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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	re: Photo Oppportunity [partial] (1 page)	08/07/1998	b(7)(E)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Staff Secretary
Briefing Books
OA/Box Number: 14586

FOLDER TITLE:

July 7, 1998-August 8, 1998 [binder] [4]

2019-0990-S
rs3506

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Thursday, August 6, 1998

10:30 AM	Crime Event	Tab A
	- Remarks	Tab B
1:35 PM	Remarks to Conference on "Building Economic Self-Determination in Indian Communities"	Tab C
	- Remarks	Tab D
	- Agenda	Tab E
	- Background	Tab F
	- Accomplishments	Tab G To Be Forwarded
	- Draft Executive Order	Tab H
	- Draft Executive Memorandum	Tab I

Thursday, August 6, 1998

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1998

Final Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT
HOME: 202-332-5651
OFFICE: 202-456-2823
WHCA PAGER: 4824

PRESS DESK:

DORI SALCIDO
HOME: 703-548-6466
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WHCA PAGER: 4844

EVENT COORDINATOR:

CLYDE WILLIAMS
HOME: 202-722-6581
OFFICE: 202-456-5330
WHCA PAGER: 4367

EVENT COORDINATOR:

LAURA SCHWARTZ
HOME: 202-331-4339
OFFICE: 202-456-5655
WHCA PAGER: 4293

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.
Mostly sunny. Winds northeast to east at 5 to 10 knots. Low 66 to 71. High 86 to 91.

August 5, 1998 (7:50pm)

Thursday, August 6, 1998

**Schedule of the President
for
Thursday, August 6, 1998
*Final Schedule***

9:00	am-	MEETING
9:15	am	OVAl OFFICE
		Staff Contact: Erskine Bowles
9:15	am-	BRIEFING
9:30	am	OVAl OFFICE
		Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
9:30	am-	BRIEFING
9:45	am	OVAl OFFICE
		Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
9:45	am-	MEETING
10:00	am	OVAl OFFICE
		Staff Contact: Stephanie Streett
10:00	am	THE PRESIDENT proceeds to the Map Room
10:05	am-	BRIEFING
10:30	am	MAP ROOM
		Staff Contact: Bruce Reed, Rahm Emanuel
10:30	am-	MEET AND GREET
10:35	am	DIPLOMATIC RECEPTION ROOM
		Staff Contact: Bruce Reed, Rahm Emanuel, Capricia Marshall
		Event Coordinator: Laura Schwartz
		CLOSED PRESS

August 5, 1998 (7:50pm)

Thursday, August 6, 1998

10:35 am-
11:40 am

CRIME EVENT

ROSE GARDEN

Rain Site: Old Executive Office Building, Room 450

Remarks: Jeff Shesol

Staff Contact: Bruce Reed, Rahm Emanuel, Capricia Marshall

Event Coordinator: Laura Schwartz

OPEN PRESS

- **The President**, accompanied by the Vice President, Secretary Robert Rubin, Attorney General Janet Reno, Sarah and Jim Brady, and Officer Jerry Flynn, is announced into the Rose Garden.
- Secretary Robert Rubin makes brief remarks and introduces Attorney General Janet Reno.
- Attorney General Janet Reno makes brief remarks and introduces Officer Jerry Flynn, Vice President, International Brotherhood of Police Officers.
- Officer Jerry Flynn makes brief remarks and introduces the Vice President.
- The Vice President makes brief remarks and introduces Sarah Brady.
- Sarah Brady makes brief remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes remarks and acknowledges Jim Brady, who has the option of making brief remarks.
- **The President** and the Vice President depart.

11:45 am-
12:45 pm

LUNCH/PHONE AND OFFICE TIME

OVAL OFFICE

12:45 pm-
1:15 pm

BRIEFING

OVAL OFFICE

Staff Contact: Mickey Ibarra, Bruce Reed

1:20 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs The White House via motorcade en route Grand Hyatt Hotel
[drive time: 10 minutes]

August 5, 1998 (7:50pm)

Thursday, August 6, 1998

1:30 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Grand Hyatt Hotel

Greeters: Marc W. Ellin, General Manager, Grand Hyatt Hotel
Michael Anderson, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Indian
Affairs, Department of Interior
Kevin Gover, Assistant Secretary of Indian Affairs,
Department of Interior
Angela Hammond, Conference Coordinator, Office of Tribal
Justice
Mark VanNorman, Deputy Director, Office of Tribal Justice
Dominic Ortiz, Business Person

1:35 pm-

PHOTO OPPORTUNITY

1:45 pm

MCPHERSON SQUARE ROOM

Grand Hyatt Hotel

Staff Contact: Mickey Ibarra, Bruce Reed

Event Coordinator: Clyde Williams

CLOSED PRESS

Note: 40 Native American Educational Leaders in attendance.

1:50 pm-

**REMARKS TO CONFERENCE ON "BUILDING ECONOMIC SELF-
DETERMINATION IN INDIAN COMMUNITIES"**

2:50 pm

INDEPENDENCE BALLROOM

Grand Hyatt Hotel

Remarks: June Shih

Staff Contact: Mickey Ibarra, Bruce Reed

Event Coordinator: Clyde Williams

OPEN PRESS

-- Off-stage announcement of **the President**.

-- A Traditional Native American Song is performed.

-- Dominic Ortiz, Business Person, makes brief remarks and introduces **the President**.

-- **The President** makes remarks.

-- **The President** proceeds to the desk on stage and signs the Executive Order on American Indian and Alaskan Native Education.

-- **The President** works a ropeline and departs.

2:55 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Grand Hyatt Hotel via motorcade en route
The White House

[drive time: 10 minutes]

August 5, 1998 (7:50pm)

Thursday, August 6, 1998

3:10	pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives The White House
3:15	pm-	MEETING WITH THE VICE PRESIDENT
4:15	pm	OVAL OFFICE
4:15	pm-	PHONE AND OFFICE TIME
6:30	pm	OVAL OFFICE
6:30	pm-	HOLD ONE HOUR
7:30	pm	

EVENING OFF

BC/HRC RON

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, DC

August 5, 1998 (7:50pm)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 5, 1998

BRADY LAW EVENT

DATE: August 6, 1998
LOCATION: Rose Garden
BRIEFING TIME: 10:00 am
EVENT TIME: 10:30 am
FROM: Bruce Reed

I. PURPOSE

To demonstrate your commitment to defend and strengthen the Brady Law by: (1) challenging Congress to make permanent the Brady waiting period of up to five days before the purchase of a handgun; and (2) opposing recent Congressional efforts to undermine final implementation of the Brady Law.

II. BACKGROUND

The Brady Law gives local law enforcement up to five days to block the sale of a handgun to an ineligible purchaser, but this provision sunsets when the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) takes effect on November 30, 1998. While NICS will allow access to a fuller set of records than is now available -- and stop even more ineligible purchasers from buying firearms -- a permanent waiting period will enhance local law enforcement's ability to be the last, best line of defense against illegal handgun purchases.

At this event you will:

Challenge Congress to make permanent the Brady waiting period for handgun sales.

You will challenge Congress to extend the Brady waiting period for handguns before it expires on November 30th. You will announce your support for legislation introduced by Representative Schumer and Senator Durbin and applying to all states to which the Brady Law now applies that will: (1) require a minimum 3-day waiting period for all handgun purchases; (2) add up to an additional two days to the waiting period if law enforcement officers need more time to clarify arrest records; and (3) require gun dealers to notify local law enforcement officials of all proposed handgun purchases, as they must now but under current law need not once the NICS goes into effect.

Commit to fight Congressional efforts to undermine Brady.

You will also announce the Administration's strong opposition to an anti-Brady amendment that Senator Smith (NH) attached to the Senate Commerce-Justice-State appropriations bill. If passed, this amendment would significantly undermine implementation of the NICS by: (1) prohibiting the FBI from charging gun dealers a user fee, as it does for similar background checks requested by school districts, day care providers, and many others; (2) mandating the immediate destruction of records required to audit and ensure the integrity of the NICS; and (3) creating a federal cause of action for parties aggrieved under these provisions. Most important, without the resources generated by a user fee, the FBI either will have to forego processing millions of background checks, or will have to transfer resources from other crime fighting efforts.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Briefing Participants:

Secretary Rubin
Attorney General Reno
Rahm Emanuel
Bruce Reed
Jose Cerda

Participants:

The Vice President
Secretary Rubin
Attorney General Reno
Police Officer Jerry Flynn, National Vice President for the International Brotherhood of
Police Officers, Lowell, Massachusetts.
Sarah and Jim Brady

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open Press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- **YOU** will be announced onto the stage accompanied by Secretary Rubin, Attorney General Reno, Police Officer Jerry Flynn, Sarah and Jim Brady.
- Secretary Rubin will make welcoming remarks.
- Attorney General Reno will make remarks.
- Officer Jerry Flynn will make remarks and introduce the Vice President.
- The Vice President will make remarks and introduce Sarah Brady.
- Sarah Brady will make remarks and introduce **YOU**.
- **YOU** will make remarks.
- **YOU** will then ask Jim Brady to make informal remarks.
- Jim Brady will make a brief statement.
- **YOU** will thank Jim Brady for his remarks and then depart.

VI. REMARKS

Remarks provided by Jeff Shesol in Speechwriting.

B

Final 08/05/98 11:30am
Jeff Shesol

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS ON THE BRADY LAW
THE ROSE GARDEN
August 6, 1998**

Acknowledgments: VP; Sec. Rubin; AG Reno; Sarah and Jim Brady; Officer Richard Gallo, VP of Internat'l Brotherhood of Police Officers; Officer Gerald Flynn, Internat'l Brotherhood of Police Officers; Police Chief Bobby Moody, Pres. of Internat'l Assoc. of Chiefs of Police; Sheriff Pat Sullivan, Nat'l Sheriff's Assoc.; and all the law enforcement officials here today.

I want to thank Sarah and Jim Brady for all their hard work. For years, police, families, and the victims of violence waged the fight on their own for safe streets, safe homes, and safe schools. Washington sat on the sidelines. In 1993, we moved to the frontlines -- joining people like Sarah and Jim and the law enforcement officials we have here today.

Today I want to talk about the progress we've made in our country's fight against crime and the steps we must take to build on that progress. More than five years ago, we made a commitment as an administration to recover our nation's streets from crime and violence, to provide security for America's families. It required a new, comprehensive strategy of law enforcement, based simply on what works: on community policing, strong anti-gang efforts, and targeted deterrence; on tougher penalties and smarter prevention.

Our strategy -- from the Brady Bill to the Crime Bill, from the assault weapons ban to the Violence Against Women Act -- is showing remarkable results. We are well on our way to putting 100,000 new police officers on the streets, ahead of schedule. All across America, violent crime is down, property crime is down, murder is down dramatically. Crime rates overall have dropped to a 25-year low. Americans should take pride and comfort in our steady progress.

The Brady Law, in particular, shows the progress America can make when we take responsibility for the safety of our families and our communities. Since the Brady Law took effect, gun trafficking and gun-related crime are on the wane. It is no wonder: according to a recent report by the Justice Department, background checks have put a stop to nearly a quarter of a million handgun purchases since the law took effect. Last year, 62 percent of those rejections were based on felony convictions or indictments. That's 118 felons a day turned away, thanks to the Brady Law. That's 118 felons a day going home empty-handed instead of well armed.

As we near the fifth anniversary of the Brady Law and celebrate its progress, we must continue to press ahead in the fight against crime and violence. We've begun to win the battle; what we must not do is retreat. Yet that is what the gun lobby and its allies on Capitol Hill would have us do -- retreat from a law that is keeping guns out of the hands of criminals, retreat from the national interest and surrender our safety to the special interests.

