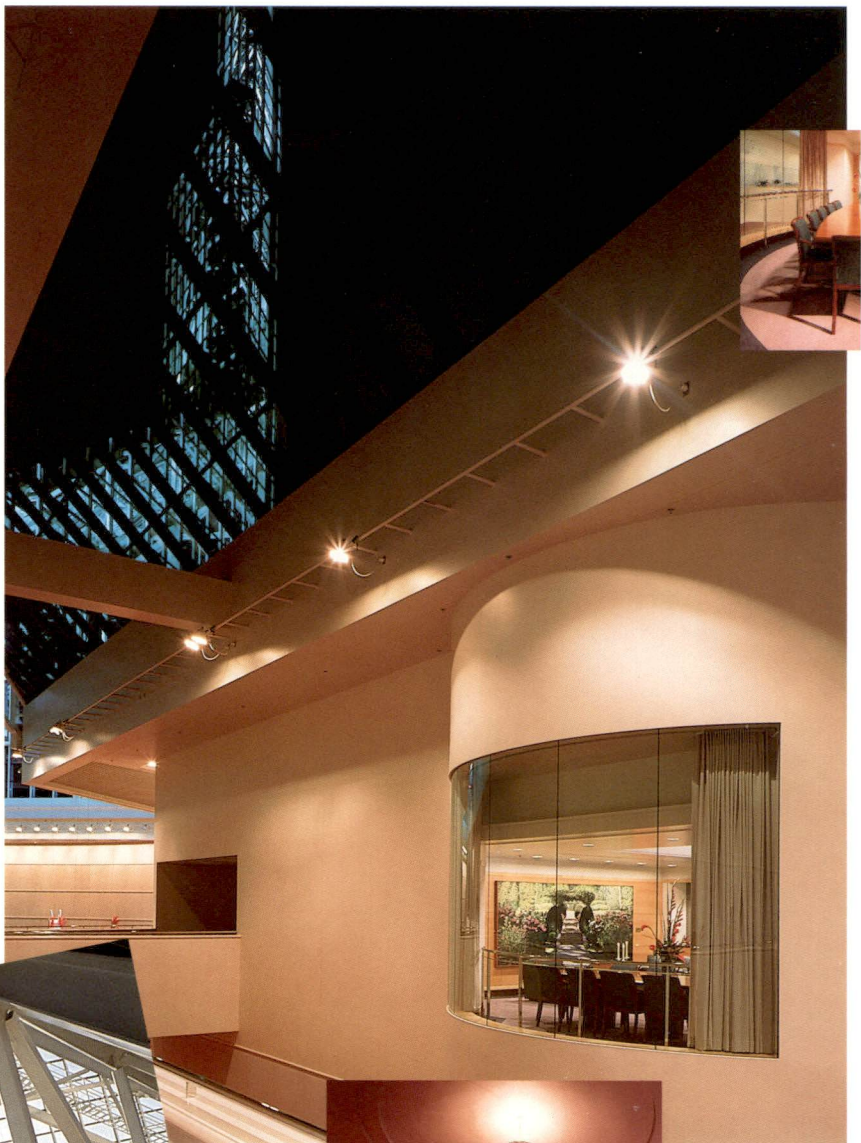


\*\*

The plaza area draws people inside.\*\*



All lobby areas benefit from an expansive art exhibit.\*



Upper level ballroom lobby.\*\*



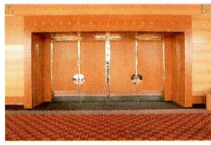
One of 28 meeting rooms.\*



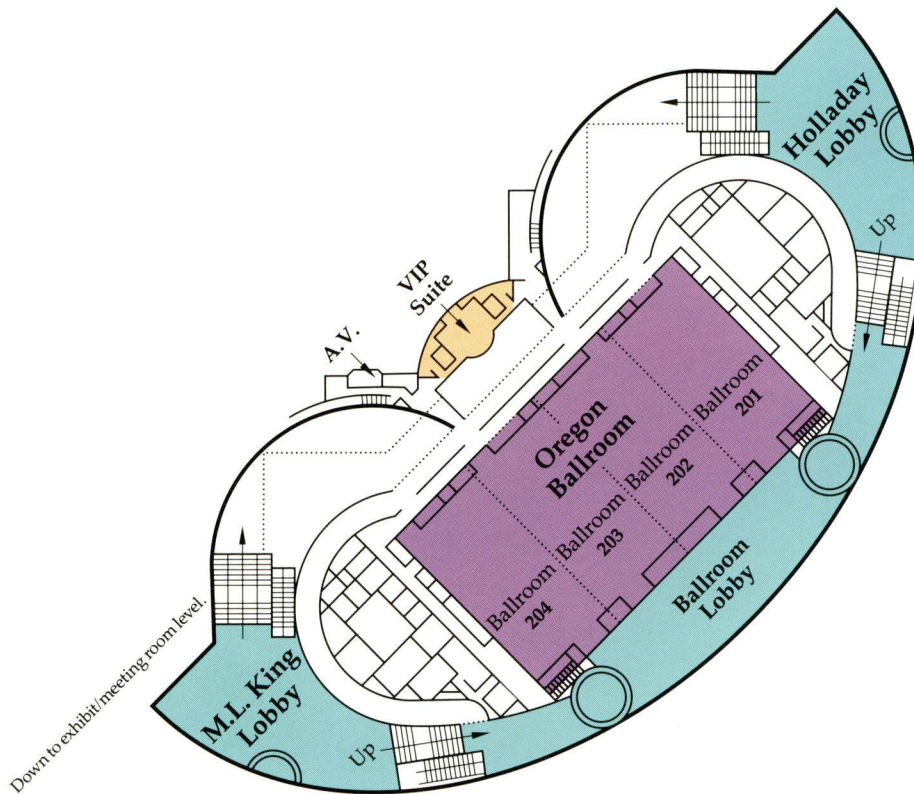
Exhibit halls sprawl

across 150,000 sq. ft. of column-free space.\*





\*\*



UPPER LEVEL

**BALLROOM:** Total of 25,200 square feet divisible in four separate rooms equaling 6,300 square feet each. Maximum seating capacity for banquets—1,520 people.

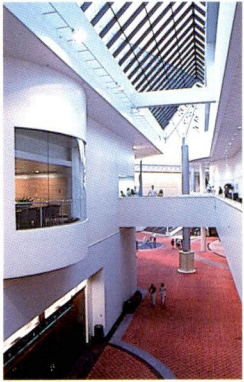
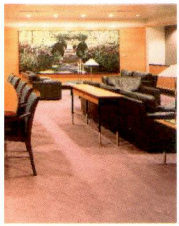
BALLROOM	Square Feet	Ceiling Ht.	Reception	Theater	Classroom	Banquet
201, 202, 203 or 204	6,300	25'	700	840	360	380
201-202 or 202-203 or 203-204	12,600	25'	1,400	1,521	720	760
201-203 or 202-204	18,900	25'	2,100	2,259	1,080	1,140
201-204	25,200	25'	2,800	3,060	1,440	1,520
<b>VIP SUITE</b>	1,670	8'	35			12
<b>LOBBY</b>	32,000					
BALLROOM	14,000	25'	1,200			
M.L. KING	9,000	37½'	500			
HOLLADAY	9,000	37½'	500			



MEETING ROOMS: 28 individual rooms totaling 30,000 square feet. Located directly across from the exhibit hall.

MEETING ROOM	Square Feet	Ceiling Ht.	Reception	Theater	Classroom	Banquet
A SERIES	8,256					
A-101	165	9' 2"	23	16	10	10
A-102	263	9' 2"	38	27	17	10
A-103	621	18'	90	90	40	30
A-104	756	18'	110	110	48	40
A103-104	1,377	18'	197	200	96	70
A-105	1,874	18'	268	255	117	110
A-106	2,231	18'	319	290	144	120
