



Fall 1996

A Summer Internship with U.S. Senator Patty Murray - Regional Office, Everett, Washington

Lisa J. (Lisa Jo) Braly
Western Washington University

Follow this and additional works at: https://cedar.wvu.edu/wwu_honors



Part of the [American Politics Commons](#), and the [Environmental Sciences Commons](#)

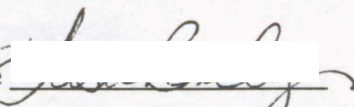
Recommended Citation

Braly, Lisa J. (Lisa Jo), "A Summer Internship with U.S. Senator Patty Murray - Regional Office, Everett, Washington" (1996). *WWU Honors Program Senior Projects*. 188.
https://cedar.wvu.edu/wwu_honors/188

This Project is brought to you for free and open access by the WWU Graduate and Undergraduate Scholarship at Western CEDAR. It has been accepted for inclusion in WWU Honors Program Senior Projects by an authorized administrator of Western CEDAR. For more information, please contact westerncedar@wwu.edu.

HONORS THESIS

In presenting this Honors Paper in partial requirements for a bachelor's degree at Western Washington University, I agree that the Library shall make its copies freely available for inspection. I further agree that extensive copying of this thesis is allowable only for scholarly purposes. It is understood that any publication of this thesis for commercial purposes or for financial gain shall not be allowed without my written permission.

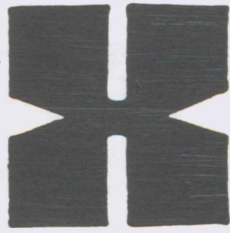
Signature 

Date 12 March 1997

Regional Office, Bellingham

Dean of Huxley College

Date: 12/9/96



HUXLEY COLLEGE OF ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES


A SUMMER INTERNSHIP

WITH

U.S. SENATOR PATTY MURRAY


REGIONAL OFFICE, EVERETT, WASHINGTON

Internship Report Adviser:



Dr. Lynn A. Robbins

Dean of Huxley College:



~~Dr. John G. Miles~~ Dr. Bradley Smith

Date: 12/9/96

INTERNSHIP REPORT

HUXLEY COLLEGE OF ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES
Western Washington University
Bellingham, WA 98225

Huxley College of Environmental Studies

Bellingham, Washington 98225-9079
(360) 650-3520 Fax (360) 650-2842

INTERNSHIP REPORT

In presenting this report in partial fulfillment of the requirements for a Bachelor of Science degree at Huxley College, Western Washington University, I agree that the Library shall make its copies freely available for inspection. I further agree that extensive copying of this report is allowable only for scholarly purposes. It is understood, however, that any copying or publication of this report for commercial purposes, or for any financial gain, shall not be allowed without my written permission.

Signature _____

Lisa J. Braly

Date _____

December 3, 1996

I N T R O D U C T I O N

During the summer of 1996, I participated in the US Senate internship program in the Everett Regional office of Senator Patty Murray. This was a fairly new office, having begun only five months before I started in July, as well as a small office. (It had one part-time person, my supervisor, which became two upon my arrival.) There was no precedent for what my job entailed so it was designed as the summer progressed. My supervisor was Jill McKinney, a very friendly and helpful woman who had been in the "political industry" of staffing for various Congress-people over the years. She was very knowledgeable in her work, however, being in charge of the northwestern counties of Washington was a fairly new situation for her. I feel this was beneficial to my learning experience because sometimes she wasn't able to help me and I was forced to go into some situations without forewarning. This provided some very exciting and very stressful events over the summer.

The Everett office is just one of five that aid Senator Murray in accessing her constituents and keeping a finger on the happenings back in-state. The other four offices make their homes in Seattle, Vancouver, Spokane and Yakima. The first three are the main offices for the Senator and have the people and resources to take on more complicated constituent cases and bigger projects. Both Yakima and Everett began as a recent response to increased contact with constituents and businesses that were not getting their due help by the over-worked main offices.

The internship, while not keeping me constantly busy, gave me enough of an insight to how a politician works within the political system and the barriers that exist for them as well as the constituents. I was also able to keep up-to-date with current issues in Congress and those that concerned the public; they were not always the same. I can honestly say that the main idea that I pulled from the experience was the age-old adage that, "There are two sides to every story." We, the constituents, want our representatives,

and even presidents, to do so many things however, they can only do so much. They are humans too and have their limitations as well as their strengths.

THE EVERETT OFFICE



A view of the office from the front door.



A view from the office. On a clear day you can see Mt. Rainier.

Monday July 1, 1996

Today was my first day of work and I was nervous about going into something I was not very familiar with, as far as the political realm was concerned. Jill was very helpful and very glad to be getting some help around the office, so it made the initial introductions less intimidating. The office was a small one at the end of the hall on the ninth floor of the Wall Street Building in downtown Everett. The first couple of floors were taken up by Snohomish County Offices including Planning and Public Works among others. On the ninth floor right next door was the office of Congressman Jack Metcalf. I met most of his staff within the first couple of hours each one stopping by to see Jill's new intern (she had been telling them I was coming to her rescue). The two offices are very friendly toward each other despite the party line differences.

I spent a great deal of time reading through papers Jill thought would be helpful so that I could start with some background information of Senator Murray and Congress under my belt. I learned quite a bit about her political position through reading short biographies of her life and her start in the political sphere, newspaper articles, pamphlets. All of them are kept here on file for constituent walk-ins requesting information. Legislation that she helped pass and press releases about her actions throughout Washington State were also informative.

While that took up most of the day, I was able to examine the available software on the computer such as CQ (Congressional Quarterly), APNewswire, and CCMail (E-mail networked through the offices). It was interesting to note the security measures needed to get into the software for congressional information for example, double-entry of randomly selected numbers by a \$300 access card.

I also aided Jill in the "clipping" of the local newspapers. This is done on a daily basis (theoretically) where articles pertaining to issues concerning Patty Murray or other delegates are cut out and faxed to either the DC office or the Seattle office. DC is mainly concerned with opinions of the constituents while Seattle likes to hear the news of Everett and northward (which is our "jurisdiction"). I have learned, already, that this Everett office is mainly a helper to the Seattle office who has more employees to greater serve constituent needs.

Jill usually leaves the office on Tuesday's and Thursday's for her outreach programs, hence the need for me to keep the office open. From my understanding she meets with various people, official or not, acquiring their input on various issues and plans implemented by the Senator. Next Thursday (July 11) I will likewise "outreach" to the community by attending a meeting concerning various wetlands and their future in Snohomish County.

Tuesday July 2

Today I called various colleges and universities within the Everett region to ask for dates of the commencement ceremonies taking place during the 1996-1997 school year. I did not have much luck obtaining any definite dates and I think this was because it is too early in the summer for schools to have made firm decisions. At best I got a few tentative responses. These commencement dates are intended to be possibilities for Senator Murray to come out and speak to students. With helping children, in health, education and community services, as Senator Murray's number one priority she likes to be able to communicate with the "youth" as much as possible.

Jill was out of the office for the latter half of the day and so I was able to use the computer to see what it could offer. I retrieved information on the progress of certain bills such as House Resolution (or HR) 961: The 1995 Amendment to the Clean Water Act and an item relating to an Elliot Bay Treaty. Unfortunately, this work was delayed when the system lost its connection to LEGIS, an on-line application that allows one to search pending and passed legislation. After many hours and calls to the Senate Computer Service to get the connection running again, the problem was only halfway fixed by closing time.

Interspersed through the time on the computer were a few calls from constituents. One called to urge the Senator to endorse a specific bill and another called to see if the US Government could help him deal with a foreign government to locate a person. According to Jill these are the types of calls that are usually received from the community. Businesses and interest groups tend to call as well with more specific questions and interests on legislation and speaking engagements for the Senator. Today, the phones

were slow but Jill warns that it must be due to the upcoming holiday for it is usually a bit busier.

WEDNESDAY JULY 3

I arrived this morning to a call from Chris of the Senate Computer Service. Within a few minutes the problems had been debugged -- it appeared that various addresses needed for the computer to call to DC had been deleted or somehow dropped. With that fixed, I began again to search for information Jill needed on the Elliot Bay Treaty as background to a program on which she is working. Unfortunately, no information was available in any of the accessible programs. I tried to get into the Library of Congress file under the assumption that it would have historical government documents, but we did not have the password to gain access. Maybe I can get that next Tuesday when I talk with Alyssa Craig from the Seattle office. Jill says she is the "computer whiz down south."

The rest of the day I spent clipping articles from newspapers and faxing them to the Seattle and DC office, answering calls and researching the "hot bills" that are up in Congress. "Hot bills" refers to controversial or popular legislation that is on its way through the workings of both the House and Senate to the President. In a Resource Directory folder we keep a list of "hot bills" (with tracking numbers, e.g., HR 961) that are updated as new items arise so we can quickly find information for constituents when they do not know the bill number or full title. Since the office is only five months old and Jill has not had time to organize, so I spent some time organizing the office and filing away completed paperwork. There is still much to do to get everything settled.

MONDAY JULY 8

Newspapers were clipped, as usual, and faxed to the Seattle and DC offices. The rest of the morning I spent reading over and filing position papers of Senator Murray. We receive papers, speeches, articles and pamphlets from both the DC and Seattle offices concerning the Senator's position on certain issues. The papers have stacked up with no organization so I created a folder and organized them so that they would be readily accessible should a constituent come in asking for such information. Jill was really pleased with the arrangement.

A few constituents called later in the day asking for help of one kind or another and I searched the office obtaining information for them. One of the callers needed the paperwork to marry a non-US citizen and another wondered who to talk to when the IRS decides to take all of your money right out of your bank account. I was amazed when this man told me that all of his money was gone from his savings account without his permission or even his knowledge. He came upon the situation when he tried to withdraw money from a cash machine for a movie and was told his account had been closed. This, to me, seems a pretty extreme action for the government. I would like to believe that there is some reasonable explanation, maybe he ignored the notices telling him of their reasons and intentions, but he claims he was sent no warnings. I sent the information down to Ardis Dumett, the lead case-worker in the Seattle office who also deals regularly with the IRS.

Work on the computer was also a great portion of the day. The software Quorum is supposed to be used to keep track of constituent contacts but has yet to be learned by Jill. I read through some of the manuals and figured out how to input constituent data. Overall, it was a pretty slow day.

TUESDAY JULY 9

Jill took the day off in place of her usual Friday so I was in the office alone. I kept myself busy entering the constituent data, from business cards collected by Jill since she began, into the Quorum files. That took almost all day. I did have quite a few interruptions from constituents dropping by and calling. One soon-to-retire naval officer came in to get information on the Senator's stance on current issues. It's a good thing it was all organized! I also helped further the organization of a conference Senator Murray is holding for State Farm Insurance Executive Personnel on Monday, July 15. Headway was also made on the speaking engagement arranged for August and a schedule of events for her August trip home was finalized.

When I finally finished inputting into the Quorum files I had about an hour left, so I went through the rest of Quorum and learned how to find my way around. It appears Quorum is a popular devise of the Senate offices for there were hundreds of papers, letters, and memos written to constituents and inter-offices on almost every issue the

Senate has had to deal with in the past four years. There were even archived documents that went back further but it was harder to browse through those since it was organized in such a way as to look for a specific paper.