Now, before the Brady Law even goes fully into effect, the gun lobby and its friends in Congress are trying to destroy it. They claim to support the National Insta-Check System -- but would deny the FBI the funds it needs to make the system work. They claim to support background checks -- but would have the FBI immediately destroy records that are vital to the process. In their official literature, the gun lobby is proudly calling this measure what it is -- and I quote -- an "anti-Brady" amendment. But let me be clear: I will oppose any legislation that would gut the Brady Law and put guns back into the hands of felons and fugitives. Congress should step up to its responsibility, put progress above partisanship, and stop playing politics with public safety.

Years of experience show that the Brady Law works, and now we must do everything in our power to make it even more effective. I have urged Congress to extend Brady background checks to violent juveniles who should not be able to buy a gun on their 21st birthday. **Congress should also extend -- permanently -- the 5-day waiting period before it expires in November.** Too many crimes are committed within hours of a handgun purchase. The waiting period gives tempers time to cool. It gives potential criminals time to consider the consequences, and gives local law enforcement officials time to check all relevant records, even those that are not computerized, and stop every last prohibited person from walking home with a gun in hand and violence in mind.

The 5-day waiting period is good law enforcement, it's smart, and it works. That's why both the International Brotherhood of Police Officers and the International Association of Chiefs of Police are today supporting a permanent extension. They know from experience that a waiting period is our last, best line of defense to keep guns out of criminals' hands.

The real measure of our progress, of course, is more than the decline in crime. It is the rise in responsibility and respect for law. For those of us in public life, it is our sworn duty to uphold the law and our moral obligation to strengthen it -- especially those laws that protect our families, save lives, and draw a clear, indelible line between right and wrong. That, at heart, is what the Brady Law has accomplished; and that is the vision to which we must all remain true if we are to build a safer, stronger America for the 21st century.

C

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 5, 1998

**NATIVE AMERICAN ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE**

DATE: August 6, 1998
LOCATION: Grand Hyatt Hotel, Washington, D.C.
BRIEFING TIME: 12:45 pm - 1:15 pm
EVENT TIME: 1:35 pm - 2:50 pm
FROM: Bruce Reed
Mickey Ibarra
Lynn Cutler

I. PURPOSE

To reaffirm your commitment to protecting tribal sovereignty and the government-to-government relationship between the United States and Tribes, and to promote and encourage economic self-determination in Indian country.

II. BACKGROUND

On Thursday, April 6, you will speak to approximately 800 tribal leaders, business representatives, and government personnel at a conference at the Grand Hyatt Hotel in Washington, D.C., sponsored by the White House (Domestic Policy Council and Office of Intergovernmental Affairs) and 15 federal agencies, entitled "Building Economic Self-Determination in Indian Communities." This event is the first time you have spoken in front of Native Americans since your meeting with tribal leaders in 1994.

Purpose and Structure of the Conference

This conference grew out of your meeting with tribal leaders on April 29, 1994, and the establishment of the Domestic Policy Council's (DPC) Working Group on American Indians and Alaska Natives. The conference will cover topics such as commerce in Indian country; building infrastructure and a positive climate for business; tribal self-government and economic self-determination; agriculture and economic development; rural business; community development in Indian country; electronic commerce; welfare-to-work initiatives; and tourism.

Background on American Indians and Alaska Natives

Indian America is made up of more than 550 tribes, with a total population of

approximately 2.4 million. Nearly half of the American Indian and Alaska Native population resides on 314 reservations, Indian lands, and Alaska Villages that make up Indian country.

While economic conditions in Indian country have improved in recent years, American Indian and with Alaska Native communities continue to lag behind the rest of the United States. For example, income levels of American Indians and Alaska Natives are substantially below those of all other Americans, with about 34 percent living below the poverty level. Factors such as geographical isolation, under-developed infrastructures, and demographic characteristics (nearly 40 percent of all American Indians are under the age of twenty) are responsible for these difficulties.

In your remarks, you will be make the following announcements:

- An executive order to improve the academic performance of American Indian and Alaska Native students in grades K-12. The order focuses special attention on improving student achievement in reading and mathematics.
- A directive to federal agencies to work in collaboration with tribal governments to: (1) prepare a report on the technology infrastructure needs in Indian country; (2) develop a strategic plan to coordinate economic development initiatives across agencies; and (3) initiate a project to help streamline the mortgage lending process in Indian country in order to improve access to mortgage loans on Indian reservations.
- A plan to direct \$70 million to assist seven American Indian and Alaska Native tribes establish small start-up technology companies to obtain government contracts.
- A call to Congress to pass legislation to elevate the Director of the Indian Health Service to an Assistant Secretary. This change will strengthen the government-to-government relationships; facilitate communication and consultation with the Tribes on matters of Indian health; and raise awareness of Indian health concerns throughout HHS and the entire federal government.
- A change in the state-by-state allocation of the \$24 billion in the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) to count Native American children appropriately. States receive a share of CHIP funds based on their proportion of uninsured children below 200 percent of poverty. When the Census Bureau produced these counts last September, it did not include Native American children with access to the Indian Health Service as "uninsured." Thus, even though such children are eligible for CHIP coverage, states with a large number of Native American children did not receive the appropriate share of funds. Revised allotments will be published in October.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Briefing Participants:

Bruce Reed
Mickey Ibarra
Lynn Cutler
Julie Fernandes
Mary Smith

Event Participants:

1 Dominic Ortiz, Lawrence, KS, is college student who owns and operates a wholesale Native American jewelry business

Standing on stage, but not speaking:

- 10
- Marge Anderson, CEO, Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe (MN)
 - Walter Dasheno, Governor, Santa Clara Pueblo
 - Frank Ettewagechik, Chairman, Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians (MI)
 - Roland Harris, Chairman, Mohegan Tribe (CT)
 - Kathryn Harrison, Chair, Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde (OR)
 - Henry Kostzuta, Chairman, Apache Tribe of Oklahoma (OK)
 - Ivan Makil, President, Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community (AZ)
 - Mary Thomas, Governor, Gila River Indian Community (AZ)
 - A. Brian Wallace, Chairman, Washoe Tribe of Nevada (NV)
 - John Yellow Bird Steele, President, Oglala Lakota Nation (SD)

Persons Standing on Stage for Signing of Executive Order

- 11
22
- Michael Anderson, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, Dept. of Interior
 - Dr. David Beaulieu, Director, Office of Indian Education, Dept. of Education
 - Michael Cohen, Domestic Policy Council
 - Lorraine Edmo, Executive Director, National Indian Education Association
 - James Kohlmoos, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Office of Elementary and Secondary Education, Dept. of Education
 - Melodee McCoy, Native American Rights Fund
 - Joann Sebastian Morris, Director, Office of Indian Education, Dept. of Interior
 - Yvonne Novack, President, National Indian Education Association
 - Sherry Dawn Red Owl, Rosebud Sioux
 - Ernie Stevens, Jr., National Congress of American Indians
 - Mary Smith, Domestic Policy Council

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open Press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- Dominic Ortiz will make remarks and introduce **YOU**.
- **YOU** will make remarks.
- **YOU** then proceed to the desk on stage and sign the Native American education executive order.
- **YOU** then work a ropeline and depart.

*Before you enter the stage, **YOU** will take a photo with approximately 30 persons who worked on the Native American education executive order.

VI. REMARKS

Remarks Provided by Speechwriting.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

- Conference Agenda
- Background on American Indians and Alaska Natives

D

Native American Conf.

Acknowledge:

I am proud to stand with: Chief Marge Anderson; Governor Walter Dasheno; Chief Joyce Dugan; Chairman Frank Ettewagechik [Etta-WAY-
ghee-jik], Chairman Roland Harris; Chairwoman Kathryn Harrison;
President Ivan Makil [MAY-kill]; Governor Mary Thomas; Chairman Brian
Wallace; President John Yellow Bird Steele. I'd also like to recognize
Mickey Ibarra and Lynn Cutler -- who have worked so hard to make sure
your voice is heard at the White House. I am also proud that 15 agencies
have come together to host this conference.

Draft 8/5/98 2:30 pm
June Shih

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS TO WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE
BUILDING ECONOMIC SELF-DETERMINATION IN INDIAN COMMUNITIES
WASHINGTON, D.C.
AUGUST 6, 1998**

Acknowledgments: TK; I am proud that fifteen agencies have come together to host this conference.

The Iroquois teach us that every decision we make, every action we take must be judged not only on the impact it makes today but on impact it makes on the next seven generations of our descendants. So I think it is fitting that, on the eve of a new millennium, we come together today to decide and determine what we must do to build a stronger future for our children and for generations of Native Americans -- and all Americans -- to come.

For too many Americans, our understanding of Native Americans is frozen in time -- in sepia-toned photographs of legendary chieftains; in the ancient names of rivers, lakes and mountain ranges; in the chapters of old history books. But as we have seen at this conference, the more than two million members of our Tribal Nations -- from energetic young entrepreneurs such as Dominic, to innovative leaders like the ones sitting behind me -- are a vital part of America today and have the potential to become an even more vital part of America's future.

We are living in a time of great hope and possibility. Our economy is the strongest in a generation.

We will soon have the first balanced budget and surplus in thirty years. Our social problems are finally bending to our efforts -- crime and welfare are the lowest in a generation. We are taking great steps toward the America I envisioned when I first ran for president six years ago -- an America that provides opportunity for all, that demands responsibility from all, that lives as a community of all. It is a time of unprecedented prosperity for some of our tribal nations as well. Gaming and a variety of innovative enterprises have enabled tribes to free their people from lives of poverty and dependence. The new wealth is sparking a cultural renaissance in parts of Indian Country as tribes build new community centers and museums, language schools and elder care centers.

But we also know that on far too many reservations across America, such glowing news means very little. While some tribes have found new success in our new economy, too many more remain caught in a cycle of poverty, unemployment and disease. The facts are all-too-familiar: More than a third of all Native Americans live in poverty. While unemployment is at a 28-year low all across America, on some reservations, 80 percent of all adults still do not have regular work. Diabetes in Indian Country has reached epidemic proportions, other preventable diseases, and alcoholism continue to diminish the quality of life for hundreds of thousands.

This is unacceptable in a time of great prosperity for America. That is why we are here today -- to find new ways to empower our people -- especially our children -- with the tools and the opportunity to build brighter futures for themselves and their families. The federal government alone cannot solve the problems of Indian Country. Nor can the tribal governments be left to fend for themselves. Instead, everyone must take responsibility. Tribal and Federal governments, along with the private sector, must work together to empower people with the tools to improve their own lives. But most of all, every individual must take responsibility to seize the opportunities of this prosperous time to break the cycle of poverty -- and build better lives for their families.

As President, I have worked hard to honor tribal sovereignty and strengthen our government-to-government relationships. Long ago, many of your ancestors gave up land, water and mineral rights in exchange for peace, security, health care and education from the federal government. It is a solemn pact. And while the United States government did not live up to its side of the bargain in the past, we can and must honor it today and into the next millennium.

Four years ago, when I became the first president since James Monroe to invite the leaders of every tribe to the White House, I issued a memorandum directing all federal agencies to consult with the Indian Tribes before making decisions on matters that affect their people.

This spring, I strengthened this directive so that the decisions made by the federal government regarding Indian country are always made in cooperation with the tribes. And in the last six months, Jackie Johnson has joined the staff at HUD, Carrie Billy at Education, and Rhonda Whiting at the Small Business Administration to help coordinate and promote Native American initiatives at these agencies. Finally, Raynell Morris will join the White House Office of Intergovernmental Affairs to help Mickey Ibarra and Lynn Cutler with Native American initiatives and outreach. I welcome all of them to my administration.

