

THE TRIP
of
THE PRESIDENT
to
BUFFALO, NEW YORK
and
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

January 20, 1999

Staff Copy

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Wednesday, January 20, 1999

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1999

Final Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

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(PENNSYLVANIA)

JIM DENBO

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WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Variably cloudy. Winds south to southwest at 5 to 10 knots. Low 31 to 36. High 52 to 57.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK

Partly to variably cloudy. Winds southwest at 8 to 12 knots. Low 25 to 30. High 35 to 40.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

Variably cloudy. Winds southwest to west at 6 to 12 knots. Low 33 to 38. High 45 to 50.

Wednesday, January 20, 1999

**Schedule of the President
for
Wednesday, January 20, 1999
*Final Schedule***

8:40	am-	BRIEFING
8:55	am	MAP ROOM Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
8:55	am-	MEETING
9:00	am	DIPLOMATIC RECEPTION ROOM Staff Contact: Capricia Marshall WHITE HOUSE PHOTO ONLY
9:05	am	THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady depart The White House via Marine One en route Andrews Air Force Base [flight time: 10 minutes]
9:15	am	THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady arrive Andrews Air Force Base
9:30	am	THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady depart Andrews Air Force Base via Air Force One en route Buffalo/Niagara International Airport, New York [flight time: 1 hour + 25 minute INTERCHANGE]
10:55	am	THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady arrive Buffalo/Niagara International Airport

Greeters:

- Mayor Anthony M. Masiello
- Dennis H. Gabryszak, Cheektowaga Town Supervisor
- Dennis T. Gorski, Erie County Executive
- Assemblyman Arthur O. Eve
- Assemblyman Paul Tokasz
- Assemblyman William "Sam" Hoyt
- Assemblyman Brian M. Higgins
- State Senator Anthony R. Nanula
- Chairman Charles M. Swanick, Erie County Legislature
- County Legislator Crystal D. Peoples
- Council President James W. Pitts

Note: The Vice President and Mrs. Gore will arrive at approximately 10:35 am.

January 19, 1999 (10:13pm)

Wednesday, January 20, 1999

11:10 am **THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady depart Buffalo/Niagara International Airport via motorcade en route Marine Midland Arena [drive time: 20 minutes]

Note: This motorcade will include the Vice President and Mrs. Gore.

11:30 am **THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady arrive Marine Midland Arena

Greeters: Ron Bertovich, Executive Vice President, Marine Midland Arena
Stan Makowski, Senior Director, Marine Midland Arena
Seymour Knox IV, Vice President for Corporate Relations,
Marine Midland Arena

11:35 am- **GREET OVERFLOW CROWD**

11:55 am **HARBOR CLUB**

Marine Midland Arena

Staff Contact: Bruce Reed, Thurgood Marshall, Jr.

Event Coordinator: Cecily Williams

OPEN PRESS

- Off-stage announcement of **the President** and the First Lady, accompanied the Vice President and Mrs. Gore.
- Mrs. Gore makes brief remarks and introduces the First Lady.
- The First Lady makes brief remarks and introduces the Vice President.
- The Vice President makes brief remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes brief remarks.
- **The President** and the First Lady, accompanied by the Vice President and Mrs. Gore, work a ropeline and proceed to main arena.

January 19, 1999 (10:13pm)

Wednesday, January 20, 1999

12:00 pm-
1:30 pm

**ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF WESTERN NEW YORK
MARINE MIDLAND ARENA**

Remarks: Lowell Weiss

Staff Contact: Bruce Reed, Thurgood Marshall, Jr.

Event Coordinator: Cecily Williams

OPEN PRESS

Note: There will be a pre-program.

Note: There will be approximately 15,000 guests in attendance.

- Off-stage announcement of The Reverend Dr. Bennett W. Smith, Mayor Anthony M. Masiello, County Executive Dennis T. Gorski, Representative John LaFalce, and Constance Eve.
- Off-stage announcement of **the President** and the First Lady, accompanied by the Vice President and Mrs. Gore, to *Ruffles and Flourishes* and *Hail to the Chief*.
- Buffalo Performing Arts Center Select Chorus performs *The National Anthem*.
- The Reverend Dr. Bennett W. Smith delivers the Invocation.
- Mayor Anthony M. Masiello makes brief welcoming remarks and introduces County Executive Dennis T. Gorski.
- County Executive Dennis T. Gorski makes brief remarks and introduces Representative John LaFalce.
- Representative John LaFalce makes brief remarks and introduces Constance Eve.
- Constance Eve, Chairperson and Founder, Women for Human Rights and Dignity, Incorporated, makes brief remarks and introduces Mrs. Gore.
- Mrs. Gore makes remarks and introduces the First Lady.
- The First Lady makes remarks and introduces the Vice President.
- The Vice President makes remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes remarks, works a ropeline, and departs.

1:30 pm-
2:00 pm

HOLD
MARINE MIDLAND ARENA

January 19, 1999 (10:13pm)

Wednesday, January 20, 1999

2:05 pm **THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady depart Marine Midland Arena via motorcade en route Location TBD
[drive time: approximately 20 minutes]

Note: This motorcade will include the Vice President and Mrs. Gore.

2:25 pm **THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady arrive Location TBD

2:30 pm-
4:00 pm **HOLD**
LOCATION TBD

4:05 pm **THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady depart Location TBD via motorcade en route Buffalo/Niagara International Airport
[drive time: 5 minutes]

Note: This motorcade will include the Vice President and Mrs. Gore.

4:10 pm **THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady arrive Buffalo/Niagara International Airport

4:25 pm **THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady depart Buffalo/Niagara International Airport via Air Force One en route Willow Grove Naval Air Station
[flight time: 55 minutes + INTERCHANGE]
[flight time: 1 hour, 15 minutes]

5:40 pm **THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady arrive Willow Grove Naval Air Station

Greeters: Captain Thomas Nagelin, Jr.
Mrs. Janet Nagelin
Tom Nagelin
Jennifer Nagelin
Colonel Charles (Chuck) Betoney, U.S. Army
Colonel Rick Ethredge, U.S. Air Force
Colonel Jim Skiff, Pennsylvania Air National Guard
Colonel Dan Rose, U.S. Marine Corps
Chief Linda C. Ramsey, Sailor of the Year
Corporal Marisa L. Maroukian, Marine of the Year

Note: The Vice President and Mrs. Gore will arrive at approximately 5:10 pm.

January 19, 1999 (10:13pm)

Wednesday, January 20, 1999

5:55 pm **THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady depart Willow Grove Naval Air Station via Marine One en route Norristown Area High School Landing Zone
[flight time: 15 minutes]

6:10 pm **THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady arrive Norristown Area High School Landing Zone

6:20 pm **THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady proceed to Norristown Area High School Gymnasium

6:25 pm **THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady arrive Norristown Area High School

Greeters:

- Representative Joseph Hoeffel
- Representative Chaka Fattah
- Representative Robert Brady
- State Representative Joseph Gladeck, Jr.
- State Senator Stewart Greenleaf
- State Representative John Fichter
- State Representative Bill DeWeese
- State Representative Lawrence Curry
- State Representative Connie Williams
- State Representative John Lawless
- Chairman Mario Mele, County Board of Commissioners
- County Commissioner Jim Masa
- Council Vice President Margaret Hunsicker
- Council Member Joseph Byrnes
- Council Member Thomas Murray
- Dr. Charles D. Williams, Pastor, Mr. Zion AME Church
- Dr. Michael Woodall, Superintendent, Norristown Area School District
- Melissa Ghoston, President, Norristown Area High School Student Council
- Marjorie Margolies-Mezvinsky

January 19, 1999 (10:13pm)

Wednesday, January 20, 1999

6:30 pm-
7:45 pm

**ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY,
PENNSYLVANIA**
GYMNASIUM
Norristown Area High School
Remarks: June Shih
Staff Contact: Bruce Reed, Thurgood Marshall, Jr.
Event Coordinator: Cecily Williams
OPEN PRESS

Note: There will be approximately 3000 guests in attendance.

- Off-stage announcement of Representative Joseph M. Hoeffel, Dr. Charles D. Williams, Dr. Michael Woodall, and Melissa Ghosten.
- Off-stage announcement of **the President** and the First Lady, accompanied by the Vice President and Mrs. Gore, to *Ruffles and Flourishes* and *Hail to the Chief*.
- Norristown Area High School Concert Choir performs *The National Anthem*.
- Dr. Charles D. Williams, Pastor, Mt. Zion AME Church, delivers the Invocation.
- Dr. Michael Woodall, Superintendent, Norriston Area School District, makes brief welcoming remarks and introduces Melissa Ghosten.
- Melissa Ghosten, President, Norristown Area High School Student Council, makes brief remarks and introduces Representative Joseph M. Hoeffel.
- Representative Joseph M. Hoeffel makes brief remarks and introduces Mrs. Gore.
- Mrs. Gore makes brief remarks and introduces the First Lady.
- The First Lady makes brief remarks and introduces the Vice President.
- The Vice President makes brief remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes remarks, works a ropeline, and departs.

7:55 pm-
8:00 pm

POLICE AND DRIVER PHOTOGRAPHS
CAFETERIA
Norristown Area High School
Event Coordinator: Cecily Williams

January 19, 1999 (10:13pm)

Wednesday, January 20, 1999

8:00 pm-
8:25 pm

GREET OVERFLOW CROWD

AUDITORIUM

Norristown Area High School

Remarks: June Shih

Staff Contact: Bruce Reed, Thurgood Marshall, Jr.

Event Coordinator: Cecily Williams

OPEN PRESS

Note: There will be approximately 2000 guests in attendance.

- Off-stage announcement of **the President** and the First Lady, accompanied by the Vice President and Mrs. Gore.
- Mrs. Gore makes brief welcoming remarks and introduces the First Lady.
- The First Lady makes brief welcoming remarks and introduces the Vice President.
- The Vice President makes brief remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes remarks, works a ropeline, and departs.

8:30 pm

THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady proceed to Norristown Area High School Landing Zone

8:35 pm

THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady arrive Norristown Area High School Landing Zone

8:45 pm

THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady depart Norristown Area High School Landing Zone via Marine One en route Willow Grove Naval Air Station
[flight time: 15 minutes]

9:00 pm

THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady arrive Willow Grove Naval Air Station

9:15 pm

THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady depart Willow Grove Naval Air Station via Air Force One en route Andrews Air Force Base
[flight time: 35 minutes]

9:50 pm

THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady arrive Andrews Air Force Base

January 19, 1999 (10:13pm)

Wednesday, January 20, 1999

10:05 pm **THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady depart Andrews Air Force Base via
Marine One en route The White House
[flight time: 10 minutes]

10:15 pm **THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady arrive The White House

BC/HRC RON **THE WHITE HOUSE**
WASHINGTON, DC

January 19, 1999 (10:13pm)

A

Draft 1/19/99 8:00pm
Lowell Weiss

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
TALKING POINTS FOR OVERFLOW AUDIENCE
BUFFALO, NY
January 20, 1999**

Acknowledge: VP Gore, Mrs. Clinton, Mrs. Gore, Rep. John LaFalce and his son Martin LaFalce, Mayor Anthony Masiello.

