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Records Management, White House Office of
Subject Files - FG006-27 (Office of Senior Advisor - Karl Rove)

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Folder Title:

612727 [1]

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The George W. Bush Library

DOCUMENT NO.	FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
001	Email	mo river - To: Karl Rove - From: Barry S. Jackson	1	03/08/2003	P5;
002	Handwritten Note	[Note] - From: Ray Flynn	1	03/16/2004	PRM;
003	Letter	[Letter] - To: POTUS - From: Larry W. Layden	1	03/16/2004	P6/b6;
004	Letter	[Letter] [with attachments] - To: Karl Rove - From: Byron Anderson	3	03/15/2004	P2; P5; P6/b6;
005	Memorandum	Conservative Journalist... - To: Dan Bartlett - From: Karl Rove	1	03/16/2004	P5;
006	Memorandum	Letter from Frank Raines [with attachment] - To: Secretary Card - From: Mike Meece	2	03/12/2004	P5;

COLLECTION TITLE:

Records Management, White House Office of

SERIES:

Subject Files - FG006-27 (Office of Senior Advisor - Karl Rove)

FOLDER TITLE:

612727 [1]

FRC ID:

9730

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advise between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

Deed of Gift Restrictions

- A. Closed by Executive Order 13526 governing access to national security information.
- B. Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
- C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
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- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Records Not Subject to FOIA

Court Sealed - The document is withheld under a court seal and is not subject to the Freedom of Information Act.

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DOCUMENT NO.	FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
007	Memorandum	Possibility of a Presidential... - To: Senior Staff - From: Marlene Colucci	2	03/10/2004	P5;
008	Email	Fw: FCC... - To: Susan Ralston - From: Karl Rove	1	03/04/2004	P5;
009	Email	follow up to LSG meeting - To: Karl Rove - From: Peter Wehner	1	03/08/2004	P5;
010	Email	[no subject] - To: Karl Rove, et al. - From: Bobbi Kilberg	1	03/09/2004	P5;
011	Email	FW: - To: Barbara J. Goergern - From: Karl Rove	4	02/16/2004	P5;
012	Note	Notes from my February 20 conversation...	2	02/20/2004	PRM;

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013	Email	Fw: Bush Home - To: Susan Ralston - From: Karl Rove	3	03/12/2004	PRM;
014	Email	[no subject] - To: Karl Rove, et al. - From: Bobbi Kilberg	1	03/11/2004	P5;
015	Email	Re: Letter to President Bush - To: Susan B. Ralston - From: Pat Boone	1	03/16/2004	P6/b6;
016	Letter	Letter to President Bush - To: [Pat Boone] - From: Susan B. Ralston	1	03/16/2004	P6/b6;
017	Letter	[Letter] - To: Susan Ralston - From: Pat Boone	1	03/12/2004	P6/b6; Transferred
018	Letter	[Letter] [page 1] - To: POTUS - From: Pat Boone	2	03/12/2004	P6/b6;

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019		Handwritten Note [Note] - To: Karl Rove - From: Bill	1	03/11/2004	PRM;

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F A X M E M O R A N D U M

DATE: March 15, 2004
TO: Mr. Karl Rove
FAX: 202-456-0191
FROM: Arnold Y. Aronoff

Please see the following memorandum.

Memorandum

Date: March 15, 2004
To: Karl Rove
From: Arnold Y. Aronoff
Re: Three Insurance Policies

At this time, I believe there are three things that should be done to clear up lingering political problems.

1. Get Saudi Arabia to increase oil production and drop the price to \$18 a barrel. While oil is not as big a part of the economy as it was a few years ago, it is still a massive factor. The experts say that the free market (equilibrium) price of oil would be between \$10 and \$15 a barrel. So, \$18 is still above the free market.

I respectfully suggest that you find someone not from the State Department to work this out. The Saudi government must understand that we support them, cover up for them, and tolerate activities detrimental to the interest of the United States so that they will do such things when we need it. If the Saudis do not do as we request, we may as well dump them and take our chances with whatever government comes next (or so they should be told).

Also, we should see that Iraq joins Saudi Arabia in the \$18 a barrel oil price.

2. A Nuremberg-type trial of Saddam Hussein and the other leaders of his government that we have in custody should begin about August 2004. As at Nuremberg, all the atrocities should be shown along with testimony from victims and the survivors of victims. This trial will run on television night after night after night. I believe, under these circumstances, any politician will be ashamed to say we should not have thrown out Saddam Hussein because he didn't have WMDs, or there is no proof beyond a reasonable doubt that he was connected with 9/11.
3. There should be a high-profile Congressional investigation of the stealing of great sums of money from the oil-for-food program. The main culprits are the same countries who most vehemently opposed the war at the U.N. Security Council. Implicating some U.N. bureaucrats is unavoidable. However, Kofi Annan could say he was betrayed without contradiction from us (that is, so long as he has the view that Iraq is not ready for elections until we think they are).

This investigation should continue to play on TV for a protracted period of time. The committee will need a strong and dependable chairman. The result will be that our protracted failure to gain permission from the "international community" will have a different and, I believe, absurd image.

On February 29, 2004, the *New York Times* ran an article about the grand larceny involved in the food-for oil program. It said that the information came directly from the Iraqi Governing Council to the *Times* reporters. As you will recall, during the Colin Powell fiasco at the U.N., eight Eastern European countries revealed that France had threatened to keep all eight out of the European Union if they supported the United States. This came to light when all eight countries sent a joint letter to the editorial staff of the Wall Street Journal. Apparently, at least to me, the State Department would not disclose these matters, so the countries involved had to deal directly with the American media. In light of this, concerning the three points above, as my mother used to say, "A word to the wise should be sufficient."

612727



AMBASSADOR SICHAN SIV

United States Mission to the United Nations
799 United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017-3505
Tel 212-415-4278 * Fax 212-415-4299 * sivs2@state.gov

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

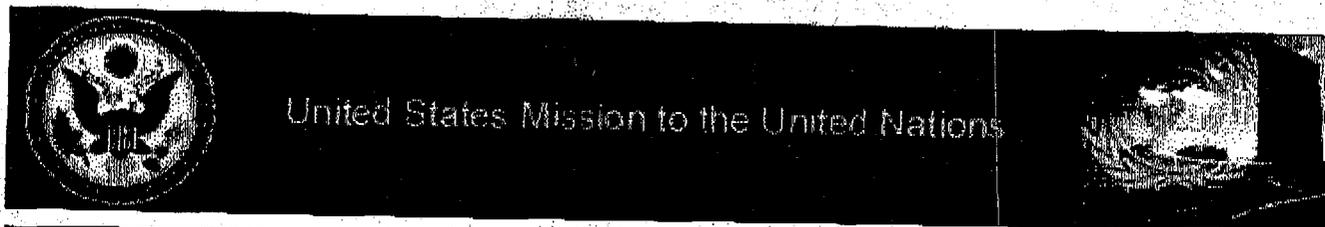
Date: 13 March 2004
Attn: The Honorable Karl Rove
Fax: 202-456-0191

Dear Karl,

Please find attached a statement by Doro given at a luncheon I hosted in honor of our delegation to the Commission on the Status of Women. Some 60 delegation chairs, ambassadors, and UN officials participated at the luncheon with very lively discussions. It was quite a successful event.

All the best,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Sichan Siv", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.



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USUN PRESS RELEASE # 31 (04)
March 9, 2004

[Printer-Friendly Version](#)

AS DELIVERED

Statement by Dorothy Bush Koch, Public Delegate to the Commission on the Status of Women, at a Luncheon hosted by the U.S. Mission to the United Nations, March 9, 2004

Good afternoon. I'm honored to be here today to represent my brother, President George W. Bush, and the United States of America in welcoming you to this luncheon as part of the United Nations Conference on the status of women.

I'm sorry my most well known relative couldn't be here today -my mother- (*Laughter*) she's at home in Houston. As I was thinking about the status of women, it reminded me that I grew up in a house full of men. My wonderful father—the 41st President—who some call “41.” And four brothers—George W. “43,” and Jeb, Neil and Marvin, who have no numbers (*Laughter*)— so as you might imagine, there was a lot of competition, locker room humor, and talk about sports – but lucky lucky for me -- when you have Barbara Bush as a mother, you're never outnumbered. (*Laughter*)

My brothers and I learned early to respect women, because our Mom was such a strong and outspoken presence. When my brother, the President, was first running for Governor of Texas, a woman told him he had his Daddy's heart and his Mother's mouth (*Laughter*)— and anyone who has ever been on the receiving end of a lecture from my mother knows exactly what she was talking about.

I am so glad to be a part of this conference with all of you. I feel at home here at the United Nations, because many years ago, for a brief time, this was my home. I lived here back in the 1970s when my father was America's ambassador to the United Nations, and I attended the United Nations school. I remember how much I enjoyed meeting people from different countries and cultures, and that experience was an important education.

My brothers and I learned early on that one of the most fundamentals of our human values is our belief in the dignity and worth of every single human being – man and woman. As President Bush said in one of his State of the Union addresses, the United States of America will always stand for the non-negotiable demands of human dignity, among them respect for women.

President Bush believes men and women are equals, and not just in words – members of his senior staff, men and women, are paid the same salaries. I'm very proud that my brother has more women in senior positions in his administration than any administration in the history of my country. People ask all the time what difference it makes to have so many women at high levels of government—it certainly leads to some interesting stories. Our national security advisor Condoleeza Rice tells a great one about going to a United Nations sponsored dinner in Mexico with President Bush and Secretary of State Colin Powell. As they all got on an elevator, Secretary

Powell looked down and said, "Condi, you have a HUGE run in your hose." *(Laughter)* Condi looked for herself, and sure enough, it was a really big one, and she said, "I'll have to go change them."

From the back of the elevator, the President spoke. "How long does that take?" *(Laughter)* The President does not like to be late. "Two minutes," Condi promised, and I'm sure every woman here can imagine the scene as she raced back to her hotel room and frantically dug through her suitcase to find another pair of hose. *(Laughter)* And for the next week, Condi and Karen Hughes, another woman on the President's staff, had a great time laughing that that was almost certainly the first time in history that the President of the United States and the Secretary of State had ever waited while the National Security Advisor changed her hose. *(Laughter)*

Of course, women are making history in the Bush administration in other ways as well. Condi Rice is an instrumental part of the national security team that advises the president on foreign policy, and the person who is in charge of domestic policy at the White House is also a woman, Margaret Spellings. That means in my brother's White House, women are in charge of everything abroad and everything at home -- which sounds just about right to me. *(Applause)*

Our presence at this conference is helping give voice to voiceless, and encouragement to women who do not have the freedom or the opportunities we enjoy. Women in America value our freedom to make different choices -- to work outside the home if we choose, or to stay home and do the important work of caring for our families and children; to marry or not to marry; to go to college as a young person or to go back to school later in life for higher education as I have done. We recognize there are differences in culture and tradition in different societies, but we want women everywhere to be free to make their own choices and to live lives of meaning and value.

As we gather this year, we have the opportunity to celebrate great progress being made by women in a country where only two years ago, women's lives were among the most restricted and repressed in the world.

For many years, under the Taliban, the women of Afghanistan were virtual prisoners in their homes. Women were not allowed to work outside their home or even leave the house without a male relative. Little girls were not allowed to go to school. Even small displays of joy were banned, listening to music or flying kites or laughing out loud were all cause for punishment. A delegation of women from the United States recently returned from a visit to Afghanistan for the second meeting there of the U.S. Afghan Women's council. The council was created by Presidents Bush and Karzai to foster public/private partnerships between women in America and women in Afghanistan.

The group found a much different country than they had visited only a year ago. Businesses are re-opening, stands along the streets are filled with fresh produce, but Karen Hughes, a top advisor to the President who went on that trip, told me the biggest difference she saw was in the faces of the women. Afghanistan has adopted a new constitution which states that men and women have equal rights and duties under the law, and the women leaders there say it has given them a tremendous boost. There is more to do to make the goal of equal rights a reality in practice as well as in words, but the women clearly believe they are making great progress.

Afghanistan has come a long way in a relatively short time. Almost five million children, including including two million girls, are enrolled in school. The United States has supported education with millions of dollars to construct schools, train teachers and purchase textbooks. My sister in law,

America's First Lady, Laura Bush, has taken a personal interest in Afghanistan and the plight of Afghan women. She is working on a number of education projects, including the re-opening of an American school and a project to train women teachers so they can teach literacy to girls and women there. As we work side by side with the people of Afghanistan to help them build a democratic and civil society, the United States is also supporting projects that encourage women's political leadership and participation, and providing training in journalism, conflict resolution, legal and human rights.

While the U.S. Afghan Women's Council was in Kabul, hundreds of women there marched together to register to vote. Women will be able to cast their ballots and to run for office in elections in Afghanistan this summer. Afghanistan's Cabinet includes two women ministers, and many more women serve throughout the government and in key non-governmental organizations. Thousands of women participated in public meetings, workshops, and seminars on women's issues, democracy, and the constitution in provinces throughout the country. The United States financed discussion groups and other activities to facilitate women's participation, particularly their ability to voice and defend their ideas.

These women are displaying great courage as they participate as full partners in the rebuilding of their country. President Karzai calls the men and women who are working so hard to establish a stable democracy in Afghanistan the "owners of the peace." That's a beautiful concept, and it reminds me that the work of building a free society where all citizens have rights isn't always easy, but it is always right.

The founder of the Afghanistan Women's Association, Farahnaz Nazir, said, "Society is like a bird. It has two wings. And a bird cannot fly if one wing is broken." I want to thank all of you for being here to offer your support as wind beneath the wings of the women of Afghanistan and the world.

Together we can help bring about the President's vision of a world where all God's children live in freedom and in peace. Thank you. *(Applause)*

 **Printer-Friendly Version**



home

612727

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: 3/15/04

To: Mike Gerson

From: Strategic Initiatives Karl Rose

- FYI
- Appropriate Action
- Direct Response
- Prepare Response For My Signature
- Per Our Conversation
- Let's Discuss
- Per Your Request
- Please Return
- Deadline
- Other

Comments: _____

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: 3/15/04

To: Pete Wehner

From: Strategic Initiatives Karl Rove

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- Per Our Conversation
- Let's Discuss
- Per Your Request
- Please Return
- Deadline
- Other

Comments: _____

ALEKSANDR SOLZHENITSYN

AUGUST

THE RED WHEEL I

1914

'Without
doubt the
greatest
Russian
novelist of
this century'
- *Sunday Times*

obligations to anyone or anything; the Court itself . . . it was not proper for a monarchist to pass judgement on the Court. A state needed above all strong legs, and the cure must begin below, with the peasants. Whether Russia would develop in a healthy way would be decided in the village and nowhere else. Stolypin's central idea was that it is impossible to introduce the rule of law until you have independent citizens, and in Russia those citizens would be peasants. 'Citizens first, then civil rights.' (Witte too used to say that emancipation of the peasants must precede the introduction of a constitution, but had then himself introduced a constitution in a moment of panic—and now Stolypin had to emancipate the peasants after the event.) The abstract right to freedom without real freedom for the peasants was 'rouge on the corpse'. Russia could not become a strong state until its main class had a vested interest in the existing order. As Stolypin put it:

There is no limit to the assistance I am ready to give and the concessions I am willing to make to put the peasantry on the path of cultural development. If we fail to carry out this reform we shall all be swept on to the rubbish heap.

The government had a moral duty to offer the peasant a way out of poverty, to enable every hardworking tiller of the soil to farm on his own account, applying his own labour without encroaching on the rights of others.

This was to be achieved firstly by immediately ceding to the peasants some state land, some appanage land, and some Church land. (Nine million desyatins from these sources were ceded immediately, under a decree signed on the day of the explosion on Aptekarsky Island, against the concerted opposition of the grand dukes, who did not want to give up all the appanage land, or give up any of it without compensation.) Secondly, by easing restrictions on the sale of land held in trust or entailed (Stolypin himself set an example by selling his Nizhny Novgorod estate to the Peasant Bank). Thirdly, by reducing loan repayments and offering more generous credits. But the most important thing was freedom to leave the commune.

The obligation for all to conform to a single pattern of farming can be tolerated no longer. It is intolerable for a peasant with initiative to invest his talents and efforts in land which is only temporarily his. Continual redistribution begets carelessness and indifference in the cultivator. Equal shares in the land mean an equal share in ruin. Egalitarian land-use lowers agricultural standards and the general cultural level of the country at large.

When he raised his hand to destroy the commune Stolypin knew very well how many previous enactments had sought to weld it more tightly together, to freeze it. Even Tsar Nikolai I had consistently followed an agrarian programme indistinguishable from the dream of the latterday Socialist Revolutionaries: equal land endowment (by households, villages, cantons, counties, and even provinces), and periodic redistribution in accordance with census returns. Experiments at the end of his reign in resettling state peasants on family smallholdings were stopped under Aleksandr II. When the peasants were freed from their landlords it was obviously nonsensical to leave them dependent on the commune, but that was precisely what was done. (There was, theoretically, a way out: the peasant was free to leave after paying his full share of the commune's redemption dues, but hardly anyone was

wealthy enough to buy himself out in this way, and at the end of Aleksandr III's reign the practice was forbidden, and remained so until redemption dues were cancelled by a stroke of the Tsar's pen in 1905.) Russia's tsars, one after another, nursed a distrust of the broadest and most hard-working class, the country's firm foundation. Aleksandr III, as distrustful as the others, forbade even the departure of grown-up sons from their father's household without the commune's permission, reminded the peasant in special decrees that allotment land was inalienable (this immediately after the 1891 famine from which one might have expected the opposite conclusion to be drawn!) and further restricted the humble rights of the village assembly by introducing 'land captains', with power to fine, arrest and flog peasants.

That was Aleksandr III's mistake—visiting on the peasants the wrath aroused by rebel intellectuals.

The monarch now reigning had no faith in the peasants either. Only three years earlier he had insisted on the inviolability of the commune, even after the abolition of the unjust and intolerable system under which all its members were collectively responsible for the bad debts of individuals. And only a year ago it had been stressed once more in the name of the Tsar that allotment land could not be bought and sold. Pobedonostsev (whose power ran out only in the autumn of 1905) had also insisted on the retention of the commune.

The simple fact was that, consciously or unconsciously, the whole ruling caste was anxiously and greedily hanging on to its own land—the gentry, the grand dukes, the beneficiaries of appanage land. They feared that any movement of landed property, wherever it began, might sooner or later reach them. (And also that if the peasants acquired land of their own the supply of peasant labour would shrink.)

In the argument about gentry land the peasants' hereditary grievance was proof against the most eloquent statistics: you took the land away, not from the present generation, not from our fathers, our grandfathers or even our great-grandfathers, but from distant ancestors of ours somewhere, and you gave nothing in return. You gave the land to the gentry and gave them whole villages of us along with it! The centuries had not cooled their burning resentment.

But the peasant's lack of land that was truly his, land that he felt to be his, was precisely what undermined *his* respect for everyone else's property. The mentality of the obsolete commune also fostered socialism, which was gathering strength throughout the world. In spite of the holy commune the village had shown itself to be a powder magazine in 1905. The peasant's lack of legal rights could no longer be borne. He was enserfed to the commune. He must not be kept in leading strings any longer. His present position could not be reconciled with the existence of any other form of freedom in the state.