WEDNESDAY JULY 10

Today Jill did not come in again but this time it was because she somehow injured her neck and could not move, so I handled the office alone. In the morning there were a lot of calls, mostly for Jill but some were constituents with concerns. A few even stopped by. The man who had his savings removed by the IRS came in to get a privacy release form to fill out which would grant a public office permission to help him. Even after giving him what he needed he proceeded to tell me more of his life story and how messed up the government is. For example, they kept sending his wife information and junk mail even though she had passed on about four years ago. I think he was lonely and wanting to talk to someone. I felt bad for the man -- he was elderly, alone and now with no money and he could not even cash a social security check with his bank of over thirty years because he no longer had an account with them.

An elderly lady came in about an hour after him and demanded information on a medical bill but she could not remember the number or the specific name. I gave her the "Hot Bills" list and she proceeded to go through just about every bill on the list and tell me her views of what was wrong or right with the subject it was concerned with and what Congress should do about it. However, I believe that for at least 75% of the bills she voiced her opinion on she did not know what the bills were aimed at legislating. At the end of her spiel she wanted the text to the bill HR 3103, a measure trying to make it easier for employees to transfer medical insurance from one job to another (among other issues). She was in the office for close to half an hour talking about her opinions. Just before she left, I took her name and number and told her I would get back to her with either the text of the house resolution or more specific information about it.

The rest of the day was spent searching for the text of the bill and upon scrolling through just about every page found it to be over three hundred pages long. I tried printing up some sections of it but became lost after everything started looking the same. After a few hours I gave up and hung some of the matted pictures that were sitting around

and had not been put up yet. There were only four small, in-color ones of Senator Murray and one map of Washington State.

THURSDAY JULY 11

Wetlands Mitigation Work Session. See Appendix A.

MONDAY JULY 15

Senator Murray was in town this past weekend and spent some time with her family. Before she left, however, she gave a talk to 30 to 40 individuals from State Farm Insurance company. They came from all over the area to get a chance to listen to her and ask questions. It was a mixed-partisan group of people and she got a few interesting questions -- which I think she handled with a lot of grace and tact. The main reason State Farm wished to take part in a federal political forum was to get a handle on where they wanted to go relative to federal issues. They desired to be more involved in political issues and Senator Murray granted them that opportunity.

She opened the hour-long session with a 25 minute speech geared toward informing the audience of her main platform...Children. Senator Murray touched on the areas of Children's Education and Children's involvement into their communities but focused on Children's Health, an area the insurance agents deal with on a regular basis. She urged the need for a children's-only health insurance plan so that children can be covered even when adults do not have the resources to insure themselves. Right now, for a child to be covered the parent must be covered first with the child falling under their plan. Murray reasoned that poorer families do not wish to deny their children the protection offered and would jump at the chance to provide them with the basics. The proposal for this type of insurance stemmed from her desire for all children to be allowed the same basic health care all over the nation regardless of the financial situation of the parents. She gave a heart-touching example of a child in need of health care but who could not afford it -- with wide-spread repercussions. When Senator Murray was a preschool teacher there was this child who would constantly scream and fight and push other children vying for attention. It was realized, after a period of time, that the child could not hear. Murray asked the mother to take him to a doctor to verify what was wrong. A month passed and the child had not improved because the mother could not

afford to take him to the doctor to have him diagnosed and helped. Meanwhile, all the children in the classroom were suffering from insufficient contact and instruction because the teachers were trying to handle this little boy. With a basic standard health care provided for children by children's only insurance, she thinks these problems can be diminished or alleviated.

After her talk, the floor was opened for questions. The first few were relevant to the insurance issue but there were others that were downright mean. There was one lady who denounced the federal government and said that the government should leave it up to the states to decide children's health (among other issues). Just three seats down from her was a man who told the Senator he thought the government should take control of the situation and regulate it. With such opposing view points it was hard to please both sides, but I think Senator Murray did a good job at not offending either of them too much. Some other questions were ones regarding how the Senator felt about some of the progress that State Farm has already made and is planning to make. A few individuals brought up the status of other bills in Congress and if they would pass this bill or that bill. To each of her questions, she responded with, "Well, since it is an election year I do not believe much will be getting passed in Congress." It is unfortunate, I thought, that some good bills are going to die or be shoved aside just because those up for re-election do not want to make anyone mad. What about the people who do not see things being accomplished?

While I was at this meeting I got a chance to talk to Dan Evans, the State Director for Senator Murray (he is not related to the other Senator Dan Evans). He was a nice man and introduced me to quite a few head-honchos at State Farm. We talked about Western and my interest in law school and as it turns out he went to law school under an environmental program. He was excited to tell me what I needed to know and what he thought of his alma matter (George Washington University). Unfortunately, the meeting began and we could not talk right then but he said to keep in touch.

By the time I got back to the office there were quite a few messages and telephone calls. Most were for Jill and the scheduling she was trying to accomplish for her outreach programs that she does on Tuesdays and Thursdays. There were some, however, from

constituents wanting information about Senator Murray -- if she was in town, when she would be coming and if they could see her. Not all of her dates have been scheduled and talks and meetings get rescheduled so it is difficult to give specifics. We also have to be careful since she is a public figure and her safety has to be considered as well.

The rest of the day I spent clipping newspapers, there was quite a stack from over the weekend, and on the computer. I tried e-mailing people in the DC and Seattle office to see if we could get HR 3031 on medical insurance for Vera (the lady who stopped by last Wednesday) but I ended up going back to CQ and trying to find it there. As I said before, it was very long. She will have to specify a certain portion or write to the DC office to ask for it directly and pay for shipping and handling.

TUESDAY JULY 16

Today I worked on the never ending supply of newspapers. One of the good things about this task is that I am able to read the paper and keep up to date with local news. I have also found that Jill keeps a file of all the counties and cities in the region, so when I find a particularly hot topic for any area I clip it for her file. This way when she travels to talk with people in that area she can ask questions and learn more about what is important to them or what has happened to them recently.

Have I said before how I am getting to dislike clipping through the Bellingham Herald? I really do not mind the actual newspaper because I can keep up to date with events when I am not around school. The bad part is that I have to tape the articles back into the paper after I finish photocopying them because there is a person in the Seattle office who comes up occasionally and reads them -- so the papers have to be in one piece and readable.

After I finished with the clipping, I began working on the summary of the Wetlands Mitigation Workshop held last Thursday. I took notes during the session so that I could report on what happened to Jill and the Seattle office. The Wetland Mitigation Plan is mostly going to involve local forces but the creation of some of the wetlands has regional impacts and Senator Murray likes to know what is happening in her state so that she can relate it, either in support of or in opposition, to bills that go through the US Congress.

Interspersed among the summarizing were numerous phone calls, most of which were for Jill so I took messages. One person that called was wondering what was going on with the Minimum Wage bill and its legislative history. I postponed my Workshop writing to use the rest of the day to search on the CQ and the APNewswire/Legis to find out information.

Ardis Dumett, from our Seattle Office, also stopped by. She had had a meeting concerning tribal affairs with a staff member of Congressman Metcalf in the office next door. (The two offices are not opposed to working together. I find that very heartening to know that some issues can transcend the political boundaries. Jill was gone at the moment so she sat down to wait. We got to talking about Western and what I am going into and her job and an intern she had had a couple years ago who was also in the Environmental Field. I asked her about her meeting and what she generally does with the local tribal issues. She said it is very difficult and a controversial subject. No one in the office wanted it and since she was new at the time she was the "lucky recipient". Ardis was a nice lady and I am trying to talk to the people Jill knows to establish a line of contacts so that if I ever need them in the future I will be able to make a connection. Alyssa, also in the Seattle office, is another contact person. Like I have said before, she is the "computer whiz down south" and Jill calls her whenever we have a problem. As Ardis was leaving I found out another thing...she is the one we have been saving the Bellingham Herald for.

WEDNESDAY JULY 17

I clipped more newspapers and took more phone calls today. Most of them were for Jill but there was one man who called looking for information on how to acquire a flag. The one he used to have he had received from the federal building but it had been stolen. I told him he could fill out a request form and we could send it in for him. He complained that the last time when he went to Congressman Metcalf's office they had them in stock. I went next door to investigate and they had changed their policy to request forms, just like the Senator's office. I guess he wanted one immediately because he said he would look elsewhere.

After the newspapers, I worked a little more on the summary of the work session but each time I started I was interrupted. I am only about one third of the way done but

there is not any time frame that the office needs this done, it is more of an informational FYI type of summary.

After lunch Jill wanted me to try to get a list of her addresses that she had on Window's Sidekick printed. Sidekick is a confusing data base and it took me a while to figure out how to get more than one or two cards on a page. Jill actually ended up taking over on this because she had been talking to Alyssa about how to do it and she gave Jill the instructions. We printed up ninety-one addresses that I will have to enter into Quorum and add to the NW VIP list.

To take a break from all the addresses I typed up a short letter to Vera, who wanted the text to HR 3103 about the medical insurance. I asked her to define the specifics of what she wanted using a summary of the bill that I had found in CQ which listed the titles and what they concerned. The summary itself was ten pages long but I mailed it off in a Senator Murray envelope.

When I was stuffing the envelope Doug Levy, from the Everett Mayor's office, stopped by to see Jill but she was out of the office. I had heard Jill talk about him concerning different things that she is doing around Everett. He has also been annoyingly persistent about the possibility of having the Mayor meet with the Senator when she is in town on August 14.

A girl came in who had just graduated from high school and was looking to go into a military school. For that she needed a few military application nominations from public figures, one of the chosen being Senator Murray. I did not know the procedures but by this time Jill was back in the office and told the girl to write a letter of interest to the Seattle office and that will start a file on her and then she would receive information for a nomination letter.

Towards the end of the day I got back into CQ to find more information about the minimum wage bill and its status. The last information I found for Jill was not exactly what she was looking for. While I was in CQ I also looked for information about the salvage timber rider and the amendments it is undergoing right now as S. 1590. The intentions of the rider, it was been said, were good. However, the rider's authorization of dead and dying timber to be cut without an examination on the environmental impacts it

would have on the wildlife and habitat, as well as its insufficient monitoring, have allowed cuts of good timber. In the bill, Title I would repeal the emergency salvage timber sale program, Title II requires the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture to act in agreement with the Northwest Forest Plan, Title III talks about the lawful expediting of salvage timber sales, and Title IV prioritizes the health of the ecosystem as a cohesive unit over that of an individual stand of trees.

As a side note: the elevators for the whole building were down so I had to walk up 18 flights of stairs to get to the 9th floor. At lunch they were still under repairs but by the time I left at the end of the day they were back to normal.

MONDAY JULY 22

Newspapers today took all of the morning since there were so many of them from Thursday to Sunday. We get three daily newspapers and three weekly ones, not to mention the ones we sometimes go down to the Everett Library to get. There were intermittent phone calls, but all of them were returning calls for Jill. She brought more business cards for me to enter into Quorum and I started entering some of the addresses from the Sidekick printout from last week. About halfway through I had to go move my car and when I returned Jill was using the phone list on the computer so I began reading the various newspaper articles that we were faxed. I highlighted a few of the areas that contained Senator Murray's name and filed them away so that Jill could refer back to them or we could photocopy them for constituents who come in asking for information. When Jill was done on the computer I went into CQ and searched for information on the state initiative on bear baiting and hound hunting. A constituent had called earlier and had asked about the issue. I told him Senator Murray does not deal with the state initiatives and that he could call the state legislators but that I would try to locate some information. I found out that we do not have access to any state legislation but I figured that since the general issue was not confined to Washington state I might be able to find something, and I did. I found a report done by a CQ researcher as the subject affects the regions around the nation. It was quite a few pages and I read about one quarter of the report before it was time to go home.