Buffalo has always been a city the "City of Good Neighbors." These last weeks have proved it. I understand that AmeriCorps members and other volunteers have been making heroic efforts to shovel out disabled people, deliver food to house-bound seniors, and help food banks stay open.

Thanks to the hard work of citizens like you, the state of our union is strong. But we must not allow prosperity to lull us into complacency. We've got more work to do. More jobs to create right here in Western New York. More opportunity to spark throughout America.

We must address the challenge of an aging America. That means saving Social Security now, strengthening Medicare, helping all Americans to save no matter how much they make, and investing in long-term care.

We must make sure America's public school children get the world-class education they deserve. States and school districts must end social promotion, turn around their worst performing schools, ensure the proper training of their teachers, empower parents with more information and more choice, and adopt and enforce a strict discipline code. We must make sure that playgrounds are outside, not inside the classroom.

We must do more to help Americans families at home and at work. We must build a 21st Century economy for all Americans. We must build a strong America in a strong and peaceful world. We must strengthen our communities. We must expand AmeriCorps to give more young people a chance to serve their communities. We must keep building that elusive One America ... one neighborhood, one workplace, one school at a time. If we do these things we will meet our generation's historic responsibility to the 21st century. Let's get to work.

B

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 19, 1999

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF WESTERN NEW YORK

DATE: January 20, 1999
TIME: 12:00pm - 1:30pm
LOCATION: Marine Midland Arena, Buffalo, NY
FROM: Bruce Reed

I. PURPOSE:

To amplify the themes of your State of the Union Address, with a special emphasis on your social security and education initiatives.

II. BACKGROUND:

This is an opportunity for you to reiterate the proposals in your State of the Union address, and to talk directly to Americans about your ideas for leading this country into the next century.

You will be making remarks to an audience of approximately 15,000 people in the Marine Midland Arena, with several hundred more in an overflow room via video and audio. The audience includes elected officials, teachers and students, community and civic organization leaders and members, Americorps members, and religious community leaders and members. This is your first trip to Buffalo, NY for an official event since you have been President.

III. PARTICIPANTS:

The Vice President
The First Lady
Mrs. Gore
Representative John Lafalce
County Executive Dennis T. Gorski
Mayor Anthony M. Masiello
Constance Eve, Chairperson and Founder, Women for Human Rights and Dignity, Inc.
Reverend Dr. Bennett W. Smith
Band

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS:

- You and the other principals will be greeted by representatives of the Marine Midland Arena.
- You and the other principals will be announced into the Harbor Club to greet the overflow crowd.
- Mrs. Gore will make brief remarks and introduce the First Lady.
- The First Lady will make brief remarks and introduce the Vice President.
- The Vice President will make brief remarks and introduce you.
- You will make remarks, work a ropeline, and proceed to the main arena.
- You and the other principals will be announced into the main arena.
- Buffalo Performance Art Center Select Chorus will perform the National Anthem.
- The Reverend Dr. Bennett W. Smith will deliver the Invocation.
- Mayor Anthony M. Masiello will make brief remarks and introduce County Executive Dennis T. Gorski.
- County Executive Dennis T. Gorski will make brief remarks and introduce Representative John Lafalce.
- Representative John Lafalce will make remarks and introduce Constance Eve.
- Constance Eve, Chairperson and Founder, Women for Human Rights and Dignity, Incorporated, will make remarks and introduce Mrs. Gore.
- Mrs. Gore will make remarks and introduce the First Lady.
- The First Lady will make remarks and introduce the Vice President.
- The Vice President will make remarks and introduce you.
- You will make remarks, work a ropeline, and depart.

V. PRESS COVERAGE

Open Press.

VI. REMARKS

Remarks prepared by Speechwriting.

C

Draft 1/19/99 7:30pm
Lowell Weiss

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS TO THE CITIZENS OF BUFFALO
BUFFALO, NY
January 20, 1999**

Clearly, all the snow hasn't kept the Vice President from getting all fired up. I think he must have had a double helping of those Flutie Flakes I've been hearing about. [*Cereal sold to raise money for charity; it's flying off the shelves.*]

Acknowledge: VP Gore, Mrs. Clinton, Mrs. Gore, Rep. John LaFalce and his son Martin LaFalce, Mayor Anthony Masiello, and the many other elected officials here today.

Thank you for rolling out the red carpet in spite of this blanket of white. Buffalo has always been a "City of Good Neighbors." These last weeks have proved it. I understand that AmeriCorps members and other volunteers have been making heroic efforts to shovel out disabled people, deliver food to house-bound seniors, and help food banks stay open. I heard that one newscaster even said: "What would we do without AmeriCorps?" Well, we are all very proud of your work.

America has come a long way since the last time all four of us visited this area. When we came to Chautauqua in 1992, a title at the top of the bestseller lists asked the question that was on everyone's mind: "America: What Went Wrong?" But I knew then that there was nothing wrong with America that could not be fixed by what was right with America. And today, because of the hard work of the people of this nation, America is back. It's time to write a new bestseller: "America, What Went Right!"

By almost every measure, our families, communities, and country are stronger, healthier, and more prosperous. As the Vice President said, America has created the longest peacetime economic expansion in our history -- with nearly 18 million new jobs, wages rising at more than twice the rate of inflation, the highest homeownership in history. The federal deficit is gone. Welfare rolls have shrunk nearly in half. Crime is down six years in a row. Here in Buffalo, crime is down more than 20%.

So yes, the state of our union is strong. But we must not allow the hum of prosperity to lull us into complacency. We've got more work to do. **More jobs to create right here in Western New York.** More opportunity to spark throughout America. Today, we have a rare opportunity -- and an obligation -- to address our nation's greatest challenges. We must make the next century the next American Century.

Before anything else, we must address the challenge of an aging America.

That means saving Social Security now. I propose that we commit 60% of the budget surplus for the next 15 years to Social Security, investing a small portion in the private sector just as any private or state pension would do. This will keep Social Security sound for 55 years. But we should not stop there. If we work together and make tough choices, we can save Social Security for

the next 75 years. We can also reduce poverty among elderly women -- and eliminate the limits on what seniors on Social Security can earn. But, until we take these actions, we must not touch even a penny of the surplus. First things first.

We must also save and improve Medicare. Already, we have extended the life of Medicare by 10 years. If we use one of every five dollars of the surplus over the next 15 years, we can guarantee that Medicare will be sound until the year 2020. We can also add coverage for seniors' greatest need: Affordable prescription drugs.

We must help Americans save and invest from their first day on the job. Last night I proposed that we use 11% of the surplus to establish Universal Savings Accounts -- USA Accounts -- to give all Americans the means to save. With these new accounts, Americans can invest as they choose and receive funds to match a portion of their savings -- with extra help for those least able to save.

And we must invest in long-term care. We should give a tax credit of \$1,000 for the aged, ailing, or disabled and the families who care for them. They deserve our help.

We must make sure that all of America's 53 million public school children get the world-class education they deserve. I propose a new Education Accountability Agenda to hold states and school districts responsible for progress and reward them for results. Under my plan, in order to receive our assistance, every state and school district must take the following steps:

First, all schools must end social promotion. We do our children no favors when we allow them to pass from grade to grade without mastering the material. But we must help students who don't make the grade. My balanced budget triples funding for summer school and after school programs -- so that students can keep learning beyond school hours, when parents work and juvenile crime soars.

Second, as you are doing in New York, all school districts must turn around their worst performing schools -- or shut them down. We will no longer tolerate schools that deny disadvantaged children the opportunity to learn their way out of poverty.

Third, all school districts must ensure the quality of their teachers. We will help school districts make sure that new teachers pass skills tests and know the subject they are teaching. And for the young people in the audience today considering teaching careers, my balanced budget will help you pay for college if you commit to teaching in our most disadvantaged communities.

We must empower parents with more information and more choices. Every school district should issue a report card on its schools, as you are doing in New York. And to give parents more choice in selecting their public schools, my budget will help support 3,000 charter schools by early in the 21st Century.

Finally, every state and school district must adopt and enforce a strict discipline code. We must make sure that our schools' playgrounds are outside, not inside.

As the First Lady has said, we must do more to help Americans families meet their responsibilities at home and at work. We need to help parents with quality child care and protect all Americans with a comprehensive Patients' Bill of Rights. We must continue to ensure access to family planning -- free from the kind of violence that took Dr. Slepian's life [*Slepian lived in a Buffalo suburb*]. We must hold the tobacco companies accountable for billions of dollars in medical costs. And because no family can live on \$5.15 an hour, we must raise the minimum wage.

We must build a 21st Century economy for all Americans. We must spark private enterprise in inner cities and bring prosperity back to the family farm. We must help welcome more welfare recipients into the world of work and give all Americans the training they need if they lose their jobs. And even as we act now to help American manufacturers hit hard by global economic turmoil, we must continue to support economic growth abroad. We can build a new consensus on trade -- one that promotes the dignity of work, the rights of workers, the protection of the environment.

We must build a strong America in a strong and peaceful world. We must continue to promote peace in Northern Ireland, the Balkans, the Middle East. America's military men and women stand ready at a moment's notice to defend our freedom. They always come through for us. This year, we must come through for them, with better equipment and training, and higher pay and pensions.

We must strengthen our communities. We must put up to 50,000 more police on the beat in the areas hardest hit by crime. We should say to criminals: If you stay on drugs, you must stay behind bars. We must help keep our communities livable and green -- following the example you have set here in Buffalo. We must expand AmeriCorps to give more young people a chance to serve their communities. We must keep building that elusive One America ... one neighborhood, one workplace, one school at a time.

At the dawn of the 20th century, Buffalo gave this nation its first peek at the technological marvels that helped American industry become the envy of the world. Here, at the great Pan-American Exposition, Thomas Edison and other inventors demonstrated remarkable new inventions for storing electricity and even foreshadowed an era of thinking machines.

Today, the pace of invention accelerates faster than ever before. Within my lifetime, I believe children will know cancer only as a constellation of stars and human beings will walk on Mars. But I believe that the great miracles of the new century will emerge not only from brilliant minds but also from compassionate hearts. Miracles like a world-class education for every child. Safe communities and quality health care for every family. A dignified retirement for every senior after a lifetime of hard work. Discrimination finally purged from our national soul. This is our time. This is our moment. If we work together, there are no limits on what America can achieve. Thank you and God bless you.

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D

January 19, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Minyon Moore and Craig Hughes

RE: New York Political Briefing

RECENT PRINCIPAL TRAVEL

You were in New York City on Friday, January 15, 1999, to address Reverend Jesse Jackson's Wall Street Project.

The Vice President was in New York City on Wednesday, January 13, 1999, to give the keynote speech to the Israel Policy Forum Dinner.