'The desire for property is as natural as hunger, as the urge to continue one's kind, or as any other inborn characteristic of man,' and it must be satisfied. Peasant ownership of land is a guarantee of order in the state. The peasant without land of his own lends a ready ear to false doctrine, and is susceptible to those who urge him to satisfy his desire for land by force. The substantial peasant on land of his own is a barrier against all destructive movements, against any form of communism, which is why all socialists are so desperately anxious not to see the peasant released from the slavery of the commune, not to let him build up his strength. (And of course

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Convinced that the plan to continue his grandfather's great work of liberating the peasants was his own, and that by good luck Stolypin was finding the terms in which to formulate it, the Emperor himself now insisted that the law should be enacted under Article 87 of the Fundamental Laws, bypassing the Duma, which might hold it up. Article 87 provided that:

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But these were only a small part of the legislative proposals prepared that autumn and winter with the historical reconstruction of Russia in mind—not the potential of the Second Duma to which they would be submitted.

Elections to the Duma were absolutely free. The dismissal of the First Duma had generated a great deal of heat, and its successor met in a no less threatening mood. Petersburg seethed with rumours that the convocation of the Duma was a trick, and that it would be dissolved immediately. Not so. Stolypin convened it in order to work

ALEKSANDR SOLZHENITSYN

AUGUST

THE RED WHEEL I

1914

'Without
doubt the
greatest
Russian
novelist of
this century'
- *Sunday Times*

From Mtg w/
Jack Kemp
3/15/04

obligations to anyone or anything; the Court itself . . . it was not proper for a monarchist to pass judgement on the Court. A state needed above all strong legs, and the cure must begin below, with the peasants. Whether Russia would develop in a healthy way would be decided in the village and nowhere else. Stolypin's central idea was that it is impossible to introduce the rule of law until you have independent citizens, and in Russia those citizens would be peasants. 'Citizens first, then civil rights.' (Witte too used to say that emancipation of the peasants must precede the introduction of a constitution, but had then himself introduced a constitution in a moment of panic—and now Stolypin had to emancipate the peasants after the event.) The abstract right to freedom without real freedom for the peasants was 'rouge on the corpse'. Russia could not become a strong state until its main class had a vested interest in the existing order. As Stolypin put it:

There is no limit to the assistance I am ready to give and the concessions I am willing to make to put the peasantry on the path of cultural development. If we fail to carry out this reform we shall all be swept on to the rubbish heap.

The government had a moral duty to offer the peasant a way out of poverty, to enable every hardworking tiller of the soil to farm on his own account, applying his own labour without encroaching on the rights of others.

This was to be achieved firstly by immediately ceding to the peasants some state land, some appanage land, and some Church land. (Nine million desyatins from these sources were ceded immediately, under a decree signed on the day of the explosion on Aptekarsky Island, against the concerted opposition of the grand dukes, who did not want to give up all the appanage land, or give up any of it without compensation.) Secondly, by easing restrictions on the sale of land held in trust or entailed (Stolypin himself set an example by selling his Nizhny Novgorod estate to the Peasant Bank). Thirdly, by reducing loan repayments and offering more generous credits. But the most important thing was freedom to leave the commune.

The obligation for all to conform to a single pattern of farming can be tolerated no longer. It is intolerable for a peasant with initiative to invest his talents and efforts in land which is only temporarily his. Continual redistribution begets carelessness and indifference in the cultivator. Equal shares in the land mean an equal share in ruin. Egalitarian land-use lowers agricultural standards and the general cultural level of the country at large.

When he raised his hand to destroy the commune Stolypin knew very well how many previous enactments had sought to weld it more tightly together, to freeze it. Even Tsar Nikolai I had consistently followed an agrarian programme indistinguishable from the dream of the latterday Socialist Revolutionaries: equal land endowment (by households, villages, cantons, counties, and even provinces), and periodic redistribution in accordance with census returns. Experiments at the end of his reign in resettling state peasants on family smallholdings were stopped under Aleksandr II. When the peasants were freed from their landlords it was obviously nonsensical to leave them dependent on the commune, but that was precisely what was done. (There was, theoretically, a way out: the peasant was free to leave after paying his full share of the commune's redemption dues, but hardly anyone was

wealthy enough to buy himself out in this way, and at the end of Aleksandr III's reign the practice was forbidden, and remained so until redemption dues were cancelled by a stroke of the Tsar's pen in 1905.) Russia's tsars, one after another, nursed a distrust of the broadest and most hard-working class, the country's firm foundation. Aleksandr III, as distrustful as the others, forbade even the departure of grown-up sons from their father's household without the commune's permission, reminded the peasant in special decrees that allotment land was inalienable (this immediately after the 1891 famine from which one might have expected the opposite conclusion to be drawn!) and further restricted the humble rights of the village assembly by introducing 'land captains', with power to fine, arrest and flog peasants.

That was Aleksandr III's mistake—visiting on the peasants the wrath aroused by rebel intellectuals.

The monarch now reigning had no faith in the peasants either. Only three years earlier he had insisted on the inviolability of the commune, even after the abolition of the unjust and intolerable system under which all its members were collectively responsible for the bad debts of individuals. And only a year ago it had been stressed once more in the name of the Tsar that allotment land could not be bought and sold. Pobedonostsev (whose power ran out only in the autumn of 1905) had also insisted on the retention of the commune.

The simple fact was that, consciously or unconsciously, the whole ruling caste was anxiously and greedily hanging on to its own land—the gentry, the grand dukes, the beneficiaries of appanage land. They feared that any movement of landed property, wherever it began, might sooner or later reach them. (And also that if the peasants acquired land of their own the supply of peasant labour would shrink.)

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Email	mo river - To: Karl Rove - From: Barry S. Jackson	1	03/08/2003	P5;

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- P5 Release would disclose confidential advise between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
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612727

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: 3/15/04

To: Emily hourimove

From: Strategic Initiatives BJ. Goergen

- FYI
- Appropriate Action
- Direct Response
- Prepare Response For My Signature
- Per Our Conversation
- Let's Discuss
- Per Your Request
- Please Return
- Deadline
- Other:

Comments: For Barry's
consideration.

F: KR Declined Events

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Ductile Iron Pipe

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Joint

Ex-Tend® 200
Linear Expansion
Joint

Flex-900®
Ball Joint

Date: 03/15/04

Name: BJ Goerden

Company: _____

Fax: _____

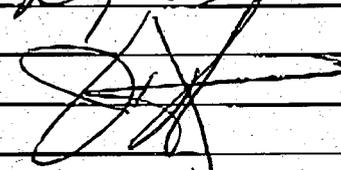
Phone: _____

Pages: _____

From: Jim Keffer

Note: BJ

Thanks for your help -

Regards


For Bam's consideration

P.O. Box 857
Eastland, TX 76448
Phone: 254-629-1731
Fax: 254-629-8931

**EBAA & IRON
SALES, INC.**



BJG declined on
3/15/04

1-800-433-1716

James L. "Jim" Keffer

Texas House of Representatives

P.O. Box 857
Eastland, Texas 76448
(800)433-1716

February 11, 2004

Mr. Karl Rove
Senior Adviser to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20502

*Attn: JK
Sent via mail
on 2/11/04*

Dear Mr. Rove:

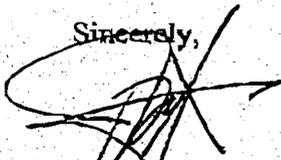
The American Foundry Society (AFS) is hosting its annual Government Affairs Conference in Washington, D.C. March 21-23. We would be honored to have you address over 100 leaders in the industry from across the nation at this important event on Monday, March 22nd at the J.W. Marriott Hotel, 1331 Pennsylvania Ave, N.W. when it is most convenient for you.

U.S. foundries are currently struggling against a weakened domestic economy and a flood of low-cost imported castings. Metalcasters are very concerned about the less than fair business models created by our foreign competitors and their governments. It is our hope that the Administration's Manufacturing in America initiative will help level the playing field for metalcasters. We hope your schedule will permit you to join us to share your insights on this and the other issues to be debated this election year.

AFS is the oldest and leading metalcasting association in America. Nationally, there are 2,000 foundries employing nearly 200,000 people. These castings are used by every major manufacturing sector from agricultural and mining, energy, and transportation, to aerospace, electronics, and national defense.

Thank you for considering this request. Please contact our office to begin exploring your availability. In the meantime if you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact Shane Downey at 202/842-4864.

Sincerely,



Jim Keffer
AFS Vice President

*not printed at state expense.

**American Foundry Society
Metalcasting Industry
Government Affairs Conference**

***Politics are Shaping Your
Industry's Future;
Are You?- DRAFT***

**March 21-23, 2004
J.W. Marriott Hotel
Washington, D.C.**

Sunday

1:00 pm - 5:00 pm - Registration

1:00 pm - President's Welcome
Chairman's Opening Remarks

pm

What is the
Administration/Congress doing
to combat unfair trade
practice? Panel Discussion

AFS Action on Trade
Chuck Kurtz, AFS Trade Commission
Chairman
Paul Rosenthal, Managing Partner,
Collier Shannon
Shane Downey --Message to Congress

pm - State Group Breakout Session

5:30 pm - 6:30 pm - Industry Reception

Monday

7:30 - 8:30 am - Continental Breakfast

am - Silica Proposed Rule

am - Small Business Regulatory
Enforcement Act (SBREFA)
Results

am - Break

am - Resource Conservation and
Recovery Act (RCRA)

12:00 pm - Key Note Speaker Lunch

2:00 - 2:30 pm - Cast Metals Coalition/
American
Metalcasting
Consortium
Update - Mike Hollon

2:30 - 5:00 pm - How to Lobby Congress
AFS Member Role Playing

5:00 pm - Adjourn

Tuesday

8:00 am - Breakfast Members of
Congress Briefing

10:00 am - 5:00 pm - Hill visits

612727

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: 3/15/04

To: Cheryl Barnett

From: Strategic Initiatives *BT Goergen*

- FYI
- Appropriate Action
- Direct Response
- Prepare Response For My Signature
- Per Our Conversation
- Let's Discuss
- Per Your Request
- Please Return
- Deadline
- Other

Comments: Passing on for
consideration (without
recommendation)

NSC

Robert Besser627 11th Street
Wilmette, IL 60091
847-920-1323
bbesser@sbcglobal.netPLEASE DELIVER THIS FAX TO THE HON. KARL ROVE AT 202-456-0191
THIS FAX CONTAINS 2 PAGES

March 15, 2004

To: The Hon Karl Rove, Senior Advisor to the President

From: Bob Besser

The United States continues to increase its vulnerability to terror attacks due to its not creating a central working-group which manages media as part of our ongoing war on terror. Allowing the rampant demonization of the United States by much of the third world media guarantees this media will continue to be a lethal source of morale, recruiting, financing and exaggerated power for terrorists.

I have had meetings with representatives of two organization in Washington regarding activities we must implement to end the United States from being demonized in the third world. To be polite, I have been met by disinterest and ignorance by haggard bureaucrats.

Additionally, the refusal of the intelligence community to accept assistance from qualified civilians runs contrary to U.S. history during crisis and guarantees extraordinary waste of resources as agencies will unnecessarily have to learn media control techniques through trial and error.

I am 49 years old and have spent twenty-five years as a journalist and newspaper publisher. I have a far superior sense of media then any governmental agency. Again, based upon the continuing attacks on the U.S. by third world media, I can only assume we have not yet learned how to curb the portrayal of the U.S. as the Great Satan, which justifies all heinous crimes against the West.

Having stated this, I would recommend meeting with your appropriate staff to outline activities which are critical in using media to achieve national goals, including:

- Creating media strategies which develop the selection of precise messages which must be projected to targeted populations via their media.
- Creating a method of media management which targets specific media, journalists, editors, publishers and media owners to guarantee their cooperation in the publicizing of pre-selected messages to their audiences.
- Creating operational plans to immediately review and execute activities to

Continued on next page

Continued from previous page

suppress or exploit news events based upon how such news would further our national interests.

- Closing down media and internet access to all who advocate and support terror worldwide.
- Very special emphasis must be placed upon the control of images being disseminated worldwide. The United States must have the ability to act instantly to determine whether or not to allow cameras into areas following the occurrence of news events.

Historically, the United States has always managed media during war. Unfortunately, the simplest observation of daily media reports indicates we have fallen behind in this task resulting in our possibly losing the peace due to the anti-American reporting from an ideologically hostile western press and a government-owned third world press.

In this new war, we have no choice but to create a highly motivated and efficient working-group to manage media. However, the longer we wait the greater harm will be done to our nation.

Such a group must assume an urgency and aggressiveness which recognizes worldwide media as a critical battlefield which the United States cannot lose. Guaranteeing worldwide media will assist in the promotion of our national interests is not a 9 to 5 job for midlevel bureaucrats. Rather, it is a 24-hour-a-day struggle for the hearts-and-minds of targeted populations in which our success or failure will certainly be measured in American blood.

I have spent my life in media. I know it has become an extraordinarily powerful tool to be utilized by our government. Whether I am employed to perform the tasks of media management is not my main concern. Rather, I only wish to offer my expertise in developing a working-group which could use media to further our national interests.

Of course, I appreciate the time devoted to this matter and strongly suggest meeting with the appropriate staff.

612727

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: 3/16/04

To: Ruben Banales

From: Strategic Initiatives BJ Goerger

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Comments: Will you reach
out to him and let him know
this is not enough notice?

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FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
Handwritten Note	[Note] - From: Ray Flynn	1	03/16/2004	PRM;

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COLLECTION:

Records Management, White House Office of

SERIES:

Subject Files - FG006-27 (Office of Senior Advisor - Karl Rove)

FOLDER TITLE:

612727 [1]

FRC ID:

9730

OA Num.:

10754

NARA Num.:

10812

FOIA IDs and Segments:

2015-0037-F

2014-0124-F

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612727

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: 3/16/04

To: *Presidential Correspondence*
From: **Strategic Initiatives** *BJ Garvey*

- FYI
 - Appropriate Action
 - Direct Response
 - Prepare Response For My Signature
 - Per Our Conversation
 - Let's Discuss
 - Per Your Request
 - Please Return
 - Deadline
 - Other
- Comments: _____

NATIONAL DAY OF PRAYER
THE ARK CHURCH & NATIONWIDE SUPPORTERS
19416 BUSINESS CENTER DRIVE
NORTHRIDGE, CALIFORNIA 91324

*Send to
Pres Cook*

President George W. Bush
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. President:

We are praying for you, and our troops involved in this war.

May 1st, is the National Day of Prayer. Many of us have been praying for the release of a great man of God, Pastor Dino Gentile.

This letter testifies to his character. Mr. President you know when we sow mercy we reap it.

Over three million people are praying for Pastor Gentile's release. You can help answer this prayer and sow mercy.

How better to celebrate a National Day of Prayer but by releasing a man of God.

We beg your mercy toward him and his family, his church and supporters. He has affected the lives of multitudes. By releasing him we will reap mercy and God's blessing.

In Christian Love,

The Ark Church
The A.W.C.F.
The National Day of Prayer Committee
160 Organization's 13,000 ministers
over three million constituents

Respectfully,

Larry W. Layden

Print Name: Larry W. Layden

Address:

(b)(6)

Phone No.:

412727

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: 3/16/04

To: Ann Gray

From: Strategic Initiatives BJ. Goergen

- FYI
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FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
Letter	[Letter] [with attachments] - To: Karl Rove - From: Byron Anderson	3	03/15/2004	P2; P5; P6/b6;

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FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
Memorandum	Conservative Journalist... - To: Dan Bartlett - From: Karl Rove	1	03/16/2004	P5;

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FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
Memorandum	Letter from Frank Raines [with attachment] - To: Secretary Card - From: Mike Meece	2	03/12/2004	P5;

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January 20, 2004, Tuesday

SECTION: MORTGAGES; Pg. 11

LENGTH: 429 words

HEADLINE: Raines Says Treasury Gets His Vote

BYLINE: By MICHELE HELLER

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

BODY:

Given the choice between being supervised by a regulator housed in the Treasury Department or in a stand-alone agency, Fannie Mae chief Franklin D. Raines last week picked the Treasury.

"Fannie Mae supports legislation to create a new safety and soundness regulator for Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac as a bureau of the Treasury Department, funded independently of the appropriations process," Mr. Raines wrote in answer to a question that Sen. Zell Miller, D-Ga., posed in October when the Senate Banking Committee began examining ideas for revamping the regulation of the housing government-sponsored enterprises. Hearings are expected to resume next month.

The answer came last week, along with responses to other questions from Sens. Chuck Hagel, R-Neb., Jack Reed, D-R.I., and Richard Shelby, R-Ala.

Mr. Raines' goal of creating a new supervisor within Treasury is significant, as an initiative appeared to be gaining steam on Capitol Hill to instead create a single, stand-alone agency to monitor Fannie, Freddie, and the Federal Home Loan banks.

Mr. Raines also wrote that if Congress decided to reform the oversight of the Home Loan banks, they should be put under the same regulator as Fannie and Freddie and their mortgage acquisition activities subject to the same set of safety-and-soundness regulations that apply to Fannie and Freddie.

The senators focused a number of questions on whether to give a new regulator authority to approve of new products, which is one of the biggest sticking points in the debate.

Mr. Raines suggested using a system similar to the one established for banks under the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act. The 1999 law lists activities financial companies may undertake without prior regulatory approval, but gives regulators and the public the opportunity to weigh in on products in new lines of business.

"A comparable regulatory structure, if applied to Fannie Mae, would recognize that we have one main business line, mortgages, and would require no prior approval for new products or processes related to that line of business," Mr. Raines wrote to Sen. Hagel. "Under the bank model, if Fannie Mae were to go into a broad new line of business, the company would be required to seek prior approval from its regulator."

Other questions from Sen. Hagel tried to elicit an assessment of Fannie's balance sheet for the past 12 quarters based on fair-value accounting.

Todd Davenport contributed to this report.

Question 1 from Senator Miller:

Do you want to be under Treasury or do you want a beefed up independent regulator? If you were put into Treasury do you want [Fannie Mae/Freddie Mac and the FHLBank System] to be together under one bureau or do you prefer two separate bureaus and why?

Answer

Fannie Mae supports legislation to create a new safety and soundness regulator for Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac as a bureau of the Treasury Department, funded independently of the appropriations process.

While recent events raise fresh questions about FHLBank regulation, it is also true that including the FHLBank System in regulatory reform legislation would complicate the legislative process. At a minimum, there are many questions Congress would have to answer before incorporating the Banks into any new regulatory structure. For instance, the Congress would have to decide whether to focus the Bank System on its traditional mission of providing advances or to endorse the Banks' recent ventures into acquiring mortgages. There are questions as to whether the current FHLB regulatory structure is consistent with the new lines of business the Banks are undertaking.

However, if Congress decides to include the FHLBanks in a reform proposal, we believe that Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac and the Bank System should be placed under the umbrella of a single regulator, and that the FHLBanks mortgage acquisition activities should be subject to the same set of safety and soundness regulations that apply to Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. Such a regime would best be served by a single bureau that could institute comparable regulatory requirements for comparable activities.

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FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
Memorandum	Possibility of a Presidential... - To: Senior Staff - From: Marlene Colucci	2	03/10/2004	P5;

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FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
Email	Fw: FCC... - To: Susan Ralston - From: Karl Rove	1	03/04/2004	P5;

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Email	follow up to LSG meeting - To: Karl Rove - From: Peter Wehner	1	03/08/2004	P5;

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Records Not Subject to FOIA

Court Sealed - The document is withheld under a court seal and is not subject to the Freedom of Information Act.