TUESDAY JULY 23

There were no newspapers today; Jill left them at home. I did get some reading done on the bear baiting and hound hunting paper and highlighted topics the constituent had referred to. To make it easier on him I tried to select out passages that are relevant on a state level and some examples of other states that had already implemented the ban. The report was too long to send through the mail.

Some time during the day Jim Lair called from Skagit County Transit Authority to find out if Senator Murray had signed the Specter/Lautenberg letter in support of transportation. I tried looking it up in CQ and Legis but could not find it. I called Bilepo Scott in the DC office who deals with the transportation issues but she was out so I e-mailed her the message.

I finished up the workshop session on wetland mitigation today and have put a copy of it in the Appendix section of this report.

WEDNESDAY JULY 24

I clipped more newspapers that were from the past two days. There were a lot of them surrounding the welfare reform bill. It says the reform will save \$57.2 billion over the next six years with the five-year lifetime limit on welfare benefits. Through what I have read however, the children are going to suffer if the parents are kicked off the system. The jobs that these adults can get within the next five years will not be well paying and will not have enough benefits to take care of the children. I agree that they system needs to be changed, but I also think the parents need help in getting an education so that they can be productive in society and be able to raise their children. Flipping hamburgers does not give children the health insurance they need to grow into productive adults. It's a cycle that needs to be broken. In the Bellingham Herald, July 24, the welfare plan is stated to have 50% of welfare families working by 2002. My question is: Are there criteria on what type of work? As I said, flipping burgers is work but it is barely minimum wage. Here is another interesting thing I found: The family cap means that states can deny benefits to children born to mothers on welfare. I agree there needs to be something done so that children are not born into the welfare system but I am worried about the children who are inflicted with the suffering because of their parent's mistake. I

looked into Senator Murray's opinion folder that was organized shortly after I began. However, there was no discussion of the issue so I e-mailed down to Seattle to see if they have any information down there. By the time I left for the day I had not heard anything.

After I finished the newspapers I tried to figure out how to construct a Quorum report which lists all the people and businesses that are entered into Jill's Northwest VIP report. I did it once and got only 13 out of the 60+ addresses in there. The second, third and fourth time I got 0 out of 60+. I could not figure out what went wrong. I searched through old reports to find out how other people did it, but I was doing nothing different. I even read through the manual but it was for a different version of Quorum than was on the computer.

I took breaks in my researching only to re-e-mail Bilepo Scott to see if she had found anything about the Specter/Lautenberg letter and to call Alyssa to see if she had insight on the reporting. She was not in the office so I left a message for her.

MONDAY JULY 29

This morning we received an e-mail from Alyssa with directions on how to create a report of NW VIPs. Nothing that she had done was any different from what I had done last week except the format of the report was different. I ran it through and it worked! However, it did not print out as it was supposed to. Alyssa called in the process of trying to find a solution to the new problem and I told her what had been done. She could not figure out why it did not work but she said she would work on it and get back to me.

Last Thursday Jill had a meeting with people from the Everett Naval Station and the topic for discussion had been "Doing business with the Navy." It is going to be a big issue here in Everett when they get the Navy stationed here. The government is building some naval housing but for the most part the housing market is going to pick up, not to mention the economy in general. One of the reasons Jill had this meeting with the Navy was to find out information that would ease the minds of citizens and businesses of Everett in dealing with the Navy. The issue is not so much dealing with the individuals themselves as it is dealing with what the U.S. Navy can offer to Everett in a business sense. The Navy produced a pamphlet "Naval Station -- Everett, Your neighbor, Your customer: How to do business with the Navy" giving Everett businesses hints, phone numbers and

contacts to call. Jill had me make a few copies to give to interested parties at another meeting.

While I was clipping newspapers later in the day, Jill was trying to get a hold of Helen Jackson, widow of the very prominent former Senator Jackson and an influential woman in her own right, to make arrangements for Senator Murray to meet and have coffee. Jill was nervous about calling her but Mrs. Jackson was very nice and accepted the invitation. When Jill asked where she would like to go because a place had not been picked, Ms. Jackson offered her home. Jill was very excited.

TUESDAY JULY 30

We received a lot of faxes this morning from the DC office. One of which was the Senate Activity Report that describes what kinds of things were introduced on the floor and by whom, which were delayed to the following day, which bills were voted upon and who voted for what, and which bills were eliminated. Senator Murray had a few bills introduced and voted on so after I photocopied the faxed pages I highlighted any areas where Senator Murray's name was displayed.

We also received information on her public statements with her opinions on such issues as the welfare reform bill that is going through Congress. Along with those we also received some letters that she had either written or signed that were addressed to both President Clinton and vice-president Gore also concerning welfare and various other topics like industry jobs. I have recently heard on the television campaign commercials for republicans such as Brian White saying he voted for welfare reform, implying that anyone who did not vote for welfare reform liked the way the system was operating which makes it difficult for individuals to get out of the cycle. I feel I need to clarify some issues here because Senator Murray voted against the specific bill that was up for the vote. We received a 15-page excerpt from Senator Murray's speech to the President of the Senate that stated that she agrees there needs to be changes and that she hopes she can sign the bill when the debate is finally done. However, despite the good items in the bill like the Breaux-Chafee-Murray Amendment to continue Medicaid (her argument was that over one-third of the people who receive Medicaid in Washington state -- they are in low-income families), the Conrad-Murray amendment to continue food stamps while families

make the transition from welfare to work, the Summer Food Program, which allows children to receive the kind of nutrition they got from school lunches during the year, and the Simon-Murray literacy amendment, which allows adults to complete their G.E.D. and stay in training for 24 months, there are some areas that she cannot support. Such areas include the life-time limit to be on non-cash-only welfare of two to five years. The five year limit would right away eliminate 60,203 children in Washington state and the two year limit would eliminate 118,915 children. Other items include an additional cut of \$4 billion, the fact that women would feel the majority of the impacts, immigrant children would unduly suffer (while she maintains that we should be tough on immigrants we have a duty to care for children no matter where they come from), 300,000 American children with disabilities would lose social security income (SSI) assistance, and as many as 1.5 million children would be thrown into poverty. Already, eight percent of the total population and 48% of the poor are starving children. Senator Murray does agree that the government should discourage parents from having children while on welfare, but those children who are born on welfare need help and a way to become productive adults. This cannot be done without adequate nutrition and education. As with much of the legislation, the intentions are good but a closer reading reveals a worse scenario than the one trying to be fixed. I do not think citizens have the full picture of what is happening and I think most do not take the time to find out. I have realized by working in this office and having easy access to the behind the scenes work that there is much more to any issue than the one the media portrays and the general public gets.

Recently, Senator Murray introduced a bill into Congress creating a way for certain schools around the country that experience inadequate funding to receive the old Senate computers that are no longer being used. The excess computers used to be sold to government workers at a discount but Murray thought they would be better put to use in the school system, especially when she saw row upon row of discarded computers in the lower Senate hallways. The bill went through Congress well and received media attention not only in Washington state but the rest of the country.

After I read through Senator Murray's statements I began calling all the Chamber of Commerces around the region to find out dates, times, and places of their general

meetings. Patty Murray is going to be in the area for the first half of August and Jill and I are compiling a list of all the possible meetings that she could attend. I was able to reach the majority of the chambers but there were a few that I had to leave messages for them to return my call.

Having not heard from Bilepo Scott about the Specter/Lautenberg letter I called again and found she was again out of her office. So I called her supervisor Mike Egan; they both cover the issues of education, transportation, telecommunications, labor, maritime, FFMA and the arts. Suprisingly, he was there (Jill had said that he is almost never in the office, in fact nearly everyone in Seattle has a running joke that he is just a figment of DC's imagination). He found out that Senator Murray did sign the letter but that it was only signed on Friday -- no wonder it was hard to track down! We called Jim Lair back and, embarrassingly, he already had the information. What he wanted to do was to write her a thank you letter for supporting the Specter/Lautenberg letter.

WEDNESDAY JULY 31

I clipped the latest newspapers from the past two days which, in itself, did not take but an hour. The faxing of the newspapers had gotten behind on Monday because the DC office was having some difficulty receiving and our Everett office was collecting a good number of faxes to tie up the machine. Between feeding the fax with two pages at-a-time (it will jam if we feed anymore than that) I read through the cc:Mail, printed important messages and deleted old ones -- we had quite a stack.

Jill found some more people to enter into Quorum however, we still have yet to figure out how to print a report. I went into Quorum further to see if Alyssa had done anything to fix it but only two pages would print up and those were blank. The manual proved useless and it was not until later in the day when I found out that there was something missing within this specific terminal set-up. Alyssa had to create it down in Seattle and then load it into our system. By lunch Seattle had faxed some forms to fill out to confirm Senator Murray's speaking arrangements in Everett August 14. They asked basic questions such as expected length of speech, time, names of major participants, sponsors, if a meal was available, etc. I got the information from Jill and typed in the forms and returned them.

Throughout the day calls came through mostly for Jill but there was one for information on what to see in DC and how to get tickets to tour the White House and the Congressional buildings. I took their name, number and address and sent them a brochure on DC and e-mailed down to Seattle to check the status of the tickets available for tours. The offices only get a set amount per week.

A constituent came in to let the office know that there was a meeting this Saturday on Head-Injuries given by Delta Rehab Center. He had actually stopped by to tell Congressman Metcalf's office and thought we might like to know as well. He did not seem too friendly. A lot of the time we get people that come in here after an appointment with Metcalf's office and it is obvious they are staunch Republicans. They have a subtle attitude against this office because it's "Democratic" (personally, I am an independent). No one has been outright rude so far, but the feeling is not friendly. The office for the maintenance manager for the building is on the other side of this office and he is another Republican. He used to be strong in his anti-Democrat comments (usually made in a joking yet still serious way) but Jill has said that since I have been here he has been more sociable. She thinks it is because it's now two against one.

MONDAY AUGUST 5

Jill is gone for the entire week so I went into the office and started everything as I normally do. Then I went through the faxes that had rolled off onto the floor over the weekend and photocopied the ones that we keep to file away. I found out that the cc:Mail still is not working and so we have been "out of the circle" for five days now. I listened to the phone messages and one was from Juanita in the DC office concerning the cc:Mail problem. She told me to call Denise and Denise told me they have been trying to send an e-mail through since last week but it has not been working. They had checked their phone lines on that end for extra noise but found nothing. I called GTE to have our end checked for noise but nothing was noticed. The technician suggested that either the voice sound needed to connect was not loud enough to be heard over noise they could not detect or the ports for the mouse and modem were somehow reconfigured. I called Denise back and she forwarded the information to Chuck, a software specialist, who could do more.

He was supposed to have called back but he never did so I will call Denise back tomorrow to get his number.

After all that calling around for the electronic mail, the postal mail came in with some catalogs we had ordered from General Services Administration (GSA) for office supplies. I looked over those to find a few basic necessities that we do not have yet like a clock, big paper clips, a 3-hole punch, waste baskets, a letter opener, thumb tacks and sticky tack to hang lightweight pictures on the wall.