Today, I'd like to talk about three tools of opportunity that every American must have to thrive in the 21st Century -- and how we can work together to bring these tools to every person in every corner of Indian Country -- from Pine Ridge, South Dakota to Window Rock, Arizona to Cherokee, North Carolina.

The first and most important tool of opportunity is education. Throughout our history, education has been the key to a better life for generations of Americans. This will be even more true in a global economy that will reward only those children with the skills to take advantage of the growing number of high-paying, high-tech jobs.

Today, fewer than two-thirds of Native Americans over the age of 25 hold high school degrees; fewer than 10 percent go on to college. If this trend continues, then the future for Native American children will become even bleaker; the opportunity gap between them and their peers will widen into a dangerous chasm in the Information Age. That is why, in a few moments, I will sign an executive order directing my administration to work together with tribal and state governments to improve Native American achievement in reading and math; raise high school and post-secondary graduation rates; reduce the influence of poverty and substance abuse on

student performance; create safe, drug-free schools; and expand the use of science and technology.

The second tool is high-quality health care. Native American communities will never reach their full potential if their people continue to be hobbled by disease -- diseases that are often preventable and easily treatable. Native Americans are three times as likely to suffer diabetes than white people. Last summer, I signed legislation that strengthens research, prevention and treatment of diabetes in our Native American communities. Earlier this year, I launched an initiative to eliminate health disparities between racial and ethnic minority groups by the year 2010. I call on you to help me make sure Congress fully funds this initiative this year.

Today, I am pleased to announce an adjustment in our new Children's Health Insurance Program to ensure that eligible Native American children can get the health care they need.

And I am proud to announce my support for Secretary Shalala's proposal to promote of the Director of the Indian Health Service, Dr. Michael Trujillo [True - HEE - yo], who is here today, to the rank of Assistant Secretary. By elevating the head of the Indian Health Service, we can ensure that the health needs of our Native Americans get the full consideration they deserve when it comes to setting the health policy of this country.

The third tool is economic opportunity in the form of jobs, credit, and small businesses. Very few grocery stores, gas stations, restaurants, banks are doing business on reservations. As a result, money that could be used to build tribal economies and create jobs is spent off-reservation. I have issued a new directive to boost economic development in Indian Country. The directive will do three things: It will ask the Department of Commerce to work with Interior and the tribal governments to study and develop a plan to meet the technology infrastructure needs of Indian Country. No tribe will be able to attract new businesses if it doesn't have the phone, fax, Internet and other technology capabilities essential to commerce in the 21st Century. The directive calls on several agencies to coordinate and strengthen our existing Native American economic development initiatives. And it will direct the Departments of Treasury and HUD to work with tribal governments to create and improve one-stop mortgage shopping centers that will help more Native Americans obtain loans more easily. Our first pilot will be in the Navajo Nation.

Finally, I am proud to announce a plan by the USDA to help seven tribes get a foothold in our high-tech economy. The department will help these tribes establish small technology companies to obtain government contracts for software development and other services.

I have asked HUD Secretary Cuomo to visit several reservations to determine what more his department and our Administration can do to boost economic development. A few weeks ago, he met with the leaders of 60 Alaskan Native Villages and today, he is visiting the Pine Ridge and Lower Brule Indian reservations in South Dakota.

I believe the next millennium can be a time of great progress and prosperity for our Native American communities. Today's American Indian population is still very young. In the

last Census, thirty-nine percent of all Native Americans were under the age of 20.

It is a statistic that should bring us great hope -- even as it poses our greatest challenge. We have a new, large generation of young people, who, if given the tools, the encouragement and the opportunity, can work together to lead their people out of the stifling poverty and despair of the past. Let us work to bring this generation and the next seven generations a world of abundant hope and opportunity -- one where all tribes will have vanquished poverty and disease, and all people will have the tools to achieve their greatest potential.

I'd like to leave you with words of the Lakota song we heard this afternoon. "Beneath the President's flag, the people stand, that they may grow for generations to come." Let us all stand together as One America to build a strong and vibrant future for generations to come. Thank you.

E

Building Economic Self-Determination in Indian Communities

August 6, 1998
Grand Hyatt Hotel
Washington, DC

DAY 2

- 8:30-8:45 a.m. **Opening**
• Honorable Ernie Stevens, Jr., Vice President, National Congress of American Indians
- 8:45-9:00 a.m. **Alaska Native Economic Development**
• Debra Call, Cook Inlet Region Inc.
- 9:00-9:30 a.m. **Banking in Indian Communities**
• Honorable Julie Williams, Acting Comptroller of the Currency, Dept. of Treasury
• Introduced by Rebecca Adamson, President, First Nations Development Institute
- 9:30-10:30 a.m. **Community Development in Indian Country**
• Dom Nessi, Director, BIA Economic Development, Dept. of Interior (Moderator)
• Honorable Bruce Morrison, Chairman, Federal Housing Finance Board
• Ellen Lazar, Director, Community Development Financial Institutions Fund
• Daniel Lewis, Senior Vice President, Bank of America NT & SA
• Elouise Cobell, Board of Directors, Blackfeet National Bank
- 10:30-11:30 a.m. **Federal Contracting Opportunities**
• Robert Neal, OSDBU, Department of Defense
• Sharron Harris, OSDBU, USDA
• Will Terry Moore, Associate Director, OSDBU, Department of Transportation
• Ken Robbins, President, Nat'l Center for American Indian Enterprise Development
- 12:15-1:30 p.m. **Luncheon**
• Honorable Ron Montoya, Governor, Santa Ana Pueblo
• Doug Geogo, President Hyatt Hotels, Inc.
- 1:30-2:30 p.m. **Afternoon Address**
• President William J. Clinton
- 3:00-4:15 p.m. **Breakout Session I**
- Session A: Franchising **McPherson-Franklin -5B Level**
 - Susan P. Kezios, President, Women in Franchising, Incorporated
 - Ron Matzner, Acting Associate General Counsel for Financial Law, SBA
 - Anita Cook Wells, Minority Business Development Agency, DOC
 - Richard Mike, Franchisee, Burger King, Navajo Nation
 - Jay Patel, President/CEO, Ashbury Suites & Inns, Pensacola, Florida
 - Bruce Major, Vice President, Sandella's Pita Wraps
 - Session B: The Internet & Electronic Commerce **General Session**
 - Richard L. Stevens, Chief, Research Division
Minority Business Development Agency, Department of Commerce
 - Michael Garcia, Chief, Information Technology Division
Minority Business Development Agency, Department of Commerce
 - Session C: Welfare to Work Initiatives **Constitution E,D,C -3B Level**
 - Thomas Dowd, Department of Labor (Moderator)
 - Betsy Myers, Deputy Administrator, Small Business Administration
 - Ray Apodaca, Division of Tribal Services, ACF, HHS
 - Leroy Bingham, President, Tribal Planning Services
 - Beth Meyers, Tribal Welfare-to-Work Consultant

• Session D: Tourism

Lafayette Park & Farragut Square -5B Level

- Dennis Moquino, Executive Director, NM Indian Tourism Assoc. (Moderator)
- Michael J. Anderson, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, DOI
- Andrea Alexander, President, Chinook Wind Enterprises
- Raymond Enfield, Jr. Director of Tourism, White Mt. Apache Tribe
- B. Lynne Harlan, Dir., Cultural Resources, Eastern Band of Cherokee
- Charles Jackson, Secretary-Treasurer, Warm Springs

4:30-5:45 p.m.

Breakout Session II

• Session E: Exporting

General Session

- Honorable Awilda Marquez, Director General, U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service, Department of Commerce (Moderator)
- Frank Spector, International Trade Specialist, U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service, Department of Commerce
- Honorable August Schumbacher, Jr., Under Secretary for Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services, USDA
- John Robben, Dir., Economic Development, Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe
- Henry Duro, Chairman, San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
- Sandra Necessary, Manager, Santa Fe Export Assistance Center

• Session F: Communications & Technology

McPherson & Franklin

- Roanne Robinson, Special Asst. to the Asst. Secretary for Communications and Information, Department of Commerce
- Eric Jensen, Deputy Director, Office of Communications, FCC
- Darrell Gerlaugh, Chairman of the Board, Gila River Telecom., Inc.
- Christopher McClean, Deputy Administrator, Rural Utility Service, USDA
- Norman G. Wear, Ph.D., Program Expert, Office of the Comm'r, Federal Technology Service, GSA
- Representative, Cook Inlet Region, Inc.

• Session G: Diversifying Tribal Economies

Lafayette Park & Farragut Square

- Laura Harris, Executive Vice President, Americans for Indian Opportunity & Senior Consultant, President's Initiative on Race (Moderator)
- Honorable Pearl Capoeman-Baller, Chair, Quinault Indian Nation
- Honorable Roger Vicenti, Acting President, Jicarilla Apache Tribe
- Roger Little, CEO, SPIRE, Inc.
- Dave Archambault, Chairman, American Indian Business Leaders

• Session H: Manufacturing

McPherson & Franklin Constitution 3B Level

- Leonard Smith, Executive Director, Native American Manufacturers Network
- Harold Buck Elk, Controller, West Electronics, Inc.
- David Steffen, Marketing Director, Sioux Manufacturing Corp.
- F. Jane Spriggs, Small Business Liaison, Lockheed Martin Corp.
- Larry Halbig, Manager, BMP Field Support Office
- Nick Sena, Director, Company Supplier Diversity Programs
- Jean L. Gray, Small Business Liaison Analyst, Unisys Corp.

***** Individual Tribal & Business Consultations with Agency Personnel will occur in the Cabin John & Arlington Rooms on Level 3B. Scheduling of these sessions will be available through a sign-in sheet at the conference.**

This event is sponsored by the White House (Office of Intergovernmental Affairs and Domestic Policy Council), the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Education, Energy, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, Interior, Justice, Labor, State, Transportation, the Treasury, and the Comptroller of the Currency, the Indian Health Service, and the Small Business Administration.

Building Economic Self-Determination in Indian Communities

August 5, 1998
Grand Hyatt Hotel
Washington, DC

DAY 1

- 7:30-8:15 a.m. **Registration**
- 8:15-8:30 a.m. **Opening**
• Honorable John Steele, President, Oglala Sioux Tribe
- 8:30-9:00 a.m. **Welcome and Conference Overview**
• Honorable Bruce Babbitt, Secretary of the Interior
• Introduced by Lynn Cutler, Deputy Assistant to the President for Intergovernmental Affairs
- 9:00-10:00 a.m. **Indian Country Success Stories**
• Honorable Kevin Gover, Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs
• Honorable Ivan Makil, Chairman, Salt River Pima Tribe
• Honorable Phillip Martin, Chief, Mississippi Band of Choctaw
• Connie Thomas, Raytheon Corporation
- 10:00-10:15 a.m. **Break**
- 10:15-10:45 a.m. **Commerce in Indian Country**
• Honorable William Daley, Secretary of Commerce
• Introduced by Honorable George Bennett, Chairman, Grand Traverse Band
- 10:45-11:45 a.m. **Building Infrastructure & A Positive Climate for Business**
• Manley Begay, Harvard Kennedy School of Government
• Honorable Roland Johnson, Governor, Laguna Pueblo Tribe
• Honorable Gary Kimble, Commissioner, ANA, HHS
• Jacqueline L. Johnson, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Native American Programs, HUD
• Phillip Singerman, Director, Economic Development Administration, Department of Commerce
- 12:15-1:30 p.m. **Luncheon Keynote**
• Senator Daniel K. Inouye, Vice Chairman, Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
• Introduced by Honorable Marge Anderson, CEO, Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe
- 1:45-2:15 p.m. **Tribal Self-Government & Economic Self-Determination**
• Honorable Janet Reno, Attorney General
• Introduced by Dr. Michael H. Trujillo, Director, Indian Health Service, HHS
- 2:15-3:15 p.m. **Expanding Business Opportunities**
• John T. Spotila, General Counsel, Small Business Administration
• Courtland Cox, Director, MBDA, Department of Commerce
• Peter Horner, Director, National Indian Business Association
• Ron Sykes, Washington Director, General Motors Corp.
- 3:15-3:30 p.m. **Break**
- 3:30-4:00 p.m. **Small Business Administration**
• Honorable Aida Alvarez, Administrator
• Introduced by Honorable Kathryn Harris, Chair, Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde
- 4:00-4:30 p.m. **Agriculture and Economic Development**
• Honorable Dan Glickman, Secretary of Agriculture
• Introduced by Robert Miller, President, Intertribal Agriculture Council