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
MARCH 10, 2004

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:
LARRY CIRIGNANO (609) 781-0090

Your Catholic Voice Announces Radio Ads in Massachusetts *Urges Legislative Support for MA and PA with No Compromises*

BOSTON -- Today, Your Catholic Voice President, Ray Flynn, announced that the lay led movement is sponsoring radio ads across Massachusetts addressing the importance of preserving marriage – for our families and for the future. The ads, which encourage people to call their legislators and demand their right to participate in the democratic process, are airing in every media market in the state.

“The Massachusetts legislature must act now and give the people a right to vote on such a defining issue as marriage and the family in Massachusetts,” said Ambassador Flynn. “The question is whether the legislature will respect our democracy and yield to a popular vote expressing the will of the people when it meets on Thursday. The eyes of the nation are watching this cradle of liberty very closely.”

“Massachusetts should not rush into same-sex marriage without a healthy debate and public vote after considering all of the consequences,” said social anthropologist Dr. Stanley Kurtz. “Evidence from places like Scandinavia, which has had same-sex unions for over a decade, indicates it has been a significant contributor to marital decline. In areas where same-sex unions are most accepted, marriage itself has almost totally disappeared, with 80 percent of first born children and nearly 60 percent of subsequent children born out-of-wedlock.”

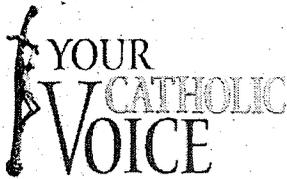
“I’ve known and fought for civil rights, and same-sex marriage is no civil rights issue,” said Rev. Eugene F. Rivers 3d, head of the National Ten Point Leadership Foundation. “It is wrong to misappropriate the moral legacy of our struggle, and most African-Americans reject it,” Rev. Rivers added.

“Our community has suffered tremendously from the decline of marriage, and the absence of fathers” Rivers continued. “While we are trying to send messages to our children to build strong marriages and families, legalizing same-sex alternatives that deny children their right to a mother and a father would send the wrong message. The legislature must let the people vote on MA & PA with no compromises,” Rev. Rivers concluded.

Audio files of the spots currently airing are available for download on www.yourcatholicvoice.com.

About Your Catholic Voice

Your Catholic Voice (YCV) is the largest and most active Catholic grassroots political and policy organization in America. Your Catholic Voice offers Catholics the vehicle to be actively involved in shaping their government - from the county courthouse to the halls of Congress. YCV promotes faithful citizenship based on its four pillars of participation; Life, Family, Freedom and Solidarity. Visit www.yourcatholicvoice.com.



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Press Conference Comments by Rev. Eugene Rivers 3rd (3/10/2004)

I'm the Rev. Eugene F. Rivers, 3rd, president of the National Ten Point Leadership Foundation. The long history of our struggle for freedom has given this country's African-Americans a special understanding of the issue of civil rights. Far too many African Americans fought far too long for basic freedoms like a seat on a bus and a seat at a restaurant with other men and women. These fundamental rights were deprived of them because of their skin color and race—traits that are inborn and immutable. We are honored and grateful when others draw inspiration from our struggle. At the same time, we are wary of attempts to misappropriate the moral legacy of our movement. The fact of the matter is, most African-Americans reject the comparison between the civil rights struggle and the campaign for same-sex marriage. Our community understands very clearly that these two things are not the same. The black community cannot permit the partisans of homosexual marriage to pimp the black civil rights struggle and legacy.

Skin color and race has nothing to do with marriage. The laws against interracial marriage were wrong for that reason. But African-Americans know as well as anyone that children need a mother and a father. Our community suffers far too deeply from the decline of marriage for us to forget that children need mothers and fathers. To create new life and provide a mother and father for a child is the central meaning of marriage. Whether a person is a man or a woman has everything to do with marriage. Just ask an African-American boy who wishes he had a father.

Too many African-American children suffer for living in a world where single parenting has become the norm. Today, a third of all children and two thirds of black children are born to unmarried parents. 40% of black kids under the age of 18 live in poverty and 60% of black children grow-up fatherless today. I struggle all the time to convince our young African-American men—many of them fatherless—to marry and support the women with whom they have children. The success of the Ten Point Leadership Coalition and all of our efforts depends on making young men see that children really do need mothers and fathers. How can we bring that message across if society itself denies it? How can we bring that message across if society turns marriage into something that has nothing to do with the creation of life by a man and a woman?

The family breakdown, crime, and poverty that too often afflict my community hurts all Americans. No society can flourish without strong families. That statement takes on real meaning for those of us who live in the heart of America's troubled cities. At a time when we many of us thought it's bad enough, now it may become even worse. As if our kids and families haven't suffered enough, now we have a new social experiment people

want to run, pretending it's about equal rights. The vast majority of black people are opposed to homosexual marriage, and the black elected officials especially need to wake up and reflect the interests of their community, not those of their liberal benefactors. Whether it's called same-sex "marriage" or same-sex unions, it's still a social experiment with our families. We can't compromise families any more.

So I'm going to ask our legislators where you stand on this issue. Where do you want to see our society go in the future?

Do you believe marriage between a man and woman should be the cornerstone of society? OR

Do you believe marriage doesn't matter?

Do you believe that no child should be left without a mother and father, and children should be protected? OR

Do you believe the personal wants of the adults are most important?

Should we preserve our democratic values and let the people vote on something as important as marriage? OR

Should we give stifle the voice of the people, by sending them a so-called "compromise" that no one actually wants?

It's time to take a stand—do you want to better our families, children, and society...
...or not.

I urge our legislators to stop disregarding the will of the people, and to not allow this massive change for society to keep moving ahead. If it keeps moving, we'll deprive kids of their fundamental rights to have what's been proven as the optimal family—never perfect and not always possible, but optimal—over thousands of years of experience. Our children and families deserve better.

No lawmaker, judge, or particular group should freeze the people out of the discussion and freeze a special preference into our law, pretending it's a "civil right." The traditional meaning of marriage—and above all, its link to the parenthood of a man and a woman—simply has to be preserved, with no compromises.

STANLEY KURTZ

Death of marriage in Scandinavia

IN THE Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court's dueling opinions on same-sex marriage, each side places the burden of proof on the other. The majority in the Goodridge decision insists there is "no rational reason" for defining marriage as the union of a man and a woman. The minority chides the majority for its "blind faith" that there are no potential dangers to so radical a change. Both sides lack evidence on the real-world effects of same-sex marriage. Yet evidence is in. Marriage is dying in Scandinavia, which has had marriage-like same-sex registered partnerships for over a decade.

Data from European demographers and statistical bureaus show that a majority of children in Sweden and Norway are now born out of wedlock, as are 60 percent of first-born children in Denmark. In socially liberal districts of Norway, where the idea of same-sex registered partnerships is widely accepted, marriage itself has almost entirely disappeared.

Certainly Scandinavia's system of registered partnerships is not the only cause of marital decline. Factors like contraception, abortion, women in the work force, individualism, secularism, and the welfare state are also at work. These factors are weakening marriage throughout the West. Yet scholars note that many family changes that eventually sweep the West show up first in Scandinavia, probably because of Scandinavia's unusually large welfare state and its notably strong secularism.

Same-sex registered partnerships are Scandinavia's latest contribution to Western family change — a sharp cultural separation between the ideas of marriage and parenthood. Even before the establishment of registered partnerships, many Scandinavians were starting to have their first child outside of marriage. Although the couple's relationship was still considered experimental through the birth of the first child, most parents did marry before the birth of the second child.

The problem with this system is that unmarried parents break up at two to three times the rate of married parents. So as Scandinavians separated the ideas of marriage and parenthood, family dissolution rates rose — placing first-born children at particular risk. The growing Scandinavian separation of marriage and parenthood made it difficult to deny marriage to same-sex couples. Yet the creation of registered partnerships has only locked in and reinforced the separation between the ideas of marriage and parenthood, thereby accelerating marital decline.

Same-sex registered partnerships have contributed to Scandinavian marital decline in several ways. The controversy over registered partnerships created a divide in Norway's Lutheran Church. The most striking example can be found in Norway's socially liberal Nordland County, where churches fly rainbow flags. The flags signal that clergy in same-sex registered part-

nerships are welcome and that clergy who would preach against homosexual behavior are banned. Yet only these conservative clergy still preach against unmarried parenthood. So the effective purge of conservative clergy from Nordland County (where marriage is now rare) has removed a vital cultural barrier against the practice of parental cohabitation.

For secular Scandinavians as well, same-sex registered partnerships have reinforced the view that marriage is unrelated to parenthood. When Sweden gave registered partners adoption rights in 2003, supporters of the change identified the acceptance of gay adoption with acceptance of single parenthood.

Socially conservative districts of Norway had relatively low out-of-wedlock birthrates in the early '90s, when registered partnerships were established. Since then, conservative districts have seen a substantial rise

in the out-of-wedlock birthrates, for both firstborn and subsequent children. Even before the establishment of registered partnerships, most parents in socially liberal districts, like Norway's Nordland County, had their first child out of wedlock. Today, not only 80 percent of first-born children in Nordland but nearly 60 percent of subsequent children are born out of wedlock. Clearly, in a place where *de facto* gay marriage has gained almost complete acceptance, marriage itself has

almost completely disappeared.

With increases in the rate of middle-class parental cohabitation, Americans have already seen signs of the Scandinavian family pattern. In its 2000 report "Principles of the Law of Family Dissolution," the influential American Law Institute has proposed legal reforms that would equalize marriage and cohabitation, Scandinavian style. By getting Americans used to a strong separation between marriage and parenthood, gay marriage would draw out these trends and put us firmly on the path to the Scandinavian system. And unlike Scandinavia, America has an underclass, whose families would suffer greatly from a further separation between marriage and parenthood.

The core issue before the constitutional convention is the fate of the institution of marriage. Few of us want to return to the 1950s in the matter of homosexuality. Yet many of us also worry about the effects on the institution of marriage of so profound a change. The Scandinavian example shows that there are valid — and secular — reasons to believe that same-sex marriage will undercut marriage itself. As the minority warned, the Supreme Judicial Court has acted without considering the evidence. Yet it is not too late for the people to rectify the court's mistake.

Stanley Kurtz is a research fellow at the Hoover Institution.

Same-sex partnerships contribute to marital decline.

612727

Month	Nonfarm payroll employment (Thousands)	Net change in nonfarm payroll employment (Thousands)
Jan-00	130,730	194
Feb-00	130,876	146
Mar-00	131,369	493
Apr-00	131,677	308
May-00	131,908	231
Jun-00	131,883	-25
Jul-00	132,043	160
Aug-00	132,015	-28
Sep-00	132,104	89
Oct-00	132,134	30
Nov-00	132,317	183
Dec-00	132,441	124
Jan-01	132,388	-53
Feb-01	132,492	104
Mar-01	132,507	15
Apr-01	132,236	-271
May-01	132,237	1
Jun-01	132,087	-150
Jul-01	131,972	-115
Aug-01	131,831	-141
Sep-01	131,564	-267
Oct-01	131,203	-361
Nov-01	130,871	-332
Dec-01	130,659	-212
Jan-02	130,494	-165
Feb-02	130,404	-90
Mar-02	130,447	43
Apr-02	130,379	-68
May-02	130,381	2
Jun-02	130,406	25
Jul-02	130,295	-111
Aug-02	130,306	11
Sep-02	130,259	-47
Oct-02	130,342	83
Nov-02	130,305	-37
Dec-02	130,096	-209
Jan-03	130,190	94
Feb-03	130,031	-159
Mar-03	129,921	-110
Apr-03	129,901	-20
May-03	129,873	-28
Jun-03	129,859	-14
Jul-03	129,814	-45
Aug-03	129,789	-25
Sep-03	129,856	67
Oct-03	129,944	88
Nov-03	130,027	83
Dec-03	130,035	8
Jan-04	130,132	97
Feb-04	130,153	21

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics Establishment Survey (Payroll Survey). January 2004 and February 2004 data preliminary. Prepared by the Council of Economic Advisers.

Unemployment Rate (seasonally adjusted)

Sorted alphabetically

	Jan-02	Jan-03	Jan-04
Alaska	6.9	7.9	7.3
Alabama	5.9	5.7	6.0
Arkansas	5.3	5.6	5.2
Arizona	6.3	5.9	5.2
California	6.5	6.8	6.1
Colorado	5.8	6.0	5.6
Connecticut	3.9	5.2	4.7
District of Columbia	6.6	6.6	6.3
Delaware	4.1	4.1	3.4
Florida	5.7	5.3	4.3
Georgia	5.1	5.0	4.3
Hawaii	5.0	3.9	3.9
Iowa	3.8	4.1	4.1
Idaho	6.0	5.6	4.8
Illinois	6.1	6.5	6.2
Indiana	5.3	4.9	5.0
Kansas	5.0	5.3	4.7
Kentucky	5.8	5.9	5.2
Louisiana	6.2	6.2	6.1
Massachusetts	4.9	5.6	5.6
Maryland	4.6	4.3	4.3
Maine	4.2	4.8	4.9
Michigan	6.2	6.6	6.6
Minnesota	4.3	4.8	4.6
Missouri	5.4	5.6	4.7
Mississippi	7.0	6.6	5.8
Montana	4.6	4.6	4.6
North Carolina	7.0	6.4	5.8
North Dakota	3.7	4.2	3.0
Nebraska	3.5	3.9	3.9
New Hampshire	4.4	4.5	4.1
New Jersey	5.4	6.0	5.5
New Mexico	5.1	6.0	5.7
Nevada	6.6	5.2	4.5
New York	5.9	6.3	6.5
Ohio	5.3	6.0	6.2
Oklahoma	4.4	5.2	5.0
Oregon	8.3	7.9	7.7
Pennsylvania	5.6	5.9	5.3
Rhode Island	5.0	5.4	5.2
South Carolina	5.9	6.5	6.3
South Dakota	3.4	3.3	2.9
Tennessee	5.4	5.3	4.9
Texas	6.0	6.7	6.3
Utah	5.9	6.0	5.0
Virginia	4.2	4.0	3.6
Vermont	3.6	4.2	3.8
Washington	7.5	7.3	6.5

	Unemr (seaso J-02
Alabama	5.9
Alaska	6.9
Arizona	6.3
Arkansas	5.3
California	6.5
Colorado	5.8
Connecticut	3.9
Delaware	4.1
DC	6.6
Florida	5.7
Georgia	5.1
Hawaii	5.0
Idaho	6.0
Illinois	6.1
Indiana	5.3
Iowa	3.8
Kansas	5.0
Kentucky	5.8
Louisiana	6.2
Maine	4.2
Maryland	4.6
Massachusetts	4.9
Michigan	6.2
Minnesota	4.3
Mississippi	7.0
Missouri	5.4
Montana	4.6
Nebraska	3.5
Nevada	6.6
New Hampshire	4.4
New Jersey	5.4
New Mexico	5.1
New York	5.9
North Carolina	7.0
North Dakota	3.7
Ohio	5.3
Oklahoma	4.4
Oregon	8.3
Pennsylvania	5.6
Rhode Island	5.0
South Carolina	5.9
South Dakota	3.4
Tennessee	5.4
Texas	6.0
Utah	5.9
Vermont	3.6
Virginia	4.2
Washington	7.5

Wisconsin	5.5	5.8	5.0
West Virginia	5.7	6.2	5.2
Wyoming	4.0	4.5	3.9

West Virginia	5.7
Wisconsin	5.5
Wyoming	4.0

Withdrawal Marker

The George W. Bush Library

FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
Email	Fw: Bush Home - To: Susan Ralston - From: Karl Rove	3	03/12/2004	PRM;

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Records Management, White House Office of

SERIES:

Subject Files - FG006-27 (Office of Senior Advisor - Karl Rove)

FOLDER TITLE:

612727 [1]

FRC ID:

9730

FOIA IDs and Segments:

2015-0037-F

OA Num.:

10754

2014-0124-F

NARA Num.:

10812

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advise between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
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PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

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The George W. Bush Library

FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
Email	[no subject] - To: Karl Rove, et al. - From: Bobbi Kilberg	1	03/11/2004	P5;

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SERIES:

Subject Files - FG006-27 (Office of Senior Advisor - Karl Rove)

FOLDER TITLE:

612727 [1]

FRC ID:

9730

FOIA IDs and Segments:

2015-0037-F

OA Num.:

10754

2014-0124-F

NARA Num.:

10812

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Goergen, Barbara J.

612727

From: Goeglein, Tim
Sent: Monday, March 15, 2004 11:12 AM
To: Goergen, Barbara J.; Silverberg, Kristen
Cc: Smith, Matthew E.
Subject: FW: Group Abstinence Letter



Abstinence 05
Family Group let...

Karl and Kristen

This is going around the Hill.

Tsg

March 17, 2004

Dear Member of Congress:

On behalf of the millions of Americans represented by our organizations we are writing to encourage you to fully support President Bush's request to increase funding for proven abstinence education programs to \$270 million in the 2005 Labor/HHS/Education appropriations bill.

Abstinence education programs are often mischaracterized. In truth, these programs teach that sexual happiness is inherently linked to intimacy, love, and commitment – qualities found primarily within marriage. They teach that casual sex at an early age not only poses serious threats of pregnancy and infection by sexually transmitted diseases, but it can also undermine an individual's capacity to build loving, intimate and responsible relationships as an adult. These programs therefore encourage teen abstinence as a preparation and pathway to healthy adult marriage.

According to a recent report published by The Heritage Foundation, programs promoting contraceptive use already receive large amounts of government funding. In 2002, the federal and state governments spent an estimated \$1.73 billion on a wide variety of contraception promotion and pregnancy prevention programs. More than a third of that money (\$653 million) was spent specifically to fund contraceptive programs for teens. Such programs are often called "safe sex" programs, "comprehensive sex-ed" programs, or "STD (sexually transmitted disease) prevention" programs. These programs are also misleadingly characterized as "abstinence plus" or "abstinence first" programs although, in fact, they contain little or no abstinence content. Most contraceptive promotion or comprehensive sex-ed curricula contain material that is alarming and offensive to most parents.

By contrast, programs teaching teens to abstain from sexual activity received only an estimated \$144.1 million in 2002. Overall, The Heritage Foundation report found that government spent \$12 to promote contraception for every dollar spent to encourage abstinence. Yet these spending priorities are exactly the opposite of what parents in the United States say they want taught to their children. In a recent Zogby poll, only 8 percent of parents surveyed said they believe teaching teens how to use a condom is more important than teaching teens to abstain from sexual activity. Instead, an overwhelming majority, 85 percent, of parents said that the emphasis placed on abstinence for teens should be equal to or greater than the emphasis placed on contraception.

Given what we know about condom failure rates, we should not tell children that it is acceptable to have sex outside of marriage as long as they wear a condom. Studies have found condom failure rates in protecting against pregnancies for teens to be as high as 22.5 percent. As for protecting against STDs, in 2001 several government health agencies together released a report on condom effectiveness. The report found evidence that condoms are about 85 percent effective in preventing the spread of HIV/AIDS. The

report also found condoms to be somewhat effective in protecting men (but not women) from gonorrhea. But the prominent scientists who prepared the report found no conclusive evidence that condoms protect against any other STD, including HPV, the primary cause of cervical cancer, which kills more women than AIDS in the United States. Sixty-eight million Americans now have an incurable STD. Many caught those incurable STDs while using condoms. Yet no one has ever contracted AIDS or any other STD from being abstinent.