The Vice President was in New York City on Sunday, January 10, 1999, to keynote the New York swearing in of Senator Chuck Schumer (D-NY).

The Vice President was in New York on December 3, 1998. He spoke at an education round table, toured a hurricane relief center, participated in an outreach meeting with Rep. Charlie Rangel (D-15), spoke at the grand opening of the UNITE Union Health Care Center, dropped by the UJA-New York reception, attended a Leadership '98 reception and dinner, and spoke at the Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Dinner.

The First Lady was in Queens on December 3, 1998, where she dedicated the Louis Armstrong House as one of America's Treasures.

The First Lady was in New York City on November 2, 1998, for a Chuck Schumer for Senate rally sponsored by Dennis Rivera and SEIU Local 1199.

The Vice President was in the Bronx on November 1, 1998 for a 3000+ person Democratic rally.

You were in New York on October 30, 1998. **You** attended a fundraiser in Brooklyn and a seniors-based message event in Queens for the Schumer for Senate campaign, and a meeting with African-American Ministers in Queens on behalf of Comptroller Carl H. McCall (D).

UPCOMING PRINCIPAL TRAVEL

You and the First Lady are scheduled to be in New York City on February 2, 1999, for a DNC dinner.

You are currently scheduled to be in New York City on March 3, 1999, for a dinner on behalf of the Presidential Library after attending an event in Newark, New Jersey for Senator Bob Torricelli (D).

The First Lady is scheduled to be in New York City on March 3 for a Women's Leadership Forum lunch and roundtable discussion. She will then attend the Library dinner.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS

1992

Clinton/Gore	3,444,450	50%
Bush/Quayle	2,346,649	34%
Perot/Stockdale	1,090,721	16%

1996

Clinton/Gore	3,756,177	58%
Dole/Kemp	1,933,492	30%
Perot/Choate	503,458	8%

New York gave the **Clinton/Gore** ticket the largest margin of victory in the country (a plurality of 1.8 million votes). **You and the Vice President** won 52 of 62 counties statewide.

1998 ELECTION RESULTS

Gubernatorial Race

Governor George E. Pataki (R) breezed to a second term as New York's governor, defeating Democratic opponent New York City Council Speaker Peter F. Vallone, 55% to 32%. Independent candidates Tom Golisano and Betsy McCaughey-Ross received 8% and 2% of the vote respectively. Buffalo Mayor Anthony Massiello (D) crossed party lines and publicly endorsed Governor Pataki (R), which has created animosity between the Mayor and local and state Democrats. Massiello claimed that his close working relationship with Governor Pataki allowed him to get things done for the citizens of Buffalo.

U.S. Senate

In one of the most closely watched Senate races in the country, Senator Al D'Amato (R) was defeated by Rep. Charles Schumer (D), 54% to 45%. Schumer was the recipient of a tremendous amount of Administration travel, including four separate visits by the First Lady.

In the unusually bitter and costly campaign, D'Amato may have sown the seeds of his own defeat after his highly publicized labeling of Schumer as a "putzhead" and his imitation of Rep. Jerrold Nadler (D-N.Y.) as "Jerry Waddler." After being slammed for missing votes while campaigning, Schumer effectively snatched the momentum in the final weeks and portrayed D'Amato as unethical and as a liar.

State Comptroller

State Comptroller Carl McCall (D) defeated Republican challenger Bruce Blakeman 64% to 33% to win a second term. In the final week, McCall's campaign spent \$3.8 million on advertising to ensure victory and set the stage for a possible gubernatorial bid in 2002.

Attorney General

In a race that was not officially decided until December 15, former Assistant Manhattan District Attorney Eliot Spitzer (D) defeated incumbent Attorney General Dennis Vacco (R) by approximately 26,000 votes out of more than 4 million cast. Vacco delayed conceding to Spitzer until all legal avenues were exhausted, including calling on Mayor Giuliani (R) to have the police go door-to-door to verify voter's residency claims. The Mayor declined.

Congressional Races

The status quo prevailed among New York's congressional races, with every incumbent Member being easily reelected. In the open seat races, the party in power won every race.

New York State Assemblyman Joseph Crowley (D) easily defeated Republican challenger James Dillon, 68% to 28% in the seventh Congressional district. Crowley replaces his patron, former Rep. Tom Manton (D), who, as Queens County Democratic Chairman, hand-picked Crowley as the Democratic nominee.

In the ninth Congressional district, New York City Councilman Anthony Weiner (D) effortlessly defeated Leslie Telano (R) for the seat vacated by Senator Chuck Schumer (D). Weiner received 66% compared to Telano's 24%.

In the 22nd district, Republican John Sweeney defeated Jean Parvin Bordewich (D), 56%-43% to retain Rep. Gerald Solomon's (R) seat.

Buffalo Area Congressional Races

Former state Assembly Minority Leader Tom Reynolds (R) defeated Bill Cook (D) 58%-42% to keep the 27th Congressional district in Republican hands, where it was formerly held by Rep. Bill Paxon (R). The 27th district is suburban Buffalo and Rochester, and is a solid Republican district.

Rep. John LaFalce (D) defeated Chris Collins (R) 57%-41% in the 29th district, which includes Niagara Falls and parts of Buffalo.

Democrats thought LaFalce might be in trouble this cycle, as he faced a spirited challenge from millionaire businessman Chris Collins. Collins, who made his fortune manufacturing gears for paper mills and utility companies, began a self-financed six-figure television advertising campaign in the middle of September that ran through the general election. The ads touted Collins' background as a successful businessman who created jobs in the district. However, LaFalce's popularity and the Democratic nature of the district were too much for Collins to overcome, and LaFalce ended up with an easier than expected victory.

In the 30th district, Rep. Jack Quinn (R) easily defeated African American legislator Crystal Peoples (D), 68%-32%. Quinn has a knack for holding on to this Buffalo-based district, one of the most Democratic seats held by a Republican in the country. Even in 1996, when **Clinton/Gore** defeated Dole/Kemp 57%-29%, Quinn managed to survive, 55% to 45%, against an able opponent, state Assemblyman Francis Pordum (D).

2000 SENATE RACE

The early announcement by Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D) that he will not seek reelection in the year 2000 has moved up the calendar for possible candidates. On the Republican side, New York City Mayor Rudolph Giuliani (R) is almost certain to run. Other possible candidates include Rep. Rick Lazio (R-02), Rep. Peter King (R-03), Nassau County Executive Tom Gulotta (R), Westchester County District Attorney Jeanine Pirro (R), and former Senator Al D'Amato. The Democratic field has already thinned out, as environmental lawyer Bobby Kennedy, Jr.,

Comptroller Carl H. McCall and HUD Secretary Andrew Cuomo have all announced they will not run. Rep. Nita Lowey (D-18), Rep. Carolyn Maloney (D-14), the Rev. Al Sharpton, New York City Public Advocate Mark Green (D), and House Majority Leader Michael Bragman (D) are all considering running.

New York has been caught up in "Hillary for Senate" fever ever since Senator Bob Torricelli (D-NJ), the new chairman of the Democratic Senate Campaign Committee, publicly said that the First Lady would be a formidable candidate for Senate. The Rev. Al Sharpton (D) immediately announced that if the First Lady ran she would clear the Democratic field. Rep. Charlie Rangel (D-15) made calls throughout New York encouraging Democrats to support the idea of a Hillary Rodham Clinton candidacy, and the Nassau County Democratic Party went so far as to pass a resolution recommending that she run. Secretary Cuomo's unexpected announcement only added fuel to the fire.

HOT ISSUES -- Buffalo

Record Snowfall

January of 1999 has seen extraordinarily high snowfall, even by Buffalo standards. 56 inches of snow have fallen so far in 1999, approaching Buffalo's all time January record of 68 inches set in 1977. The 1977 storm claimed 29 lives, caused \$300 million in damage, and gave Buffalo its reputation as the nation's Snow Capital. This year's snowfall caused Mayor Massiello (D) to declare a limited state of emergency, allowing national guard troops to come in and help clear streets and dig people out of their homes.

Empowerment Zones

Buffalo was not awarded one of the 15 Empowerment Zones announced last week by the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Secretary Cuomo said a lack of financial commitment from the State of New York was the main reason why Buffalo was not selected. In addition, Buffalo did not secure private sector investment credits or form a partnership with Erie County or other local communities. A spokesperson for Governor Pataki (R) blamed Secretary Cuomo, saying that the Secretary turned down the funds because he decided not to run for the U.S. Senate in New York. Cuomo's office immediately responded, noting that a panel of civil servants selected the cities, not Secretary Cuomo.

Abortion Doctor Murder

On October 26, 1998, Dr. Barnett Slepian, a local abortion provider, was killed by a single shot fired through a window as he stood in the kitchen in his Buffalo home. No one has been arrested in the murder, but on Wednesday, November 4, the FBI announced that James Charles Kopp, a Vermont man with a history of anti-abortion activity, was being sought as a material witness. To date, Kopp has not been located.

State of the State

On Wednesday, January 6, Governor George Pataki (R) gave the State of the State address. Pataki focused mainly on crime and taxes, and also offered up new funds for education. The *New York Times* assailed Gov. Pataki for being too cautious and avoiding the difficult subjects of health care, allocation of the tobacco settlement, and cleaning up the state's campaign finance system. The Governor did make two relatively bold proposals: (1) A New York State

constitutional amendment that would require a two-thirds vote of both legislative houses to raise taxes. (2) An end to parole for all felons. Under Pataki's plan, parole would be phased out by requiring that all new violent or non-violent felony convictions carry definite sentences -- such as eight years instead of five-to-ten years -- with no chance of parole.

POLITICAL DATA

Governor:	George E. Pataki (R) 55% in 1998
U.S. Senate:	Charles Schumer (D) 54% in 1998 Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D) 55% in 1994
U.S. House:	18D/13R
State Senate:	26D/35R
State Assembly:	98D/52R
Electoral Votes:	33

The 1998 elections in the State Assembly saw Democrats picking up one seat, making the ratio 98 Democrats to 52 Republicans. This defied most predictions, which called for them to lose as many as ten seats.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D)	Sen. Charles Schumer (D)
Representative Michael P. Forbes (R-01)	Representative Rick Lazio (R-02)
Representative Peter King (R-03)	Representative Carolyn McCarthy (D-04)
Representative Gary Ackerman (D-05)	Representative Gregory W. Meeks (D-06)
Representative Joseph Crowley (D-07)	Representative Jerrold Nadler (D-08)
Representative Anthony David Weiner (D-09)	Representative Edolphus Towns (D-10)
Representative Major Owens (D-11)	Representative Nydia Velazquez (D-12)
Representative Vito Fossella (R-13)	Representative Carolyn Maloney (D-14)
Representative Charles Rangel (D-15)	Representative Jose Serrano (D-16)
Representative Eliot Engel (D-17)	Representative Nita Lowey (D-18)
Representative Sue Kelly (R-19)	Representative Benjamin Gilman (R-20)
Representative Michael McNulty (D-21)	Representative John E. Sweeney (R-22)
Representative Sherwood Boehlert (R-23)	Representative John McHugh (R-24)
Representative James Walsh (R-25)	Representative Maurice Hinchey (D-26)
Representative Thomas Reynolds (R-27)	Representative Louise Slaughter (D-28)
Representative John LaFalce (D-29)	Representative Jack Quinn (R-30)
Representative Amory Houghton Jr. (R-31)	

In 1997, Rep. Vito Fossella (R) defeated Eric Vitaliano (D) in the race to fill the seat left open by the retirement of Rep. Susan Molinari (R).

CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS AND LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP

Governor	George E. Pataki (R)
Lt. Governor	Mary Donohue (R)
Secretary of State	Alexander Treadwell (R)
Attorney General	Eliot Spitzer (D)
State Comptroller	H. Carl McCall (D)

Speaker of the Assembly	Sheldon Silver (D)
Majority Leader of the Assembly	Michael Bragman (D)
Minority Leader of the Assembly	Tom Reynolds (R)
Senate Majority Leader	Joe Bruno (R)
Senate Minority Leader	Martin Connor (D)

NEW YORK STATE AT A GLANCE

- 1994 estimated population was 18,169,000.
- 70.3% of New Yorkers are White; 16.8% are African American; and 12.2% are Hispanic American.
- 13.1% of New York residents are age 65 or older.
- 49.9% of New York households are married couples, and 23% are married with children.
- Median household income is \$32,965.
- 25% of New Yorkers have a college degree. 74.8% have a high school diploma.
- In 1992, 7,079,432 New Yorkers voted of a voting age population (VAP) of 13,691,000 (52%); compared with 6,439,129 of a VAP of 13,579,000 in 1996 (47%).

E



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

January 19, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: GEORGE T. FRAMPTON, JR.

WPR for
ATF

SUBJECT: NEW YORK ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Hudson River Park Project

The Empire State Development Corporation and the Hudson River Park Conservancy are seeking permits from the Army Corps of Engineers for activities connected with a five-mile, multi-purpose park on Manhattan's westside. Friends of the Earth and several smaller environmental groups, together with Taxpayers for Common Sense and NY Public Interest Research Group, have voiced concerns that this project will harm the waters of the Hudson and harm the environment.

Although at present EPA, the National Marine Fisheries Service and the Fish & Wildlife Service appear to have no issue with the project as defined, the environmental groups are asking that a full Environmental Impact Statement be completed by the Corps. CEQ is currently meeting with the Corps and these groups to assess the situation.

If asked, you should say that you know the Army Corps of Engineers is currently reviewing the application for development under the Clean Water Act, and as part of that review the Corps is looking into the environmental effects of a multi-purpose park. In addition, you have asked CEQ to meet with the concerned members of the public and with Army Corps of Engineers to determine if the environmental effects have been adequately studied.

F

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 19, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: THURGOOD MARSHALL, JR. TM
JON P. JENNINGS
MAYA D. SEIDEN MD

SUBJECT: HOT ISSUES--BUFFALO, NEW YORK

Statewide Testing Glitch: On Thursday, NYC Board of Education officials called for an investigation into the state's new 4th grade reading exam, part of the three-day battery of tests that began on January 12. The reading exam contained material that thousands of students had seen in a sample test the New York Department of Education had given schools as preparation for the exam. State education officials defended the section, saying it did not invalidate the exam. However, teaching experts say it could bias test results in favor of students who had seen the material. Media attention has been focused on the test all week. (DoEd)

PCBs Superfund Site: EPA is continuing to assess whether to undertake a comprehensive cleanup of a Superfund site created by PCBs from two General Electric plants in Hudson Falls and Fort Edwards. A proposed cleanup plan will be made public in December 2000 and a final cleanup determination will be made in 2001. Representative John Sweeney has criticized EPA and opposes any dredging of the river to remove the PCBs. This month, Representative Sweeney issued a press release calling for a GAO investigation of EPA's Hudson River PCB Reassessment. (EPA)

Airfares: Upstate New York has the highest cost per mile for air travel. The press in Buffalo has published this fact recently and has emphasized the economic impact to the area. (DOT)

Pay Level for Traffic Controllers (ATC) Supervisors and Staff: The NATCA Contract was effective 9/15/98 with an expectation of higher pay. The remainder of the workforce in Buffalo has voiced extreme concern as to their own futures. There is a general feeling of neglect among this portion of the FAA Employees. This issue is only of concern if FAA employees are present. (DOT)

Impact of Foreign Competition On Buffalo Job Picture: Competition from foreign goods cost Western New York 334 jobs in 1998, less than half the impact felt in 1997. Workers affected worked at Trico Products, the windshield-wiper maker which moved several hundred jobs to Mexico in the mid-80s, as well as M. Wile and Company, a men's suit manufacturer fighting competition from Canada, which was certified for 67 lost jobs; steel-wire manufacturer Sivaco, with 72 workers affected; and Sinclair Technologies, which moved 26 jobs to a sister plant in Ontario because currency exchange rates led to reduced business costs. Another firm that was certified for 40 lost jobs, greeting-card printer Carton-Craft, has subsequently recalled the 40 workers because of a business turnaround. (DoL)

Manufacturing Layoff: Bush Industries, which manufactures ready-to-assemble furniture, announced on January 8 that it laid off 239 of its 1,800 employees in Western New York. The plants affected are in Jamestown, Falconer, and Little Valley. According to the firm, more than half of those affected were temporary workers who had been hired for the Christmas rush. About 40 people in its Erie, Pennsylvania, warehouse had been laid off about two weeks previously. (DoL)

Editorial On Job Creation: The Buffalo News noted that job growth on the Niagara Frontier is almost nil, although employment is at the highest level since 1990. The paper called for fiscal reforms, lower taxes, and education to find a way to train workers with "precise skills to fill the job markets of the next century." (DoL)

Indian Casino As Possible Boost For Buffalo: The Mayor has formed a 20-member task force to examine the issue of gaming in Buffalo. At its first meeting, a consultant, who has worked with other cities on gaming issues, said that his firm projects that a casino would create 188 construction jobs with \$5 million in wages plus 4,300 indirect jobs. So far, unfortunately, the Seneca Nation of Indians has yet to say whether it is interested in the idea, and the Seneca president, Duane Ray, says the Seneca government will continue its official silence on the matter until a gambling compact is negotiated with Governor Pataki. (DoL)

G

PRESIDENT CLINTON AND VICE PRESIDENT GORE'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS: *NEW YORK*

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

- **Unemployment Down to 5.5%:** The unemployment rate in New York has declined from 8.3% to 5.5% since 1993.
- **486,600 New Jobs:** 486,600 new jobs have been created in New York since 1993 -- an average of 83,417 per year, compared to an average of 129,850 jobs *lost* per year during the previous administration.
- **553,000 Have Received a Raise:** Approximately 189,000 New York workers benefited from an increase in the minimum wage from \$4.25 to \$4.75 -- on October 1, 1996. They, along with about 364,000 more received an additional raise -- from \$4.75 to \$5.15 -- on September 1, 1997.
- **A \$500 Child Tax Credit to Help Families Raising Children:** To help make it easier for families to raise their children, the balanced budget included a \$500 per-child tax credit for children under 17. **Thanks to President Clinton, the Balanced Budget delivers a child tax credit to 1,727,000 families in New York.**
- **Personal Income Has Risen 2.3% Annually:** Personal income in New York has risen at an annual rate of 2.3% since 1993 compared to an average growth of just 0.5% per year during the previous administration.
- **Over \$25,000 of Reduced Federal Debt for Every Family of Four:** The national debt will \$1.7 trillion lower in fiscal year 1999 than projected in 1993 -- that's \$25,000 less debt for each family of four in New York next year.

EXPANDING ACCESS TO EDUCATION

- **Over 45,000 Children in Head Start:** Over 45,000 New York children were enrolled in Head Start in 1998. In FY99, New York will receive \$304.0 million in Head Start funding, an increase of \$122.1 million over 1993.
- **More High-Quality Teachers With Smaller Classes for New York's Schools:** Thanks to President Clinton, the final FY99 budget provides for the first year of the President's new initiative to hire 100,000 new, well-prepared teachers, to reduce class sizes in the early grades to a national average of 18. New York will receive \$104.5 million in 1999 to hire about 2,688 new public school teachers.
- **37.6 Million for Technology Literacy:** This year [FY99], New York receives \$37.6 million for the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund which helps communities and the private sector ensure that every student is equipped with the computer literacy skills needed for the 21st century.
- **\$749.9 Million in Pell Grants:** This year [FY99], New York will receive \$749.9 million in Pell Grants for low-income students going to college, an additional \$34.9 million over last year. With this increase, a total of 356,900 New York students will benefit.
- **Expanded Work-Study To Help More Students Work Their Way Through College:** The FY99 budget includes a significant expansion of the Federal Work Study program. New York will receive \$84.4 million in Work-Study funding in 1999 to help New York students work their way through college.
- **Nearly 8,400 Have Served in New York through AmeriCorps:** Since the National Service program began in 1993, 8,345 AmeriCorps participants have earned money for college while working in New York's schools, hospitals, neighborhoods or parks. [through 11/98]
- **Tuition Tax Credits in Balanced Budget Open the Doors of College and Promote Lifelong Learning:** The balanced budget included both President Clinton's \$1,500 HOPE Scholarship to help make the first two years of college as universal as a high school diploma and a Lifetime Learning Tax Credit for college juniors, seniors, graduate students and working Americans pursuing lifelong learning to upgrade their skills. This 20% tax credit will be applied to the first \$5,000 of tuition and fees through 2002 and to the first \$10,000 thereafter. **414,000 students in New York will receive a HOPE Scholarship tax credit of up to \$1,500. 503,000 students in New York will receive the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit.**
- **Expanded Job Training to New York's Dislocated Workers:** Thanks to President Clinton, the FY99 budget includes a significant expansion in the dislocated worker program. New York will receive \$118.3 million in 1999 to help 70,090 of New York's dislocated workers get the training and reemployment services they need to return to work as quickly as possible.

FIGHTING CRIME AND VIOLENCE

- **Crime Falls 33% in New York:** Since 1992, New York's crime rate has fallen 33%. Violent crime and property crime have also declined 39% and 32% respectively. [1992 and 1997 Uniform Crime Reports]
- **Crime Has Dropped Sharply in Major Cities:** In New York City, between 1992 and 1997, serious crime, as indicated by the crime index, has declined 43%, with a 61% drop in murder, and a 51% drop in robbery. In addition, serious crime has also declined 28% in Rochester and 11% in Syracuse. [1992 and 1997 Uniform Crime Reports]

- **10,233 More Police:** The President's 1994 Crime Bill funded 10,233 new police officers in communities across New York. [through 1/99]
- **\$32.7 Million to Keep Drugs & Violence Out of New York's Schools:** New York receives \$32.7 million in FY99 for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, which invests in school security and drug prevention programs.