- 4:30-5:30 p.m. **Rural Business**
- Jill Long Thompson, Under Secretary for Rural Development, USDA
 - William F. Hagy, Deputy Administrator for Business Programs, Rural Business Cooperative Service, USDA
 - Antone Minthorn, Chairman, Board of Trustees, Confederated Tribes of Umatilla Indian Reservation
 - Fred DuBray, InterTribal Bison Cooperative

- 5:30 p.m. **Department of Labor**
- Honorable Alexis Herman, Secretary of Labor
 - Introduced by Judith Winston, Executive Director, President's Initiative on Race

- 7:00-9:00 p.m. **Reception**
- Master of Ceremonies, Mickey Ibarra, Assistant to the President & Director of Intergovernmental Affairs
 - Speaker: Honorable Dale Kildee, Co-Chair, Native American Caucus, U.S. House of Representatives
 - Entertainment: "Indigenous" (Native American Band)

***** Individual Tribal & Business Consultations with Agency Personnel will occur in the Cabin John & Arlington Rooms on Level 3B. Scheduling of these sessions will be available through a sign-in sheet at the conference.**

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F

Key Facts About American Indian and Alaska Native Children and Youth

- Of the 1.43 million Indians living on or near reservations, *nearly 500,000 (29 percent) are under the age of 15.*
- Indian infants die from sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS) at a rate 1.8 times the rate for U.S. All Races infants, *2.1 compared to 1.2.*
- Indian deaths under age 25 are *13 percent compared to 4 percent* for U.S. All Races.
- *45 percent* of Indian mothers have their first child under age 20, *compared to 24 percent* for U.S. All Races mothers.
- The Indian population younger than 15 years is *33 percent in contrast to 22 percent* for the U.S. All Races population.
- Indians 25 years of age and older who are high school graduates or higher is *65 percent as compared to 75.2 percent* for the U.S. All Races population.
- *38 percent* of Indians aged 6 to 11 years live below the poverty level, *more than twice* the number for the U.S. All Races age group (*18 percent*).
- Indian males age 16 and older are *unemployed at a rate 2.5 times* that for the U.S. All Races male population. For females, the ratio is 2.2 to 1.
- *61 percent of juvenile delinquents* confined by the Federal Bureau of Prisons in 1994 *were Indians.*
- The alcoholism death rate for Indians 15 to 24 years of age is *over 17 times the comparable rate for U.S. All Races, i.e., 5.2 versus 0.3.*
- The accident death rate for Indians aged 5 to 14 years is *nearly double* the corresponding U.S. All Races rate, *17.1 to 9.3.*
- The suicide death rate for 15 to 24 year old Indians is *2.4 times* the corresponding rate for U.S. All Races, *31.7 to 13.0.*
- The *second leading cause of death for Indians* 1-14 year-olds is homicide, ranging from *1.4 to 2.2 times* the corresponding rate for U.S. All Races. It is *the third leading cause of death* for 15 to 24 year-olds.
- More than 180 gangs have been identified in Indian country.

U.S. Census Bureau *The Official Statistics*

The American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut Population

EDNA L. PAISANO

The American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut population has grown rapidly since 1970.

In the last two decades, the American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut population grew rapidly. In 1970, this population numbered 827,000; it reached 1.4 million in 1980 and nearly 2 million in 1990. The 1990 census counted 1,878,285 American Indians, 57,152 Eskimos, and 23,797 Aleuts. Census Bureau estimates and projections suggest that on July 1, 1994, the American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut population numbered 2.2 million, and that it will reach 4.3 million and just over 1 percent of the population by 2050.

The 72 percent increase between the 1970 and 1980 censuses and the 38 percent increase between the 1980 and 1990 censuses cannot be attributed only to natural increase. Other factors that may have contributed to the higher count of American Indians/ include improvements in the question on race; improvements in the way the Census Bureau counted people on reservations, on trust lands, and in Alaska Native villages; continued use of self-identification to obtain information on race; a greater propensity in 1990 than in earlier censuses for individuals (especially those of mixed Indian and non-Indian parentage) to report themselves as American Indian; and improved outreach programs and promotion campaigns.

Nearly one-half of the American Indian population lives west of the Mississippi River.

Nearly one-half of the American Indian population lived in the West in 1990, 29 percent in the South, 17 percent in the Midwest, and 6 percent in the Northeast. Between 1980 and 1990, the proportion of American Indians increased noticeably only in the South, from 26 to 29 percent. In 1990, four States had an American Indian population over 100,000 - Oklahoma, California, Arizona, and New Mexico. The population in these four States comprised 42 percent of the total U.S. American Indian population. Oklahoma was the State with the largest American Indian population in 1990, climbing from second in 1980. Between 1980 and 1990, California dropped from first to second place, and Arizona and New Mexico stayed at third and fourth place, respectively.

The American Indian population is young.

Thirty-nine percent of the American Indian population was under 20 years old in 1990, compared with 29 percent of the Nation's total population. The median age in 1990 of the American Indian population was 26 years, considerably younger than the U.S. median age of 33 years. The comparable median ages in 1980 were 23 years and 30 years, respectively. The American Indian population is younger in part because of higher fertility rates than the total population.

Nearly two-thirds of American Indian families are married-coupled families.

About 6 in 10 of the Nation's 442,000 American Indian families were married-couple families in 1990, compared with about 8 in 10 of the Nation's 64.5 million families. The proportion of American Indian husband and wife families was 71 percent in 1980, compared

proportion of American Indian husband and wife families was 71 percent in 1980, compared with 82 percent of all husband and wife families. Consistent with the national trend, the proportion of American Indian families maintained by a female householder with no husband present increased during the last decade and reached 27 percent in 1990. This proportion was considerably larger than the national figure of 17 percent.

The educational attainment levels of American Indians has improved significantly.

In 1990, 66 percent of the 1,080,000 American Indians 25 years old and over were high school graduates or higher, compared with only 56 percent in 1980. Despite the advances, the 1990 proportion was still below that for the total population (75 percent). American Indians were also less likely than the entire U.S. population to have completed a bachelor's degree or higher. About 9 percent of American Indians completed a bachelor's degree or higher in 1990, compared with 8 percent in 1980 - still lower than the 20 percent for the total population in 1990.

American Indian family incomes were low.

The median family income in 1989 of all American Indian families declined from its 1979 level (1989 dollars) by 5 percent. In 1990, the median family income of American Indians was \$21,750, about 62 percent of the \$35,225 median for all families. The median income of American Indian married-couple families was \$28,287 or 71 percent of the \$39,584 median for all married-couple families. The median income for American Indian families maintained by a female householder with no husband present was \$10,742, about 62 percent of the \$17,414 median for all families maintained by women with no husband present.

More American Indian families and persons were in poverty, compared with all families and persons.

Between 1979 and 1989, the poverty rate increased for both American Indian families and persons.² Twenty-seven percent of American Indian families were poor in 1989, compared with 24 percent in 1979. This compared with a poverty rate of 10 percent for all families in both 1989 and 1979. In 1989, 50 percent of American Indian families maintained by females with no husband present were poor, compared with 31 percent of all families maintained by women with no husband present.

The 1980 and 1990 censuses show that the poverty rate for American Indians has remained considerably higher than that of the total population. In 1989, 31 percent of American Indian persons lived below the poverty level, up from 27 percent in 1979. The national poverty rate was about 13 percent in 1989 and 12 percent in 1979.

The number of American Indians living on reservations and trust lands varied considerably.

Of the 314 reservations and trust lands identified for the 1990 census, only the Navajo Reservation and Trust Lands located in Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah had more than 100,000 American Indians - 143,405 lived there.

An additional nine reservations had more than 7,000 American Indians in 1990: Pine Ridge, NE-SD (11,182); Fort Apache, AZ (9,825); Gila River, AZ (9,116); Papago, AZ (8,480); Rosebud, SD (8,043); San Carlos, AZ (7,110); Zuni Pueblo, AZ-NM (7,073); Hopi, AZ (7,061); and Blackfeet, MT (7,025). The 218,320 American Indians living on these 10 reservations and trust lands accounted for about half of all American Indians living on reservations and trust lands.

Educational levels of American Indians differ among the reservations and trust lands.

Fifty-four percent of American Indians 25 years old and over living on all reservations and trust lands were high school graduates or more. Among the 10 largest reservations and trust

trust lands were high school graduates or more. Among the 10 largest reservations and trust lands, this proportion ranged considerably. Blackfeet (66 percent) and Hopi (63 percent) had similar proportions of high school graduates. Gila River, at about 37 percent, had the lowest proportion who had at least graduated from high school, followed by Navajo with 41 percent.

American Indians on reservations and trust lands had low per capita incomes.

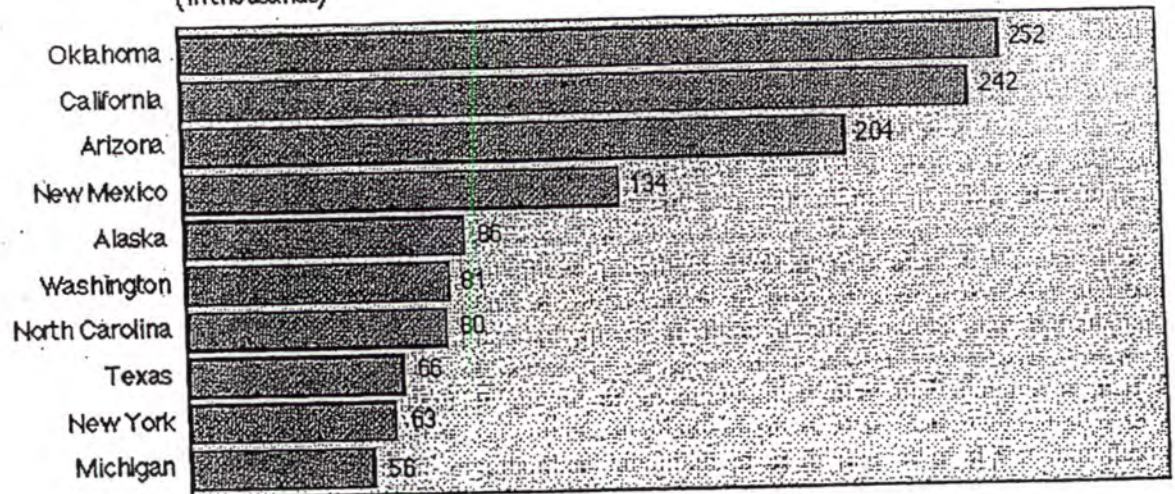
The per capita income in 1989 was about \$4,478 for American Indians residing on all reservations and trust lands, compared with \$8,328 for all American Indians. The per capita income of American Indians on the 10 largest reservations ranged from about \$3,100 on the Papago and Pine Ridge Reservations to over \$4,500 on the Blackfeet (\$4,718) and Hopi (\$4,566) Reservations.