Furthermore, according to a January 2004 report to Congress on the "Prevention of Genital Human Papillomavirus Infection," the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) found that "abstaining from sexual activity (i.e. refraining from any genital contact with another individual) is the surest way to prevent infection" and "the available scientific evidence is not sufficient to recommend condoms as a primary prevention strategy for the prevention of genital HPV infection."

While we understand that there is increased pressure on Congress to reduce spending, we believe offsetting cuts are possible in order to accommodate the President's request for \$270 million for abstinence programs. The funding of these programs is a critical component of our nation's public health policy. Please support the President's request to fund programs that teach healthy behavior.

Sincerely,

Family Research Council

FOR NH
612 727

**GRANITE STATE POLL
UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE**

NH INCUMBENTS IN GOOD POSITION FOR NOVEMBER ELECTION

By: Andrew E. Smith, Ph.D. 603/862-2226
Dennis M. Junius, M.A.
UNH Survey Center www.unh.edu/survey-center

FOR RELEASE
March 10, 2004

DURHAM, NH -- Senator Judd Gregg and Congressmen Charlie Bass and Jeb Bradley all have strong favorability ratings in New Hampshire which will help position them for re-election in November.

These findings are based on the latest **Granite State Poll**, conducted by the University of New Hampshire Survey Center. The Granite State Poll is sponsored by the University of New Hampshire. Five hundred eleven (511) randomly selected adults were interviewed by telephone between February 4 and February 12, 2004. The margin of sampling error for the survey is +/-4.3 percent. (For more detailed results, visit the Survey Center web site at www.unh.edu/survey-center and click on Press Releases.)

Senatorial Favorability

Eight months before the November 2004 election, Republican Senator Judd Gregg continues to be viewed favorably in New Hampshire. Currently, 63 percent of Granite Staters say they have a favorable opinion of Gregg, only 10 percent have an unfavorable opinion, 12 percent are neutral, and 15 percent don't know enough about him to say. Gregg's net favorability rating, the percentage having a favorable opinion of him minus those having an unfavorable opinion, is a very strong +53 percent. Gregg's favorability ratings have remained high for several years. "Incumbent senators are hard to beat and Senator Gregg's high favorability ratings are an indication that he has positioned himself well for reelection in November," said Andrew Smith, Director of the UNH Survey Center. Senator Gregg receives solid support from both Democrats and Republicans.

Senator John Sununu, New Hampshire's junior Senator and also a Republican, is not as well liked as Gregg. But Sununu, who is not up for reelection until 2008, has solid favorability ratings. Currently, 52 percent say they have a favorable opinion of Sununu, 26 percent have an unfavorable opinion of him, 11 percent are neutral, and 12 percent do not know enough about him to say. Sununu's net favorability rating is +26 percentage points. "John Sununu is a much more polarizing senator than Judd Gregg. Republicans like very much like Sununu but Democrats and liberals are inclined to dislike him," stated Dr. Smith.

U.S. Representative Favorability

Second District Congressman, Republican Charlie Bass continues to receive modest favorability ratings statewide, but they have slipped in his District. Currently, 46 percent of New Hampshire adults say they have a favorable opinion of Bass, 16 percent have an unfavorable opinion, 12 percent are neutral, and 26 percent don't know enough about him to say. In the Second District, only 45 percent have a favorable opinion of him, 23 percent have an unfavorable opinion, 12 percent are neutral, and 20 percent say they don't know enough about him to say. Bass' net favorability rating is at +30 percent where it has been since last June but his net favorability rating in the Second District has dropped to +22 percent from +42 percent in October. "New Hampshire's Second Congressional District is more Democratic than the First District. Bass favorability ratings are down, in part, because of the beating all Republicans have taken in from candidates running in the New Hampshire Democratic Presidential primary," said Dr. Smith.

In the First District, first term Republican Jeb Bradley's favorability ratings have remained relatively unchanged since his election and he is still less well known than Congressman Bass. Thirty-four percent of Granite Staters have a favorable opinion of Bradley, 10 percent are unfavorable, 16 percent are neutral, and 39 percent do not know enough about him to say. In the First District, 41 percent have a favorable opinion of Bradley, 12 percent have an unfavorable opinion, 14 percent are neutral and 33 percent don't know enough about him to say. Statewide, Congressman Bradley's net favorability rating is +24 percent. In the First District Bradley's net favorability rating is +29 percent.

U.S. Right Track / Wrong Track

An important indicator of how people think the country is doing is the "right track - wrong track" question. New Hampshire adults are more pessimistic about the direction the United States is heading than they were in 2003. Currently, only 43 percent think the U.S. is headed in the right direction, 49 percent feel it is headed on the wrong track and 8 percent are unsure. In October, 51 percent believed the U.S. was headed in the right direction and only 43 percent thought things were off on the wrong track.

There is a significant partisan gap in where New Hampshire residents feel the country is headed. Republicans and conservatives feel very strongly that the U.S. is on the right track, whereas Democrats and liberals are very uneasy about the path the country is on.

Granite State Poll Methodology

These findings are based on the most recent Granite State Poll conducted by the University of New Hampshire Survey Center from February 4 to February 12, 2004. A random sample of 511 New Hampshire adults was interviewed by telephone. In 95 of 100 cases, the statewide estimates will be accurate to plus or minus 4.3 percent. Results reported for other subgroups have potential for somewhat larger variation than those for the entire population.

The data have been weighted to adjust for numbers of adults and telephone lines within households, respondent sex, and region of the state. In addition to potential sampling error, all surveys have other potential sources of non-sampling error including question order effects, question wording effects, and non-response.

Favorability Rating - Senator Judd Gregg

"Next, I'd like to get your overall opinion of some people in the news. As I read each name, please say if you have a favorable or unfavorable opinion of this person - or if you have never heard of him or her. Senator Judd Gregg."

	<u>Oct. '01</u>	<u>Feb. '02</u>	<u>Apr. '02</u>	<u>June '02</u>	<u>Feb. '03</u>	<u>Apr. '03</u>	<u>June '03</u>	<u>Oct. '03</u>	<u>Feb. '04</u>
Favorable	62%	62%	60%	58%	58%	61%	58%	63%	63%
Neutral	9	9	6	10	8	8	10	8	12
Unfavorable	13	15	16	17	18	13	16	14	10
Don't Know	16	14	18	15	16	18	16	16	15
(N)	(679)	(724)	(691)	(638)	(652)	(507)	(514)	(496)	(509)

Favorability Rating - Senator John Sununu

"Next, I'd like to get your overall opinion of some people in the news. As I read each name, please say if you have a favorable or unfavorable opinion of this person - or if you have never heard of him or her. Senator John Sununu." (Respondents were asked about U.S. REPRESENTATIVE John Sununu from October 2001 to June 2002. He was elected Senator in November 2002.)

	<u>Oct. '01</u>	<u>Feb. '02</u>	<u>Apr. '02</u>	<u>June '02</u>	<u>Feb. '03</u>	<u>Apr. '03</u>	<u>June '03</u>	<u>Oct. '03</u>	<u>Feb. '04</u>
Favorable	63%	57%	55%	52%	55%	55%	48%	54%	52%
Neutral	8	9	7	10	9	9	11	10	11
Unfavorable	17	21	24	24	29	23	29	23	26
Don't Know	12	13	14	14	8	12	11	13	12
(N)	(681)	(724)	(693)	(639)	(651)	(507)	(513)	(495)	(510)

Favorability Rating - U.S. Representative Charlie Bass

"Next, I'd like to get your overall opinion of some people in the news. As I read each name, please say if you have a favorable or unfavorable opinion of this person - or if you have never heard of him or her. U.S. Representative Charlie Bass."

STATEWIDE	<u>Oct. '01</u>	<u>Feb. '02</u>	<u>Apr. '02</u>	<u>June '02</u>	<u>Feb. '03</u>	<u>Apr. '03</u>	<u>June '03</u>	<u>Oct. '03</u>	<u>Feb. '04</u>
Favorable	52%	52%	50%	46%	53%	50%	46%	53%	46%
Neutral	12	10	11	13	12	11	17	11	12
Unfavorable	13	15	14	14	15	11	15	14	16
Don't Know	24	23	25	26	21	29	22	23	26
(N)	(681)	(722)	(692)	(639)	(647)	(507)	(513)	(496)	(510)

2 nd C.D.	<u>Oct. '01</u>	<u>Feb. '02</u>	<u>Apr. '02</u>	<u>June '02</u>	<u>Feb. '03</u>	<u>Apr. '03</u>	<u>June '03</u>	<u>Oct. '03</u>	<u>Feb. '04</u>
Favorable	56%	59%	52%	53%	59%	49%	54%	59%	45%
Neutral	13	9	11	15	7	11	14	10	12
Unfavorable	15	16	18	18	19	13	15	17	23
Don't Know	17	17	19	15	16	27	17	14	20
(N)	(353)	(265)	(333)	(306)	(318)	(238)	(241)	(259)	(265)

Favorability Rating - U.S. Representative Jeb Bradley

"Next, I'd like to get your overall opinion of some people in the news. As I read each name, please say if you have a favorable or unfavorable opinion of this person - or if you have never heard of him or her. U.S. Representative Jeb Bradley."

STATEWIDE	<u>Feb. '03</u>	<u>Apr. '03</u>	<u>June '03</u>	<u>Oct. '03</u>	<u>Feb. '04</u>
Favorable	39%	38%	37%	35%	34%
Neutral	14	11	20	15	16
Unfavorable	9	9	14	10	10
Don't Know	38	42	29	41	39
(N)	(649)	(507)	(514)	(495)	(510)

1st C.D.	<u>Feb. '03</u>	<u>Apr. '03</u>	<u>June '03</u>	<u>Oct. '03</u>	<u>Feb. '04</u>
Favorable	44%	44%	41%	40%	41%
Neutral	15	11	23	13	14
Unfavorable	10	9	14	12	12
Don't Know	31	37	22	35	33
(N)	(331)	(269)	(273)	(239)	(265)

Net Favorability Ratings

	<u>Oct. '01</u>	<u>Feb. '02</u>	<u>Apr. '02</u>	<u>June '02</u>	<u>Feb. '03</u>	<u>Apr. '03</u>	<u>June '03</u>	<u>Oct. '03</u>	<u>Feb. '04</u>
Bass (State)	+39%	+37%	+36%	+36%	+38%	+39%	+31%	+30	+30
Bass (2 nd CD)	+41	+43	+34	+37	+40	+36	+39	+42	+22
Bradley (State)	--	--	--	--	+30	+29	+23	+25	+24
Bradley (1 st CD)	--	--	--	--	+34	+35	+27	+28	+29
Gregg	+49	+47	+44	+40	+40	+48	+42	+49	+53
Sununu	+46	+36	+31	+27	+26	+32	+19	+31	+26

Right Track - Wrong Track

"Do you think things in this country are generally going in the right direction or are they seriously off on the wrong track?"

	<u>June 2003</u>	<u>Oct. 2003</u>	<u>Feb. 2004</u>
Right Direction	56%	51%	43%
Wrong Track	38	43	49
Don't know	5	6	8
(N=)	(511)	(487)	(503)

Favorability Rating - Judd Gregg

	<u>Favorable</u> 63%	<u>Neutral</u> 12%	<u>Unfavorable</u> 10%	<u>Don't Know</u> 15%	<u>(N)</u> 509
STATEWIDE					
Registered Democrat	57	17	20	7	115
Undeclared	56	14	9	21	278
Registered Republican	89	4	1	6	114
Democrat	49	17	18	15	226
Independent	65	17	2	17	90
Republican	82	4	3	11	182
Liberal	51	14	19	16	116
Moderate	60	15	10	15	211
Conservative	81	6	4	9	137
Union household	61	13	14	12	60
Non-union	63	12	9	15	445
5 Years or less in NH	39	18	3	39	77
6 to 10 years	45	17	7	32	42
11 to 20 years	68	11	9	12	98
More than 20 years	70	11	12	7	286
18 to 34	50	16	5	28	114
33 to 49	68	9	8	15	172
50 to 64	57	15	17	11	131
65 and over	83	10	5	2	76
Male	65	12	9	14	244
Female	62	13	10	15	265
High school or less	66	8	7	18	127
Some college	63	11	13	13	129
College graduate	67	11	6	16	150
Post-graduate	53	22	14	11	99
Less than \$30K	66	11	10	12	58
\$30K to \$60K	61	17	11	11	153
\$60K to \$75K	58	13	12	16	59
\$75K to \$100K	62	10	8	19	54
More than \$100K	68	10	10	12	83
Married	65	14	9	12	348
Divorced/separated	65	5	12	18	81
Never married	48	16	11	24	72
Protestant	69	12	9	10	199
Catholic	67	9	9	15	155
Other	49	17	12	21	140
Northern NH	61	14	11	14	68
Western NH	57	13	12	19	48
Central/Lakes	70	12	8	10	80
Hillsborough County	61	10	11	18	154
Seacoast	65	14	9	13	159
1st Cong. District	64	10	10	16	265
2nd Cong. District	63	15	10	13	244
1st E.C. District	62	12	12	14	99
2nd E.C. District	67	14	7	11	104
3rd E.C. District	62	14	11	13	101
4th E.C. District	61	11	11	17	102
5th E.C. District	62	11	8	19	97

Favorability Rating - John Sununu

STATEWIDE	<u>Favorable</u> 52%	<u>Neutral</u> 11%	<u>Unfavorable</u> 26%	<u>Don't Know</u> 12%	<u>(N)</u> 510
Registered Democrat	37	13	43	6	115
Undeclared	48	11	25	17	277
Registered Republican	77	7	10	6	115
Democrat	34	11	45	10	225
Independent	47	15	15	23	90
Republican	77	8	8	7	184
Liberal	35	13	43	9	116
Moderate	51	13	25	12	211
Conservative	72	7	13	8	138
Union household	39	12	41	8	60
Non-union	54	11	24	12	445
5 Years or less in NH	46	12	23	19	77
6 to 10 years	53	11	21	15	42
11 to 20 years	53	9	26	13	98
More than 20 years	52	11	27	9	288
18 to 34	48	13	19	20	114
33 to 49	56	9	22	13	173
50 to 64	45	13	34	8	131
65 and over	61	11	23	6	76
Male	55	11	23	11	245
Female	49	10	28	12	265
High school or less	54	11	22	13	127
Some college	56	8	23	13	129
College graduate	56	11	21	11	152
Post-graduate	37	12	40	10	99
Less than \$30K	46	16	32	7	58
\$30K to \$60K	51	12	28	9	153
\$60K to \$75K	47	9	29	15	59
\$75K to \$100K	43	11	28	18	54
More than \$100K	60	12	20	8	83
Married	52	11	26	10	350
Divorced/separated	58	9	23	11	81
Never married	43	10	25	22	72
Protestant	63	7	23	7	200
Catholic	51	10	25	14	155
Other	36	16	31	17	140
Northern NH	50	20	19	11	68
Western NH	43	14	34	10	47
Central/Lakes	61	12	23	4	80
Hillsborough County	45	8	28	19	155
Seacoast	58	7	25	10	159
1st Cong. District	56	9	24	11	265
2nd Cong. District	47	12	28	13	245
1st E.C. District	54	16	21	9	99
2nd E.C. District	52	11	23	14	105
3rd E.C. District	58	7	28	7	101
4th E.C. District	53	5	28	14	102
5th E.C. District	40	13	30	17	96

Favorability Rating - Charlie Bass

STATEWIDE	<u>Favorable</u> 46%	<u>Neutral</u> 12%	<u>Unfavorable</u> 16%	<u>Don't Know</u> 26%	<u>(N)</u> 510
Registered Democrat	40	17	27	16	115
Undeclared	43	10	14	32	278
Registered Republican	61	11	7	21	115
Democrat	41	13	24	22	226
Independent	46	9	13	32	90
Republican	55	11	8	26	184
Liberal	32	14	25	30	116
Moderate	50	13	14	22	211
Conservative	56	9	11	24	138
Union household	46	13	22	19	60
Non-union	47	12	15	27	446
5 Years or less in NH	27	11	14	48	77
6 to 10 years	50	4	11	35	42
11 to 20 years	40	15	16	29	98
More than 20 years	53	12	17	18	288
18 to 34	35	11	9	45	114
33 to 49	45	13	15	28	174
50 to 64	47	15	23	15	131
65 and over	63	6	18	13	76
Male	50	13	17	21	246
Female	44	11	15	30	265
High school or less	53	9	15	23	127
Some college	42	8	14	35	129
College graduate	50	14	13	23	152
Post-graduate	39	16	23	22	99
Less than \$30K	45	17	18	21	58
\$30K to \$60K	50	10	19	21	153
\$60K to \$75K	36	22	13	28	59
\$75K to \$100K	57	5	11	26	54
More than \$100K	46	15	18	22	83
Married	48	14	15	22	350
Divorced/separated	47	7	17	29	81
Never married	37	9	15	39	72
Protestant	55	12	15	17	201
Catholic	50	9	15	26	155
Other	31	14	17	38	140
Northern NH	49	15	15	21	68
Western NH	41	10	30	19	48
Central/Lakes	62	9	11	18	80
Hillsborough County	44	10	20	25	155
Seacoast	41	14	10	35	159
1st Cong. District	48	11	9	32	265
2nd Cong. District	45	12	23	20	245
1st E.C. District	49	12	17	22	99
2nd E.C. District	45	10	16	29	105
3rd E.C. District	41	14	12	34	101
4th E.C. District	48	13	12	27	102
5th E.C. District	49	8	23	20	97

Favorability Rating - Jeb Bradley

	<u>Favorable</u> 34%	<u>Neutral</u> 16%	<u>Unfavorable</u> 10%	<u>Don't Know</u> 39%	<u>(N)</u> 510
STATEWIDE					
Registered Democrat	33	19	18	29	115
Undeclared	29	17	9	45	278
Registered Republican	47	11	7	35	115
Democrat	33	18	15	35	226
Independent	22	23	7	47	90
Republican	42	11	7	39	184
Liberal	22	17	17	43	116
Moderate	35	20	9	36	211
Conservative	48	8	9	35	138
Union household	32	21	17	30	60
Non-union	35	15	10	40	446
5 Years or less in NH	21	19	8	52	77
6 to 10 years	31	17	16	36	42
11 to 20 years	26	16	8	50	98
More than 20 years	41	15	11	33	288
18 to 34	32	13	13	42	114
33 to 49	38	17	5	40	174
50 to 64	29	18	16	36	131
65 and over	40	11	9	40	76
Male	35	18	11	36	246
Female	34	14	10	42	265
High school or less	40	12	6	42	127
Some college	33	16	15	36	129
College graduate	38	13	11	37	152
Post-graduate	22	26	9	43	99
Less than \$30K	45	15	9	31	58
\$30K to \$60K	35	17	11	36	153
\$60K to \$75K	21	15	14	50	59
\$75K to \$100K	42	18	6	35	54
More than \$100K	33	19	16	32	83
Married	34	18	10	37	350
Divorced/separated	42	12	5	40	81
Never married	27	10	20	43	72
Protestant	43	13	9	34	201
Catholic	35	14	11	40	155
Other	22	20	11	46	140
Northern NH	34	20	6	39	68
Western NH	26	11	4	60	48
Central/Lakes	40	16	11	33	80
Hillsborough County	25	15	15	45	155
Seacoast	44	16	10	30	159
1st Cong. District	41	14	12	33	265
2nd Cong. District	27	18	9	46	245
1st E.C. District	37	17	7	39	99
2nd E.C. District	38	22	6	34	105
3rd E.C. District	40	14	12	33	101
4th E.C. District	34	11	16	39	102
5th E.C. District	22	16	12	49	97