Once lunch was over I returned the calls of people who left urgent messages on the machine to tell them that Jill was out for the week and asked if there was anything I could do for them. They all declined but later, Jill McLaughlin called to ask me how many would be attending the breakfast for Senator Murray on August 14 and if she could have a picture of the Senator. It had been a slow day so I promptly retrieved a picture from our files, put it into a franked envelope and walked it down to the post office.

An updated itinerary was faxed over along with some newspaper clippings from the Seattle office. I took the updated version of the itinerary and added Jill's arrangements to them. It seems about every week we get a newly revised schedule for the upcoming month. Just before I left, a lady called in advocating child support enforcement. From what I understand, it turns out that the father had given money to DSHS in care of this lady (who was only on DSHS for four months while she was out of work). For some reason they will not give her the money which is somehow connected to the fact that DSHS dated the use of the money by the date it was received and not for the date for which it was intended. This lady has been to numerous hearings to get the money back that she feels is hers, but nothing is being done. I put in a call to the Seattle office but no one was in so I left a message. It seems a complicated issue so I will call them again tomorrow.

TUESDAY AUGUST 6

I came in this morning and turned on the computer hoping to find the cc:Mail working. Unfortunately it was not and so I had to make a call to Chuck. He said he would try something else. It took another fifteen minutes and we received 20 messages backlogged since Wednesday. So for the next hour and a half I sorted through the

message that had already been sent, those that had not been, those that we had received and the ones that had already been addressed. It was very confusing with nine different directories and when you delete something it goes into the trash but not actually deleted or it goes into the draft box. I think I did get things cleaned up and sent the messages that were written last week. I also sent a thank you to Juanita in DC for helping get the cc:Mail running. Sometimes computers are not worth the trouble but most of the time they save an enormous amount of time. The rest of the day I entered more people into Quorum and re-filed some papers making the filing system more organized.

WEDNESDAY AUGUST 7

The morning went as usual dealing with faxes, e-mail and phone message. No e-mail had been sent regarding the woman who called on Monday with DSHS problems so I sent one down there just to make sure they had received the message. Ardis replied later that they were in progress on the case.

The already-sent faxes have started piling up so I went through them finding the ones that I knew should go into the city or county files and pulled important articles to go into subject files. I have also started a file of my own for articles that interest me and that I could possibly use in the future. Most of these have also been important to the office so I have made copies.

A man called asking for information concerning the welfare reform bill and how it is going to affect his family since they were in the system. Unfortunately, we did not have any papers discussing the bill and I asked him if he contacted the welfare office that he deals with. He was adamant that he did not want any of their information. I encouraged him to go there because they would have more resources available to them immediately. I knew the bill was waiting for the president's signature but the media had been back and forth on the issue of whether the president was going to sign it. Some believed that the lobbyists and his advisors would force him to consider the children and veto the bill. Children have appeared to be one of the main foci for public distress in the media. I do not think anyone is sure how they are going to be affected.

MONDAY AUGUST 12

I came in to a floor full of faxes that had been received over the weekend so I photocopied those and filed them away. One was a summary on HR 3734, the full title of which is The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, a.k.a. the welfare reform bill. This eliminated the need to go to CQ and look for a summary of the reform bill. I made a couple of copies to have available for the public and filed them away. I kept one copy for myself and read all fifteen pages. I found it interesting as it discussed the Block grants, funding, work rates, penalties, requirements and limitations, teenage parents and other minor provisions. Even though the discussion was very general I was able to grasp the essence of what was trying to be changed more so than if I was to learn it from the media. I took all of the morning to read it and highlight the questions I had so that I could research further for the answers. I am assuming that if I have questions so will other citizens and it would prove beneficial if I were able to answer those questions.

Jill and I talked a bit about her vacation trip and I brought her up to date with what went on last week. She had also found out earlier in the morning that Senator Murray had voted against the minimum wage bill. The Seattle office said they would send something on her opinion about the bill but nothing came through today. Jill was catching up on the computer so I was not able to look through CQ to find anything on Murray's minimum wage or an update on the welfare reform bill.

Today we received three constituent calls. Once was a man in the Air Force who broke his ankle in an air jump while on duty but the Service will not help him. He was rather lengthy in his complaining of what was going wrong in his life. His wife left him and he has had surgery on both his knee and ankle and was only made worse. He was fired from his civilian job because he could not work and he also could not do his duty in the military.

Another man called about a land plot in Marysville that he is developing. He had had a contact with our Seattle office and a letter was sent to him dealing with his developing problems. Jill knew of him and his plight but was not the one who had dealt with his case or wrote the letter. Through more discussion I was able to determine that Ardis wrote the letter and I gave him her number. A third constituent contact involved a

lady that came in and asked what she should do to get a letter of recommendation for military enrollment. As procedure, I recommended she write a letter expressing her circumstances to the Seattle office and it would go from there.

Also during the day, Debbie from Sultan Chamber of Commerce called back to tell me the dates and places of the monthly meeting. I had re-called the three chambers that had not given me information.

TUESDAY AUGUST 13

This was a newspaper day since Jill had forgotten the stack that piled up over her vacation. I was able to get ten done today and have another seven left for tomorrow. Around mid-day Bruce Titan came in. He is a member of the other (opposing) side to the developer who called yesterday about the Marysville land plot. He talked for quite a while about the letter his group wrote to Governor Lowery, Senator Murray and to State Senator Jeri Costa. The letter asks them to urge the US Attorney General to take action on this "blatant and unlawful" filling of a wetland that hooks into navigable waters. The letter makes claims against the developer for being sneaky and delaying action for the required Army Corps of Engineers Section 404 permit. Mr. Titan explained that the area is just north of Marysville and approximately 200 people of the community meet at the Rolling Green open area around the wetland at 7:30 p.m. every Thursday night to discuss their options and take action. He left quite a bit of information, which I later sent down to Ardis. He made it quite clear that he did not want to become lost in the shuffle. Later, Midori (from the Seattle office) stopped by to see Jill. We talked for a bit and "created a contact" like I have done with Ardis. I have found out the main thrust of political work and how to get a head or even keep up: MAKE CONTACTS!!

WEDNESDAY AUGUST 14

This morning I started on the seven newspapers left from yesterday but was interrupted when Jill called to have me photocopy the Tentative Health Care Reform Bill Summary (that was faxed on Monday) so she could have it for her 3 p.m. meeting. She was out with Senator Murray who was up in Everett for the day. It was a very hectic day so for most of it I was trying to keep up with the papers Jill needed and directing the necessary calls around. Rex, from the press office back in DC, was in town this week to

follow the Senator around. When he came into the office he created a big upheaval monopolizing the phones and what little desk space we had. I was running around making photocopies and answering the phones when he was not on both lines. Shortly after Rex arrived, Dan flew in (I met him at the meeting with the State Farm people) with Doug Levy on his heels. Doug has, for the past month, been trying to corner a time to meet with the Senator for today and will not understand that she is booked solid with meetings and speeches. Fortunately, Doug took Dan and Rex on a tour of the Wall Street Building but Rex made a detour into Metcalf's office. He came back complaining about our lack of office space (comparatively) and then asks me what I am doing, where I go to school and what I am planning on doing in life. I tell him about law school and he tries to persuade me out of that avenue, like most everyone I have talked to.

Unexpectedly, Jill came back with Senator Murray. After a breakfast with the 38th District fund-raiser, they were to go to Helen Jackson's home for coffee but she was not there. The Senator and Jill came back to tour the office and left a few minutes after they arrived with Dan and Rex in tow. The agenda for the rest of the day was to visit the Everett Home Port, dine at the Everett Chamber Luncheon and then after a few hours of family time head to a National Abortion Rights Action League (NARAL) House Party.

MONDAY AUGUST 19

This morning I arrived to a large package that was the supplies Jill had ordered for the office. She was excited when I pulled out a clock, pens, paper clips, a 3-hole punch, letter openers and a ruler. It was just the little things that are necessary for an office to run smoothly. I put things away and fixed the items that needed to be hole-punched and then sat down to tackle the newspapers.

Early in the morning, a lady called about obtaining a visa for a religious leader from India to come into the country to perform a ceremony for her organization. I forwarded her onto Ardis. Later, a man came in who was a civil service person for the Navy who was fired for various reasons. He somehow "found out" that the US government is experimenting with new-borns by injecting antifreeze into their brains and like experiments. Jill had talked to this man before and knew that he was not entirely

stable mentally. We told him to call us back when he gets actual documentation (which he said he had) to set up an appointment.

Towards the end of the day, Jill and I tried to figure out if there was anything I could do with my last ten days of work. We ran through her schedule and found some dates when I could go with her to some meeting. I think it would be fun to see what exactly Jill does even though she had explained it to me when I arrived. Her position is basically a public relations job for Senator Murray. The bigger offices take care of the issues and the more demanding programs because they have more resources available to them.

TUESDAY AUGUST 20

It was the normal morning with newspapers and faxes but later in the afternoon Jill and I discovered there was a gubernatorial candidate forum for children's issues in Mill Creek. I would like to attend but I would also like to have a background on the candidates so that I might ask questions if allowed. So for the rest of the day I went through the latest newspaper clippings for information. The Bellingham Herald had run a series giving the profiles of the candidates and I found they were a good source. Not all of the candidates were going to be there but for those that were (Jay Inslee-D, Gary Locke-D, Pam Roach-R, Norm Rice-D, Bryan Zetlen-R, and Nona Brazier-R) I tried to concentrate on their stance and develop questions.

Towards the end of the day three men came in from Bellingham to inform the Everett office of a wetland development issue that was taking place in Whatcom County. These men had had a meeting with Metcalf's office and just stopped by coincidentally. Jill had been asked earlier in the day the status of the development issue and had not been able to answer it but these men were able to provide an answer. They also left one of their packets and the promise to keep in touch with their progress.

WEDNESDAY AUGUST 21

Packages came in of copy paper and fax paper even though we had just received a batch last week. It seems that the government can be very resourceful and necessary at times but they also waste more than they should. Also what came in was a print of the 1993 Skagit Valley Tulip Festival sent by Mary Cunningham in DC. We were excited to

open the picture but the glass had broken in shipping and shards of glass and glass dust fell out as we unwound the bubble-wrap. After dealing with that mess I handled the faxes and newspapers in between reading for the gubernatorial forum tomorrow.

THURSDAY AUGUST 22

Gubernatorial Forum. See Appendix B.

MONDAY AUGUST 26

Today was basically an all-office day. Newspapers were numerous since Jill had picked up a couple we do not normally get when she was out on her travels. There was also quite a stack of faxes left over from last week; DC had been having receiving problems again. The Senator's opinion folder was overflowing so I divided them into two and then I searched through the computer trying to figure out why Quorum was not working again. I called down to Seattle and found out DC was upgrading the computers so all software was unworkable. After the faxes had gone through to DC and Seattle, I took the stack of saved ones and filed away the ones I could.