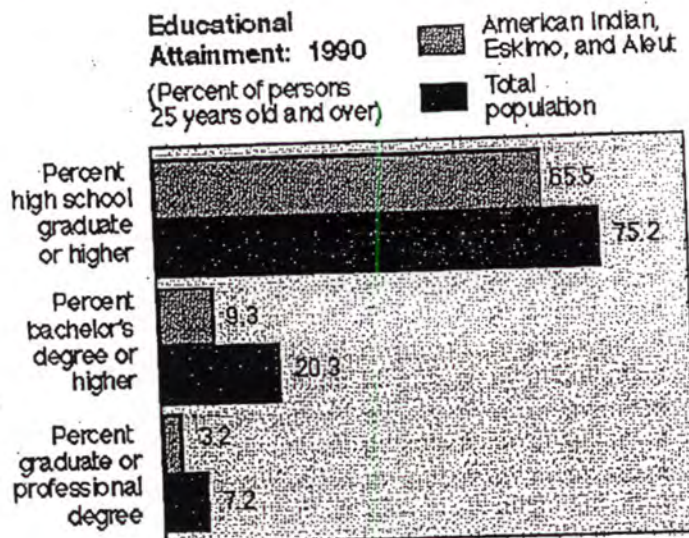
NOTE: The most recent data for the American Indian population are from the 1990 census. The Current Population Survey is not sufficiently large to provide reliable estimates for this population.

1 In the text, American Indian represents American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts.

2 In 1989, the poverty threshold for a family of four was \$12,674; unchanged from 1979 (in 1989 dollars).

Ten States With the Largest Number of American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts: 1990
(In thousands)





For Further Information:

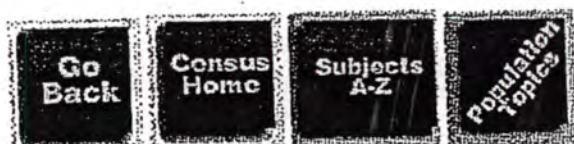
See: 1990 CP-2-1, 1990 Census of Population, *Social and Economic Characteristics, United States Summary*. 1990 CP-2-1A, 1990 Census of Population, *Social and Economic Characteristics, American Indian and Alaska Native Areas*.

Contact: Edna L. Paisano
Racial Statistics Branch
301-457-2404

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Last Revised: Thursday, 03-Oct-96 13:55:11

Please email comments (Please include your telephone number) to: pop@census.gov



G

THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS
FOR THE NATIVE AMERICAN
ECONOMIC SELF-DETERMINATION CONFERENCE
WILL BE FORWARDED

H

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE EDUCATION

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, in affirmation of the unique political and legal relationship of the Federal Government with tribal governments, and in recognition of the unique educational and culturally-related academic needs of American Indian and Alaska Native students, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Goals. The Federal Government has a special, historic responsibility for the education of American Indian and Alaska Native students. Improving educational achievement and academic progress for American Indian and Alaska Native students is vital to the national goal of preparing every student for responsible citizenship, continued learning, and productive employment. The Federal Government is committed to improving the academic performance and reducing the dropout rate of American Indian and Alaska Native students. To help fulfill this commitment in a manner consistent with tribal traditions and cultures, Federal agencies need to focus special attention on six goals: (1) improving reading and mathematics; (2) increasing high school completion and postsecondary attendance rates; (3) reducing the influence of long-standing factors that impede educational performance, such as poverty and substance abuse; (4) creating strong, safe, and drug-free school environments; (5) improving science education; and (6) expanding the use of educational technology.

Sec. 2. Strategy. In order to meet the six goals of this order, a comprehensive Federal response is needed to address the fragmentation of government services available to American Indian and Alaska Native students and the complexity of intergovernmental relationships affecting the education of those students. The purpose of the Federal activities described in this order is to develop a long-term, comprehensive Federal Indian education policy that will accomplish those goals.

(a) Interagency task force. There is established an Interagency Task Force on American Indian and Alaska Native Education ("Task Force") to oversee the planning and implementation of this order. The Task Force shall confer with the National Advisory Council on Indian

Education ("NACIE") in carrying out activities under this order. The Task Force shall consult with representatives of American Indian and Alaska Native tribes and organizations, including the National Indian Education Association ("NIEA") and the National Congress of American Indians ("NCAI"), to gather advice on implementation of the activities called for in this order.

(b) Composition of the Task Force. (1) The membership of the Task Force shall include representatives of the Departments of the Treasury, Defense, the Interior, Agriculture, Justice, Commerce, Labor, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, Transportation, Energy, and Education, as well as the Environmental Protection Agency, the Corporation for National and Community Service, and the National Science Foundation. With the agreement of the Secretaries of Education and the Interior, other agencies may participate in the activities of the Task Force.

(2) Within 30 days of the date of this order, the head of each participating agency shall appoint a senior official who is responsible for management or program administration to serve as a member of the Task Force. The official shall report directly to the agency head on the agency's activities under this order.

(3) The Assistant Secretary for Elementary and Secondary Education of the Department of Education and the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs of the Department of the Interior shall co-chair the Task Force.

(c) Interagency Plan. The Task Force shall, within 90 days of the date of this order, develop a Federal interagency plan with recommendations identifying initiatives, strategies, and ideas for future interagency action supportive of the goals of this order.

(d) Agency Participation. To the extent consistent with law and agency priorities, each participating agency shall adopt and implement strategies to maximize the availability of the agency's education-related programs, activities, resources, information, and technical assistance to American Indian and Alaska Native students. In keeping with the spirit of the Executive Memorandum of April 29, 1998 on Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments and Executive Order 13084 of May 14, 1998, each participating agency shall consult with tribal governments on their education-related needs and priorities, and on how the agency can better accomplish the goals of this order. Within six months, each participating

agency shall report to the Task Force regarding the strategies it has developed to ensure such consultation.

(e) Interagency Resource Guide. The Task Force shall identify, within relevant Federal agencies, all education-related programs and resources that support the goals of this order. Within twelve months, the Task Force, in conjunction with the Department of Education, shall develop, publish, and widely distribute a guide that describes those programs and resources and how American Indians and Alaska Natives can benefit from them.

(f) Research. The Secretary of Education, through the Office of Educational Research and Improvement and the Office of Indian Education, and in consultation with NACIE and participating agencies, shall develop and implement a comprehensive Federal research agenda to:

(1) establish baseline data on academic achievement and retention of American Indian and Alaska Native students in order to monitor improvements;

(2) evaluate promising practices used with those students; and

(3) evaluate the role of native language and culture in the development of educational strategies. Within one year, the Secretary of Education shall submit the research agenda, including proposed timelines, to the Task Force.

(g) Comprehensive federal Indian education policy. (1) The Task Force shall, within two years of the date of this order, develop a comprehensive Federal Indian education policy to support the accomplishment of the goals of this order. The policy shall be designed to:

(A) improve Federal interagency cooperation;

(B) promote intergovernmental collaboration; and

(C) assist tribal governments in meeting the unique educational needs of their children,

including the need to preserve, revitalize, and use native languages and cultural traditions.

(2) In developing the policy, the Task Force shall consider ideas in the Comprehensive Federal Indian Education Policy Statement proposal developed by the NIEA and the NCAI.

(3) The Task Force shall develop recommendations to implement the policy, including ideas for future interagency action.

(4) As appropriate, participating agencies may develop memoranda of agreement

with one another to enable and enhance the ability of tribes and schools to provide, and to coordinate the delivery of, Federal, tribal, state, and local resources and services, including social and health-related services, to meet the educational needs of American Indian and Alaska Native students.

(h). Reports. The Task Force co-chairs shall submit the comprehensive Federal Indian Education Policy, and report annually on the agencies' activities, accomplishments, progress toward meeting the goals of this order, to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Sec. 3. Regional partnership forums. The Department of Education and the Department of the Interior, in collaboration with the Task Force and Federal, Tribal, state and local government representatives, shall jointly convene, within eighteen months, a series of regional forums to identify promising practices and approaches on how to share information, provide assistance to schools, develop partnerships, and coordinate intergovernmental strategies supportive of accomplishing the goals of this order. The Departments of Education and the Interior shall submit a report on the forum to the Task Force, which may include recommendations relating to intergovernmental relations.

Sec. 4. School pilot sites. The Department of Education and the Department of the Interior shall identify a reasonable number of schools funded by the Bureau of Indian Affairs ("BIA") and public schools that can serve as a model for schools with American Indian and Alaska Native students, and provide them with comprehensive technical assistance in support of the goals of this order. A special team of technical assistance providers, including Federal staff, shall provide assistance to these schools. Special attention shall be given, where appropriate, to assistance in implementing comprehensive school reform demonstration programs that meet the criteria for those programs established by the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1998 (Pub. L. No. 105-78) and to providing comprehensive service delivery that connects and uses diverse Federal agency resources. The team shall disseminate effective and promising practices of the school pilot sites to other local educational agencies. The team shall report to the Task Force on its accomplishments and its recommendations for improving technical support to local educational agencies and schools funded by the BIA.

Sec. 5. Administration. The Department of Education shall provide appropriate administrative services and staff support to the Task Force. With the consent of the Department of Education, other participating agencies may provide administrative support to the Task Force, consistent with statutory authority, and may detail agency employees to the Department of Education, to the extent permitted by law.

Sec. 6. Termination. The Task Force established under section 1 shall terminate not later than five years from the date of this order.

Sec. 7. General provisions. This order is intended only to improve the internal management of the executive branch and is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or equity by a party against the United States, its agencies or instrumentalities, its officers or employees, or any other person. This order is not intended to preclude, supersede, replace, or otherwise dilute any other Executive order relating to American Indian and Alaska Native education.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
THE SECRETARY OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
ADMINISTRATOR OF THE SMALL BUSINESS
ADMINISTRATION

SUBJECT: Economic Development in American Indian and
Alaska Native Communities

Across America, communities are recognizing that technology and information technologies are key to creating economic opportunities and increasing productivity. My Administration has made substantial gains in spurring the development of an advanced information infrastructure in order to bring the benefits of the Information Age to all Americans.

Looking to the future, we know that technology is critical to economic growth. We need to stimulate the growth of modern production facilities, small business incubators, capital access for start-up companies, and strategic planning to develop a vision for technologically competent communities. In particular, as telecommunications and information technologies continue to play a key role in providing new job and educational opportunities, we must ensure that all of our communities are able to participate fully in the new information economy.

Because of their often remote locations, American Indian and Alaska Native communities stand to benefit greatly from the Information Age, yet are in grave danger of being left behind. For example, a recent Department of Commerce study on Internet and computer usage in America shows that, although many more Americans now own computers, minority and low-income households are still far less likely than white and more affluent households to have personal computers or access to the Internet. Even more disturbing, this study reveals that this "digital divide" between households of different races and income levels is growing. We must act to ensure that American Indian and Alaska Native communities gain the new tools they need to battle high levels of unemployment and low per-capita income.

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The ability to own a home and have access to capital are also very important for economic development. Residents of Indian reservations encounter several unique issues when seeking to obtain a mortgage. Trust land status, tribal sovereignty, and requirements to gain clear title from the Bureau of Indian Affairs are examples of issues that lenders and borrowers must grapple with during the mortgage lending process. Thus, individuals seeking to acquire a homesite lease or a residential mortgage are often required to obtain approval from several Federal, tribal, State, and local agencies as well as private providers.

I am proud that the Department of Commerce, particularly through the Economic Development Administration, has a 30-year history of investing over \$730 million in economic development projects in American Indian and Alaska Native communities, working with its existing network of 65 tribal planning organizations. Additionally, the Commerce Department's National Telecommunications and Information Administration has funded demonstration projects that help show Native American communities how they can use technologies to improve the quality of life on reservations. And the Commerce Department's Minority Business Development Agency has funded eight Native American Business Development Centers that provide assistance with accounting, administration, business planning, construction, and marketing.