U.S. On Right Track or Wrong Track

	<u>Right</u> <u>Direction</u> 43%	<u>Wrong</u> <u>Track</u> 49%	<u>DK</u> 8%	<u>(N)</u> 503
STATEWIDE				
Registered Democrat	23	71	6	113
Undeclared	43	48	9	273
Registered Republican	64	30	6	114
Democrat	25	67	8	222
Independent	40	50	10	88
Republican	66	27	7	181
Liberal	24	69	7	115
Moderate	44	49	7	207
Conservative	62	31	7	137
Union household	49	49	2	58
Non-union	43	49	8	440
5 Years or less in NH	37	54	9	77
6 to 10 years	57	35	8	42
11 to 20 years	41	51	8	98
More than 20 years	43	50	7	281
18 to 34	49	39	11	114
33 to 49	47	48	5	168
50 to 64	39	56	5	130
65 and over	36	50	14	76
Male	48	46	6	243
Female	39	51	9	260
High school or less	48	40	12	126
Some college	39	50	10	127
College graduate	48	48	3	148
Post-graduate	35	60	5	99
Less than \$30K	33	54	13	57
\$30K to \$60K	40	49	11	152
\$60K to \$75K	46	50	4	58
\$75K to \$100K	48	46	6	52
More than \$100K	55	43	2	83
Married	44	48	8	343
Divorced/separated	42	50	8	80
Never married	42	53	5	72
Protestant	44	48	8	198
Catholic	46	47	6	152
Other	41	51	8	138
Northern NH	42	51	7	68
Western NH	33	61	6	47
Central/Lakes	38	51	11	80
Hillsborough County	45	49	6	152
Seacoast	48	43	9	157
1st Cong. District	49	44	7	264
2nd Cong. District	37	54	8	238
1st E.C. District	38	53	8	99
2nd E.C. District	43	46	11	103
3rd E.C. District	43	47	10	99
4th E.C. District	53	44	3	101
5th E.C. District	38	56	6	94

GRANITE STATE POLL UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

NH INCUMBENTS IN GOOD POSITION FOR NOVEMBER ELECTION

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FOR RELEASE
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In the First District, first term Republican Jeb Bradley's favorability ratings have remained relatively unchanged since his election and he is still less well known than Congressman Bass. Thirty-four percent of Granite Staters have a favorable opinion of Bradley, 10 percent are unfavorable, 16 percent are neutral, and 39 percent do not know enough about him to say. In the First District, 41 percent have a favorable opinion of Bradley, 12 percent have an unfavorable opinion, 14 percent are neutral and 33 percent don't know enough about him to say. Statewide, Congressman Bradley's net favorability rating is +24 percent. In the First District Bradley's net favorability rating is +29 percent.

U.S. Right Track / Wrong Track

An important indicator of how people think the country is doing is the "right track - wrong track" question. New Hampshire adults are more pessimistic about the direction the United States is heading than they were in 2003. Currently, only 43 percent think the U.S. is headed in the right direction, 49 percent feel it is headed on the wrong track and 8 percent are unsure. In October, 51 percent believed the U.S. was headed in the right direction and only 43 percent thought things were off on the wrong track.

There is a significant partisan gap in where New Hampshire residents feel the country is headed. Republicans and conservatives feel very strongly that the U.S. is on the right track, whereas Democrats and liberals are very uneasy about the path the country is on.

Granite State Poll Methodology

These findings are based on the most recent Granite State Poll conducted by the University of New Hampshire Survey Center from February 4 to February 12, 2004. A random sample of 511 New Hampshire adults was interviewed by telephone. In 95 of 100 cases, the statewide estimates will be accurate to plus or minus 4.3 percent. Results reported for other subgroups have potential for somewhat larger variation than those for the entire population.

The data have been weighted to adjust for numbers of adults and telephone lines within households, respondent sex, and region of the state. In addition to potential sampling error, all surveys have other potential sources of non-sampling error including question order effects, question wording effects, and non-response.

Favorability Rating - Senator Judd Gregg

"Next, I'd like to get your overall opinion of some people in the news. As I read each name, please say if you have a favorable or unfavorable opinion of this person - or if you have never heard of him or her. Senator Judd Gregg."

	<u>Oct. '01</u>	<u>Feb. '02</u>	<u>Apr. '02</u>	<u>June '02</u>	<u>Feb. '03</u>	<u>Apr. '03</u>	<u>June '03</u>	<u>Oct. '03</u>	<u>Feb. '04</u>
Favorable	62%	62%	60%	58%	58%	61%	58%	63%	63%
Neutral	9	9	6	10	8	8	10	8	12
Unfavorable	13	15	16	17	18	13	16	14	10
Don't Know	16	14	18	15	16	18	16	16	15
(N)	(679)	(724)	(691)	(638)	(652)	(507)	(514)	(496)	(509)

Favorability Rating - Senator John Sununu

"Next, I'd like to get your overall opinion of some people in the news. As I read each name, please say if you have a favorable or unfavorable opinion of this person - or if you have never heard of him or her. Senator John Sununu." (Respondents were asked about U.S. REPRESENTATIVE John Sununu from October 2001 to June 2002. He was elected Senator in November 2002.)

	<u>Oct. '01</u>	<u>Feb. '02</u>	<u>Apr. '02</u>	<u>June '02</u>	<u>Feb. '03</u>	<u>Apr. '03</u>	<u>June '03</u>	<u>Oct. '03</u>	<u>Feb. '04</u>
Favorable	63%	57%	55%	52%	55%	55%	48%	54%	52%
Neutral	8	9	7	10	9	9	11	10	11
Unfavorable	17	21	24	24	29	23	29	23	26
Don't Know	12	13	14	14	8	12	11	13	12
(N)	(681)	(724)	(693)	(639)	(651)	(507)	(513)	(495)	(510)

Favorability Rating - U.S. Representative Charlie Bass

"Next, I'd like to get your overall opinion of some people in the news. As I read each name, please say if you have a favorable or unfavorable opinion of this person - or if you have never heard of him or her. U.S. Representative Charlie Bass."

STATEWIDE	<u>Oct. '01</u>	<u>Feb. '02</u>	<u>Apr. '02</u>	<u>June '02</u>	<u>Feb. '03</u>	<u>Apr. '03</u>	<u>June '03</u>	<u>Oct. '03</u>	<u>Feb. '04</u>
Favorable	52%	52%	50%	46%	53%	50%	46%	53%	46%
Neutral	12	10	11	13	12	11	17	11	12
Unfavorable	13	15	14	14	15	11	15	14	16
Don't Know	24	23	25	26	21	29	22	23	26
(N)	(681)	(722)	(692)	(639)	(647)	(507)	(513)	(496)	(510)

2 nd C.D.	<u>Oct. '01</u>	<u>Feb. '02</u>	<u>Apr. '02</u>	<u>June '02</u>	<u>Feb. '03</u>	<u>Apr. '03</u>	<u>June '03</u>	<u>Oct. '03</u>	<u>Feb. '04</u>
Favorable	56%	59%	52%	53%	59%	49%	54%	59%	45%
Neutral	13	9	11	15	7	11	14	10	12
Unfavorable	15	16	18	18	19	13	15	17	23
Don't Know	17	17	19	15	16	27	17	14	20
(N)	(353)	(265)	(333)	(306)	(318)	(238)	(241)	(259)	(265)

Favorability Rating - U.S. Representative Jeb Bradley

"Next, I'd like to get your overall opinion of some people in the news. As I read each name, please say if you have a favorable or unfavorable opinion of this person - or if you have never heard of him or her. U.S. Representative Jeb Bradley."

STATEWIDE	Feb. '03	Apr. '03	June '03	Oct. '03	Feb. '04
Favorable	39%	38%	37%	35%	34%
Neutral	14	11	20	15	16
Unfavorable	9	9	14	10	10
Don't Know	38	42	29	41	39
(N)	(649)	(507)	(514)	(495)	(510)

1st C.D.	Feb. '03	Apr. '03	June '03	Oct. '03	Feb. '04
Favorable	44%	44%	41%	40%	41%
Neutral	15	11	23	13	14
Unfavorable	10	9	14	12	12
Don't Know	31	37	22	35	33
(N)	(331)	(269)	(273)	(239)	(265)

Net Favorability Ratings

	Oct. '01	Feb. '02	Apr. '02	June '02	Feb. '03	Apr. '03	June '03	Oct. '03	Feb. '04
Bass (State)	+39%	+37%	+36%	+36%	+38%	+39%	+31%	+30	+30
Bass (2 nd CD)	+41	+43	+34	+37	+40	+36	+39	+42	+22
Bradley (State)	--	--	--	--	+30	+29	+23	+25	+24
Bradley (1 st CD)	--	--	--	--	+34	+35	+27	+28	+29
Gregg	+49	+47	+44	+40	+40	+48	+42	+49	+53
Sununu	+46	+36	+31	+27	+26	+32	+19	+31	+26

Right Track - Wrong Track

"Do you think things in this country are generally going in the right direction or are they seriously off on the wrong track?"

	June 2003	Oct. 2003	Feb. 2004
Right Direction	56%	51%	43%
Wrong Track	38	43	49
Don't know	5	6	8
(N=)	(511)	(487)	(503)

Favorability Rating - Judd Gregg

	<u>Favorable</u> 63%	<u>Neutral</u> 12%	<u>Unfavorable</u> 10%	<u>Don't Know</u> 15%	<u>(N)</u> 509
STATEWIDE					
Registered Democrat	57	17	20	7	115
Undeclared	56	14	9	21	278
Registered Republican	89	4	1	6	114
Democrat	49	17	18	15	226
Independent	65	17	2	17	90
Republican	82	4	3	11	182
Liberal	51	14	19	16	116
Moderate	60	15	10	15	211
Conservative	81	6	4	9	137
Union household	61	13	14	12	60
Non-union	63	12	9	15	445
5 Years or less in NH	39	18	3	39	77
6 to 10 years	45	17	7	32	42
11 to 20 years	68	11	9	12	98
More than 20 years	70	11	12	7	286
18 to 34	50	16	5	28	114
33 to 49	68	9	8	15	172
50 to 64	57	15	17	11	131
65 and over	83	10	5	2	76
Male	65	12	9	14	244
Female	62	13	10	15	265
High school or less	66	8	7	18	127
Some college	63	11	13	13	129
College graduate	67	11	6	16	150
Post-graduate	53	22	14	11	99
Less than \$30K	66	11	10	12	58
\$30K to \$60K	61	17	11	11	153
\$60K to \$75K	58	13	12	16	59
\$75K to \$100K	62	10	8	19	54
More than \$100K	68	10	10	12	83
Married	65	14	9	12	348
Divorced/separated	65	5	12	18	81
Never married	48	16	11	24	72
Protestant	69	12	9	10	199
Catholic	67	9	9	15	155
Other	49	17	12	21	140
Northern NH	61	14	11	14	68
Western NH	57	13	12	19	48
Central/Lakes	70	12	8	10	80
Hillsborough County	61	10	11	18	154
Seacoast	65	14	9	13	159
1st Cong. District	64	10	10	16	265
2nd Cong. District	63	15	10	13	244
1st E.C. District	62	12	12	14	99
2nd E.C. District	67	14	7	11	104
3rd E.C. District	62	14	11	13	101
4th E.C. District	61	11	11	17	102
5th E.C. District	62	11	8	19	97

Favorability Rating - John Sununu

STATEWIDE	<u>Favorable</u> 52%	<u>Neutral</u> 11%	<u>Unfavorable</u> 26%	<u>Don't Know</u> 12%	<u>(N)</u> 510
Registered Democrat	37	13	43	6	115
Undeclared	48	11	25	17	277
Registered Republican	77	7	10	6	115
Democrat	34	11	45	10	225
Independent	47	15	15	23	90
Republican	77	8	8	7	184
Liberal	35	13	43	9	116
Moderate	51	13	25	12	211
Conservative	72	7	13	8	138
Union household	39	12	41	8	60
Non-union	54	11	24	12	445
5 Years or less in NH	46	12	23	19	77
6 to 10 years	53	11	21	15	42
11 to 20 years	53	9	26	13	98
More than 20 years	52	11	27	9	288
18 to 34	48	13	19	20	114
33 to 49	56	9	22	13	173
50 to 64	45	13	34	8	131
65 and over	61	11	23	6	76
Male	55	11	23	11	245
Female	49	10	28	12	265
High school or less	54	11	22	13	127
Some college	56	8	23	13	129
College graduate	56	11	21	11	152
Post-graduate	37	12	40	10	99
Less than \$30K	46	16	32	7	58
\$30K to \$60K	51	12	28	9	153
\$60K to \$75K	47	9	29	15	59
\$75K to \$100K	43	11	28	18	54
More than \$100K	60	12	20	8	83
Married	52	11	26	10	350
Divorced/separated	58	9	23	11	81
Never married	43	10	25	22	72
Protestant	63	7	23	7	200
Catholic	51	10	25	14	155
Other	36	16	31	17	140
Northern NH	50	20	19	11	68
Western NH	43	14	34	10	47
Central/Lakes	61	12	23	4	80
Hillsborough County	45	8	28	19	155
Seacoast	58	7	25	10	159
1st Cong. District	56	9	24	11	265
2nd Cong. District	47	12	28	13	245
1st E.C. District	54	16	21	9	99
2nd E.C. District	52	11	23	14	105
3rd E.C. District	58	7	28	7	101
4th E.C. District	53	5	28	14	102
5th E.C. District	40	13	30	17	96

Favorability Rating - Charlie Bass

	<u>Favorable</u> 46%	<u>Neutral</u> 12%	<u>Unfavorable</u> 16%	<u>Don't Know</u> 26%	<u>(N)</u> 510
STATEWIDE					
Registered Democrat	40	17	27	16	115
Undeclared	43	10	14	32	278
Registered Republican	61	11	7	21	115
Democrat	41	13	24	22	226
Independent	46	9	13	32	90
Republican	55	11	8	26	184
Liberal	32	14	25	30	116
Moderate	50	13	14	22	211
Conservative	56	9	11	24	138
Union household	46	13	22	19	60
Non-union	47	12	15	27	446
5 Years or less in NH	27	11	14	48	77
6 to 10 years	50	4	11	35	42
11 to 20 years	40	15	16	29	98
More than 20 years	53	12	17	18	288
18 to 34	35	11	9	45	114
33 to 49	45	13	15	28	174
50 to 64	47	15	23	15	131
65 and over	63	6	18	13	76
Male	50	13	17	21	246
Female	44	11	15	30	265
High school or less	53	9	15	23	127
Some college	42	8	14	35	129
College graduate	50	14	13	23	152
Post-graduate	39	16	23	22	99
Less than \$30K	45	17	18	21	58
\$30K to \$60K	50	10	19	21	153
\$60K to \$75K	36	22	13	28	59
\$75K to \$100K	57	5	11	26	54
More than \$100K	46	15	18	22	83
Married	48	14	15	22	350
Divorced/separated	47	7	17	29	81
Never married	37	9	15	39	72
Protestant	55	12	15	17	201
Catholic	50	9	15	26	155
Other	31	14	17	38	140
Northern NH	49	15	15	21	68
Western NH	41	10	30	19	48
Central/Lakes	62	9	11	18	80
Hillsborough County	44	10	20	25	155
Seacoast	41	14	10	35	159
1st Cong. District	48	11	9	32	265
2nd Cong. District	45	12	23	20	245
1st E.C. District	49	12	17	22	99
2nd E.C. District	45	10	16	29	105
3rd E.C. District	41	14	12	34	101
4th E.C. District	48	13	12	27	102
5th E.C. District	49	8	23	20	97

Favorability Rating - Jeb Bradley

	<u>Favorable</u> 34%	<u>Neutral</u> 16%	<u>Unfavorable</u> 10%	<u>Don't Know</u> 39%	<u>(N)</u> 510
STATEWIDE					
Registered Democrat	33	19	18	29	115
Undeclared	29	17	9	45	278
Registered Republican	47	11	7	35	115
Democrat	33	18	15	35	226
Independent	22	23	7	47	90
Republican	42	11	7	39	184
Liberal	22	17	17	43	116
Moderate	35	20	9	36	211
Conservative	48	8	9	35	138
Union household	32	21	17	30	60
Non-union	35	15	10	40	446
5 Years or less in NH	21	19	8	52	77
6 to 10 years	31	17	16	36	42
11 to 20 years	26	16	8	50	98
More than 20 years	41	15	11	33	288
18 to 34	32	13	13	42	114
33 to 49	38	17	5	40	174
50 to 64	29	18	16	36	131
65 and over	40	11	9	40	76
Male	35	18	11	36	246
Female	34	14	10	42	265
High school or less	40	12	6	42	127
Some college	33	16	15	36	129
College graduate	38	13	11	37	152
Post-graduate	22	26	9	43	99
Less than \$30K	45	15	9	31	58
\$30K to \$60K	35	17	11	36	153
\$60K to \$75K	21	15	14	50	59
\$75K to \$100K	42	18	6	35	54
More than \$100K	33	19	16	32	83
Married	34	18	10	37	350
Divorced/separated	42	12	5	40	81
Never married	27	10	20	43	72
Protestant	43	13	9	34	201
Catholic	35	14	11	40	155
Other	22	20	11	46	140
Northern NH	34	20	6	39	68
Western NH	26	11	4	60	48
Central/Lakes	40	16	11	33	80
Hillsborough County	25	15	15	45	155
Seacoast	44	16	10	30	159
1st Cong. District	41	14	12	33	265
2nd Cong. District	27	18	9	46	245
1st E.C. District	37	17	7	39	99
2nd E.C. District	38	22	6	34	105
3rd E.C. District	40	14	12	33	101
4th E.C. District	34	11	16	39	102
5th E.C. District	22	16	12	49	97

U.S. On Right Track or Wrong Track

	<u>Right Direction</u> 43%	<u>Wrong Track</u> 49%	<u>DK</u> 8%	<u>(N)</u> 503
STATEWIDE				503
Registered Democrat	23	71	6	113
Undeclared	43	48	9	273
Registered Republican	64	30	6	114
Democrat	25	67	8	222
Independent	40	50	10	88
Republican	66	27	7	181
Liberal	24	69	7	115
Moderate	44	49	7	207
Conservative	62	31	7	137
Union household	49	49	2	58
Non-union	43	49	8	440
5 Years or less in NH	37	54	9	77
6 to 10 years	57	35	8	42
11 to 20 years	41	51	8	98
More than 20 years	43	50	7	281
18 to 34	49	39	11	114
33 to 49	47	48	5	168
50 to 64	39	56	5	130
65 and over	36	50	14	76
Male	48	46	6	243
Female	39	51	9	260
High school or less	48	40	12	126
Some college	39	50	10	127
College graduate	48	48	3	148
Post-graduate	35	60	5	99
Less than \$30K	33	54	13	57
\$30K to \$60K	40	49	11	152
\$60K to \$75K	46	50	4	58
\$75K to \$100K	48	46	6	52
More than \$100K	55	43	2	83
Married	44	48	8	343
Divorced/separated	42	50	8	80
Never married	42	53	5	72
Protestant	44	48	8	198
Catholic	46	47	6	152
Other	41	51	8	138
Northern NH	42	51	7	68
Western NH	33	61	6	47
Central/Lakes	38	51	11	80
Hillsborough County	45	49	6	152
Seacoast	48	43	9	157
1st Cong. District	49	44	7	264
2nd Cong. District	37	54	8	238
1st E.C. District	38	53	8	99
2nd E.C. District	43	46	11	103
3rd E.C. District	43	47	10	99
4th E.C. District	53	44	3	101
5th E.C. District	38	56	6	94

Office of Strategic Initiatives
Iraq Opinion Data Summary: NBC/Wall Street Journal
March 11, 2004

612727

NBC/WSJ surveyed 1,018 adults March 6-8, finding:

- A 64% to 32% margin says the U.S. should have taken military action to remove Hussein from power, down only slightly from mid January's 66% to 29% margin and similar to results last fall.
- A 50% to 45% margin says removing Hussein from power was worth the U.S. casualties and other costs, down from mid January's 52% to 40% margin, but still stronger than the 45% to 42% margin from December 13, just before Hussein's capture. Last week Gallup found a 55% to 43% margin saying the war was worth the costs, while ABC/Washington Post found a 52% to 44% margin.
- 50% say the President exaggerated information to make the case for war, while 48% say he gave the most accurate information he had. Last July Americans split 47% to 48%. Last week ABC/Washington Post found a 55% to 43% margin saying the Administration intentionally exaggerated evidence. In late February CBS found a 52% to 39% margin saying Iraq probably has undiscovered WMD.