TUESDAY AUGUST 27

I was on my own today since Jill was out sick but I kept busy with the more-than-normal amount of incoming faxes. The computers being down yesterday held up a lot of communication. I also began organizing my sporadic notes from the Gubernatorial Forum last Thursday when Marlene Wheeler called and told me her plight of living without a fax machine and her emotional need to write to Hillary Clinton after watching last night's Democratic National Convention Opening. I told her I would be happy to fax her letter for her from the office and I gave her directions. Over the phone she had emphasized her disability (both physical and mental) however, when she arrived half an hour later, she appeared to not have any disabilities except that she walked slightly with a cane. She sat down and we talked for a long while about the convention, the problems she has endured and what led her to be so overwhelmed by what Christopher Reeve and Hillary Clinton said as to feel the need to write a letter to Mrs. Clinton. I had expected to receive a typed letter that merely needed to be faxed, but instead I was handed a lengthy, handwritten, crumpled and folded chunk of pages. Apologizing for its look she proceeded to explain

her mental disabilities and her struggles for rehabilitation. The phone interrupted her and once I hung up she thanked me for the help and left.

The phone call was Juanita from DC informing us that the system upgrade was done and working earlier than expected. I entered cc:Mail and retrieved all the messages since last Thursday. Most of them I was able to deal with but the others I printed for Jill. While in the system, I tried different ways to print the report for Jill's list. It did not work so I called Alyssa. She apologized for forgetting and said she would type up the new instructions and send them.

The rest of the day I spent trying to make sense of the notes from the Forum and type them into a comprehensive report. I ended up typing the notes as I had taken them with the "report" as a small paragraph of my opinions on how it went. On Friday there was a small article on the Forum in the Everett Herald. It was interesting to see how the media portrayed a slightly skewed vision of what happened. The revealing of partial answers of the candidates gave a bias to the Democrats and suggested that all candidates did not answer questions directly.

WEDNESDAY AUGUST 28

After I photocopied faxes I began transcribing the letter from Ms. Wheeler. It was very confusing and some of the words were very hard to read, but I did the best I could trying to convey her message. When I was done and had faxed the letter I mailed it back to Ms. Wheeler so that she could have a copy for reference. Alyssa finally faxed up the instructions for Quorum to print a report but it did not exactly work so I fiddled with it for a while before I called her to see why. We ended up having to call the computer guy back in DC. He was a wizard and rearranged commands so that a report could print. Once it did, Jill jumped on it and made corrections and coded the individuals with their interests. She gave it back to me a while later to reenter into the computer. We did this routine a few times before the end of the day.

During the editing, a man called saying that he was receiving many suspicious survey calls "late at night asking personal questions" and not identifying whom they were working for. He just wanted to make a public official know this was occurring. We thanked him and Jill sent an e-mail to Seattle to see if anyone else had received complaints.

MONDAY SEPTEMBER 2

No work -- labor day

TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 3

This morning Margo, from Congressman Metcalf's office, stopped by. It seems she has this eighty year old friend who is an ardent Democrat and looking for signs and other democratic items to display in her collection. The lady had a phone number but was not getting anything but an answering machine on which she refused to leave a message. I told her I would look through our files and see if we had anything like a catalog to give her or a phone number with a person on the other end. After going through some files I remembered that we had received a catalog for the Clinton/Gore election and general democratic merchandise and found that. I also went through Jill's list of people on the computer to find the Snohomish County Democrats phone number. The number was the same as what Margo had tried, but we called again and a person answered this time. Margo took the phone and gave him her friend's number to call.

I started on the newspapers but was interrupted by a different lady from Metcalf's office who wanted to know if I saw the disparaging remarks about Patty Murray concerning the Defense of Marriage Act (DOMA) that was recently passed through congress. DOMA defines marriage as a union between a man and a woman thereby not recognizing gay and lesbian marriages. The Act itself does not outlaw gay and lesbian marriages but provides that the federal government does not sanction them and allows states to decide their position. Murray, a supporter of gay and lesbian rights, had voted in favor of DOMA. Her opinion, however, was that the Republicans created this bill to draw attention away from more important legislation trying to be passed such as Murray's anti-discrimination act for gay and lesbian equality in the work place. Murray felt debating against DOMA would take away from a piece that was more important.

I had not seen the critical remarks yet but once I got further into the newspapers I did. It brought to my mind again the discrepancies between some opinions and reality. The media portrays the exciting details of actions which often ends up leaving out the essential parts that actually define the situation. The public thus receives only half of the

information and proceeds to take actions and make announcements that could have been prevented with full information.

I received a few more calls where people were expressing their opinion on Murray's decision and questioning why she did it. I explained to them the best I could about her stance and that seemed to satisfy them to an extent. I felt a couple of them were either becoming or were already disenchanted with the workings of the government. I understood what they were saying but I told them that the Senator was doing her best for their interests.

There was another call about a newly created controversial issue. This man called to express his disappointment and disagreement with the bombing of Iraq decision made yesterday by President Clinton. He felt it was a UN problem and not a US problem. He stated that the US should focus on fixing the killing in America that comes from crime and terrorism. I took down his name and address and faxed it back to DC.

WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 4

Early this morning I received a phone call from a constituent wanting to know about the Clean Water Act and its regulations, how they applied and who administers the Act. His dilemma had something more to do with his private water source but he said he had a new source and wanted to make sure he was in compliance. I told him to call EPA but he was adamant about not getting the run around so I volunteered to get some more specific information for him. I called EPA to see if I could get a copy of the law and regulations and was directed to the Department of Health which directed me to the Department of Health Drinking Water. I gave them the constituent's number.

After I took care of the newspapers I added more people into Quorum. It took a while and when I was finished I tried running the report but it did not work each three times I tried. Jill then needed the computer so I photocopied and read through some of the summaries Jill received from a committee she is on for the impacts of the new welfare reform bill (HR 3734).

Midori, from Seattle, called to tell me that getting into the trade forum that is being held next Monday and Tuesday might be a bit difficult but that she is working on it. Jill had received an invitation for the Advanced Technology International Trade Forum

last week and had said it looked pretty interesting and that I might want to go. Midori was checking it out for me.

A constituent came in towards the end of the day. His name was Rick and was from the Head Injury Clinic. He has mental stability problems and has come in before complaining about one thing or another. This time he was talking about the aid and rehabilitation necessary for him to be able to take a job from a temporary service. It seems they keep shutting him out. One thing led to another and he was soon talking about the vanishing "middle class" and that America's changing from a three-class system to two (the have's and the have-not's). He went on for at least twenty minutes and then abruptly left.

MONDAY SEPTEMBER 9

This morning at 8:00 a.m. I went to the International Trade Forum at the Embassy Suites Hotel in Lynnwood. Companies from around the world traveled here to be exposed to the American technology and business. The intention of the forum was to facilitate trade around the world by bringing business leaders together to talk. In the matchmaking sessions, where a delegation from a foreign country would meet with an American company, businesses were able to talk to each other on a one-to-one basis. The companies were rotated so that each American company was able to meet with each International Company.

I was supposed to meet Midori, from the Seattle office, at the Forum but I did not see her at the opening ceremonies. At the opening ceremonies, the Mayor of Lynnwood, Mayor Roberts, greeted everyone and thanked all the delegates for coming and hoped they would have a fabulous stay here in Washington. She then introduced the Honorable Rick White, a Washington State Representative, who gave the opening ceremony remarks. He began by talking about the short life of the United States, relative to the countries of the delegates, it's short life of trade and its humble beginnings. Representative White embarrassingly told a story of our ancestors and their "finding" of Alki Point. As it turned out, it was a bad spot to settle due to all the winds and heavy rain and so they set about to "find" a new spot. Indicative of their "knowledge" of the importance of world trade "even back then," they tied a horseshoe to a string and took a boat to find the deepest entry way

to land. Thus was their founding of the area now called Seattle. Thankfully it was a short speech. He also made an error that I noticed but I am not sure how aware the others were. While he was going on about how young the United States trade is, he started to say how it had grown to be the best. Before the full word was out of his mouth he rephrased his sentence to say it had grown to be one of the best. With an international audience he should have been more careful about praising the U.S. more than other countries.

After Representative White stepped down Pamela Ross, the President of South Snohomish County invited all U.S. companies to excuse themselves and set up for the morning match-making sessions. The delegates from the foreign countries remained and awaited the assignment of a "goodwill ambassador" who would lead them through the sessions today and tomorrow.

At this point I went into the lobby to wait for Midori. I could not get into the matchmaking sessions without her since she was the one to make arrangements for my presence. While I was waiting, I decided to mingle with the people around the booths of the Sponsors to the Forum. From what I could find the sponsors were: Snohomish County Chamber of Commerce, City of Lynnwood, Boeing, Microsoft, NW Airlines, Economic Investment Plan for Snohomish County, Seafirst Bank, GTE, Embassy Suites Hotels, and the Washington State Department of Commerce and Trade. After I had waited about ten to fifteen minutes, I went up to the registering desk to find out about the match-making sessions and schedules. She said I should have gotten one upon registering. When I informed her that I did not personally register but Midori had, the lady could not even find anything to say that I had even been registered. I called Jill to see if she knew where Midori was and she explained that Midori had just called her to explain she was running late. Midori also apologized because she had not registered Jill or I since she had not been in the office on Friday. I was disappointed. It would have been interesting to sit in on some of the discussions but since I was not registered I could not go. So I headed back to the office. Jill apologized again when I got back. It had been an oversight and nothing I could change.

I proceeded to read the newspapers and, as usual, there were constituent calls intermixed. One lady called to voice her anger over an attorney's harassment of Susan McDougal (the woman somehow involved in the Whitewater issue who would not give any information to the court and so was put in jail).

TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 10

Today was to be the second day of the International Trade Forum but I was not able to attend. I stayed at the office and began typing lists of directions for Jill on how to find articles in Quorum, how to input names and how to print out the reports. I also made a note of the how the filing system was arranged and where I had re-organized everything to. Just after lunch, Jill was about to leave for a meeting with the directors of Everett's Public Housing Authority (PHA) and I tagged along with her. The meeting was an initial "I am here, what can I do for you?" type of meeting so I learned a great deal about the function of the PHA. Basically, they build, with government assistance, affordable housing and charge lower-income renters 30% of their income for rent. Within the same housing-complex there are market-priced units available for those who can afford to pay the going rate. The PHA is a non-profit organization, from my understanding, and is going to be adversely impacted by the new Welfare Reform Bill. The Director opened my eyes to the unforeseen impacts legislation can have. He was saying that with the decrease in government assistance to both low-income citizens and his organization he is going to lose a lot of money that is needed to run the PHA. Citizens will have less income and therefore the 30% income rental-rate will bring in less revenue. As a result, the options are to increase the market rate for units (which can drive out renters to cheaper housing complexes) or cut back on the quality of housing to save money. Neither appears to be a very positive solution.

On the way back from the meeting Jill and I discussed how every situation has two sides, positive and negative, no matter how beneficial it appears at first. Furthering this notion were the newspapers that I clipped that day. There was one article on the possible impacts to single mothers and their ability to effectively raise their children after the implementation of the Welfare Reform. All I can say is that anything is a step in the right

direction. No one has the perfect answer so rather than waiting for a bad situation to become worse, it can actually be beneficial to find the answer by trial and error.

WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 11

Sadly, this was my last day. The happenings, however, were not any different than any other day with newspapers, faxes and phone calls. I did bring Jill a small azalea plant to thank her for the learning experience of this summer. She liked it but was sad to have her helper leaving. The staff from Congressman Metcalf's office stopped by randomly throughout the day to wish me luck finishing up at Western and going on to Law school. I felt that was a nice gesture and it made me feel good to know that they liked having me there over the summer. As a thank you Jill took me out to lunch, for the first time this summer. She apologized never going out sooner as she had planned. The summer went by just too fast. We promised to keep in touch and I would still help her with the issues going on around Bellingham. Jill also told me, jokingly, that she would call me lots to ask how to do or find something either in the office or on the computer.