To continue our focus on infrastructure technology needs and business development in American Indian and Alaska Native communities, I direct the following actions.

First, I direct the Secretary of Commerce, in collaboration with the Department of the Interior and tribal governments, to report back to me within 9 months on the state of infrastructure technology needs in Indian communities, including distance learning facilities, telecommunications capabilities, and manufacturing facilities. This report should identify the infrastructure technology needs in Indian country and set forth proposals that would help address these needs.

Second, I direct the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Administrator of the Small Business Administration to report back to me within 90 days with a strategic plan for coordinating existing economic development initiatives for Native American and Alaska Native communities, including initiatives involving the private sector. In developing this strategic plan, the Secretaries and the Administrator should consult with all interested parties, including tribal governments and other Federal agencies and offices -- particularly, the Departments of Housing and Urban Development, Transportation, and Agriculture. The plan should build upon current efforts in the agencies and detail

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future efforts such as providing technical assistance, enhancing infrastructure, and developing software.

Third, I direct the Secretaries of the Treasury and of Housing and Urban Development, in partnership with local tribal governments and in cooperation with other Federal agencies -- particularly, the Departments of the Interior, Veterans Affairs, and Agriculture -- to initiate a project to help streamline the mortgage lending process in Indian country in order to improve access to mortgage loans on Indian reservations. The Secretaries should initiate this effort through a year-long pilot program on the Navajo Nation and in at least one other location.

These steps, taken together, will help ensure the continued economic development of American Indian and Alaska Native communities and help them recognize the full benefits of the Information Age.

DRAFT

Friday, August 7, 1998

9:00 AM	Intern Photograph	Tab A
10:15 AM	Credit Union Membership Access Act, H.R. 1151 Bill Signing Ceremony	Tab B
	- Lists of Attendees	Tab C
10:40 AM	Workforce Investment Act of 1998, H.R. 1385 Bill Signing Ceremony	Tab D
	- Remarks	Tab E To Be Forwarded
	- James Antosy Bio and List of Attendees	Tab F
12:15 PM	Presidential Protective Division Departure Photographs	Tab G
1:05 PM	Photo Opportunity with Congressman Barcia	Tab H
	- Background	Tab I
1:30 PM	Tape Radio Address	Tab J
	- Remarks	Tab K

98 AUG 6 PM 7:01

Friday, August 7, 1998

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1998

Final Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4824

PRESS DESK:

DORI SALCIDO

HOME: 703-548-6466

OFFICE: 202-456-5771

WHCA PAGER: 4844

EVENT COORDINATOR:

LAURA SCHWARTZ

HOME: 202-331-4339

OFFICE: 202-456-5655

WHCA PAGER: 4293

EVENT COORDINATOR:

KARIN KULLMAN

HOME: 202-338-3896

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4060

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, DC

Clear skies. Winds northeast to east at 5 to 10 knots. Low 65 to 70. High 87 to 92.

August 6, 1998 (6:51pm)

Friday, August 7, 1998

**Schedule of the President
for
Friday, August 7, 1998
*Final Schedule***

9:00 am-
9:15 am

**INTERN PHOTOGRAPH
SOUTH PORTICO**
Staff Contact: Virginia Apuzzo, Capricia Marshall
Event Coordinator: Karin Kullman, Laura Schwartz
WHITE HOUSE PHOTO ONLY

- The President proceeds to standing microphone.
- Alison Kolwaite, Director, White House Intern Program, makes brief welcoming remarks and introduces the President.
- The President makes remarks.
- The President pauses for a group photograph and departs.

9:30 am-
9:45 am

**MEETING
OVAL OFFICE**
Staff Contact: Erskine Bowles

9:45 am-
10:15 am

**BRIEFING
OVAL OFFICE**
Staff Contact: Larry Stein

10:15 am-
10:30 am

**CREDIT UNION MEMBERSHIP ACCESS ACT, HR 1151 BILL
SIGNING CEREMONY
OVAL OFFICE**
Staff Contact: Larry Stein
Event Coordinator: Karin Kullman
STILLS ONLY

- Guests enter Oval Office and are greeted by the President.
- The President proceeds to desk and signs Credit Union Membership Access Act, HR 1151.
- Guests depart Oval Office.

August 6, 1998 (6:51pm)

Friday, August 7, 1998

10:30 am-
10:35 am

MEET AND GREET

OVAL OFFICE

Staff Contact: Larry Stein, Capricia Marshall

Event Coordinator: Laura Schwartz

CLOSED PRESS

10:40 am-
11:30 am

WORKFORCE INVESTMENT ACT OF 1998, H.R. 1385 BILL

SIGNING CEREMONY

ROSE GARDEN

Rain Site: Old Executive Office Building, Room 450

Remarks: Lowell Weiss

Staff Contact: Larry Stein, Capricia Marshall

Event Coordinator: Laura Schwartz

OPEN PRESS

- **The President**, accompanied by Secretary Alexis Herman, Senator James Jeffords, Senator Mike DeWine, Representative William Goodling, Representative William Clay and James Antosy, is announced into Rose Garden.
- Secretary Alexis Herman makes brief welcoming remarks and introduces Senator Mike DeWine.
- Senator Mike DeWine makes brief remarks and introduces Representative William Clay.
- Representative William Clay makes brief remarks and introduces Representative William Goodling.
- Representative William Goodling makes brief remarks and introduces Senator James Jeffords.
- Senator James Jeffords makes brief remarks.
- Secretary Alexis Herman returns to the podium, makes remarks and introduces James Antosy, youth.
- James Antosy makes brief remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes remarks, invites Members of Congress to stage and proceeds to signing table to sign Workforce Investment Act of 1998, H.R. 1385.
- **The President** departs.

August 6, 1998 (7:03pm)

Friday, August 7, 1998

11:30	am-	MEETING
11:35	am	OVAl OFFICE
		Staff Contact: Stephanie Streett
11:45	am-	BRIEFING
12:00	pm	OVAl OFFICE
		Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
12:00	pm-	BRIEFING
12:15	pm	OVAl OFFICE
		Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
12:15	pm-	PRESIDENTIAL PROTECTIVE DIVISION DEPARTURE
1:00	pm	PHOTOGRAPHS
		OVAl OFFICE
		Staff Contact: Larry Cockell
		Event Coordinator: Karin Kullman
		WHITE HOUSE PHOTO ONLY
1:05	pm-	CONGRESSIONAL PHOTO OPPORTUNITY
1:10	pm	OVAl OFFICE
		Staff Contact: Erskine Bowles, Larry Stein
		Event Coordinator: Karin Kullman
		WHITE HOUSE PHOTO ONLY
1:15	pm-	BRIEFING
1:30	pm	OVAl OFFICE
		Staff Contact: Ann Lewis, Julianne Corbett
1:30	pm-	TAPE RADIO ADDRESS
2:00	pm	ROOSEVELT ROOM
		Remarks: June Shih
		Staff Contact: Ann Lewis, Julianne Corbett
2:00	pm-	PHONE AND OFFICE TIME
6:30	pm	OVAl OFFICE

EVENING OFF

BC/HRC RON

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, DC

August 6, 1998 (6:51pm)

A

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

AUGUST 6, 1998

PHOTO OPPORTUNITY WITH SUMMER SESSION II WHITE HOUSE INTERNS

DATE: August 7, 1998
LOCATION: South Portico
TIME: 9:00 am
FROM: Alison M. Kolwaite

I. PURPOSE

The President will be greeting the White House Summer Session II interns. There will be approximately 230 interns at this event, which is designed for the President to express his thanks for their hard work over the course of their internships.

II. BACKGROUND

This administration's White House Intern Program was launched June 1, 1993. There are two summer sessions, and a fall and spring session. There are approximately 200 interns who participate each session. The current session ends Friday August 28, 1998. There are currently 205 full time White House Interns who represent 36 states, as well as the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. The states most represented by this group of interns are California, New Jersey, Massachusetts, and Arkansas. 58% of participants are women, whereas 42% are men. Those interns most likely to cross paths with a classmate from college attend Harvard, Northwestern, Princeton, Stanford, or the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor.

III. PARTICIPANTS

205 White House Interns, as well as approximately 25 interns from OMB, OA, CEQ, CEA, NSC, USTR, OSTP, and ONDCP.

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House photographer only. Closed Press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- Alison Kolwaite, Director of the Intern Program, greets interns and introduces the President
- President addresses interns
- Photo taken
- President departs

VI. REMARKS

None required.

B

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 6, 1998

Credit Union Bill Signing

DATE: August 7, 1998
LOCATION: The Oval Office
TIME: 10:15 am - 10:30 am
FROM: Larry Stein *LS*
Roger Ballentine *RB*

I. PURPOSE

To sign into law H.R. 1151, the Credit Union Membership Access Act. This is an opportunity to bring together the representatives of the more than 70 million U.S. credit union members, who have made this legislation their overriding legislative priority, and the key Members of Congress who have worked on this bill.

II. BACKGROUND

On April 1, 1998 the House passed H.R. 1151, the Credit Union Membership Access Act, by a vote of 411 to 8. On July 28, the Senate passed the bill by a vote of 92-6. The bill is a response to a Supreme Court decision earlier this year which held that credit unions had exceeded their statutory mandates by expanding their membership beyond those with a close "common bond". By revising the statute governing Federal credit unions' field of membership, the bill will protect existing credit union members and membership groups, remove uncertainty created by the Supreme Court's decision, and facilitate credit union expansion beyond core membership groups in appropriate circumstances, such as when necessary to meet the needs of under served areas. The bill also contains the most significant reform of credit union safety and soundness safeguards since 1970 -- reforms long advocated by the Department of the Treasury. During consideration of the bill on the Senate floor, we successfully fought off a non-germane amendment that would have rolled-back Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) obligations of smaller banks. Senior advisors would have recommended that you veto the bill had that amendment succeeded. We were not, however, able to defeat an amendment that stripped the bill of provisions that applied CRA-type obligations to credit unions themselves. While diminishing the bill, this change was not enough to overcome the overall importance and appropriateness of this legislation.

1

This bill was written in the House and championed by Congressmen Kanjorski (D-PA) and LaTourette (R-OH). House Banking Committee Chairman Leach (R-IA) and Ranking Member LaFalce (D-NY) sheparded the bill through the House. Senate Banking Committee Chairman D'Amato and Ranking Member Sarbanes moved the bill swiftly through the Senate. Secretary Rubin and the Treasury Department deserve significant credit for their steadfast support of this bill.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Pre-Brief

President
Erskine Bowles
Secretary Rubin
John Podesta
Rahm Emanuel
Larry Stein
Paul Begala
Gene Sperling
Roger Ballentine

Event

President
Secretary Rubin
Assistant Treasury Secretary Richard Carnell
See attached list of Members of Congress.
See attached list of credit union representatives provided by OPL and NEC.

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House photograph only

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- Guests and Members of Congress are escorted into the Oval office
- Guests and Members of Congress join **YOU** around the desk for the bill signing
- Guests and Members of Congress depart

VI.