MOVING NEW YORKERS FROM WELFARE TO WORK

- **290,797 Fewer People on Welfare:** There are 290,797 fewer people on welfare in New York now than there were at the beginning of 1993 -- an 25% decline. [through 6/98]
- **Child Support Collections Up 65%:** Child support collections have increased by \$316 million -- or 65% -- in New York since FY92. [through FY97]
- **New York Receives \$96.9 Million in Welfare-to-Work Grants:** In FY98, New York received \$96.9 million in welfare-to-work state formula grants, helping New York prepare welfare recipients for work and to place them in jobs. Part of the President's comprehensive efforts to move recipients from welfare to work, this funding is included in the \$3 billion Welfare-to-Work Jobs Challenge Fund signed into law in the 1997 balanced budget.

INVESTING IN NEW YORK'S HEALTH

- **Health Care for Uninsured Children:** The balanced budget included the largest single investment in health care for children since the passage of Medicaid in 1965 -- an unprecedented \$24 billion over five years to cover as many as five million children throughout the nation. This investment guarantees the full range of benefits -- from checkups to surgery -- that children need to grow up strong and healthy. It ensures that prescription drugs, vision, hearing, and mental health coverage now offered at the state level are extended to millions of uninsured children. **To expand health coverage to more uninsured children in New York the balanced budget provides \$255.7 million in 1998.** This compares to the 1995 Republican plan vetoed by President Clinton that would have denied health care coverage to 454,600 children in New York.
- **Helping Over 480,000 New York Women and Children with WIC:** The Clinton Administration is committed to full funding in the Special Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC). In FY98, New York received \$274.4 million in total WIC grant funding, helping 482,900 women, infants and children in need receive health and food assistance, 53,000 more than in 1994.
- **More Toddlers Are Being Immunized:** As a result of the President's 1993 Childhood Immunization Initiative, childhood immunization rates have reached an historic high. According to the CDC, by 1996, 90% or more of America's toddlers received the most critical doses of each of the routinely recommended vaccines -- surpassing the President's 1993 goal. In New York in 1997, 98% of two-year olds received the vaccines for diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis; 91% received the vaccine for polio; 94% received the vaccine for measles, and 93% received the vaccine for *Haemophilus influenzae* B, the bacteria causing a form of meningitis.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

- **27 Toxic Waste Sites Cleaned Up:** Since 1993, the EPA has completed 27 Superfund toxic waste cleanups in New York. The sites are located in Hauppauge, Glenwood Landing, Endicott, Shelby, Hyde Park, Johnstown, Oswego, Ramapo, Hamilton, Holbrook, Granby, Conklin, Farmingdale (3), Cold Spring, North Sea, Oyster Bay (2), Brewster, Deer Park, Hicksville, South Glen Falls, South Cairo, Vestal, Warwick, and Woodside, Queens [through FY98]. This is more than three times the number of sites cleaned up in New York during the previous twelve years combined (6).
- **\$51.3 Million in Safe Drinking Water Funding:** This year [FY99], thanks to President Clinton, New York will receive \$47.2 million for the Drinking Water State Revolving Funds to provide low-interest loans to municipalities to build, improve, and prevent pollution of drinking water systems. In addition, New York will receive \$4.1 million in Public Water Supply Supervision grants to help monitor drinking water quality and enforce health standards.
- **Revitalizing Brownfields Projects in New York:** As part of the Clinton-Gore Administration's efforts to clean up Brownfields, the EPA has awarded grants to communities in New York -- Buffalo, Ogdensburg, Utica, Yonkers, Elmira, New York City, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Glen Cove, and Rome --as well as Niagara and Ulster Counties, for environmental clean-up and economic revitalization. These projects are intended to jump-start local clean-up efforts by providing funds to return unproductive, abandoned, contaminated urban properties to productive use.

H

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 19, 1999

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PA

DATE: January 20, 1999
TIME: 6:30pm - 7:45pm
LOCATION: Norristown Area High School, Norristown, PA
FROM: Bruce Reed

I. PURPOSE:

To amplify the themes of your State of the Union Address, with a special emphasis on your education initiatives.

II. BACKGROUND:

You will be addressing approximately 3,000 students from Norristown Area High School and seven surrounding high schools, with 2,000 more watching by video in an overflow room. This is an opportunity to reaffirm the themes you laid out in the State of the Union. Because of the presence of many education leaders, you will place a special emphasis on your education proposals.

The Norristown Area High School has approximately 1,700 students in grades 9-12. The make up of the student body is 46 percent Caucasian, 37 percent African-American, 5 percent Hispanic, and 4 percent Asian.

The Norristown Area School District has enacted social promotion policies for its elementary and middle school students. At the middle school level, students must pass classes in English, math, social studies, and science, as well as the reading and math portions of the Stanford-9 test, in the 8th grade. If students do not pass, they are encouraged to attend a free summer school program. Most students attend this program, which has a 90 percent success rate. Those who do not pass through the summer program are retained. A similar policy applies to elementary school students (3rd, 4th, and 5th graders), who must demonstrate reading and math proficiency on a designated test. Here too, if the students fail to meet standards, they are encouraged to attend a summer school program, which has a 90 percent success rate.

III. PARTICIPANTS:

The Vice President
The First Lady
Mrs. Gore
Representative Joseph M. Hoeffel

Dr. Michael Woodall, Superintendent of Schools, Norristown Area School District
Dr. Charles D. Williams, Pastor, Mt. Zion AME Church, and President, Norristown
Chapter of NAACP
Melissa Ghoston, President, Student Council, Norristown Area High School

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS:

- You and the other principals will be greeted by a bipartisan group of elected officials and stage participants, including Rep. Joseph Hoeffel, Rep. Chaka Fattah, and Rep. Robert Brady.
- You and the other principals will be announced into the Norristown Area High School gymnasium.
- The Norristown Area High School Concert Choir will perform *The National Anthem*.
- Dr. Charles D. Williams, Pastor, Mt. Zion AME Church and President, Norristown Chapter, NAACP, will deliver the invocation.
- Dr. Michael Woodall, Superintendent, will make brief remarks and introduce Melissa Ghoston, President, Student Council, Norristown Area High School.
- Melissa Ghoston will make brief remarks and introduce Representative Joseph M. Hoeffel.
- Representative Hoeffel will make remarks and introduce Mrs. Gore.
- Mrs. Gore will make remarks and introduce the First Lady.
- The First Lady will make remarks and introduce the Vice President.
- The Vice President will make remarks and introduce you.
- You will make remarks, work a ropeline, and depart.
- You and the other principals will be announced into the Norristown Area High School Auditorium to greet the overflow crowd.
- Mrs. Gore will make brief remarks and introduce the First Lady.
- The First Lady will make brief remarks and introduce the Vice President.
- The Vice President will make brief remarks and introduce you.
- You will make remarks, work a ropeline, and depart.

V. PRESS COVERAGE

Open Press.

VI. REMARKS

Remarks prepared by Speechwriting.

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS FOR NORRISTOWN AREA HIGH SCHOOL
NORRISTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA
JANUARY 20, 1999**

Thank you for that warm welcome. I don't know if that was for me -- or for the fact that our visit caused your teachers to postpone exams until Thursday. I'm glad we could help out. We are all proud to be at Norristown Area High School. Let me congratulate your football team on a magnificent 11-2 season; and your basketball team on a strong start so far.

Last time I came to Montgomery County, back in 1993, I came with then-Rep. Marjorie Margolies-Mezvinsky for a Conference on Entitlement Reform at Bryn Mawr College. It was a time of doubt for America. Our economy was troubled. Our deficit high. Our people divided. Rep. M-M. had just helped me pass a new economic plan to reduce the deficit and get America working again. Some people said it wouldn't work.

Well, after six years of hard work by the people of this nation, America is back. By almost every measure, our families, communities, and country are stronger, healthier, and more prosperous. America has created the longest peacetime economic expansion in history -- nearly 18 million new jobs, wages rising at twice the rate of inflation, the highest homeownership in history. We've wiped away the deficit and are entering a second year of the era of surpluses. Crime has dropped six years in a row. Welfare rolls have been cut in half.

Good times have come to Montgomery County, as well. You can see it in the new industrial parks and office buildings sprouting up along Route 422 and I-476. This county has launched nearly 1,800 new businesses and created 44,000 new jobs. That's the biggest growth in the state of Pennsylvania.

As I said last night, the state of our union is strong. But we must not allow prosperity to lull us into complacency. Today, we have a rare opportunity -- and an obligation -- to address our greatest challenges. Together we can make the new century the next American Century.

Before anything else, we must address the challenge of an aging America. At Bryn Mawr, I said we had to get the deficit under control so that we could tackle entitlement reform. Well, that time has come. That means saving Social Security now.

I propose that we commit sixty percent of the budget surplus for the next 15 years to Social Security, investing a small portion in the private sector just as any private or state pension would do. This will keep Social Security sound for 55 years. But we should not stop there. If we work together and make more tough choices, we can save Social Security for the next 75 years. We can also reduce poverty among elderly women -- and eliminate the limits on what seniors on Social Security can earn. But, until we take these actions, we must not touch a penny of the surplus. First things first.

We can also save and improve Medicare. Already, we have extended the life of Medicare by 10 years. If we use one of every five dollars of the surplus over the next 15 years, we can guarantee that Medicare will be sound until the year 2020. We can also add coverage for seniors' greatest need: Affordable prescription drugs.

We must help Americans save and invest from their first day on the job. Last night I proposed that we use 11% of the surplus to establish Universal Savings Accounts -- USA Accounts -- to give all Americans the means to save. With these new accounts, Americans can invest as they choose and receive funds to match a portion of their savings -- with extra help for those least able to save.

And we must invest in long-term care. We should give a tax credit of \$1,000 for the aged, ailing, or disabled and the families who care for them. They deserve our help.

We must make sure that all of America's 53 million public school children get the world-class education they deserve. We must make sure all of them get the world class education they need to thrive in the new economy. Last night, I proposed a new Education Accountability Agenda to hold states and school districts responsible for progress and reward them for results. Under my plan, in order to receive federal assistance, every school must take the following steps:

First, all schools must end social promotion. You are already doing this in Norristown -- by requiring all students pass basic tests in every grade. You've helped failing students catch up after school and in summer school. 90 percent of all summer school students pass and make it into the next grade. My balanced budget will help school districts across America do the same -- by tripling the funding for summer school and after school programs.

Second, all states and school districts must turn around their worst performing schools -- or shut them down. We will no longer tolerate schools that deny generation after generation of disadvantaged children the opportunity to learn their way out of poverty.

Third, all states and school districts must be responsible for the quality of their teachers. Too many teachers are teaching subjects they have not majored or even minored in. We should help school districts make sure that new teachers pass skills tests and know the subject they are teaching. We'll help all teachers reach higher standards. And for the young people in the audience today considering teaching careers, my balanced budget will help pay for college if you commit to teaching in our most disadvantaged communities.

We must empower parents with more information and more choices. Every school district must issue a report card on the quality of its schools. And my budget will help support 3,000 charter schools by early in the 21st Century.