Overall, I felt I learned substantial insider-information on how politics works and I now have a new perspective on those in the field; not all of them are bad. I think with going into law, this will give me a handle on not only how laws affect citizens after they are adopted but the background situation before a law is made.

APPENDIX A

Summary of Meeting Wetlands Mitigation Work Session held at Fluke Corporation, Everett July 11, 1996

The meeting opened at 9:45 am, fifteen minutes late, with introductory comments by Senator Karen Fraser, Snohomish County Executive Bob Drewel, and Everett Mayor Ed Hansen. Senator Fraser lead the meeting by announcing speakers, asking for backup information, and directing questions. After the group was welcomed and thanked for coming, the Senator wanted to "get a feel" for who was in attendance and so we went around the room stating our name and affiliated organization. A list of those who attended is attached at the end of this summary.

The first speaker was Erik Stockdale, a Wetlands Specialist from the Washington Department of Ecology. He provided an overview of wetland functions and values, wetland losses in the state, and different types of mitigation. One of the wetland functions he discussed was wildlife habitat. Out of all Federal lands, 51% are occupied by wetlands which hold 43% of all threatened and endangered species. Other functions are groundwater recharge and discharge, flood control and storage and water quality improvement. The discussion of mitigation focused on restoration, such as introducing sources of water or removing fill provided a bleak outlook for the creation of wetlands. There is a high level of failure among new wetlands for the simple reason that we do not know enough about them.

The next speaker, Carl Samuelson from the Department of Fish and Wildlife, gave an overview of the agency's regulatory authority for wetlands protection and mitigation. Fish and Wildlife's guidelines are, among others, the Puget Sound Water Quality Plan and the Habitat Management Plan that emphasized "no net loss." The goal is to avoid impacts, minimize loss and compensate for the loss that does occur. This can be done by creating wetlands in four ways: on-site and in-kind, off-site and in-kind, on-site and out-of-kind and off-site and out-of-kind. The preference of the agency is to approve on-site and in-kind mitigation techniques. Mayor Hansen questioned how much of the Department of Fish and Wildlife's authority was based on state regulation, and how much was based on agency policies or executive orders. Mr. Samuelson explained that the State Hydraulics Code and the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) are the primary basis for their wetlands authority.

The last speaker on state and federal approaches to wetland regulation was U.S. Army Corps of Engineers worker, Gail Terzi. She reviewed the Section 404 permit program and "letters of permission" under Section 10 as they relate to wetland fills. The Corps now has five years of data evaluating the success of mitigation sites. While many of these sites have failed, as was noted by Mr. Stockdale, the Corps now has a much better idea of the limiting factors for success. Ms. Terzi acknowledges that the sites that have failed are in violation of a federal permit, but that there is little enforcement. The Corps is now moving towards a regional approach to preserving high value wetland systems. The

Paine Field project is the first mitigation bank to be negotiated under the 1995 Corps guidance on mitigation banking.

At about 11:00 the meeting switched gears to begin discussing innovative strategies for wetlands protection and mitigation, the first speaker for which was Mike Deller, the Executive Director of the Port of Everett. He began by reviewing the Port's role in wetlands mitigation with their 1986-1992 baseline studies and landscape analysis. Through these and other documents, the Port has prepared a comprehensive plan for all operations, which include a marine terminal, a marina and industrial properties. He approved of the Port's policy to have "no net loss" of resource functions and values, and to have a net gain where practicable. Based on experience in developing mitigations for a number of projects, Mr. Deller offered the following recommendations to the planners:

- have a single point of decision-making at the state level;
- develop better coordination between policy makers and regulators;
- maintain staff continuity in the area of mitigation projects;
- build flexibility into the system; and
- fund pilot projects that demonstrate the watershed approach to mitigation.

Following Mr. Deller was a dual talk by Paul Roberts with the City of Everett and Steve Stanley of Sheldon and Associates. Mr. Roberts introduced the Everett's Snohomish Estuary Wetlands Integration Plan. The intent of the plan is to focus on restoration in the areas that will have the most benefits for the watershed and to facilitate development in areas of lower resource value. It has been determined that 74% of the wetlands in the watershed have the potential to be restored and they are excited about this large number. Mr. Stanley went on to provide an overview of the process they went through to develop the plan. All that is left to accomplish is the adoption by the Everett City Council and implementation.

Bill Lewallen, Land Development Manager for Snohomish County's Paine Field Airport, described his work with Mr. Roberts to combine SEPA and the Growth Management Act (GMA) to make permitting more efficient. He then went on to explain the process for developing the wetlands mitigation banking program memorandum of agreement. To mitigate impacts on airport property, the airport is proposing an on-site mitigation bank, an off-site stream restoration, and an off-site mitigations bank and wetlands education park. The memorandum of agreement sets forth the principles and procedures that all of the signatories will adhere to in establishing and operating the wetlands banking program. Mr. Lewallen identified three limitations to the memorandum of agreement process:

- Time: the airport has been working on this agreement for two years and still has not received approval from all agencies.
- Cost: the cost of the memorandum of agreement and mitigation bank implementation plan is currently at \$2.2 million and is only going to increase.
- Approvals: once signed, the memorandum will dictate procedures for establishing the mitigation bank however, the agreement will not replace permitting or guarantee permit approval.

Lennie Rae Cooke, with the Paine Field Airport, went forward unexpectedly to show the plans for the proposed wetlands education park. She pointed out that the project does not fit the typical grant schemes for parks, economic development or environmental protection, and it has therefore been difficult to find grant funding.

Jim Shafer, a Senior Biologist with the Washington Department of Transportation, concluded to work session with a description of DOT's mitigation banking agreement. Because of the linear nature of DOT projects, and the high cost of wetlands mitigation, mitigation banking makes both economic and environmental sense of DOT. The intent is to mitigate for many small projects with one, watershed-wide projects. The main limitations encountered by DOT has been local government critical areas ordinances that limit mitigation to the same sub-basin as the impacted wetland. Also, some jurisdictions will not approve mitigation outside their jurisdictional boundaries. The Department of Transportation has suggested language to be included in local government critical areas ordinances to provide greater local government flexibility.

At this point, lunch was announced and the party broke up to go get food or to leave. I remained to listen to some of the informal discussions between others on the topic at hand. I was eager to proceed to the field sites but when the group was informed that a van was missing and so would not be able to accommodate everyone in attendance, I chose to head back to the office to allow others with more of a vested interested a chance to see the areas.

**Those in attendance of the Wetland Mitigation Work Session
July 11, 1996**

| <u>NAME</u> | <u>ASSOCIATION</u> | <u>NAME</u> | <u>ASSOCIATION</u> |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| Sen. Karen Fraser | State Senate | Eric Johnson | WA Public Ports Association |
| Sen. Gary Strannigan | State Senate | Bill Way | Watershed Co. |
| Rep. Bill Thompson | State House of Representatives | Eric Bergman | WSAC |
| Rep. Ian Elliot | State House of Representatives | Paul Parker | WSAC |
| Rep. Jeralita Costa | State House of Representatives | Sarah Spear Cooke | Cooke Scientific Svcs. |
| Rep. Pat Scott | State House of Representatives | | |
| Ed Hansen | Mayor of Everett | | |
| Bob Drewel | Snohomish County Executive | | |
| Paul Roberts | City of Everett | | |
| Dennis Gregoire | Port of Everett | | |
| Mike Deller | Port of Everett | | |
| Christy Crawford | Sen. Gorton's Office | | |
| Lisa Braly | Sen. Patty Murray's Office | | |
| Stephen Stanley | Sheldon & Associates | | |
| Bill Lewallen | Snohomish Co. Airport | | |
| Lennie Rae Cooke | Snohomish Co. Airport | | |
| Carl Samuelson | Dept. of Fish and Wildlife | | |
| Bob Zeigler | Dept. of Fish and Wildlife | | |
| Jim Schafer | WSDOT | | |
| Erik Stockdale | Dept. of Ecology, NW Regional Office | | |
| Gail Terzi | US Army Corps of Engineers | | |
| Gary Voerman | US EPA | | |
| Bill Graeber | Dept. of Natural Resources | | |
| Clay Bush | Fluke Corp. | | |
| Jim Rupp | Fluke Corp. | | |
| Sophia Byrd | King County Council | | |
| Tracey McKenzie | Parametrix, Inc. | | |
| Mike McDowell | Pentec Environmental, Inc. | | |
| Dick Herriman | Soil Water NW | | |
| Gary Wilburn | State Senate | | |
| John Stuhlmiller | State Senate | | |
| Kari Guy | State Senate | | |
| Jenny Bessler | Snohomish Co. Airport | | |
| Konrad Liegel | Preston Gates & Ellis | | |
| Joan Drinkwin | PSWQAT | | |
| Wendell Johnson | Reid Middleton | | |
| Katie Hardt-Mason | State Senate | | |

APPENDIX B

Speak Out For Kids Public Gubernatorial Candidate Forum Jackson High School, Mill Creek, WA August 22, 1996

The Attending candidates are listed as follows:

Democrats

Jay Inslee
Gary Locke
Norm Rice
Bryan Zetlen

Republicans

Nona Brazier
Pam Roach

The Forum began with a brief introduction from a student of Jackson High welcoming the public and thanking the candidates for taking the time to come and answer questions. The Candidates then gave a brief summary of how they began in politics or what brought them to consider running for Governor of Washington State.

Jay Inslee began his campaign through his many previous accomplishments and pursuits for children. He felt the current situation did not address, and thereby solve, children's issues and was positive he could do a better job. Gary Locke claimed education as his #1 priority even through his job as King County Executive. He gave a short list of some of his accomplishments and emphasized his ability and desire to travel directly to Washington D.C. and insist on reform for schools. Norm Rice focused on his summit for education as the Mayor of Seattle and stressed the improvements of the Seattle school district and youth community since he has been there. Bryan Zetlen mentioned a few remarks on the need to change the education system to get our state's children at the top of the ladder. He did not want to sit back and watch it decline; he wanted to take charge and make a difference.

Nona Brazier talked excessively on the issue of a parental rights amendment. She felt parents intrinsically had the right to choose their children's education and learning environment. She was adamant that these rights and responsibilities could not be given back to parents because parents already had them. They just needed to be used. She felt she could be a leader in pushing parents rights for she herself was a parent of 7 children. Pam Roach felt the subject of children suited her background because she was a mother of 5 children. They had a hard life and therefore she had some ideas for reform and wanted a chance to implement them.

The mediators of the forum had developed a series of questions to which each of the candidates were allowed an allotted time to answer. The paraphrased questions and their subsequent answers are as follows, however, not everyone directly answered the question all of the time:

1) How do you feel about the Federal Welfare Reform and its allocation and delivery of funds?

- Pam Roach (R) - She felt there needs to be fewer people in the program; there were just too many receiving welfare when they could be working. She also advocated a zero-based budgeting for welfare agencies (rather than having budgets determined by previous years' expenditures) and caps on the number of years spent in the program. Benefits should be recorded electronically so tracking of actual receipts can be monitored and time-limits can be enforced. One note that is interesting is her avocation of

no disincentives, or caps, for having children while in the program. Her claim is that it's a family decision.¹

- Nona Brazier (R) - She felt the important consideration was to narrow the number of contacts a family needs to make in obtaining welfare receipts and information. To make a single person in charge of a family from beginning to end would give those on welfare a better feeling about the system and, according to Brazier, a better feeling about themselves which would help them get off welfare. Consistent with this idea is the notion that bonuses should be given to the social workers who help a family to get out of the system. She also advocates giving only what is necessary, but does not provide any way to find that figure.