A105-106	4,105	18'	586	550	288	260
A-107	826	18'	118	120	56	40
A-108	737	18'	105	120	56	40
A107-108	1,563	18'	223	220	96	120
A-109	783	18'	112	100	52	40
A108-109	1,520	18'	217	210	96	100
A107-109	2,346	18'	335	330	156	160
B SERIES	10,584					
B-110	783	18'	112	90	52	30
B-111	737	18'	105	108	56	40
B110-111	1,520	18'	217	205	108	90
B-112	937	18'	134	129	60	50
B111-112	1,674	18'	239	230	124	120
B110-112	2,457	18'	351	340	168	170
B-113	1,665	18'	238	233	128	110
B-114	1,170	18'	167	164	76	70
B113-114	2,835	18'	405	476	220	170
B-115	1,170	18'	167	164	76	70
B114-115	2,340	18'	334	328	157	130
B113-115	4,005	18'	572	555	256	240
B-116	1,665	18'	238	233	128	110
B115-116	2,835	18'	405	476	220	170
B114-116	4,005	18'	572	555	256	240
B113-116	5,670	18'	810	786	480	400
B-117	937	18'	134	129	60	50
B-118	737	18'	105	108	56	40
B117-118	1,674	18'	239	230	124	120
B-119	783	18'	112	90	52	30
B118-119	1,520	18'	217	205	108	90
B117-119	2,457	18'	351	340	168	170
C SERIES	8,256					
C-120	783	18'	112	100	52	40
C-121	737	18'	105	120	56	40
C120-121	1,520	18'	217	210	96	100
C-122	826	18'	118	120	56	40
C121-122	1,563	18'	223	220	96	120
C120-122	2,346	18'	335	330	156	160
C-123	2,231	18'	319	290	144	120
C-124	1,874	18'	268	255	112	110
C123-124	4,105	18'	586	550	288	260
C-125	756	18'	110	110	48	40
C-126	621	18'	90	90	40	30
C125-126	1,377	18'	197	200	96	70
C-127	165	9' 2"	24	16	10	10
C-128	263	9' 2"	38	27	17	10
LOBBY	7,720					
LOBBY A	1,940	18'	100			
LOBBY B	3,840	18'	215			
LOBBY C	1,940	18'	100			