Finally, every state and school district adopt and enforce a strict discipline code. We must ensure that playgrounds are outside; not inside our schools.

As the First Lady said, we must do more to help Americans families meet their

responsibilities at home and at work. We need to help parents with quality child and protect all Americans with a comprehensive Patients' Bill of Rights. We must hold the tobacco companies accountable for billions of dollars in medical costs. And because no family can live on \$5.15 an hour, we must raise the minimum wage.

We must build a 21st Century economy for all Americans. We must kindle the spark of private enterprise in inner cities and bring prosperity back to the family farm. We must help more welfare recipients into the world of work and give all Americans the training they need if they lose their job. Today's new jobs demand highly-trained workers - and we must make sure every American can get those same skills. I understand that graduates of Norristown Area High get laminated, driver's license-size diplomas with the kinds of computer skills you've mastered listed on the back. That card is a license for a brighter future. Even as we act now to help American manufacturers hit hard by the global economic turmoil, we must continue to support economic growth abroad. We can build a new consensus on trade -- one that promotes the dignity of work, the rights of workers, the protection of the environment.

We must build a strong America in a strong and peaceful world. We must continue to promote peace in Northern Ireland, the Balkans, the Middle East. America's military men and women stand ready at a moment's notice to defend our freedom. They always come through for us. This year, we must come through for them, with better equipment, training and higher pay and pensions.

We must strengthen our communities. We must add up to 50,000 more police in areas hardest hit by crime. We must say to criminals: If you stay on drugs, you must stay behind bars. We must help keep our communities livable and green -- following the example you have set here in Montgomery County. We must expand AmeriCorps. The motto of this school is "Learn and Live to Serve" -- That must be the motto for all young people. And we must keep building One America. At nearby Fly Elementary School, there are students from 50 different countries, speaking at least 13 languages. My budget will help new immigrants learn English and our system of government so that they can enter the mainstream of American society.

221 years ago, a band of weary American soldiers -- many of them the same age as the students here -- marched up the Gulph Road to camp for the winter at Valley Forge -- not far from where we are today. Through freezing cold and deep snowfalls, with meager rations and threadbare clothing, the troops never lost hope. They found the will to win the freedom we enjoy today. If they could pull themselves together to fight for the better world, then we -- in this time of plenty -- must strive to make America even stronger in the new millennium. This is our moment. Let's seize it.

J

Draft 1/19/99

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
TALKING POINTS FOR NORRISTOWN OVERFLOW
NORRISTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA
JANUARY 20, 1999**

- I want to thank you for coming to see us today.
- I just want to reiterate what I said earlier. This is a great time for America. Our families, communities, and country are stronger, healthier, and more prosperous. We are all lucky to be living in the longest peacetime economic expansion in history
- The state of our union is strong. But that doesn't mean we can sit back and relax. We have a rare opportunity -- and an obligation -- to address our greatest challenges.
- We can begin by addressing the challenge of an aging America: Saving social security first, improving Medicare, helping all Americans save and invest from their first day on the job, helping families provide long-term care.
- We must look to the future of our young people as well, by strengthening our public schools. We must end social promotion, support good teachers, turn around failing schools or else shut them down, empower parents with more information and greater choice, and establish strict discipline codes. America's 53 million public school children deserve no less.
- We must do more to help Americans families at home and at work -- with child care and a higher minimum wage. We must build a 21st Century economy for all Americans. We must keep America the world's strongest force for peace, freedom and prosperity. We must build One America.
- In just 345 days, we will cross that bridge into a new millennium. It will be an age shaped in so many ways by what we decide to do here and now. I ask each of you to work together to build the future we all want to live in: A world-class education for all our children. A dignified retirement after a lifetime of hard work. Safe communities and a healthy environment. Discrimination purged not only from our books, but from our national soul. There are no limits on what America can achieve. Thank you and God bless you.

K

January 19, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Minyon Moore and Craig Hughes

SUBJECT: Pennsylvania Politics

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS

1992			1996		
Clinton/Gore	45%	2,239,164	Clinton/Gore	49%	2,215,819
Bush/Quayle	36%	1,791,841	Dole/Kemp	40%	1,801,169
Perot/Stockdale	18%	902,667	Perot/Choate	10%	430,984

MOST RECENT PRINCIPAL TRAVEL

Mrs. Gore was in Philadelphia on Monday, January 18, to commemorate Martin Luther King day.

The First Lady was in Allentown on November 1, 1998, for a reception and rally on behalf of the Roy Afflerbach (D) for Congress campaign and the Pennsylvania Democratic Party.

You were in Philadelphia on October 2, 1998, for a DNC fundraiser chaired by Mayor Rendell (D).

The Vice President was in Pittsburgh on September 3, 1998, for a DCCC fundraiser and a worker re-training event.

The Vice President was in Allentown on August 3 for a state House Caucus/Roy Afflerbach for Congress event and a public forum on the Patient's Bill of Rights. **The Vice President** then went to Philadelphia to for the National Urban League Conference, a Leadership '98 meeting, and a ground-breaking ceremony for the new Kvaerner facility at the Naval Shipyard.

The First Lady was in Philadelphia on July 20, 1998, where she addressed the National Council of La Raza's annual convention and attended a fundraiser to benefit Democratic candidate Joe Hoeffel, who defeated Rep. Jon Fox (R) to become the Congressman in the 13th district.

1998 ELECTION RESULTS

In the race for governor, incumbent Tom Ridge (R) successfully defeated state House Minority Whip Ivan Itkin (D) to hold on to his position by a margin of 58% to 31%. The race was never truly contested, and Governor Ridge used it to roll up a large victory margin, making him more attractive as a possible candidate for national office. Itkin's running mate was former Rep. Marjorie Margolies-Mezvinsky (D), who used the campaign to increase her name identification and fundraising base for a run for U.S. Senate against Senator Rick Santorum (R) in 2000.

In the Senate race, incumbent Senator Arlen Specter (R) was easily re-elected to a fourth term, defeating state Rep. Bill Lloyd (D) 61% to 35%.

Despite his health troubles earlier in the year, Specter's re-election prospects were rosy throughout the cycle. Among other things, state Rep. Lloyd, had trouble raising money and getting even nominal attention. Specter had a vast financial advantage over his challenger; in June, Specter had \$4 million in the bank compared to Lloyd's \$1,300.

Also, the state AFL-CIO endorsed Specter. This marked the first time the union has supported a Republican since 1982, when it backed then-Senator John Heinz (R).

Congressional Races

In the 13th Congressional District, Joe Hoeffel (D) was able to defeat incumbent Rep. Jon Fox (R) 52% to 46% to win back the seat once held by Marjorie Margolies-Mezvinsky (D). The second time was the charm for Hoeffel, the former Montgomery County Commissioner, who lost to Fox by a mere 84 votes in this suburban district two years ago.

In the race for the open 15th Congressional District seat, Republican Pat Toomey defeated Democrat Roy Afflerbach 55% to 45%. The margin was greater than expected in retiring Rep. Paul McHale's (D) Lehigh Valley-based 15th district, where businessman Toomey, who owns several bars and restaurants in the district, out-hustled state Senator Afflerbach, and was aided by extensive National Republican Congressional Committee help.

1999 PHILADELPHIA MAYORAL RACE

Mayor Rendell (D) is term-limited and therefore will not be running for reelection this year. The primary election will be held on May 15, the general election on November 2.

So far, three African American candidates have officially announced: former City Council President John Street (D), state Rep. Dwight Evans (D), and former Executive Director of the Philadelphia Housing Authority John White (D). Street has a strong partnership with Rendell, especially on economic issues, and is generally regarded as the early front-runner for the Democratic nomination. Mayor Rendell, who is extremely popular in Philadelphia, is openly supporting Street.

Former City Solicitor and Pennsylvania Judge Martin Weinberg (D) has also announced his candidacy. Weinberg, who was once the chairman of the Philadelphia Democratic Committee, claims to have raised over \$2 million so far.

On September 28, Hispanic City Councilwoman Happy Fernandez (D) announced that she was resigning her post to run for Mayor. Fernandez is hoping to capitalize on being the only woman in the race.

The only major Republican candidate is Sam Katz, a wealthy investor and businessman who helped mastermind the construction of the Core States Center. Katz is considered to be a moderate, and recently sent a major signal by hiring Neil Oxman, who is Mayor Rendell's chief political strategist and has only worked for Democrats for the past 20 years.

While the Democrats are expected to wage a nasty and expensive primary battle, Katz will coast through the Republican nominating process, and will be a very difficult opponent for the eventual Democratic nominee.

2000 SENATE RACE

Senator Rick Santorum (R), elected in 1994, is up for reelection in 2000 and will be one of the top targets in the nation for the Democratic Party. So far, state Senator Allyson Schwartz (D) and former Rep. Marjorie Margolies-Mezvinsky (D) have announced their candidacies. Other potential challengers include Rep. Ron Klink (D-04), Regional Department of Labor Representative Tom Foley (D), and former Representative Peter Kostmayer (D-08).

HOT ISSUES

Philadelphia City Council

City Council President John Street's (D) resignation to run for Mayor opened up a scramble to replace him among Philadelphia's City Council Members. Councilwoman Anna Verna (D) was unanimously elected on January 15, making her Philadelphia's first female City Council President.

Verna has become engulfed in controversy before she has even taken over the Council. In a deal to get the necessary votes to become Council President, Verna offered the important post of Finance Committee Chair to Councilwoman Jannie Blackwell (D), whose unpaid aid, Michael Youngblood, was recently indicted on federal extortion and tax evasion charges. Youngblood has previous convictions for selling methamphetamine, dealing cocaine, and assaulting a police officer. Verna's fellow Council Members are upset that she would give an important position to someone whose top aide has such an extensive criminal history.

1996 STATE ELECTION RESULTS

Clinton/Gore won Pennsylvania by 9% in both 1996 and 1992. In 1996, **Clinton/Gore** won the state by a margin of roughly 400,000 votes and won Philadelphia by a margin of 327,000 votes. In addition to the Presidential election, three statewide constitutional offices were on the ballot in 1996. Cathy Baker Knoll (D) held the office of State Treasurer, but did not seek reelection. Instead her daughter, Tina Baker Knoll (D), ran unsuccessfully against Barbara Hafer (R) for State Treasurer. Bob Casey, Jr. (D), son of former Governor Bob Casey (D), defeated Bob Nyce (R) for Auditor General. Joe Kahn (D) lost the Attorney General race to D. Michael Fisher (R).