- Bryan Zetlen (D) - Zetlen feels something needs to be done about corporate tax breaks which often end up giving the rich more money in their pockets than the government gives to mothers in need.

- Norm Rice (D) - Rice feels the reform takes away the safety net of the children (an image he refers to throughout the forum) without providing for any backup. He feels money needs to be put into education so that it's possible to get off welfare. He also believes jobs have to be created and tax incentives have to be given so that companies are willing to hire. With the lowest unemployment rate in years it will be difficult for those on welfare to get jobs without help.

- Gary Locke (D) - Locke was upset with welfare reform as far as block grants are concerned because they provide less money nutrition programs, food stamps, child care and health care. Health care, he feels, needs to be administered at the state level but with federal help. The reform also does not provide for legal immigrants who contribute to the economies of our communities.

- Jay Inslee (D) - Inslee addressed, again, the issue of corporate tax incentives and his desire for that money to go to people in need rather than the rich. He also discusses a topic touched on in the welfare reform bill, i.e., deadbeat dads. Holding fathers more accountable to their children, he feels is a significant portion of the solution. Like Norm Rice, Inslee desires the construction of a safety net removed by the reform. Such safety would come from child care, job training and the provision of transitional benefits to those trying to remove themselves from welfare.

2) What impacts outside school do you feel effect education?

- Gary Locke - Locke feels education is adversely effected by insufficiencies in health care, food programs (such as free school lunches), and mental health services. An increase in each of these areas would allow children to focus and succeed in school. He also stressed the importance of the community in shaping the future of children through education and the building of self-esteem.

- Norm Rice - He discussed the need for children to feel safe in order for them to concentrate in school. A contribution to safety would be the creation of extra-curricular activities in middle school. This would keep kids off the street by giving them something constructive to do and it would build their self-confidence. It has been shown in other areas that children with high self-esteem are less likely than those with low self-esteem to commit crimes. Rice noted his summit on education and his programs for community involvement while he was Mayor.

¹ My understanding of her comment about no caps for welfare families having children is consistent with that of the Bellingham Herald who ran a profile of Roach on July 29 (B2). The Everett Herald, however, came to a different conclusion in a write up of the Forum on August 23(B1). Mr. Feehan claims, "Sen. Pam Roach...advocates...a cap on welfare benefits for additional children." It is no wonder the public is confused come election time, the media doesn't convey consistent information. I have included the article by Mr. Freehan at the end of the report.

- Jay Inslee - Inslee felt the source of the problem to education was that children were not in school, period. He listed some statistics such as an average 25% dropout rate for the state of Washington. Kids saw school as having no relevance to the rest of their life so their thinking is, "why bother to go?" Sixty-five percent of high-school graduates do not go on to college and so the goal should be to give them a career vision, something to look forward to and work for.

- Pam Roach - Roach emphasized the family unit as the source of a problem. The family needs to be reoriented to be a priority and she talks about her desire to start a "Families First Campaign." The campaign would encourage families to stick together and give children a solid background from which to learn.

- Bryan Zetlen - Zetlen did not comment much on hindrance to education but stated instead that children need to be children and society should not push them to work and being adults.

- Nona Brazier - She felt that the government is our servant and that it should not legislate so much. Unfortunately, Brazier did not tie this initial comment into her later statements concerning the creating of a more extensive learning program, with foreign language study beginning in second grade.

3) What can be done about youth violence and drug abuse?

- Bryan Zetlen - All he said was that he supported community networks to support children. I am assuming he intended for the networks to help deter youth violence and drug use.

- Nona Brazier - She also supported networks but claimed it might be difficult to coordinate. Brazier liked the idea of empowering the communities to plan and thought networks could be useful for issues of welfare and education as well as violence and drugs.

- Pam Roach - Alternatively, Roach did not like the idea of community networks. More could be accomplished through local electives than the confusion of communities.

- Jay Inslee - Inslee believes networks are a good idea but that there are still some problems that need to be addressed and worked out.

- Gary Locke - He feels networks will be successful after the kinks are smoothed. The community needs to be involved and make decisions concerning itself. (Gary leaves at this point for a previous appointment)

4) How do you feel about Initiative 173 (vouchers) and Initiative 177 (charters)?

- Pam Roach - She is against both initiatives but thinks the idea of vouchers is worth pursuing.

- Nona Brazier - She supports both initiatives because families should be the #1 priority. These initiatives give parents the power to determine their child's future.

- Bryan Zetlen - He opposes vouchers but favors charter schools which have a chance of providing better education. Both initiatives are poorly written but would vote for I177.

- Norm Rice - Rice dislikes voucher because the poor cannot buy them and the program would result in an educational segregation of the haves and the have nots. Voucher, additionally would take money away from public schools thereby reducing the quality of education received by those children whose parents could not afford vouchers. Charter schools, also disliked by Rice, provide a false sense of hope. The community needs to be involved in a child's education and this would not be accomplished by a private company running a school.

- Jay Inslee - He claims vouchers are bad because it abandons rather than fixes education. Charter schools are also not a solution.

5) How do you propose to solve eligibility exceedences on the welfare system?

- Nona Brazier - Brazier proposes to teach teens not to have kids through more education. She also wants to bring back into force statutory rape laws because most of the fathers of children born to teenage mothers are over 24 years of age.

- Bryan Zetlen - He plans to solve teenage pregnancies through more education. Right now nothing is working because the pregnancy rate is not dropping.

- Norm Rice - His most important concern is to not punish the children for the mistakes of the parents by placing caps on benefits given to children born on welfare. Rice also feels instituting nutritional programs are necessary for children.

- Jay Inslee - Inslee again pushed the issue of child support by fathers. There is a "fundamental need" to teach males about the responsibilities of having a child.

- Pam Roach - She followed the others in stating education should be an important factor in reducing teen pregnancies. For those who do have children, education is also necessary but for the issue of child support and day care. Her argument is that mothers will have to go back to work after their time expiration and the government needs to help them. One example Roach gave was allowing tax credits to day care done by the child's grandparents. This way, the child remains in the family situation.

6) How can businesses function in education and visions for the future?

- Norm Rice - Rice acknowledges school-to-work programs stop kids from dropping out by giving them a situation to focus on that may be applicable to them. He mentioned his success for school-to-work programs in Seattle. Businesses, he says, would be better supported if the government would give them tax credits for providing child care.

- Pam Roach - She brought up the fact that she has helped to legislate in support of more applicable education subjects. Roach feels every child that leaves school needs to have a saleable skill. Businesses are necessary to help provide kids with a vision of what is obtainable through education.

- Bryan Zetlen - Zetlen does not believe in the fast track for children and their education. Children need to be children and do not need to be saleable or participate in school-to-work programs.

- Jay Inslee - He wants leaders in the community to value both college-bound and career-bound kids. School is not for everyone and so if a child does not feel the need to pursue college, government should provide him with a means of obtaining a job right out of high school. This mean better education.

- Nona Brazier - She encourages businesses to be involved. She wants to begin a program for educators to go to work in the private sector before they become teachers so that they can teach relevant information. Her criticism is that teacher go to school to become teacher and then they remain in school to teach; they never experience the "real world." Brazier also feels the need for internships at a young age to motivate children.

After the first six questions, which were mediated, people from audience were allowed to ask questions. However, in order to be called upon to ask a question one had to have written the question down before the forum opened and given it to the mediators. The mediators, then, called down four people from the audience to ask the question they had written. Answers for those questions are as follows:

7) With rents at \$1,100 to \$1,500 per month and multi-resident support cut at the federal level, what are the solutions to housing?

- Nona Brazier - She believes a one-point contact with a social worker will solve most of the problems. With this strategy, the social worker can track a family on welfare through every stage resulting in less run-around and more accomplished.

- Pam Roach - Roach criticizes the parents on welfare for wanting too much. She claims that one child per room should not be the standard, but that kids should share rooms to cut down on cost. She remembers a time when she had to share a room with her siblings as a young child, and it did not hinder her development. Another solution, she claims, is finding different ways for aiding in rent besides subsidizing with reduced rent.

- Bryan Zetlen - In response to Roach's argument, he claims that the standards for people per room are based on health and fire codes for the safety of the occupants.

- Jay Inslee - Inslee claims that a Housing Trust Fund to help those in need should be established. He also advises voting for democrats to avoid tax cuts for the rich.

- Norm Rice - Rice claims a significant problem in welfare reform lies in rural areas where there are fewer choices for housing. In the city, people can often find rooms elsewhere; rural dwellers do not always have such options. He, again, wants to provide a safety net to those on welfare through health care, food programs, and education.

8) How can we increase access to legal services to those on welfare?

- Jay Inslee - Inslee wants to restore Draconian cuts to the system. He also pushed lawyers as the key to courtroom and the need for them within in the system of justice.

- Norm Rice - Rice believed people should have the right to council and defend themselves. Unfortunately, he said, we probably will not see a restoration of money to legal services for those on welfare, except in the case of pro-bono work.

- Nona Brazier - Her estimates suggested that 70% of the money went to the administration and the bureaucracy while the other 30% actually went to the people. A solution would be in the form of tax cuts to keep the money within the community.

- Pam Roach - She believed, pessimistically, that there is never going to be enough money for all the services. The only solution would, therefore, be to somehow reduce the perceived need for those services.

- Bryan Zetlen - He made a short comment on the presence of pro-bono work that is still available to the public.

9) How do you plan to keep kids safe in school and excel in education?

- Jay Inslee - Inslee understood the number one solution to be an increase in law, an increase in prevention and an increase in judicial strength (e.g., harsher sentences). He believed that if one could keep the kids safe they would automatically excel.

- Norm Rice - He thought the solution was to provide quick and strict punishment to criminals. This would be adequate deterrent to other criminals, but education would provide a means of prevention in the formation of criminals. His evidence was the statistic that 90% of the criminals in jail are illiterate.

- Pam Roach - Roach believed adequate penalties were already in place; they were just not being enforced properly. One could either use the "carrot" or the "stick" approach to changing criminals. Her opinion was to lure (via carrot) at a younger age to the right path rather than punishing (via stick) later in life.

- Bryan Zetlen - Zetlen attacked Republicans in their stance on punishment by saying they "talk" strong enforcement but in issues of gun control they allow a free-for-all. He goes on to say the solution to crime is stricter punishment for home violence because it all starts in the home.

- Nona Brazier - She believed in a change in the school system altogether is necessary. First, you provide stricter rules in schools. If that does not work, send the kid to reform school. If that too is inadequate, move on to boot camps and then into the justice system. Her belief is that if the child is so bad as to not reform in the other places, he or she is capable of being tried as an adult in the courts.

10) How do we meet the needs of the kids today?

- Bryan Zetlen - Zetlen began by saying the toughest challenge is the reordering of priorities concerning money. We, as a society, do not direct it appropriately to the places that would decrease the administrative burden on the state. The kids with problems are not being properly served.

- Pam Roach - She thinks Washington state does not need any more programs, it needs to make the ones active now work. There needs to be more parent involved and responsible for their child's education. After all, she says, "it starts in the home."