The VIP suite  
raises board meetings to new  
heights.\*\*



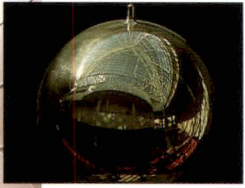
A pendulum in the north tower perpetually swings with the earth's rotation.\*

The Concourses on the lower level  
connect the exhibit hall and the meeting rooms.\*



Oregon's largest ballroom—  
25,200 extremely flexible sq. ft.\*





\*\*



The Holladay Lobby on the upper level—its inviting feel typifies the interior design.\*

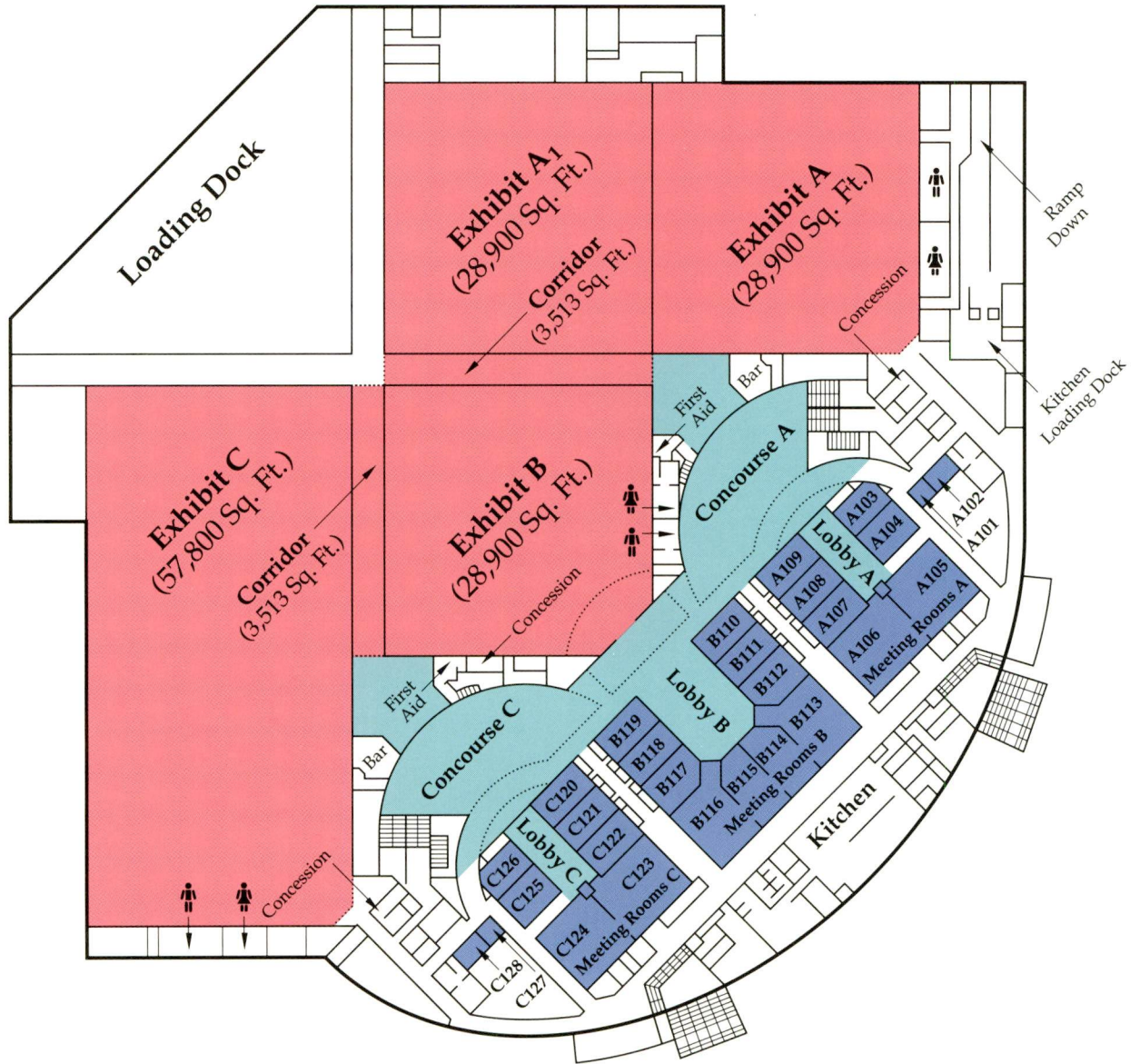


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Exterior plaza areas



welcome visitors.\*



**LOWER LEVEL**

- UTILITIES:**
- Floor boxes on 30-foot centers for electricity, telephone hookups, audio/visual and communications. Additional electrical on walls and ceilings (offering 480 volt power).
  - Plumbing boxes on 60-foot centers which include compressed air, cold water and drainline.
  - Natural gas connection on walls.

**FLOOR LOAD:** Exhibit Hall: 350 pounds per square foot capacity.

EXHIBIT HALL	Gross Square Feet	Ceiling Ht.	10' x 10' Exhibits	Theater	Classroom	Banquet
A, A1 or B	30,000	30'	135	2,520	1,600	1,600
A-A1 or A1-B	60,000	30'	330	5,250	3,200	3,200
A, A1 & B or BC	90,000	30'	507	8,000	4,800	4,800
A1, B & C	120,000	30'	680	10,500	6,400	6,400
A, A1, B & C	150,000	30'	815	13,000	8,000	8,000
<b>LOBBY</b>	<b>22,800</b>					
Concourse A	11,400	65'				
Concourse C	11,400	65'				

*Visitors Information Center (VIC).* Conveniently located in the Martin Luther King lobby near the exhibit hall, the VIC makes it easy for all visitors and delegates to learn about the city and state. Portland/Oregon Visitors Association staff are on hand with an array of maps, attraction brochures, lodging and restaurant information.