ATTACHMENTS

Members of Congress confirmed to attend
OPL and NEC list of attendees

C

ATTACHMENT I

Members of Congress Confirmed to Attend

Rep. John LaFalce (D-NY)

Rep. Jim Leach (R-IA)

Rep. Paul Kanjorski (D-PA)

Rep. Steven LaTourette (R-OH)

Rep. Marge Roukema (R-NJ)

Rep. Bruce Vento (D-MN)

Rep. George Brown (D-CA)

ATTACHMENT II

Credit Unions:

James Guretzky, Chairman of the Board, National Association of Federal Credit Unions
Kenneth Robinson, President, National Association of Federal Credit Union
Edward Levins, Chairman, Credit Union National Association
Thomas Griffiths, Chairman, Association of Credit Union League Executives
Daniel Mica, President and CEO, Credit Union National Association
Carol Aranju, National Association of Community Development Credit Unions

Federal Credit Union Regulator:

Norman D'Amours, Chairman, National Credit Union Administration
Yolanda Wheat, Board Member, National Credit Union Administration
Dennis Dollar, Board Member, National Credit Union Administration

D

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 6, 1998

WORKFORCE INVESTMENT BILL SIGNING CEREMONY

DATE: August 7, 1998
LOCATION: Rose Garden
TIME: 10:40 am-11:40 am
FROM: Larry Stein j17
Broderick Johnson p1

I. PURPOSE

To sign into law H.R. 1385, the Workforce Investment Act of 1998. The signing of this legislation is the successful culmination of a four-year effort to revamp our nation's job training and adult education system.

II. BACKGROUND

On July 30th and 31st, respectively, the Senate and House passed (by unanimous consent) the conference report for H.R. 1385, the Workforce Investment Act of 1998. Such unanimous passage by both bodies demonstrates the breadth of bipartisan and bicameral commitment to the sweeping reform of our nation's job training system. Over the past several months, the major proponents of such an overhaul--your Administration, Members of Congress, State and local legislators, business associations, community colleges and vocational schools--have worked diligently to achieve a consensus bill that could reach your desk by the August recess. That goal has been achieved.

The bill reflects many of the priorities you laid out several years ago when you unveiled your "GI Bill for Workers". Among its central features, H.R. 1385 streamlines and consolidates more than 60 federal job training and adult education programs; empowers individuals to learn new skills with a simple skill grant; creates a network of One-Stop Career Centers; allows States and communities to tailor programs to fit locally determined needs; and ensures that business, labor, and community organizations are full partners in system design and quality assurance. Finally, the bill includes your Youth Opportunity Areas initiative which was funded in last year's appropriations process--which will create jobs for out-of-school youth in high poverty areas.

Final passage of the conference report was threatened by several major issues. For some time, Senator Ashcroft has opposed school-to-work and has been trying to kill that

program by opposing passage of job training legislation. Through negotiations, principally involving Senator DeWine (R-OH), the Departments of Labor and Education, and White House staff, compromise language was reached that satisfied Senator Ashcroft (R-MO) sufficiently to end his threat to block the conference report. Senator Abraham (R-MI) also threatened Senate passage of the conference report at the behest of Governor Engler. The U.S. Department of Labor and the Michigan courts had taken adverse actions against Governor Engler's policies affecting public employees. Labor Secretary Herman negotiated a fair and delicate deal with Governor Engler that ended the Abraham threat. Finally, in the waning hours before the Senate began its August recess last week, Senator Harkin threatened to block the conference report because of concerns about the allocation of particular job training funds to Iowa. As you recall, Secretary Herman, Erskine Bowles, and you successfully brokered an agreement with Senator Harkin (D-IA) that helped Iowa and other similarly situated States.

For the past several days, House Education and the Workforce Chairman Bill Goodling (R-PA) had been blocking transmittal of the enrolled version of the job training bill. His major objection was that he felt that the Administration was not willing to share due credit with the Congress for passage of the bill. That problem has now been addressed with bipartisan participation of Congress in the signing ceremony. You should also know that Goodling gets quite agitated whenever you refer to the bill as the "GI Bill for Workers". Apparently Goodling regards that terminology as an affront to veterans. You may want to minimize or avoid making that reference during the signing ceremony.

It is important to acknowledge key Members of Congress who paved the way for passage of this bill--Senators Jeffords (R-VT), DeWine (R-OH), Kennedy (D-MA) and Wellstone (D-MN); and House Members Goodling (R-PA), McKeon (R-CA), Clay (D-MO), and Kildee (D-MI). Special credit should also be extended to former Labor Secretary Reich, Secretary Herman, and Secretary Riley. It would also be worthwhile to acknowledge the efforts of business associations, including the National Alliance of Business, the National Association of Manufacturers, the Business Round table, and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce (Tom Donohue, the chamber's president, co-authored an op-ed with Secretary Herman several weeks ago that praised this legislation). These groups kept the pressure on Republicans to move the bill forward.

Finally, the bill would not have been enacted if it had not been for the vigilance and leadership of National Economic Council Director, Gene Sperling. He provided tireless efforts and steadfast support for this legislation.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Pre-Brief:

President
 Secretary Herman
 Erskine Bowles
 John Podesta
 Rahm Emanuel
 Paul Begala
 Gene Sperling
 Larry Stein
 Bruce Reed
 Broderick Johnson

Event

Members of Congress (see attached list)

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open Press

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- **YOU** proceed to Rose Garden
- **YOU** are accompanied by Secretary Alexis Herman, Sen. DeWine, Sen. Jeffords, Rep. Goodling, Rep. Clay, and James Antosy
- Secretary Herman makes welcoming remarks and introduces Sen. Dewine
- Sen. Dewine makes remarks and introduces Rep. Clay
- Rep. Clay makes remarks and introduces Rep. Goodling
- Rep. Goodling makes remarks and introduces Sen. Jeffords
- Sen. Jeffords makes remarks and introduces Secretary Herman
- Secretary Herman makes remarks and introduces James Antosy
- James Antosy makes remarks and introduces **YOU**
- **YOU** make remarks
- **YOU** invite Members of Congress to join **YOU** on stage and sign the bill
- **YOU** work ropeline and depart

VI. REMARKS

- I. To be provided by Speechwriting

VII. ATTACHMENT

Members of Congress attending

E

THE REMARKS
FOR THE WORKFORCE INVESTMENT ACT OF 1998 BILL SIGNING
WILL BE FORWARDED

F

ATTACHMENT

Brief Biography James Antosy from Reading, PA

He was laid off from his job as a computer systems analyst when his company decided to downsize. He was referred to PENNCARD, a demonstration program on vouchers that began in 1994. Through PENNCARD's training account, he decided to accelerate his work on a degree in computer science -- which had been a slow process while he held down a full-time job. Almost immediately after finishing his degree, Mr. Antosy was hired by Wolf Advisory in Lancaster, Pennsylvania as a programmer analyst at a higher salary than his old job -- \$62,000 from \$52,000. He is a strong believer in the benefits of a voucher system and credits it with helping him fulfill his dreams of finishing his degree: "It is a scary proposition for a member of the middle-aged bracket to face a career change, but I feel more on my toes than ever before."

ATTACHMENT

Members of Congress Confirmed to Attend (16):

Sen. Mike DeWine (R-OH)
Sen. Jim Jeffords (R-VT)
Rep. William Goodling (R-PA)
Rep. Bill Barrett (R-NE)
Rep. William Clay (D-MO)
Rep. Harold Ford, Jr. (D-TN)
Rep. Sheila Jackson Lee (D-TX)
Rep. Dale Kildee (D-MI)
Rep. Dennis Kucinich (D-OH)
Rep. Buck McKeon (R-CA)
Rep. Carrie Meek (D-FL)
Rep. Dan Miller (R-FL)
Rep. Patsy Mink (D-HI)
Rep. Tim Roemer (D-IN)
Rep. Marge Roukema (R-NJ)
Rep. Lois Stokes (D-OH)

G

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	re: Photo Oppportunity [partial] (1 page)	08/07/1998	b(7)(E)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Staff Secretary
Briefing Books
OA/Box Number: 14586

FOLDER TITLE:

July 7, 1998-August 8, 1998 [binder] [4]

2019-0990-S

rs3506

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

SE 9.04-1574

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

PHOTO OPPORTUNITY WITH
EMPLOYEES OF
PRESIDENTIAL PROTECTIVE DIVISION, AND FAMILY

DATE: August 7, 1998
LOCATION: The Oval Office
TIME: 12:15 P.M.
FROM: Larry L. Cockell *SAF*
Special Agent in Charge

I. PURPOSE

Departure photos for Special Agents and introduction of newly assigned employees of the Presidential Protective Division, United States Secret Service.

II. BACKGROUND

After serving on the detail, the below employees have transferred from the Presidential Protective Division to other offices within the Secret Service. Also listed below are employees newly assigned to the Presidential Protective Division.

III. PARTICIPANTS

(b)(7)(e)

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House Photographer

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Supervisor will introduce employees; photos will be taken and individuals will depart.

VI. REMARKS

None required.

H

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

'98 AUG 6 4:47:41

August 6, 1998

PHOTO OPPORTUNITY WITH CONGRESSMAN BARCIA (D-MI)

DATE: August 7, 1998
LOCATION: Oval Office
TIME: 1:05 pm
FROM: Erskine Bowles and Larry Stein

I. PURPOSE

Shari Swanson, one of Congressman Jim Barcia's constituents, was shot twice in the head by a man at a Florida convenience store. The man had been released early from prison after being convicted of attempted murder. The photo opportunity is to highlight the plight of this young woman and the legislation Congressman Barcia passed in her honor.

II. BACKGROUND

H. Con. Res. 75 expresses the sense of Congress that States should work more aggressively to attack the problem of violent crimes committed by repeat offenders and criminals serving abbreviated sentences. It passed the House of Representatives (400-24) on July 29, 1998, and was co-sponsored by a bipartisan group of 75 lawmakers. The measure passed the Senate by unanimous consent on June 15.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Shari Swanson
Brenda Swanson, mother
Congressman Jim Barcia
Kristen Day, Office of Congressman Barcia
Erskine Bowles
Lisa Kountoupes

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House Photo only.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

You greet Mr. Barcia and Shari Swanson.
Mr. Barcia explains the resolution and describes Shari's experience.

Photo opportunity.

VI. ATTACHMENTS

- I. A Letter to the Editor written by the victim's mother
- II. An article explaining the human interest side of this story

Barcia pursuing benchmark sentences for criminals

U.S. Congressman Jim Barcia (D. Bay City) introduced the House Concurrent Resolution 105, to encourage states to aggressively pursue reaching an 85 percent benchmark for length of sentence served for violent offenders incarcerated in state prisons.

"Violent offenders, those convicted of murder, rape, assault, and armed robberies, serve on average only 48 percent of the sentences they receive," Barcia said. "This dismal record causes law-abiding citizens to distrust the legal system and criminals to disrespect it."

Barcia introduced this legislation as a result of the case of a Bay City woman whose 19 year-old daughter, Sherri Swanson, was the victim of a shooting on May 28, 1989 when she was working as a convenience store clerk, critically wounding her. The principal suspect, George Washington, Jr. has been prematurely released from a Florida state prison, and in the 10 months following his early release, has committed

three sexual batteries, armed robbery, two kidnappings and two first degree murders.

"It sickens me that this lifelong criminal was given a clean bill of health and let back on the streets when he had proven himself to be a habitual violent offender," Barcia said. "The result of this error was the shooting of Sherri Swanson, who is now considered 100 percent disabled."

The one inspirational aspect to this story is the remarkable progress Sherri has made in her life since the incident occurred. She volunteers at Bay Medical, and regularly attends physical therapy. Although the shooting initially left her paralyzed on her right side, she is now able to move freely and drive herself," Barcia continued.

"I commend the states that have reached the 85 percent benchmark," Barcia continued, "and hope others, including Michigan, will work actively to reach this goal or introduce legislation requiring state pris-

oners serve at least 85 percent of their sentences. The cost of crime, both monetarily and the incalculable cost of human life and suffering forces us to do no less."