- Jay Inslee - He feels the biggest problem is that parents are not there when their children need them. He urged the parents in the audience to take part in their child's education. He was involved with

his own child when he helped build the Selah school and when he voted for the 1994 ban on assault weapons.

- Nona Brazier - Brazier, pushing parental rights and responsibilities, felt parents are primarily responsible for their kids no matter what the situation. She discussed her personal life when she admitted she has been through abuse and that she had been a teen mom. Her point was that she survived. She went on to say a tax break would help and would keep the money at home. 34% of family income comes from the secondary provider while 43% of the family income goes to taxes. A tax break would allow the secondary provider to stay at home and raise healthy, happy children.

- Norm Rice - He pushed the success of Seattle in creating jobs and providing education. He felt the issue here was the discrepancy between too big of federal government and giving unfunded mandates to the states. There needed to be some in-between stage that, he felt, would be adequate to address the problems of our children today. Another gap he wanted to close was the one between the "haves and the have-nots." He wanted to build a community without hatred and he wanted everyone to reach out and help.

Governor hopefuls tangle at forum

Focus on education and social issues

By **JIM FEEHAN**

Herald Writer

MILL CREEK — Democratic and Republican candidates differed on their approaches to education and social issues at a forum on children and youth issues in Mill Creek Thursday.

The Democrats lashed out at the federal welfare reform bill and state initiatives to create charter schools and school vouchers, while the GOP candidates stressed personal responsibility and "parents' rights."

All 15 gubernatorial candidates were invited. Republicans Nona Brazier and Pam Roach and Democrats Jay Inslee, Gary Locke, Norm Rice and Bryan Zetlen attended the forum.

King County Executive Gary Locke, a Democrat, said education is his No. 1 priority.

"Kids should be healthy, nourished and ready to learn," Locke said. The former state House budget writer also criticized Congress for passing the welfare reform bill. Locke said it provides less money to individual states for feeding children and the disabled and removes nursing home aid to the elderly who are not U.S. citizens.

"The safety net has been ripped apart," Locke said.

Seattle Mayor Norm Rice, a Democrat, said the welfare bill "is an assault on children" and takes away the safety net.

"We do not need to punish the kids," Rice said. "We should be putting more money into job training by providing tax incentives to businesses to train and retrain workers," Rice said.

Democrat Bryan Zetlen, a

See **GOP**, Page 6B

Everett

Herald Aug 23

GOP

from Page 1B

Seattle businessman, said the state shouldn't be hasty in providing tax breaks to businesses while welfare is being cut.

"If our state lures businesses here, those tax concessions should come back to our state," he said.

Jay Inslee, a lawyer who lives on Bainbridge Island and is a former congressman and state representative, said it's time to stop blaming women for all of welfare's woes.

"We need to make men legally responsible for their acts," Inslee said. "Fathers need to be identified and they should provide support payments."

Republican Nona Brazier, a Maple Valley businesswoman, said she's calling for bonuses to caseworkers who get recipients off welfare.

"We're devolving, from federal to state and from state to the local level," Brazier said. "We also need to call on churches to do their part."

State Sen. Pam Roach, R-Auburn, advocates zero-based budgeting for welfare agencies and a cap on welfare benefits for additional children.

"Girls (with children) should stay home with their parents and tax breaks should be provided to grandparents and other relatives who help out," Roach said.

All four of the Democrats sharply denounced the two school initiatives. Initiative 177 would allow voters in each school district to decide whether to allow charter schools, which are nonprofit and independent of school district administrators. Initiative 173 would create vouchers that parents could use to pay for tuition at nonreligious private schools.

"The voucher initiative is a pernicious, corrosive influence on our schools," Zetlen said.

Inslee said both initiatives are "terribly flawed and would create an 'educational caste system.'"

"It's an arrow through the heart of public education," he said.

Roach and Brazier said they favored the concept of school vouchers.

"Parents are the sovereign unit and the only real concern is parent control of their child's education," Brazier said.

Kristine Watts, 30, a welfare recipient with five children, asked the panel about cuts in federal housing. The Lynnwood woman said rents are escalating in Snohomish County and landlords are hesitant to rent to people receiving federal help.

"There's nothing wrong with (the children) sharing a bedroom," Roach told Watts.

Interviewed after the forum, Watts said the panelists didn't adequately address her question.

"Diamond rings don't trickle down," Watts said. "These candidates are the same kind of people who (gripe) about the homeless people who get in their way."

About 150 people attended the "Speak Out for Kids" forum, which was held at Jackson High School in Mill Creek.

Organizer Loydeen Chapman of the Snohomish County Children's Commission said the forum was "very telling." "People will be able to glean from what the candidates said and make an informed decision," Chapman said.

Pam Roach fires off precise populist salvos in quest for governor

POLITICS: GOP
candidate trails in funds but spies victory

BY BOB PARTLOW
THE BELLINGHAM HERALD

AUBURN — Sitting in the Just Wild About Hairy beauty parlor waiting for a haircut, Republican candidate for governor Pam Roach exudes confidence about her chances of occupying the governor's mansion.

"I'm the only Republican who can beat Gary Locke," she said with her usual bravado, referring to the person she believes will be the Democrat nominee.

Like a modern-day Annie Oakley or — critics might say — Calamity Jane, Roach brings a gunslinger's attitude to what some see as a long-shot bid for governor.

"I was a tomboy growing up," Roach said. "Playing with paper dolls and all that other stuff girls did never interested me very much. But I had a real good time, too. I had a great childhood."

She went hunting and fishing with her dad. Even now, she turns out for the annual National Rifle Association "Legislative Shootout" at a local gun club — and almost always outshoots everyone.

This tough-talking, sharp-shooting mother of five seldom minces her populist conservative words. At a recent meeting of the Auburn Lions Club, she sprayed them like bullets to the delight of her home-turf Lions, who gave her a standing ovation.

"Government was built by the people to serve us, but it's ended up that we're serving government," she said.

She decried the "beef 'em up, buff 'em up prison programs" that coddle inmates who, she said, should be out picking up litter on the roadsides.

"Why don't we see any of those adopt-a-highway signs that say 'Cell Block 14,'" she said. "I'll tell you why: It's politically incorrect."

▼ The Roach file

Age: 48
Residence: Auburn
Occupation: State senator
Office Sought: Governor
Education: Bachelor's degree in history, teaching certificate from Brigham Young University.
Personal: Born and raised in Southern California. Grew up hunting and fishing with her dad. Accomplished shooter. Was a substitute teacher, homemaker and postal worker, and an aide to former senator and current King County Councilman Kent Pullen before winning a Senate seat in 1990.

She pictures herself as a blue-collar, grass-roots politician unafraid to take on politicians of either party.

"She's tough, she's a fighter, she's a populist," said King County Councilman



READY: Pam Roach in the Senate, launch pad for her run for the GOP gubernatorial nomination. THE OLYMPIAN PHOTO

Kent Pullen, who gave Roach her first political job as his aide in the state Senate. She later worked for him on the council.

It's no secret what groups she hopes will propel her into the chief executive's seat. "The sports groups and the hunters, that's my base," she says. She enjoys the endorsement of sports groups "too numerous to mention" as well as law enforcement and police unions.

She could have been a typical California girl, growing up in a San Diego suburb where her grandfather started an electrical business taken over later by her father. "Had I been male," she says, "I probably would have been running the family business."

While her father was an

important influence, so was her grandmother. She was the one who was always writing letters to the editor and verbally stirred things up, Roach said. From her grandmother came the political genes.

"She was incredible," Roach recalls.

Always interested in his tory, Roach would give class. See **ROACH, B2, Col. 5**

▼ More coming

This is another in an occasional series of profiles of the candidates for governor.

Roach on the issues

Abortion: Pro-life, except to save a mother's life.

■ **Gay rights:** Opposes House bill 1443 to give added protection to gays and lesbians.

■ **Welfare:** Calls a two-year limit unrealistic, but believes that able-bodied people should be working. Doesn't favor caps on additional children for welfare mothers. Supports training and education for those on welfare.

■ **Business taxes:** Favors rolling back the 1993 B & O increases.

■ **Property taxes:** Would eliminate the state share and decrease the 106 percent limit on raising property taxes now imposed on local governments.

■ **Outcome-based education:** Voted against a House bill that set up the system of measuring academic achievement because "it is not taking us where we want to go."

■ **Other education reforms:** Opposes both voucher Initiative 173 to give public money to parents to send their children to private, nonreligious schools, and charter-school Initiative 173. But supports finding alternative schools.

■ **Property rights:** Would repeal the Growth Management Act. Supported property-rights Referendum 48.

■ **Department of Social and Health Services:** Would break it into four separate departments.

Roach

Continued from Page B1

Lessons in high school some subjects like the Old West. After graduation from Helix High School, she attended Brigham Young University in Provo, Utah, having converted to Mormonism at age 12.

She became engaged to her husband Jim while attending BYU, where she earned a degree in history and a teaching certificate, though she used the latter only to do some substitute teaching. Mostly, she stayed home and raised the kids.

After a few years of marriage, Jim got a job in advertising with the Skagit Valley Herald in Mount Vernon.

"From the minute we rolled into Mount Vernon, we loved it," she says. But they moved on later to the Auburn area for another newspaper job. Then she remembers the day her husband came home and announced that he had been laid off. It was devastating, she says, but between them they worked numerous jobs and managed to keep the family together. Jim Roach eventually ended up at the Post Office, where Pam Roach also worked for more than four years, serving briefly as a union steward.

She taught her kids to read before they went to school, an accomplishment she places among her proudest. Her four sons became Eagle scouts.

Roach views her life experiences as providing unique qualifications for public office.

"I feel comfortable in any crowd," she says. "I can go out on a gun range or into a board room and talk to people. I just think the key is really liking people. I don't think any other gubernatorial candidate has worked with people the way I have."

That has not always made her popular with her colleagues in the Senate.

Some have grumbled about her abrasive personality and outspoken ways. Senate Minority Leader Dan McDonald, R-Bellevue, chose his words carefully when describing Roach.

"I think as far as a candidate and coming across as a likeable person,

Quotable

"So much is at stake, and I'm consistent. You'll always know where Pam Roach is on the issues."

Pam Roach,
on herself as candidate

she certainly does do that," McDonald said. "She has a plan of what she wants to do. She's obviously got a few rough edges. Sometimes, she is a bit abrasive."

Although Roach is the only senator running for governor, she does not have a list of colleagues who endorse her candidacy, a lack she dismisses by saying, "I really haven't asked them."

Of his lack of endorsement, McDonald said he "decided not to get into that whole thing."

Roach's politics are strongly conservative, although Pullen, the King County council member, contends that they are the kind of attitudes voters will like.

She is pro-life, pro-property rights and anti-Growth Management Act. She would roll back business and occupation taxes, and she supports a plan of promoting what she calls the "Five Ts:" tourism, transportation, trade, technology and training.

Although Roach has never run an organization, she says her ability to recruit good people is important to doing that effectively.

"Other campaigns have had to pay for the people working for them," she says. "I've been able to get really good people to volunteer."

Roach has raised the fifth largest total of campaign funds among the six major Republicans, but says she's supported by groups who provide more volunteer help than money.

"So much is at stake," she says of the election, "and I'm consistent."

Then, she adds: "You'll always know where Pam Roach is on the issues."

pg 28