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*Memorial Coliseum.* One of the Oregon Convention Center's "sister" facilities is Memorial Coliseum—a 13,000 seat facility just two blocks away. It also provides another 125,000 square feet of exhibit space. Civic Stadium (27,000 capacity) and the Portland Center for Performing Arts are also nearby.



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\*

*Food Service.* Food service facilities are far too expansive to fit in this caption but here goes: Five permanent food and beverage locations in exhibit halls; fully-equipped kitchen able to serve complete menus for 5,000; full range of portable equipment available; serving capabilities from box lunches to seven-course meals; spacious service corridors.



\*

*Loading Docks/Drive-In.* Easy access on street level, featuring ten rear access docks (with load levelers) which unload onto 40,000 square feet of indoor dock space. Direct access into the exhibit halls. Also offers one side loading bay and four drive-in truck entrances to the exhibit space.

Largest door dimensions: 20' W x 18' H.



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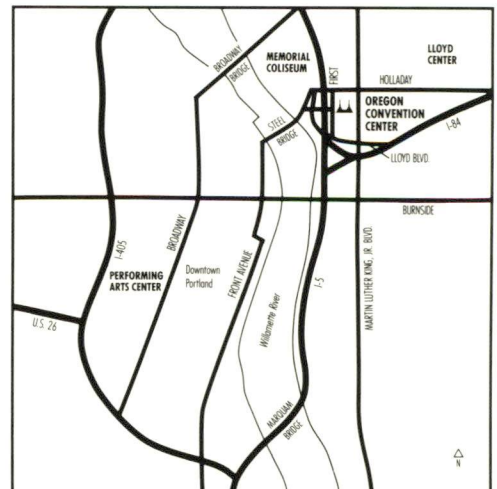
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*MAX Light Rail Transit.* Portland's extremely quiet and clean electric trains make 162 stops daily, right at the front door. MAX efficiently moves people from the Center west to the central shopping/hotel area of Portland, or east through Lloyd Center to Gresham, the sightseeing gateway to Mt. Hood and the Columbia Gorge.



\*\*

*Location.* Oregon Convention Center is just eight miles from the airport and is accessible via I-5/I-84. It's bound by Holladay Street, Martin Luther King, Jr. Blvd. and the Willamette River. Within a one-mile radius, are restaurants, 3,500 hotel rooms and Portland's City Center.





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