Support for Action in Iraq

NBC/WSJ: *Do you think that the United States should or should not have taken military action to remove Saddam Hussein from power in Iraq?*

	Should	Should Not	Not Sure
March 6-8, 2004	64%	32%	4%
January 10-12, 2004	66%	29%	5%
December 14, 2003	69%	26%	5%
December 13, 2003	66%	30%	4%
November 8-10, 2003	63%	34%	3%
September 20-22, 2003	64%	33%	4%
July 26-28, 2003	69%	27%	5%
May 17-19, 2003	71%	24%	5%
April 12-13, 2003	76%	17%	7%
March 17, 2003*	65%	30%	5%

* *Do you think the United States should or should not take military action ...*

War Worthwhile

NBC/WSJ: *When it comes to war in Iraq, do you think that removing Saddam Hussein from power was or was not worth the number of U.S. military casualties and the financial cost of the war?*

	Worth It	Not Worth It	Depends/Not Sure
March 6-8, 2004	50%	45%	5%
January 10-12, 2004	52%	40%	7%
December 14, 2003	53%	37%	10%
December 13, 2003	45%	42%	12%
November 8-10, 2003	45%	46%	8%

WMD

NBC/WSJ: *Do you think President Bush gave the country the most accurate information he had before going to war with Iraq, or do you think President Bush exaggerated information to make the case for war with Iraq?*

	Gave Most Accurate He Had	Exaggerated Information	Not Sure
March 6-8, 2004	48%	50%	2%
July 26-28, 2004	48%	47%	6%

F. JOBS

612 727

Goergen, Barbara J.

From: Rove, Karl C.
Sent: Friday, March 12, 2004 4:02 PM
To: Goergen, Barbara J.
Subject: FW: employment forecasts

-----Original Message-----

From: Mankiw, Nicholas G.
Sent: Friday, March 12, 2004 3:32 PM
To: Friedman, Stephen
Cc: Rove, Karl C.; Cooper, Jean; Hennessey, Keith; Bartlett, Daniel J.; Miers, Harriet; Bolten, Joshua B.
Subject: employment forecasts

Below is a table of recent employment forecasts.

Notice that the Federal Reserve's confidential staff forecast, made on March 11, has substantially revised downward employment growth for the coming year. The Fed now expects 233,000 jobs per months over the three-quarter period from 2004:Q1 to 2004:Q4. This is down from 333,000 per month in the last Fed forecast, which was made on January 21.

Global Insight and MacroAdvisers, two well-known and respected private forecasting firms, also predict job growth of about 200,000 jobs per month in their most recent forecasts.

	Monthly changes in payroll employment (millions)		Level of payroll employment (millions)			
	Q4:03 to Q4:04	Q1:04 to Q4:04	Q4:03	Q1:04	Q2:04	Q3:04
Mar 11 Fed Green Book	0.192	0.233	130.002	130.200	130.500	131.300
Feb 10 Blue Chip	0.166	NA	Not available			
Mar 3 MacroAdvisers	0.190	0.214	130.002	130.356	130.969	131.625
Mar Global Insight	0.156	0.188	130.002	130.179	130.531	131.146



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL
Washington, DC 20240

~~Fiji from Media Affairs~~
EXEC. OFC. PRESIDENT
WH STRATEGIC INITIATIVES

2004 MAR 12 PM 6:08
MAR 1, 2004

612727

(F) : Klamath

The Honorable John F. Kerry
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510-2102

Dear Senator Kerry:

This is in response to your August 6, 2003 letter in which you requested that the Office of Inspector General (OIG) conduct an investigation into the Department's management of water resources in the Klamath Basin. You directed our attention to a July 30, 2003 article in the *Wall Street Journal* entitled, "Oregon Water Saga Illuminates Rove's Methods with Agencies" and called into question the Interior Department's ability to meet its legal responsibilities in the Klamath Basin.

In your letter, you aptly observe that "[c]ommercial fishermen, Native Americans, irrigators, conservationists and federal officials have been engaged in a contentious regulatory proceeding over water management in the Klamath Basin that dates back several years." Clearly, the management of the water resources in the Klamath River Basin Project by the Department of the Interior has been fraught with criticism and contention from all sides, two of which are within the Department of the Interior itself. The concerns you advanced based on the issues raised in the *Wall Street Journal* article, as well as those raised in other venues, made the Klamath matter ripe for investigation by the OIG.

As outlined in my letter to you dated August 28, 2003, the OIG focused its investigation on three areas:

1. What would be the normal regulatory process in a matter such as this, assuming that this was an Administrative Procedures Act-governed regulatory matter.
2. What actually did happen in the administrative process in the Klamath Basin matter.
3. How the Klamath Basin matter deviated from the norm (if at all) with special attention being paid to:
 - a. The science
 - b. Any suppressed information
 - c. Any evidence of political interference

In conducting our investigation, we interviewed all of the key individuals - some of them several times - who were involved with the Klamath River Basin Project. These individuals

represented all aspects of involvement in the Klamath Project – from staff-level employees of the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR), the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) and the U. S. Geological Survey (USGS) to the highest-level decision makers within the Department; the independent scientists charged with reviewing competing reports and information; and the government scientist who filed for Whistleblower protection with the Office of Special Counsel. We reviewed hundreds of documents, including the documents contained in the Administrative Record supporting BOR's final decision regarding the Klamath Project's Operations, as well as documents filed with the United States District Court for the Northern District of California where suit had been filed challenging BOR's decision-making process.

As a result of our investigation, we found fiercely competing interests among the Klamath Tribes, irrigators, fishermen, environmentalists and even among opposing Federal officials relating to the use and/or conservation of limited water resources in the Klamath Project. We also found that these interests have highly charged differences of opinion concerning what constitutes the best scientific and commercial data available, how the Project should be operated, and how to accommodate specific, diverse and competing interests. Unfortunately, when the competing interests are mutually exclusive of one another – as in the Klamath matter – accommodation becomes impracticable.

We determined that the administrative process followed in this matter did not deviate from the norm. Our review of the available documents and the rulings of the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California support the conclusion that the Department had compiled the necessary information to support its various decisions related to the Klamath Project.

None of the individuals we interviewed – including the Whistleblower – was able to provide any competent evidence that the Department utilized suspect scientific data or suppressed information that was contained in economic and scientific reports related to the Klamath Project. To the contrary, the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences in its Final Report, issued October 2003, specifically disagrees with the criticism that had been directed against the Federal agencies for using "junk science". This position is bolstered by the findings of the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California, which concluded that in light of the conflicting state of scientific evidence, the decisions were based on the best available science at the time.

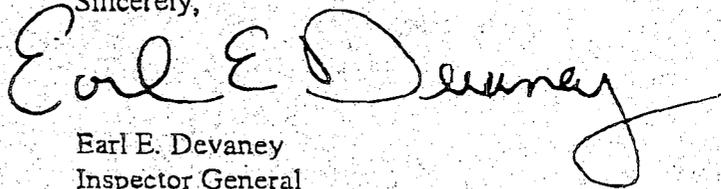
Finally, we found no evidence of political influence affecting the decisions pertaining to the water in the Klamath Project. The individuals at the working-levels denied feeling pressured at all. Based on our experience in past OIG investigations, these would have been the most likely sources to provide evidence of such influence. Higher-level decision makers, both political and career, also denied feeling any political pressure to render a decision one way or another. Collectively, these decision makers described a process of thorough and thoughtful consideration of all the competing interests and requirements, although frustrated by the fact that certain interests and requirements were mutually exclusive. The consistent denial of political influence by government officials was corroborated by the view of the outside scientists and one former DOI official, all of whom denied feeling any pressure – political or otherwise.

While we confirmed a passing reference to the Klamath River Basin Project during an otherwise-unrelated presentation to senior Interior officials, we found nothing to tie Karl Rove's comments or presentation to the Klamath decision-making process. The former DOI official, who had spoken to the *Wall Street Journal* about Rove's presentation, clarified to our investigators that his use of the term "chilling effect" was not related to the Klamath Project. Of the multiple DOI officials we interviewed who attended the presentation, only one person specifically recalled the context in which Rove mentioned Klamath. This official recalled that Rove merely cited Klamath as an example of the complex problems the Department had to deal with.

The complexity of the issues involved and the ferocity of the debate clearly fueled the flames of suspicion and distrust in this matter. Based on the results of our investigation, however, we conclude that the Department conducted itself in keeping with the administrative process governing the Klamath Project, that the science and information utilized supported the Department's decisions, and that no political pressure was perceived by any of the key participants.

I hope this information puts to rest your concerns. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call me at (202) 208-5745.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Earl E. Devaney". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long, sweeping tail on the final letter.

Earl E. Devaney
Inspector General

Ralston, Susan B.

612727

From: (b)(6)
Sent: Tuesday, March 16, 2004 12:57 PM
To: Ralston, Susan B.
Subject: Re: Letter to Pres. Bush

Dear Susan:

Thanks so much for responding so quickly. Appreciate the work you are doing and certainly understand that the President's schedule must be a horrendous one!

Warmly,

Pat Boone

3/16/2004

Goergen, Barbara J.

612727

From: Ingols, Adam B.
Sent: Friday, March 12, 2004 8:00 AM
To: Thompson, Carol Jean; Buchan, Claire ; Burks, Jonathan W.; Campbell, Anne E.; DeFrancis, Suzy; Duffy, Trent D.; Goergen, Barbara J.; Mamo, Jeanie S.; Miers, Harriet; Pelletier, Eric C.; Sherzer, David; Stidvent, Veronica V.
Subject: Legislative Activity Update

Floor Action

- House:** **Today** – The House passed the following bills:
- H.R. 3717, Broadcast Decency Enforcement Act of 2004 in a 391 to 22 vote;
 - H.Con.Res. 15 – Commending India on its celebration of Republic Day in a 418 to 0 vote; and
 - H.Res. 540 – Expressing the condolences and deepest sympathies of the House of Representatives for the untimely death of Macedonian President Boris Trajkovski in a 411 to 0 vote

Tomorrow – The House will not be in session.

Senate: **Today** – S.Con. Res. 95 – The FY 2005 Budget Resolution adopted 51-45

Amendments to S. Con. Res. 95:

- Boxer Amendment #2783 failed 41-53
- Sarbanes Amendment #2789 failed 41-55
- Dorgan Amendment #2793 failed 41-55
- Lautenberg Amendment #2703 failed 43-53
- Harkin Amendment #2799 failed 32-64
- Lincoln Amendment #2803 failed 43-53
- Byrd Amendment #2804 failed 43-52
- Bingaman Amendment # 2765 failed 43-53
- Lieberman Amendment #2807 failed 40-57
- Kennedy Amendment #2725 failed 44-53
- Daschle Amendment #2774 failed 42-54
- Dodd Amendment #2762 failed 42-54
- Levin Amendment #2817 adopted 52-43
- McConnell Amendment #2840 Motion to waive point of order failed

51-45

- Specter Amendment #2741 adopted 72-24
- Lautenberg Amendment #2797 failed 42-54
- Other amendments adopted by voice.

Confirmed by UC: Mark B. McClellan, Administrator of CMS

Tomorrow - No votes on Friday.

Ralston, Susan B.

From: Ralston, Susan B.

Sent: Tuesday, March 16, 2004 12:48 PM

To: (b)(6)

Subject: Letter to Pres. Bush

I got your letter to the President about a possible meeting on April 20th when you're in town. I discussed this with Karl and after reviewing his schedule, we're not going to be able to squeeze you in, unfortunately. The President is traveling three days that week so his days in the office are packed.

I left you a message with your office earlier too, but thought email might be easier.

Hope you are well.

Susan Ralston
202-456-2323

3/16/2004



PAT BOONE

■ ENTERPRISES

March 12, 2004

Ms. Susan Ralston
15572 Wigeon Way
Woodbridge, VA 22191

Hi Susan!

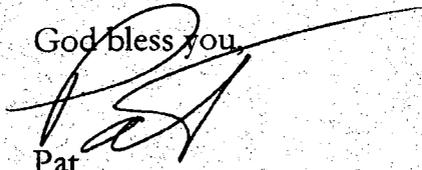
How are you at special delivery?

I really would like to get this to the President, and I've left it unsealed so that Karl or you or anyone else can scrutinize it first, but I feel that if I send it just to the White House, it may never reach him.

It's a word of exhortation and encouragement, and also it expresses my hope Jim Martin of 60 Plus might come by sometime on the 20th of April to shake his hand perhaps take a picture in connection with a couple of projects that are already of importance to him.

I hope you won't mind being a special courier and seeing if you can get this to his attention, okay? If not, give us a buzz and let me know so I won't be expecting any kind of response.

God bless you,



Pat

PB:jsp

Preservation Copy -- Miscellaneous Handwriting


PAT BOONE
■ ENTERPRISES

2004 MAR 15 AM 7:31

March 12, 2004

The President of the United States
George W. Bush
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear President Bush:

Hearty and fervent greetings from Shirley and me and hundreds of thousands of loyal "Bushmen" here in Southern California.

You're doing a magnificent job, not just in leading the country in a powerful and wise way, but also in standing firm against increasingly unscrupulous and insidious criticisms from left and even right. As many of my friends in athletics and entertainment exclaim, "you are the MAN."

I'll be in Washington on the 20th of April to receive the highest award from The National Right To Life organization, and spending the day with your friend Jim martin of the 60 Plus association. With Jim, I am campaigning, along with you, to see the death tax abolished and other traditional values upheld. Further, with Jim and 60 Plus, I have written a couple of articles for *The Washington Times* and the Knight Ridder syndicate on a couple of your favorite topics – UNDER GOD in the Pledge of Allegiance, and the "definition of marriage" versus same sex alternatives. The response to the articles has been so positive that we're now discussing my doing a monthly article for national syndication, and I look forward to it.

In upcoming articles, I want to contrast your accomplishments to what probably would have happened (and not have happened) had John Kerry or

(Continued....)

George W. Bush

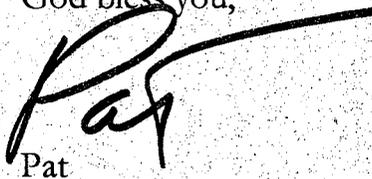
March 12, 2004

Page 2

any of the Democrats been in office during these crises times. I know you'll like what I write, and I hope that they will wield some influence as we head toward November.

Might somebody let us know whether you could squeeze in five minutes with Jim and me on the 20th? We'll greatly appreciate it, and try to make sure it works to your benefit as well.

God bless you,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be the name 'Pat' written in a stylized, cursive script. The signature is positioned below the text 'God bless you,' and above the printed name 'Pat'.

Pat

PB:jsp

Unexpended Obligations by Recipient

Funding Fiscal Years 2000-2002

(\$ as of 03/12/2004)

Fr David Dunn in DPC
NCLB #3
612727

	4 Year Outlay Rates	.05 .75 .18 .02	.05 .65 .25 .05	.02 .63 .30 .05	.05 .65 .25 .05	.05 .65 .25 .05	.90 .08 .02 .00	
Recipient	Data	Education for the Disadvantaged	School Improvement Programs	Special Education	Vocational and Adult Education	English Language Acquisition	Impact Aid	Grand Total
VI	Available Balance	11,882,984	15,255,547	2,301,501	615,324	214,903	94,368	\$30,364,627
	% Unexpended	36.11%	85.12%	7.99%	23.93%	40.83%	14.85%	36.42%
FM	Available Balance	2,155,511	0	4,763,535	12,160	0	0	\$6,931,206
	% Unexpended	26.43%	0.00%	41.43%	5.54%	0.00%	0.00%	34.88%
PW	Available Balance	828,229	0	979,995	16,748	0	0	\$1,824,972
	% Unexpended	33.82%	0.00%	32.60%	7.63%	0.00%	0.00%	32.16%
MH	Available Balance	400,167	0	1,678,202	0	0	0	\$2,078,369
	% Unexpended	17.53%	0.00%	32.16%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	26.92%
PR	Available Balance	87,818,514	151,112,569	36,125,710	16,091,966	2,000,095	0	\$293,148,854
	% Unexpended	9.55%	44.52%	18.46%	16.38%	67.88%	0.00%	18.80%
OH	Available Balance	71,409,225	54,884,291	176,095,482	8,415,174	1,763,676	0	\$312,567,847
	% Unexpended	6.92%	12.92%	22.11%	4.04%	29.72%	0.00%	12.61%
DC	Available Balance	7,595,926	14,847,348	998,257	2,753,531	640,486	0	\$26,835,547
	% Unexpended	7.87%	21.24%	3.13%	14.51%	42.53%	0.00%	12.08%
NH	Available Balance	7,524,436	9,866,458	7,590,984	654,089	77,207	0	\$25,713,174
	% Unexpended	9.90%	16.93%	8.27%	2.82%	9.00%	0.00%	10.28%
MP	Available Balance	231,335	120,426	2,062,093	158,731	718,601	0	\$3,291,186
	% Unexpended	2.13%	1.94%	16.96%	8.27%	58.69%	0.00%	10.17%
VA	Available Balance	40,527,498	41,366,597	46,652,473	3,876,566	1,181,933	0	\$133,605,067
	% Unexpended	8.66%	19.14%	9.12%	3.23%	12.45%	0.00%	9.26%
AS	Available Balance	1,174,450	1,731,000	705,829	0	1,107,438	0	\$4,718,717
	% Unexpended	5.34%	15.22%	3.90%	0.00%	77.03%	0.00%	8.72%
OK	Available Balance	33,303,140	21,160,649	22,376,885	1,724,946	533,998	57,840	\$79,157,457
	% Unexpended	9.27%	15.01%	8.29%	2.37%	16.39%	0.06%	8.42%
LA	Available Balance	45,375,383	35,859,387	30,881,018	1,375,801	693,241	0	\$114,184,829
	% Unexpended	6.95%	14.23%	9.24%	1.33%	24.00%	0.00%	8.38%
HI	Available Balance	5,284,621	14,832,676	2,777,399	5,802,471	500,632	0	\$29,197,799
	% Unexpended	5.82%	24.36%	3.83%	15.72%	19.33%	0.00%	7.83%
NE	Available Balance	11,575,239	12,148,518	6,625,916	1,141,706	184,569	0	\$31,675,948
	% Unexpended	9.11%	19.97%	4.69%	3.69%	6.25%	0.00%	7.66%
TN	Available Balance	33,974,753	26,325,505	24,422,823	6,406,593	469,772	0	\$91,599,446
	% Unexpended	7.37%	13.46%	5.71%	5.81%	12.60%	0.00%	7.59%
NY	Available Balance	169,083,707	171,256,990	49,263,785	24,681,728	13,342,519	0	\$427,628,729
	% Unexpended	6.01%	17.98%	3.39%	8.19%	17.26%	0.00%	7.57%
MI	Available Balance	94,277,286	54,392,471	33,469,654	8,052,088	2,802,047	11,593	\$193,005,138
	% Unexpended	7.76%	12.04%	4.64%	4.53%	32.98%	0.12%	7.47%
SC	Available Balance	39,257,950	10,625,021	16,423,799	2,539,209	848,669	0	\$69,694,648
	% Unexpended	9.95%	6.90%	4.99%	3.03%	30.27%	0.00%	7.15%
MD	Available Balance	26,336,038	19,033,093	19,637,489	10,708,707	460,685	0	\$76,176,013
	% Unexpended	6.24%	10.83%	5.28%	13.34%	6.23%	0.00%	7.07%
GA	Available Balance	44,823,403	47,225,173	37,134,836	5,140,393	469,013	0	\$134,792,818
	% Unexpended	5.17%	14.74%	6.77%	3.46%	3.13%	0.00%	6.93%
KY	Available Balance	21,399,311	23,838,118	12,248,251	9,418,427	547,914	0	\$67,452,021
	% Unexpended	4.53%	13.16%	3.96%	10.48%	22.60%	0.00%	6.37%
AL	Available Balance	33,702,652	15,139,294	17,704,129	1,253,787	288,844	0	\$68,088,707
	% Unexpended	7.23%	8.13%	5.30%	1.30%	13.37%	0.00%	6.23%
NJ	Available Balance	25,899,378	26,609,000	51,167,169	9,668,110	1,788,700	1,274	\$115,133,631
	% Unexpended	3.68%	9.70%	7.47%	7.80%	7.30%	0.00%	6.18%