POLITICAL DATA

Governor:	Tom Ridge (R) 58% in 1998
Senate:	Arlen Specter (R) 61% in 1998

	Rick Santorum (R) 49% in 1994
U.S. House:	11D-10R
State Senate:	30R-20D
State House:	100D-103R
Electoral Votes:	23

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

Sen. Arlen Specter (R)	Sen. Rick Santorum (R)
Rep. Bob Brady (D-01)	Rep. Chaka Fattah (D-02)
Rep. Robert A. Borski (D-03)	Rep. Ron Klink (D-04)
Rep. John E. Peterson (R-05)	Rep. Tim Holden (D-06)
Rep. Curt Weldon (R-07)	Rep. James C. Greenwood (R-08)
Rep. Bud Shuster (R-09)	Rep. Don Sherwood (R-10)
Rep. Paul E. Kanjorski (D-11)	Rep. John P. Murtha (D-12)
Rep. Joseph Hoeffel (D-13)	Rep. William J. Coyne (D-14)
Rep. Pat Toomey (R-15)	Rep. Joseph R. Pitts (R-16)
Rep. George W. Gekas (R-17)	Rep. Mike Doyle (D-18)
Rep. William F. Goodling (R-19)	Rep. Frank R. Mascara (D-20)
Rep. Philip S. English (R-21)	

STATE CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS

Governor:	Tom Ridge (R)
Lt. Governor:	Mark Schwieker (R)
Secretary of Commonwealth:	Yvette Kane (R)
Attorney General:	D. Michael Fisher (R)
Treasurer:	Barbara Hafer (R)
Auditor General	Bob Casey, Jr. (D)
Speaker of the House:	Matthew Ryan (R)
House Minority Leader:	H. William DeWeese (D)
Senate Pro Tem:	Robert J. Jubelirer (R)
Senate Minority Leader:	Robert Mellow (D)

PENNSYLVANIA AT A GLANCE

- The current unemployment rate in Pennsylvania is 4.6%, compared to 7.4% in 1993.
- 1995 estimated population was 12 million, making Pennsylvania the 5th largest state in the nation.
- 87% of Pennsylvanians are White; 9.1% are African-American; and 2.1% are Hispanic.
- 16% of Pennsylvania residents are 65 or older.
- 56% of Pennsylvania households are married couples, and 25% are married couples with children.
- Turnout in the 1996 presidential election was 49% of the voting age population, compared to 54% in 1992. Turnout in the 1994 election was 39%.

L



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

'99 JAN 19 PM5:09

January 19, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: GEORGE T. FRAMPTON, JR.

wpw for
GTF

SUBJECT: PENNSYLVANIA ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Livability

Smart growth and open space are becoming hot issues in Pennsylvania, largely because of unprecedented growth in the suburbs. The state's 10 largest metropolitan areas grew in population by 13 percent from 1960 to 1990, but occupied 80 percent more land area in the process. In the Montgomery County suburbs, development is running rampant -- the county's overall growth rate is higher than that of the entire Philadelphia region.

Recently, the state's 21st Century Environment Commission released a report that called sprawl the state's number one economic and environmental problem. Governor Ridge responded January 7 by endorsing the report and announcing that his administration would conduct a survey of all the state's land use practices to identify the best land management techniques. However, the Governor drew criticism from the environmental community for lacking a more aggressive plan.

If asked about smart growth issues, you should say that in your State of the Union address you announced a livability agenda that will provide new tools and resources for states and local communities to help empower citizens to build more livable communities and curb sprawl.

M

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 19, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: THURGOOD MARSHALL, JR. TM
JON P. JENNINGS
MAYA D. SEIDEN MD

SUBJECT: HOT ISSUES--PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Water quality: The public water supply wells in southern New Jersey have been directed to treat for radium. Based on studies by the and the U.S. Geological Survey, the state has directed nine water suppliers that rely on wells to treat their water to reduce concentrations of radium. The radium comes from natural deposits in the aquifer materials. (DOI)

Schools Superintendent Stirs up Funding Battle: The funding battle between Philadelphia schools and state legislators continues to be an important issue to parents and the community. Philadelphia Schools Superintendent David Hornbeck increased the pay of his top aides and more than 400 other non-union workers by four percent, giving ammunition to opponents of increased funding for city schools. City officials had supported the superintendent as he battled for more state funding for Philadelphia schools, but Hornbeck's critics say the pay raise will undermine the city's credibility with state officials. One city councilman called for the city's next mayor to replace Hornbeck, whose contract is up in August. The school board must inform Hornbeck by February 14 whether they will renew his contract. (DoEd)

EPA's Rule to Reduce Transported Air Pollution: EPA finalized a rule on September 24, 1998 requiring 22 states -- including Pennsylvania -- that contribute significantly to ozone problems in downwind states to reduce their emissions of nitrogen oxide (NOx), a primary component of smog. This rule stems from a state advisory group finding that ozone is transported by winds and impacts air quality in downwind states. Under the proposed rule, beginning in 2003, Pennsylvania will have to implement air pollution controls, most likely on large utilities, to achieve a statewide 30% reduction in its NOx pollution. Governor Ridge has been supportive of EPA's strategy for addressing transported air pollution. Pennsylvania should reap the benefits of reductions that will be required of Midwestern states whose air pollution is impacting Pennsylvania air quality. (EPA)

Section 8 designation: Norristown and the local school district have become a Section 8 (housing voucher) impacted area. Over half the Section 8 certificates afloat in Montgomery County are in Norristown. The school district is particularly upset about what they claim is the great extra cost of Section 8 families. These costs flow from more children than average and a higher proportion of Special Ed students. The school district has been complaining to the former Congressman and others for the last several years. HUD staff is currently working on this issue. (HUD)

N

PRESIDENT CLINTON AND VICE PRESIDENT GORE'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS: *PENNSYLVANIA*

EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

- **Unemployment Down to 4.6%:** The unemployment rate in Pennsylvania has declined from 7.3% to 4.6% since 1993.
- **383,500 New Jobs:** 383,500 new jobs have been created in Pennsylvania since 1993 -- an average of 65,743 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of 500 jobs were *lost* each year under the previous administration.
- **450,000 Have Received a Raise:** Approximately 193,000 Pennsylvania workers have benefited from an increase in the minimum wage -- from \$4.25 to \$4.75 -- on October 1, 1996. They, along with about 257,000 received an additional raise -- from \$4.75 to \$5.15 -- on September 1, 1997.
- **A \$500 Child Tax Credit to Help Families Raising Children:** To help make it easier for families to raise their children, the balanced budget included a \$500 per-child tax credit for children under 17. Thanks to President Clinton, the Balanced Budget delivers a child tax credit to 1,185,000 families in Pennsylvania.
- **2.1% Growth in Personal Income:** Personal income in Pennsylvania has risen at an annual rate of 2.1% since 1993.
- **Over \$25,000 of Reduced Federal Debt for Every Family of Four:** The national debt will \$1.7 trillion lower in fiscal year 1999 than projected in 1993 -- that's \$25,000 less debt for each family of four in Pennsylvania next year.

EXPANDING ACCESS TO EDUCATION

- **Nearly 29,000 Children in Head Start:** Nearly 29,000 Pennsylvania children were enrolled in Head Start in 1998. In FY99, Pennsylvania will receive \$163.6 million in Head Start funding, an increase of \$63.9 million over 1993.
- **More High-Quality Teachers With Smaller Classes for Pennsylvania's Schools:** Thanks to President Clinton, the final FY99 budget provides for the first year of the President's new initiative to hire 100,000 new, well-prepared teachers, to reduce class sizes in the early grades to a national average of 18. Pennsylvania will receive \$51 million in 1999 to hire about 1,311 new public school teachers.
- **\$18.3 Million for Technology Literacy:** This year [FY99], Pennsylvania receives \$18.3 million for the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund, which helps communities and the private sector ensure that every student is equipped with the computer literacy skills needed for the 21st century.
- **\$299.6 Million in Pell Grants:** This year [FY99], Pennsylvania will receive \$299.6 million in Pell Grants for low-income students going to college, an additional \$13.9 million over last year. With this increase, a total of 155,200 Pennsylvania students will benefit.
- **Expanded Work-Study To Help More Students Work Their Way Through College:** The FY99 budget includes a significant expansion of the Federal Work Study program. Pennsylvania will receive \$47.6 million in Work-Study funding in 1999 to help Pennsylvania students work their way through college.
- **Over 5,000 Have Served in Pennsylvania through AmeriCorps:** Since the National Service program began in 1993, 5,242 AmeriCorps participants have earned money for college while working in Pennsylvania's schools, hospitals, neighborhoods or parks. [through 11/98]
- **Tuition Tax Credits in Balanced Budget Open the Doors of College and Promote Lifelong Learning:** The balanced budget included both President Clinton's \$1,500 HOPE Scholarship to help make the first two years of college as universal as a high school diploma and a Lifetime Learning Tax Credit for college juniors, seniors, graduate students and working Americans pursuing lifelong learning to upgrade their skills. This 20% tax credit will be applied to the first \$5,000 of tuition and fees through 2002 and to the first \$10,000 thereafter. **251,000 students in Pennsylvania will receive a HOPE Scholarship tax credit of up to \$1,500. 307,000 students in Pennsylvania will receive the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit.**
- **Expanded Job Training to Pennsylvania's Dislocated Workers:** Thanks to President Clinton, the FY99 budget includes a significant expansion in the dislocated worker program. Pennsylvania will receive \$46.8 million in 1999 to help 27,740 of Pennsylvania's dislocated workers get the training and reemployment services they need to return to work as quickly as possible.

FIGHTING CRIME AND VIOLENCE

- **Crime Falls in Pittsburgh:** Between 1992 and 1997, serious crime, as indicated by the crime index, has fallen 33% in Pittsburgh, with robberies declining 48%. [1992 and 1997 Uniform Crime Reports]

- **3,107 More Police:** The President's 1994 Crime Bill has funded 3,107 new police officers to date in communities across Pennsylvania. [through 1/99]
- **\$18.1 Million to Keep Drugs & Violence Out of Pennsylvania's Schools:** Pennsylvania will receive \$18.1 million in FY99 for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, which invests in school security and drug prevention programs.

MOVING PENNSYLVANIANS FROM WELFARE TO WORK

- **244,034 Fewer People on Welfare:** There are 244,034 fewer people on welfare in Pennsylvania now than there were at the beginning of 1993 -- an 40% decrease. [through 6/98]
- **Child Support Collections Up 32%:** Child support collections have increased by over \$247 million -- or 32% -- in Pennsylvania since FY92. [through FY97]
- **Pennsylvania Receives \$44.3 Million in Welfare-to-Work Grants:** In FY98, Pennsylvania received \$44.3 million in welfare-to-work state formula grants, helping Pennsylvania prepare welfare recipients for work and to place them in jobs. Part of the President's comprehensive efforts to move recipients from welfare to work, this funding is included in the \$3 billion Welfare-to-Work Jobs Challenge Fund signed into law in the 1997 balanced budget.