"In particular, I hope states will look to Florida's example, which recently enacted a constitutional amendment, STOP (Stop Turning Out Prisoners), to reach the 85 percent target, and which was affected primarily by the crimes Washington committed in that state. It is already law that federal criminals serve 85 percent of their sentences, and states are eligible for federal funds for prison construction if they reach 85 percent," commented Barcia.

The National Association of Police Organizations, the International Chiefs of Police, the Fraternal Order of Police, the National Association of Chiefs of Police, the National District Attorney's Association, and the Safe Streets Coalition support the concept of 85 percent minimum length of service for violent criminals.

Issue: Barcia cares

Voice: Brenda Swanson, Bay City

This is to express my sincere appreciation for the diligent efforts of Congressman James Barcia in helping to pass Truth in Sentencing Resolution at the U.S. House of Representatives.

Rep. Barcia has demonstrated his caring and concern for his constituents by being responsive and supportive throughout this process.

I believe this is a step in the right direction so that other families may not have to suffer from tragedies occurring when violent offenders are set free.

As a mother of a victim of a violent crime, I urge anyone reading this to help further this cause by supporting tougher crime legislation and by keeping representatives like James Barcia in office.

Bay City Times, October 27, 1997

J

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 6, 1998

TAPED RADIO ADDRESS

DATE: August 7, 1998
LOCATION: Roosevelt Room
TIME: 1:30 PM
FROM: Julianne Corbett
Deputy Director of Radio

I. PURPOSE

You will announce statistics showing the number of people killed in alcohol-related crashes has dropped to an all-time low, representing a decline of nearly a third since 1986. You will reinforce your commitment to setting a national standard of .08 percent blood alcohol content.

II. BACKGROUND

Your 1994 Crime Bill put tough new penalties on people who drive drunk with children in their cars. Your legislation also makes it easier for states to prosecute anyone who drives under the influence of drugs or alcohol. As a result all 50 states have zero tolerance as the standard to follow.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Briefing (1:15-1:30pm)

The President
Rahm Emanuel
Ann Lewis
Leanne Shimabukuro
June Shih

Taping (1:30-2:00pm)

The President
Julianne Corbett
Mary Morrison
White House Communications Agency (WHCA) staff
White House Television
White House Photographer
Approx. 50 guests

IV. PRESS PLAN

The ABC, AP, C-SPAN, CBS, Westwood One, NPR, UPI, USA, American Urban Radio Network, and Standard News radio networks will carry the address in its entirety live to their collective thousands of stations across the country on Saturday at 10:06 AM ET.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Briefing 1:15-1:30

Radio Address 1:30-2:00

Meet and Greet in Oval

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by the Office of Speechwriting.

K

Draft 8/6/98 6 pm
June Shih

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
RADIO ADDRESS ON DRUNK DRIVING
AUGUST 8, 1998**

Good Morning. For many families, August is a month to pack up the car and take to the open road to see America. Unfortunately, with more Americans driving more miles than at any other time of the year, the chance for accidents goes up as well. Every parent who has ever strapped a child into a car knows the fear of running into a drunk driver on the road.

For more than a generation, drunk driving has been one of America's greatest public health and safety challenges. Today, I have some encouraging news to report about our efforts to protect all Americans from this threat: Last year, the number of people killed in alcohol-related crashes dropped to an all-time low, declining by nearly a third since 1986. For the first time since we started keeping track in 1975, drunk driving deaths accounted for less than 40 percent of all traffic deaths.

A decade ago, few people thought we would ever be able to reduce drunk driving simply by strengthening our laws, toughening enforcement, and raising public awareness. Well, we took on the drunk drivers and we are winning. In 1985, we raised the national drinking age to 21. In my 1994 Crime Bill, we put tough new penalties on the books for people who drive drunk with children in their cars. Three years ago, we helped ensure that states make it illegal for anyone under 21 to drive with any amount of alcohol in their system. We gave notice that America would have zero-tolerance for teenage drinking and driving, telling our young people: Just one drink before driving -- one beer, one glass of wine, one shot -- and you can lose your license. This summer, South Carolina became the 50th state to adopt this law, making zero tolerance the law of the land.

All these efforts have saved thousands of lives. But we still have much more to do. Ask any parent, any family, anyone who has ever lost a loved one to an alcohol-related crash -- one drunk driver is one too many. That is why I am committed to setting a national drunk driving standard of .08 percent blood alcohol content. No one will ever doubt that a person with that much alcohol in his or her system is unfit to drive after meeting Brenda Frazier. This Spring, at the White House, she described the horror of watching a drunk driver run over and kill her nine-year old daughter Ashley as she waited for her school bus. The driver's blood alcohol content: .08 percent.

I was very disappointed when Congress bowed to the special interests and killed this life-saving measure this Spring. Lowering the legal limit works. One study has shown that, if every state adopted a .08 law, we could save another 500-600 lives each year.

Last March, I asked Secretary of Transportation Rodney Slater to develop a plan to make .08 the legal limit on federal property, from national parks to military bases. I have since received a report from Secretary Slater telling me that we are well on our way to making that

plan a reality.

But every one of us must take responsibility. I want to salute the efforts of Mothers Against Drunk Driving and other grassroots groups for working to put tough laws on our books. Now we must keep on working together. I call on community groups and businesses to work with me to pass the .08 law and educate the public about drunk driving. And I call on every American to stop and think every time you've had a drink before getting behind the wheel. Hand over the keys to a designated driver. Together, we can save more lives. We can make our roads, highways, and communities safer for the 21st Century.

Saturday, August 8, 1998

10:06 AM	Live Radio Address	Tab A
	- Remarks	Tab B
10:50 AM	Foreign Policy Phone Call	Distributed Separately

98 AUG 7 20:46:45
Saturday, August 8, 1998

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1998

Final Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4824

PRESS DESK:

DORI SALCIDO

HOME: 703-548-6466

OFFICE: 202-456-5771

WHCA PAGER: 4844

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mostly sunny becoming partly cloudy by mid-afternoon. Winds south to southeast at 5 to 10 knots. Low 68 to 73. High 87 to 92.

August 7, 1998 (6:24pm)

Saturday, August 8, 1998

**Schedule of the President
for
Saturday, August 8, 1998
*Final Schedule***

9:30	am-	BRIEFING
10:00	am	OVAL OFFICE DINING ROOM Staff Contact: Samuel Berger, Julianne Corbett
10:06	am-	RADIO ADDRESS
10:11	am	OVAL OFFICE Remarks: Tony Blinken Staff Contact: Samuel Berger, Julianne Corbett STILLS ONLY
10:15	am-	BRIEFING
10:30	am	OVAL OFFICE DINING ROOM Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
10:30	am-	BRIEFING
10:45	am	OVAL OFFICE DINING ROOM Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
10:50	am-	FOREIGN POLICY PHONE CALL
11:05	am	OVAL OFFICE DINING ROOM Staff Contact: Samuel Berger CLOSED PRESS

AFTERNOON AND EVENING OFF

BC/HRC RON

**THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, DC**

August 7, 1998 (6:24pm)

A

'98 AUG 7 PM4:40

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 7, 1998

LIVE RADIO ADDRESS

DATE: August 8, 1998
LOCATION: Oval Office
TIME: 10:06 AM
FROM: Julianne Corbett
Deputy Director of Radio

I. **PURPOSE**

You will address the nation on the recent terrorist attacks on the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania. You will discuss the steps we are taking in this specific instance and those steps which we are taking to combat all terrorism.

II. **BACKGROUND**

You have dispatched Defense Department and State Department-led emergency response teams to the region. The teams include medical personnel, disaster relief experts, criminal investigators, counterterrorism specialists. You have also taken appropriate security measures at our embassies and military facilities throughout the region and around the world.

III. **PARTICIPANTS**

Briefing (9:30-10:00 a.m.)

The President
Rahm Emanuel
Sandy Berger
Ann Lewis
Tony Blinken

Broadcast (10:06-10:11 a.m.)

The President
Julianne Corbett
Megan Moloney
Mary Morrison
White House Communications Agency (WHCA) staff
White House Television
White House Photographer

IV. **PRESS PLAN**

The ABC, AP, C-SPAN, CBS, Westwood One, NPR, UPI, USA, American Urban Radio

Network, and Standard News radio networks will carry the address in its entirety live to their collective thousands of stations across the country on Saturday at 10:06 AM ET.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Briefing

Radio Address

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by the Office of Speechwriting.

B

5/7/98 7 p.m.

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
RADIO ADDRESS TO THE NATION
THE WHITE HOUSE
AUGUST 8, 1998**

Good morning. I want to talk to you about the terrorist bombings yesterday that took the lives of Americans and Africans at our embassies in Nairobi, Kenya and Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania -- to tell you what we're doing and how we are combating the larger problem of terrorism that targets Americans.

Most of you have seen the horrible pictures of destruction on television. The bomb attack in Nairobi killed at least 8 Americans and injured scores more. In Dar-es-Salaam, no Americans lost their lives but several were injured. In both places, many Africans were killed or wounded, and devastating damage was done to our embassies and surrounding buildings.

To the families and friends of those who were killed, I know nothing I say can make sense of your loss. I hope you will take some comfort in the knowledge that your loved ones gave their lives to the highest calling: serving our country, protecting our freedom and seeking its blessings for others. May God Bless and protect them.

Late yesterday, emergency response teams led by our Departments of State and Defense arrived in Africa. The teams include doctors to tend to the injured, disaster relief experts to get our embassies up and running again, a military unit to protect our personnel, and counter-terrorism specialists to determine what happened and who was responsible.

Americans are targets of terrorism in part because we have unique leadership responsibilities in the world, because we act to advance peace and democracy, and because we stand tough against terrorism. To change any of that -- to pull back our diplomats and troops from the world's trouble spots, to turn our backs on those taking risks for peace, to weaken our opposition to terrorism -- would give terrorism a victory it must not and will not have.

Instead, we will continue to take the fight to terrorists. Over the past several years, I have intensified our efforts on all fronts in this battle. Apprehending terrorists wherever they are, and bringing them to justice. Disrupting terrorist operations. Deepening counter-terrorism cooperation with our allies and isolating nations that support terrorism. Protecting our computer networks. Improving transportation security. Combating the threat of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons. Giving law enforcement the best counter-terrorism tools available. This year, I appointed a National Coordinator to bring the full force of our resources to bear swiftly and effectively.

The most powerful weapon in our counter-terrorism arsenal is our determination to never give up. In recent years, we have captured major terrorists in the far corners of the world

and brought them to America to answer for their crimes – sometimes years after they were committed. They include the man who murdered two CIA employees outside its headquarters - - four years later, we apprehended him half way around the world and a Virginia jury sentenced him to death. The mastermind of the World Trade Center bombing, who fled far from America - - two years later, we brought him back for trial in New York. And the terrorist responsible for the bombing of a Pan Am jet bound for Hawaii from Japan in 1982. We pursued him for 16 years; this June, we caught him.

Some serious acts of terror remain unresolved, including the attack on our military personnel at Khobar Towers in Saudi Arabia; the bombing of Pan Am 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland; and now the bombings in Africa. **No matter what it takes... how long it takes... or where it takes us, we will pursue terrorists until the cases are solved and justice is done.**

The bombs that kill innocent Americans are aimed not only at them, but at the spirit of our country -- and the spirit of freedom. Terrorists are the enemies of everything we believe in and fight for. Peace. Democracy. Tolerance. Security. As long as we continue to believe in those values, as long as we continue to fight for them, their enemies will not prevail. Our responsibility is great. But even greater are our opportunities. Let us never fear to embrace them.

Thanks for listening.

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

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This marker identifies the place of a tabbed divider. Given our digitization capabilities, we are sometimes unable to adequately scan such dividers. The title from the original document is indicated below.

September 1998

Divider Title: _____