Unexpended Obligations by Recipient

Funding Fiscal Years 2000-2002

(\$ as of 03/12/2004)

	4 Year Outlay Rates	.05 .75 .18 .02	.05 .65 .25 .05	.02 .63 .30 .05	.05 .65 .25 .05	.05 .65 .25 .05	.90 .08 .02 .00	
Recipient	Data	Education for the Disadvantaged	School Improvement Programs	Special Education	Vocational and Adult Education	English Language Acquisition	Impact Aid	Grand Total
UT	Available Balance	8,148,053	8,038,076	11,208,859	1,080,203	1,005,313	0	\$29,480,504
	% Unexpended	6.12%	10.41%	5.79%	2.25%	11.52%	0.00%	6.09%
NV	Available Balance	9,404,264	5,930,112	3,677,072	458,114	538,184	0	\$20,007,746
	% Unexpended	8.79%	9.71%	3.10%	1.66%	8.93%	0.00%	6.02%
GU	Available Balance	339,112	1,556,789	1,482,084	358,020	1,416,810	0	\$5,152,815
	% Unexpended	1.75%	7.87%	3.57%	14.70%	47.22%	0.00%	5.96%
OR	Available Balance	15,391,548	12,783,135	11,584,399	2,904,481	832,930	0	\$43,496,493
	% Unexpended	5.06%	11.22%	4.84%	4.99%	12.12%	0.00%	5.95%
DE	Available Balance	2,872,544	4,623,398	4,188,818	940,511	139,995	0	\$12,765,266
	% Unexpended	3.61%	7.96%	6.98%	4.90%	25.59%	0.00%	5.87%
WY	Available Balance	4,426,416	4,117,552	3,376,491	393,523	37,056	0	\$12,351,038
	% Unexpended	6.24%	7.01%	6.69%	2.46%	7.41%	0.00%	5.58%
CO	Available Balance	14,299,862	8,277,168	18,095,436	1,475,691	573,815	0	\$42,721,972
	% Unexpended	4.90%	6.36%	6.82%	2.38%	6.20%	0.00%	5.40%
ND	Available Balance	3,092,567	5,223,822	5,460,488	77,191	212,072	220,202	\$14,286,341
	% Unexpended	4.11%	8.78%	11.09%	0.44%	31.37%	0.31%	5.21%
PA	Available Balance	40,259,104	41,203,795	42,693,881	12,006,841	2,522,159	0	\$138,685,779
	% Unexpended	3.36%	8.85%	5.44%	5.71%	30.10%	0.00%	5.19%
RI	Available Balance	3,975,553	7,284,397	981,679	640,722	1,320,455	0	\$14,202,806
	% Unexpended	4.18%	12.55%	1.15%	2.54%	47.57%	0.00%	5.17%
NM	Available Balance	11,025,532	15,376,197	5,829,067	5,781,676	1,924,276	320,400	\$40,257,148
	% Unexpended	4.54%	13.93%	3.37%	15.27%	28.40%	0.14%	5.05%
CA	Available Balance	188,403,472	123,129,606	56,686,980	45,732,481	4,659,396	997	\$418,612,931
	% Unexpended	4.43%	8.96%	2.58%	7.50%	2.55%	0.00%	4.74%
MO	Available Balance	21,166,450	14,676,201	14,372,003	624,225	164,160	7,476,413	\$58,479,452
	% Unexpended	4.50%	7.36%	3.36%	0.59%	4.30%	14.97%	4.65%
AZ	Available Balance	31,531,846	12,804,588	17,157,406	3,675,817	4,857,591	-38,583	\$69,988,665
	% Unexpended	6.36%	5.88%	5.46%	4.17%	20.83%	-0.01%	4.55%
AK	Available Balance	7,063,709	12,701,491	1,539,439	783,555	251,724	2,107	\$22,342,025
	% Unexpended	7.06%	18.30%	2.38%	4.82%	38.17%	0.00%	4.20%
IA	Available Balance	4,317,282	4,789,159	13,879,661	540,132	24,195	0	\$23,550,428
	% Unexpended	2.27%	5.21%	5.99%	1.00%	0.81%	0.00%	4.11%
MN	Available Balance	14,607,239	21,270,425	1,510,883	0	2,017,335	2,655	\$39,408,537
	% Unexpended	4.46%	13.30%	0.41%	0.00%	25.83%	0.01%	4.08%
CT	Available Balance	11,258,894	9,098,651	7,270,341	1,324,987	420,729	0	\$29,373,603
	% Unexpended	3.89%	7.90%	2.87%	2.77%	6.46%	0.00%	4.00%
WV	Available Balance	8,217,115	10,569,615	1,820,175	598,737	3,041	0	\$21,208,683
	% Unexpended	3.32%	10.78%	1.24%	1.42%	0.61%	0.00%	3.97%
ID	Available Balance	2,315,366	6,722,723	2,201,042	539,334	58,747	0	\$11,837,214
	% Unexpended	2.21%	11.39%	2.24%	1.97%	3.02%	0.00%	3.83%
FL	Available Balance	49,903,156	69,915,608	32,650	1,217,967	6,928,904	0	\$127,998,285
	% Unexpended	3.50%	13.02%	0.00%	0.46%	10.66%	0.00%	3.70%
WI	Available Balance	20,351,509	9,719,992	6,588,784	4,801,350	598,007	0	\$42,059,640
	% Unexpended	4.62%	5.05%	1.65%	4.98%	12.70%	0.00%	3.61%
TX	Available Balance	93,294,992	50,407,033	45,913,096	15,790,192	4,695,557	4,719	\$210,105,589
	% Unexpended	3.61%	5.37%	2.74%	3.93%	5.67%	0.00%	3.59%
ME	Available Balance	4,856,275	6,260,841	121,838	96,875	32,176	0	\$11,368,005
	% Unexpended	3.85%	10.65%	0.11%	0.40%	4.74%	0.00%	3.51%

Unexpended Obligations by Recipient

Funding Fiscal Years 2000-2002

(\$ as of 03/12/2004)

4 Year Outlay Rates		.05 .75 .18 .02	.05 .65 .25 .05	.02 .63 .30 .05	.05 .65 .25 .05	.05 .65 .25 .05	.90 .08 .02 .00	
Recipient	Data	Education for the Disadvantaged	School Improvement Programs	Special Education	Vocational and Adult Education	English Language Acquisition	Impact Aid	Grand Total
MS	Available Balance	9,456,951	7,210,931	12,291,384	1,212,026	193,336	0	\$30,364,629
	% Unexpended	2.29%	4.42%	5.69%	1.83%	23.67%	0.00%	3.49%
MA	Available Balance	12,835,852	20,751,060	12,944,079	2,974,789	846,738	0	\$50,352,517
	% Unexpended	2.12%	9.20%	2.40%	3.37%	5.79%	0.00%	3.41%
WA	Available Balance	13,113,703	12,357,110	7,422,799	2,063,476	2,133,106	6,229,406	\$43,319,602
	% Unexpended	2.91%	6.43%	1.85%	2.23%	16.43%	4.67%	3.38%
IN	Available Balance	7,418,951	14,281,446	17,425,472	2,799,699	17,519	569	\$41,943,656
	% Unexpended	1.66%	7.25%	3.60%	2.47%	0.44%	0.02%	3.36%
SD	Available Balance	3,703,467	5,332,482	1,038,290	485,227	13,554	21,515	\$10,594,535
	% Unexpended	4.71%	8.62%	1.76%	2.63%	2.71%	0.02%	3.21%
VT	Available Balance	1,735,440	3,244,592	659,611	207,678	62,470	0	\$5,909,790
	% Unexpended	2.57%	5.63%	1.38%	1.23%	10.48%	0.00%	3.09%
NC	Available Balance	26,970,837	7,160,655	11,304,385	1,564,449	223,723	0	\$47,224,050
	% Unexpended	4.45%	2.78%	1.98%	1.07%	2.08%	0.00%	2.91%
IL	Available Balance	8,166,894	20,054,283	29,291,193	1,179,021	1,362,978	0	\$60,054,369
	% Unexpended	0.67%	4.21%	3.09%	0.57%	3.63%	0.00%	2.05%
KS	Available Balance	7,134,959	4,082,016	530,934	692,549	43,128	0	\$12,483,585
	% Unexpended	2.93%	4.28%	0.26%	1.41%	0.87%	0.00%	1.94%
MT	Available Balance	2,467,698	603,622	282	66,052	67,588	11,327	\$3,216,569
	% Unexpended	2.47%	0.93%	0.00%	0.31%	12.57%	0.01%	0.88%
AR	Available Balance	2,212,924	2,338,624	654,533	182,418	22,989	0	\$5,411,488
	% Unexpended	0.74%	2.02%	0.32%	0.32%	1.28%	0.00%	0.80%
Total Sum of Available Balance		1,481,580,674	1,331,527,321	975,322,747	235,778,261	70,856,699	14,416,801	\$4,109,482,503
Total % Unexpended		4.95%	11.30%	4.66%	4.55%	10.04%	0.51%	5.76%
Total Expected % Unexpended		5.18%	9.23%	9.41%	7.62%	11.42%	0.40%	7.14%
Total Expected % Expended		94.82%	90.77%	90.59%	92.38%	88.58%	99.60%	92.86%
NOTE: Average % Unexpended is 5.76%. Recipient %s in red show drawdown slower than the average; recipient %s in blue show drawdown faster than the average.								
NOTE: Expected % Unexpended based on Department of Education historical outlay rates agreed upon by ED, OMB, and CBO.								

Goergen, Barbara J.

Sent to Barry Jackson
for action. 3/16/04
612 727

From: Patrick Oxford [Patrick.Oxford@bracepatt.com]
Sent: Monday, March 15, 2004 5:40 PM
To: Goergen, Barbara J.
Subject: HHS



Letter to Sec.
Thompson.pdf (1...

BJ, the issue is a technical one under section 508 under the Medicare Prescription Act. Proximity to Houston is causing an old time hospital in Beaumont some wage classification problems. If you want to know more, I've attached a letter from Senators Hutchison and Cornyn to Secretary Thompson which will tell you more than you want to know.

You're the best.

pco

>>> "Kent Adams" <KentAdams@ADAMSCOFFEY.com> 3/15/2004 1:31:45 PM >>>
Kent M. Adams
Adams & Coffey, P.C.
Beaumont-Dallas-Houston
409-838-6767

March 15, 2004

Pat,
Hope you and Katie are OK!
I am on the Board of Advisory Trustees of St. Elizabeth Hospital. I write as volunteer Board member. The Hospital is having some trouble with its wage classification rating for Medicare purposes. Attached is a letter signed by Kay and John to Tommy Thompson. Do you know anyone at HHS we can contact about this?
Thanks for any ideas you have. Hope to see you soon!
Kent

<<Letter to Sec. Thompson.pdf>>

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

February 11, 2004

The Honorable Tommy Thompson
Secretary, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
200 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20201

Dear Mr. Secretary:

We are seeking your assistance on a matter concerning the hospitals in the Beaumont, Texas area and, ultimately, the patients they serve. In Section 508 of the Medicare Prescription Drug Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003, Congress required the Secretary of HHS to implement a one-time-only appeals process for the geographic classification of certain hospitals.

The hospitals (CHRISTUS St. Elizabeth Hospital, CHRISTUS St. Mary Hospital, Memorial Hermann Baptist Beaumont Hospital and Memorial Hermann Baptist) are located in the Beaumont, Texas Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), which is adjacent to the Houston MSA. The wage index in Houston is 14 percent higher than Beaumont.

In 1999, Brazoria County was reclassified due to its proximity to Houston. Currently, the hospitals in the Beaumont MSA are experiencing the same types of staffing and wage issues as those faced by the Brazoria County hospitals prior to their reclassification (i.e., losing nurses and other health care professionals to hospitals in the Houston MSA). In fact, the hospitals on the east side of Houston are paying Beaumont area nurses \$10.00 to \$15.00 an hour more to come work in Houston on Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

Centers for Medicaid and Medicare Services (CMS) indicated the purpose underlying the establishment of the appeals process is to provide relief to certain hospitals in rural areas that fall just outside Medicare's existing criteria for reclassification. Dennis Smith, Acting CMS Administrator, acknowledged the importance of paying hospitals appropriately so they are able to retain the staff necessary to treat Medicare beneficiaries without having to compete with neighboring hospitals that can pay a higher wage.

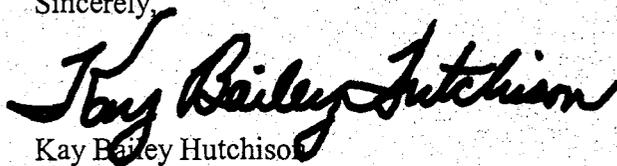
On January 6, 2004, CMS published in the Federal Register a Notice setting forth the Reclassification Procedure to be used in implementing Section 508. This Procedure specifies the criteria to be met including: all hospitals seeking reclassification must not otherwise qualify for a

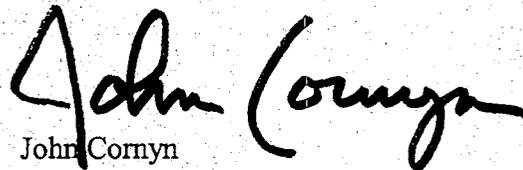
change in wage index classification based on requirements related to distance or commuting and, with limited exception, may not otherwise qualify for a change in wage index classification effective for discharges on or after October 1, 2004; the hospital is located in an MSA adjacent to an MSA (or urban county) that was reclassified under section 152 of the Medicare, Medicaid and SCHIP Balanced Budget Refinement Act of 1999, Pub. L. 106-113; and the hospital's FY 2004 funding is at least 10 percent less than the FY 2004 wage index of the adjacent MSA (or urban county) that was reclassified under section 152 of Pub. L. 106-113.

Although Beaumont MSA is not directly adjacent to Brazoria County, it is clear its reclassification into the Houston MSA meets the spirit and intent of Section 508 due to the wage disparity and the proximity to a large MSA. The Secretary was given broad discretion in establishing the criteria, and we believe CMS was too restrictive. We respectfully request the Beaumont MSA hospitals be allowed to apply under Section 508 criteria of the MMA and that the applications be approved

Thank you for your assistance in this matter. Please have your staff contact Kalynne Harvey in Senator Hutchison's office at 224-2060 and Robert Kincaid in Senator Cornyn's office if you have any questions. We look forward to hearing from you on this vitally important matter.

Sincerely,


Kay Bailey Hutchison


John Cornyn

cc: Dennis Smith, Acting Director, Centers for Medicaid and Medicare Services

612727

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: 3/16/04

To: Bill Greene

From: Strategic Initiatives BJ. Eoergen

- FYI
- Appropriate Action
- Direct Response
- Prepare Response For My Signature
- Per Our Conversation
- Let's Discuss
- Per Your Request
- Please Return
- Deadline
- Other

Comments: Karl spoke to Jim
Root and said nice things
about you.

Withdrawal Marker

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FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
Handwritten Note	[Note] - To: Karl Rove - From: Bill	1	03/11/2004	PRM;

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SERIES:

Subject Files - FG006-27 (Office of Senior Advisor - Karl Rove)

FOLDER TITLE:

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FRC ID:

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OA Num.:

10754

NARA Num.:

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2015-0037-F

2014-0124-F

RESTRICTION CODES

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- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advise between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
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Alsea Hatchery case

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February 24, 2004 Tuesday**SECTION:** National Desk**LENGTH:** 827 words**HEADLINE:** Oregon Coast Salmon Listing Invalidated: Ninth Circuit Dismisses Appeal of Landmark **Alsea** Case; Protections for "Wild" Salmon Must Go**DATELINE:** PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 24**BODY:**

Claiming victory for "good science and common sense," Pacific Legal Foundation attorney Russ Brooks today hailed a decision from the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals that effectively invalidates, once again, the listing of the Oregon Coast coho salmon as a "threatened species" under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). The case is **Alsea** Valley Alliance v. Evans, the most ground-breaking environmental decision of the last decade.

"We are elated with this decision," said Brooks. "The court dismissed an improper and needless appeal of a good, commonsense decision. By lifting the stay of the district court's decision, people along the Oregon coast can now resume normal lives as productive citizens, no longer hampered by unnecessary restrictive regulations imposed to protect fish that didn't need protecting to start with."

At issue in the case was how the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) counted Oregon Coast coho salmon for protected status under the ESA. According to PLF, NMFS' counting of only naturally spawned salmon while totally disregarding hatchery spawned salmon kept the fish count artificially low, justifying otherwise needless ESA protections and locking up land use.

At the trial level, U.S. District Judge Michael Hogan ruled that NMFS acted illegally in protecting fish spawning in the wild, but not hatchery fish, which are genetically identical. Judge Hogan ruled NMFS could not pick and choose among fish swimming side-by-side in a stream which it would protect and which it would ignore. Environmental groups appealed the decision to the Ninth Circuit.

"With the Ninth Circuit's dismissal of this appeal, the 'sky is falling' rhetoric of hard-core environmental activists has been debunked and their true agenda exposed. This attempt to control private land use in the name of species protection has been successfully shut down. Families in the Pacific Northwest are sick of environmental hysterics that have resulted in rising home prices, choking traffic, higher taxes and a slowed economy," said Brooks. "Chalk up a win for people with today's decision."

The Decision

Rather than appeal the district court's decision, NMFS chose to comply with the order and instituted status reviews of salmon and steelhead listed under the ESA across the Western states, from Seattle to San Diego and east to Boise. As a result, the Ninth Circuit dismissed the appeal because it determined the environmentalists could participate like any other

concerned individuals in the public process related to the status reviews. In that process, the Court theorized that the environmentalists might get what they wanted-separate consideration for hatchery and "naturally spawning" coho. Importantly, however, the Ninth Circuit concluded that "the district court legitimately doubts this is possible."

The biggest impact of the decision is the fact that it reinstates the district court's order invalidating and setting aside the coho listing, which had been postponed during the appeal. Consequently, the Oregon Coast coho listing no longer exists and may not be enforced. This decision stands to have huge implications for land stewards and natural resource providers--such as farmers, ranchers, and timber harvesters -- as well as local governments and citizens struggling with infrastructure development of schools, hospitals, and highways.

PLF Calls for Revision of NMFS Hatchery Policy

Following news of today's decision, PLF calls on NMFS to promptly complete its review of the hatchery policy and salmon and steelhead listings, consistent with the district court and Ninth Circuit decisions. NMFS has missed several deadlines in releasing the new hatchery policy and the results of its status review.

"NMFS appears to need a tutorial on ESA compliance. The Ninth Circuit just upheld a decision containing an easy arithmetic lesson saying, 'count all the fish,'" said Brooks. "You can't tell these fish apart. They can't even tell the difference between themselves as they have been interbreeding for ages."

Grange v. NMFS (Klamath Salmon Case)

Also in the wake of today's decision, PLF predicted success in Grange v. National Marine Fisheries Service. In Grange, as in **Alesea**, rather than consider the prolific numbers of hatchery salmon, NMFS instead considered only "naturally spawned" populations and then determined they were "threatened." This listing is one of the factors that led to the shut off of irrigation water to Klamath area farmers in 2001. Grange v. NMFS was stayed by Judge Hogan pending a decision from the Ninth Circuit in **Alesea**.

About Pacific Legal Foundation

Founded in 1973, Pacific Legal Foundation is a national leader in the effort to reform the Endangered Species Act and raise awareness of the Act's impact on people. PLF's Pacific Northwest Center is located in Bellevue, Washington. More information on the Foundation can be found at <http://www.pacificlegal.org>.
<http://www.usnewswire.com>

CONTACT: Dawn Collier, 916-362-2833, Russell C. Brooks, 425-576-0484, both of the Pacific Legal Foundation

LOAD-DATE: February 25, 2004

◀ [prev](#) Document 7 of 11 [next](#) ▶

Biscuit Fire salvage



Copyright 2004 The Oregonian
The Oregonian

March 3, 2004 Wednesday SUNRISE EDITION

SECTION: SCIENCE; Pg. C10

LENGTH: 861 words

HEADLINE: ECOLOGISTS POSE ANTI-SALVAGE CASE

SOURCE: MICHAEL MILSTEIN - The Oregonian

BODY:

Summary: Researchers contend that removing burned trees can disrupt habitat, damage soils and delay recovery

A band of prominent forest ecologists says logging in the aftermath of wildfires may interrupt the natural recovery of forests, a stance sure to add to the debate over salvaging trees burned in Southern Oregon's 2002 Biscuit blaze.

Plants and animals are resilient enough to bounce back on their own from massive wildfires, hurricanes and floods, the seven researchers wrote in a commentary for the journal Science last week. Logging downed trees may short-circuit that resiliency by damaging soils and habitat, and slowing recovery, they say.

"Large-scale salvage harvesting is often begun soon after a wildfire, when resource managers make decisions rapidly, with long-lasting ecological consequences," they wrote.

Wildfires create habitat for species such as woodpeckers that nest in cavities of large and often dead trees, they say. Threatened northern spotted owls also rely on prey that use such timber, including scorched but standing trees remaining after fires.

But logging may haul the same timber away, say the authors, including Jerry Franklin, a professor at the University of Washington, and David Perry, a retired Oregon State University professor now at the University of Hawaii.

"What we saw was fire being used as a rationale to take large amounts of wood out of the system," Perry said in an interview. "It was time to say, 'Hey, that stuff plays a role out there. We need to think about not just the value of the timber, but the value for other purposes as well.' "

Their argument comes as the U.S. Forest Service has proposed cutting 518 million board feet of scorched timber across about 6 percent of the roughly 500,000 acres encompassed by the Biscuit fire. It would be one of the largest federal cuts in memory. A decision is expected in April, with logging to begin soon afterward.

John Sessions, an Oregon State University professor and author of a report that backed cutting Biscuit fire timber, said the commentary does not recognize how careful logging and replanting can speed the recovery of burned forests. Even if large trees useful as habitat are not cut, smaller trees logged soon after a fire may help underwrite the costs of restoration such as planting new seedlings, he said.

But smaller trees lose value rapidly after they are burned.

"The more you delay, the less you have to work with," he said.

To witness the role of restoration efforts, Sessions said, Oregonians need only look at the Coast Range forests charred by the vast Tillamook Burn decades ago and replanted by legions of volunteers.

"The people there felt the trees would never return," he said. "The fact is, there are trees there and they are reaching large size sooner than they would have otherwise."

Sessions said he agrees with a prominent point in the Science commentary that suggests deciding logging policies before major wildfires, instead of hurriedly laying out plans afterward. That would allow for prompt, but well-planned actions, he said.

"The more you can shorten the window, the more effective you are going to be," he said.

Toll of wildfires prompt critique

The Science authors argue that such proactive policies should exempt natural areas such as national parks, reserves and basins where water quality is a priority. But they do not contend that all salvage logging is inappropriate, Perry said.

"I think you can salvage some timber if you do it in the right way, and you do it at a reasonable level and in reasonable places," he said.

Perry said the commentary was prompted by the rising toll of large wildfires not only in the American West but also around the world -- a sign that logging of burned trees is a growing issue. The scientists cite 1997-98 wildfires in Indonesia that burned some 24 million acres, an area nearly half the size of Oregon.

Logging in burned rain forests of Southeast Asia caused lasting damage, undermining hope for their recovery, they say. Cutting of Australian forests burned in 1939 left a shortage of trees with cavities used by more than 40 species of wildlife. It may take more than 200 years for such trees to grow back, they said.

But Sessions emphasized that modern restoration techniques can speed growth of mature forests critical to wildlife with little ecological cost.

The Science commentary underscores many points in the so-called Beschta Report, an assessment of ecological impacts of salvage logging named for retired Oregon State professor Robert Beschta. U.S. activists have used it in court cases to block cutting of charred timber, and U.S. Forest Service Chief Dale Bosworth has cited it as a factor in the agency's inability to get projects done.

Beschta said the researchers are right to question whether forest ecosystems can handle the double whammy of a large wildfire followed by intensive cutting and the traffic that goes with it.

"Systems have always recovered from the first," he said. "Whether they will recover from salvage logging also is the bigger question."

Michael Milstein: 503-294-7689; michaelmilstein@news.oregonian.com

GRAPHIC: BW photo courtesy of DAVID LINDENMAYER; Sidebar/TO LEARN MORE; Information about the Biscuit fire recovery project is at www.biscuitfire.com



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January 15, 2004 Thursday SUNRISE EDITION

SECTION: LOCAL STORIES; Pg. A01

LENGTH: 925 words

HEADLINE: EXPERT DOUBTS BISCUIT TIMBER WILL BE LOGGED

SOURCE: MICHAEL MILSTEIN - The Oregonian

BODY:

Summary: The burned forest is decaying and may lose its value before a plan is reached, a professor says

One of the most authoritative voices for aggressive logging of trees scorched by the 2002 Biscuit wildfire in Southern Oregon said he doubts much of the timber will ever be cut because it will have lost its value to decay.

Oregon State University forestry professor John Sessions had calculated that rapid salvage logging could earn enough to pay for both the costs of fighting the massive blaze and replanting charred hillsides. The Siskiyou National Forest used his analysis to boost its proposed cutting more than fivefold.

But the federal process for mounting logging operations could take until the summer to complete. And Sessions told more than 150 people at a forum in Eugene this week that the burned timber deteriorates so quickly 40 percent will be worthless to sawmills by this summer. It will no longer carry enough value to cut and remove by helicopter, the best way to minimize damage to the forest floor.

"I think there will be nothing done, because the clock will have run out," he said at the public meeting Tuesday night sponsored by the Cascadia Wildlands Project, a Eugene activist group.

He also said fast-growing brush will soon eclipse any opportunity to speed the forest's recovery by replanting burned slopes.

His comments highlight the mounting pressure on federal forest managers to complete a recovery plan for the nearly 500,000 acres affected by the Biscuit blaze. They hope to release a final plan by mid-April so salvage logging can start this summer, said Siskiyou forest spokeswoman Judy McHugh.

But she acknowledged appeals and lawsuits by logging opponents could delay that.

Much is at stake. The region laced by wild rivers holds the Kalmiopsis Wilderness and some 240 plant and animal species that exist nowhere else. Nearby communities value the rugged scenery and what could be hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of timber.

The Forest Service's draft plan proposes logging 518 million board feet, one of the largest federal cuts ever. It would come off 29,000 acres, about 6 percent of the area within the fire boundaries.

Conservationists argue Sessions and the Bush administration have prodded the Forest

Service to log too much. Cutting and replanting will create artificial landscapes ill-suited for wildlife and more flammable than a diverse natural forest, they say.

"We want to see projects based on science, not projects based on what the timber industry wants," said Josh Laughlin of the Cascadia Wildlands Project.

The forum included a counterpoint by retired OSU professor Robert Beschta, who said the economic value of salvage logging must be weighed against environmental goals for the region. People may not restore a forest the way nature would.

"Yes, we can grow trees," he said. "But from a holistic standpoint, that doesn't mean we've restored the system."

Beschta is the lead author of a report repeatedly cited in court decisions to delay or halt salvage logging.

Western forests evolved with wildfires and can recover on their own, he said. Human intervention may aid or speed recovery, he said, but it should not work against natural processes. Large trees valuable to loggers are also vital to wildlife, he said.

The Forest Service's proposed plan follows Beschta's advice, McHugh said.

Activists suspect the Bush administration may ask Congress to speed cutting by curtailing environmental rules -- as Congress did after wildfires in 1994. No Bush administration officials or lawmakers have proposed such a move.

But Sessions, contracted by Douglas County to examine the costs of delay, provided possible ammunition for such an effort. He said Biscuit's aftermath constitutes an "extreme emergency" not recognized by environmental rules. Trees cut immediately might be valuable enough to salvage by helicopter without new roads, he said.

Revenue, in turn, could pay for planting seedlings and controlling competition from brush -- either with herbicides or by hand. That could speed regrowth of large trees essential to protected wildlife such as northern spotted owls, he said.

A Douglas fir might reach that size in 100 years instead of 160, he said.

But helicopter costs are so high and wood decays so quickly that removing a two-foot-wide, scorched tree 1.75 miles from a road will cost more than it's worth after three years, Sessions said.

"The costs of delay are extreme," he said. "You lose the options you have."

He said that even if the Forest Service's Biscuit plan clears legal challenges, the short-handed agency may struggle to plan timber sales in time. And he said replanting must also move fast, before prolific brush and leafy trees shade out seedlings.

"They're already on the brink of being out of time," he said.

Forest Service economists calculated that the much of the timber scorched by the Biscuit fire will still be valuable enough to salvage -- 67 percent of it by helicopter -- if logging begins this summer, McHugh said.

But the Forest Service's draft recovery plan carries a cautionary note. After the 1987 Silver fire burned some of the same acreage as the Biscuit fire later did in 2002, it says, there was

little funding for the follow-up work to keep new seedlings growing quickly.

Their growth slowed. Tinder left by salvage logging from that fire fueled the Biscuit blaze, which then burned more intensely and consumed more old forest.

Michael Milstein: 503-294-7689; michaelmilstein@news.oregonian.com

LOAD-DATE: January 16, 2004

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Vancouver Sun / softwood

Greene, William**From:** Marc Kelley [policy@marckelley.com]**Sent:** Tuesday, March 09, 2004 4:25 PM**To:** Greene, William**Subject:** FW: Softwood lumber talks on hold during U.S. elections, focus back on trade case

Here you go.

-----Original Message-----

From: Don R. Wesson [mailto:Don.Wesson@potlatchcorp.com]**Sent:** Tuesday, March 09, 2004 9:40 AM**To:** Recipient list suppressed**Subject:** Softwood lumber talks on hold during U.S. elections, focus back on trade case

Softwood lumber talks on hold during U.S. elections, focus back on trade case

STEVE MERTL
Canadian Press

Monday, March 08, 2004

VANCOUVER (CP) - Negotiations to end the Canada-U.S. softwood lumber dispute have moved to the back burner as the American election season begins in earnest.

Eyes now are on a crucial ruling by a NAFTA panel that was expected next week but apparently has been delayed at least a month. "We're not negotiating right now," Andre Lemay, spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, said Monday from Ottawa. "There is still the odd formal meeting." Lemay said the last meeting was held in Washington, D.C., about six weeks ago. Chief Canadian negotiator Doug Waddell is still babysitting the softwood file, despite the fact he retired from the public service last fall.

Hopes for a negotiated end to the longstanding trade tiff soared in December when U.S. trade officials and the powerful American lumber lobby offered a settlement package.

But the proposal foundered on the Canadian side over U.S. demands for a share of lumber duties already collected, the timetable for lifting the punishing duties and a Canadian squabble over quota allocations that would last three to five years while provinces made their forest policies more market-oriented.

"Officially our position is, listen, we're going to keep doing this because we can't just be perceived as crossing our arms and saying let's wait nine months," Lemay said of the talks.

But observers now doubt anything will happen before U.S. elections in November, especially when protectionism looms as a campaign issue in the presidential race.

Presumptive Democrat nominee Sen. John Kerry has hammered the Republican administration of President George W. Bush on the exodus of American jobs, often blaming the North American Free Trade Agreement.

Softwood lumber hasn't specifically come up.

3/9/2004

"I don't think the U.S. election has much to do (with it)," said Carl Grenier, managing director of the Montreal-based Free Trade Lumber Council. "This issue is not on the radar screens in the U.S., never been."

But he said no administration is prepared to buck the Coalition for Fair Lumber Imports, the U.S. producer lobby behind more than 20 years of trade complaints.

"There will not be a settlement against the coalition's wishes," said Grenier.

"This is a career-limited prospect for anyone to actually go against the wishes of a strong and well-organized interest group such as the coalition."

Trade Minister Jim Peterson has continued predecessor Pierre Pettigrew's two-track strategy of challenging the tariffs while seeking a negotiated deal. But he's been unsuccessful at renewing provincial interest in talks, said Grenier.

"Right now there's really no basis to go back to the table," he said.

With talks in limbo, attention has refocused on the grindingly slow, lawyer-enriching trade litigation process.

Last Friday, the NAFTA panel handling Canada's challenge of the two-year-old duties sent the anti-dumping component of the tariffs back for further review, ruling they were inconsistent with U.S. trade law.

The remand directs the U.S. Commerce Department to change the way it treats some costs reported by Quebec's Tembec and B.C. firms West Fraser Timber and Slocan Forest Products.

The panel's first remand of the anti-dumping duty forced Commerce to shave the national rate to 8.07 per cent from 8.43 per cent.

If the three named firms have their specific duties reduced the national rate charged all other exporters would likely fall below eight per cent.

The 19 per cent countervailing duty was reduced last year to 13.25 per cent after a NAFTA review.

Peterson said Friday's decision "shows the U.S. continues to impose unfair duties on our softwood lumber."

All sides are anxiously awaiting the NAFTA panel's next ruling on whether subsidies alleged to be given to Canadian lumber producers represent a threat of injury to their American counterparts.

The decision was expected next week but has been put off until April or perhaps even May to give the panel more time to analyse the evidence, Lemay said.

A ruling in Canada's favour would effectively kill the tariffs, he said.

"If the determination comes back that there is no threat of injury . . . the whole case goes right out the window," Lemay said.

It would also likely make negotiations irrelevant and, barring a last-ditch U.S. appeal, set the stage for

the return of almost \$2 billion US in duties collected since May 2002.

The trade case by one estimate has cost both sides \$200 million US in legal fees but Grenier said that compares with \$90 million to \$100 million US collected monthly in duties.

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Klamath

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HEADLINE: INTERIOR BACKS WATER BANK FOR **KLAMATH** FISH, FARMERS

SOURCE: MICHAEL MILSTEIN - The Oregonian

BODY:

Summary: The plan could resolve lawsuits involving the Trinity River and would give scientists reserves to send down the tributary

The Bush administration unveiled a proposal this week that officials said could take pressure off **Klamath** Basin farmers by resolving lawsuits that for years have locked up the Trinity River in Northern California.

It would give scientists emergency water reserves to send down the Trinity, which flows into the **Klamath** River, if needed to protect fish, said Bennett Raley, assistant secretary of the interior for water and science. That could help avoid trouble, such as the die-off in 2002 of some 33,000 salmon and other fish that became crowded in the lower **Klamath's** fetid water, he said.

Farmers in the **Klamath** Project on the California-Oregon border faced blame for the 2002 die-off because they use water diverted from the **Klamath**.

But much of the Trinity's cooler water, which otherwise would enter the **Klamath**, is diverted south through massive tunnels to farms in California's Central Valley.

A lawsuit filed by the Westlands Irrigation District in Central California, which receives water from the Trinity, held up a 2000 Clinton administration decision to restore higher flows to the river. That made it tougher for officials to send more water down the Trinity when the fish were dying, they said.

"This proposal provides an opportunity to learn from that sad event," Raley said in announcing the administration's new approach Wednesday.

But Native American tribes that depend on fish in the lower **Klamath** said it lacks supportable science and could extend court fights.

The approach is patterned after a legal settlement proposal by Westlands. Raley said it could provide scientists with more flexibility than either court orders or the original Clinton administration decision. Flexibility is warranted because natural river systems are unpredictable, he said.

"Playing God with natural ecosystems is a lot harder than it looks," Raley said. "Nature doesn't always follow our models."

Dan Keppen of the **Klamath** Water Users Association said the proposal recognizes that the **Klamath** Basin's fortunes are entwined with the Trinity because both feed into the **Klamath** River.

"The Trinity is probably the most important tributary to the **Klamath**," he said. "We just have to start managing the systems and looking at them together."

In wet years, the Bush administration's new alternative would provide as much water for the Trinity as the earlier Clinton administration plan. In drier years, it would mandate flows that might run higher or lower. That would be determined, in part, by whether biologists decide fish need extra water.

If they do, they could draw on a bank of water held in reserve by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. Raley said that approach would do the river more good than unyielding court battles. Michael Milstein: 503-294-7689; michaelmilstein@news.oregonian.com

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Document 1 of 82 [next](#) ►

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