INVESTING IN PENNSYLVANIA'S HEALTH

- **Health Care for Uninsured Children:** The balanced budget included the largest single investment in health care for children since the passage of Medicaid in 1965 -- an unprecedented \$24 billion over five years to cover as many as five million children throughout the nation. This investment guarantees the full range of benefits -- from checkups to surgery -- that children need to grow up strong and healthy. It ensures that prescription drugs, vision, hearing, and mental health coverage now offered at the state level are extended to millions of uninsured children. To expand health coverage to more uninsured children in Pennsylvania the Balanced Budget provides \$117 million in 1998. This compares to the 1995 Republican plan vetoed by President Clinton that would have denied health care coverage to 82,000 children in Pennsylvania.
- **Helping Nearly 250,000 Pennsylvania Women and Children with WIC:** The Clinton Administration is committed to full funding in the Special Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC). In FY98, Pennsylvania received \$135 million in total WIC grant funding, helping 247,600 women, infants and children in need receive health and food assistance.
- **More Toddlers Are Being Immunized:** As a result of the President's 1993 Childhood Immunization Initiative, childhood immunization rates have reached an historic high. According to the CDC, by 1996, 90% or more of America's toddlers received the most critical doses of each of the routinely recommended vaccines -- surpassing the President's 1993 goal. In Pennsylvania in 1997, 95% of two-year olds received the vaccines for diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis; 90% received the vaccine for polio; 91% received the vaccine for measles, and 93% received the vaccine for *Haemophilus influenzae B*, the bacteria causing a form of meningitis.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

- **31 Toxic Waste Sites Cleaned Up:** Since 1993, the EPA has completed 31 Superfund toxic waste clean-ups in Pennsylvania. The sites are located in Frackville, Gettysburg, Grove City, Souderton, Warminster, West Caln Township, Upper Merion Township, Stroudsburg, Philadelphia, Clarks Summit, Ambler, Glen Rock, South Montrose, Longswamp Township, Parker, Upper Macungie Township, Hellertown, Buffalo Township, the Borough of Kimberton, Old Forge, Girard, McAdoo, Middletown, Seven Valleys, Hatboro, Sharpsville, Hopewell Township, Jefferson Boro, Antis and Logan Townships, Croydon & Bristol, and Worman Township in Boyertown [through FY98]. Only 12 sites were cleaned up in Pennsylvania during the previous twelve years combined (12).
- **\$27.4 Million in Safe Drinking Water Funding:** This year [FY99], thanks to President Clinton, Pennsylvania will receive \$23.4 million for the Drinking Water State Revolving Funds to provide low-interest loans to municipalities to build, improve, and prevent pollution of drinking water systems. In addition, Pennsylvania will receive \$3.9 million in Public Water Supply Supervision grants to help monitor drinking water quality and enforce health standards.
- **Revitalizing Brownfields Projects in Pennsylvania:** As part of the Clinton-Gore Administration's efforts to clean up Brownfields, the EPA has awarded grants to counties and communities in Pennsylvania -- Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Phoenixville, Ford City, Johnstown, Reading, and Northampton and Bucks Counties -- for environmental clean-up and economic revitalization. These projects are intended to jump-start local clean-up efforts by providing funds to return unproductive, abandoned, contaminated urban properties to productive use.

THE TRIP
of
THE PRESIDENT
to
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS
and
BEEBE, ARKANSAS

January 24, 1999

Staff Copy

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Sunday, January 24, 1999

LITTLE ROCK and BEEBE, ARKANSAS

Survey of Tornado Damage and Briefings by Local Officials

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Arkansas Background

Political Background (including hot issues)	Tab C
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Accomplishments	Tab D
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Sunday, January 24, 1999

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
SUNDAY, JANUARY 24, 1999

99 JAN 23 PM10:39

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

TRIP COORDINATOR:

CECILY WILLIAMS

HOME: 202-726-0009
OFFICE: 202-456-5039
WHCA PAGER: 4063

ADVANCE LEAD:

DAVID NESLEN

STAFF OFFICE: 42-220
CELL PHONE: 202-757-9440
PAGER: (800) SKYPAGE 2169761

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

*Mostly cloudy with scattered morning rain
showers, becoming partly cloudy and breezy in the
afternoon. Winds northwest at 12 to 22 knots.
Low 40 to 45. High 47 to 52.*

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

*Partly cloudy. Lows in the lower 20s to lower 30s.
Highs from 50 to 60.*

January 23, 1999 (10:28pm)

Sunday, January 24, 1999

**Schedule of the President
for
Sunday, January 24, 1999
*Final Schedule***

6:40	am	THE PRESIDENT departs The White House via Marine One en route Andrews Air Force Base [flight time: 10 minutes]
6:50	am	THE PRESIDENT arrives Andrews Air Force Base
7:05	am	THE PRESIDENT departs Andrews via Air Force One en route Adams Field, Arkansas [flight time: 2 hours, 25 minutes] [time change: -1 hour]
8:30	am	THE PRESIDENT arrives Adams Field Greeters: James Lee Witt, Director, Federal Emergency Management Agency Buddy Young, FEMA Regional Director
8:45	am	THE PRESIDENT departs Adams Field via motorcade en route Location TBD [drive time: tbd]
9:00	am	THE PRESIDENT arrives Location TBD
9:00	am-	HOLD
10:30	am	LOCATION TBD
10:30	am-	HOLD/CHANGE CLOTHES
10:35	am	LOCATION TBD
10:35	am	THE PRESIDENT departs Location TBD via motorcade en route Fairground Neighborhood [drive time: approximately 10 minutes]

January 23, 1999 (10:28pm)

Sunday, January 24, 1999

10:45 am-
11:30 am

SURVEY OF TORNADO DAMAGE
MOTORCADE
Fairground Neighborhood
Staff Contact: Thurgood Marshall, Jr.
Event Coordinator: Cecily Williams
CLOSED PRESS

11:40 am

THE PRESIDENT departs Fairground Neighborhood via motorcade en route Arkansas Governor's Mansion
[drive time: 5 minutes]

11:45 am

THE PRESIDENT arrives Arkansas Governor's Mansion

Greeters:

- Governor Mike Huckabee
- Representative Vic Snyder
- Representative Marion Berry
- Attorney General Mark Pryor
- Secretary of State Sharon Priest
- Treasurer Jimmie Lou Fisher
- Mayor Jim Dailey, Little Rock
- Mayor Patrick Henry Hays, North Little Rock
- State Senator William Walker
- State Representative John Lewellen
- State Representative Michael Booker
- City Director Genevieve Stewart
- Renee Fair, Meteorologist in Charge, National Oceanic and
Atmospheric Administration
- Bud Harper, Director of Emergency Services
- Lea Ellen Witt

January 23, 1999 (10:28pm)

Sunday, January 24, 1999

12:00 pm
12:30 pm

BRIEFING
MAIN LIVING ROOM
Arkansas Governor's Mansion
Staff Contact: Thurgood Marshall, Jr.
Event Coordinator: Cecily Williams
CLOSED PRESS

- Governor Mike Huckabee makes brief welcoming remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes informal remarks and introduces James Lee Witt.
- James Lee Witt, Director, Federal Emergency Management Agency, calls upon Governor Mike Huckabee, Representative Vic Snyder, Mayor Jim Dailey, and Director of Emergency Services Bud Harper, to make brief presentations.
- James Lee Witt moderates discussion.
- Upon conclusion of discussion, **the President** departs.

12:40 pm

THE PRESIDENT proceeds to 17th and Main Streets

12:45 pm-
1:05 pm

WALKING TOUR
17th AND MAIN STREETS
Staff Contact: Thurgood Marshall, Jr.
Event Coordinator: Cecily Williams
POOL PRESS

- **The President** proceeds to tour grounds of Governor's Mansion.
- **The President** proceeds to view three blocks of damaged areas.

January 23, 1999 (10:28pm)

Sunday, January 24, 1999

1:10 pm-
1:45 pm

STATEMENT

HARVEST FOODS PARKING LOT

Remarks: June Shih

Staff Contact: Thurgood Marshall, Jr.

Event Coordinator: Cecily Williams

OPEN PRESS

- Mayor Jim Dailey makes brief remarks and introduces Representative Vic Snyder.
- Representative Vic Snyder makes brief remarks and introduces Governor Mike Huckabee.
- Governor Mike Huckabee makes brief remarks and introduces James Lee Witt.
- James Lee Witt, Director, Federal Emergency Management Agency, makes brief remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes remarks, works a ropeline, and departs.

1:50 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Harvest Foods via motorcade en route Adams Field
[drive time: 10 minutes]

2:00 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Adams Field

2:15 pm-
2:30 pm

HOLD/LUNCH
ADAMS FIELD

2:35 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Adams Field via Marine One en route Arkansas State University at Beebe Landing Zone
[flight time: 30 minutes]

Note: The President will survey tornado damage from Marine One during this flight.

3:05 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Arkansas State University at Beebe Landing Zone

Greeters: Donald Ward, Beebe Mayor
Bob Parrish, White County Judge
State Senator Mike Beebe

January 23, 1999 (10:28pm)

Sunday, January 24, 1999

3:15 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Arkansas State University at Beebe Landing Zone via motorcade en route Beebe School District Neighborhood [drive time: 5 minutes]

Note: The President will view tornado damage along Center Street during this drive.

3:20 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Beebe School District Neighborhood

3:25 pm-
3:45 pm **WALKING TOUR**
BEEBE SCHOOL DISTRICT NEIGHBORHOOD
Staff Contact: Thurgood Marshall, Jr.
Event Coordinator: Cecily Williams
POOL PRESS

-- The President, accompanied by Representative Vic Snyder, Representative Marion Berry, Superintendent A. Kieth Williams, Mayor Donald Ward, County Executive Bob Parrish, State Senator Mike Beebe and Fire Chief Doug Kennedy, proceeds to tour damaged areas.

3:45 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Beebe School District Neighborhood en route Beebe School District Building [drive time: 5 minutes]

3:50 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Beebe School District Building

3:55 pm-
4:20 pm **STATEMENT**
BEEBE SCHOOL DISTRICT BUILDING
Remarks: June Shih
Staff Contact: Thurgood Marshall, Jr.
Event Coordinator: Cecily Williams
OPEN PRESS

-- Mayor Donald Ward makes brief remarks and introduces Representative Vic Snyder.

-- Representative Vic Snyder makes brief remarks and introduces James Lee Witt.

-- James Lee Witt, Director, Federal Emergency Management Agency, makes brief remarks and introduces **the President**.

-- The President makes remarks, works a ropeline and departs.

January 23, 1999 (10:28pm)

Sunday, January 24, 1999

4:30	pm	THE PRESIDENT departs Beebe School District Building via motorcade en route Arkansas State University at Beebe Landing Zone [drive time: 5 minutes]
4:35	pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives Arkansas State University at Beebe Landing Zone
4:45	pm	THE PRESIDENT departs Arkansas State University at Beebe Landing Zone via Marine One en route Adams Field [flight time: 15 minutes]
5:00	pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives Adams Field
5:15	pm	THE PRESIDENT departs Adams Field via Air Force One en route Andrews Air Force Base [flight time: 2 hours] [time change: +1 hour]
8:15	pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives Andrews Air Force Base
8:25	pm	THE PRESIDENT departs Andrews via Marine One en route The White House [flight time: 10 minutes]
8:35	pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives The White House
BC/HRC RON		THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON, DC

January 23, 1999 (10:28pm)

A

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 22, 1999

SURVEY OF TORNADO DAMAGE AND BRIEFINGS BY LOCAL OFFICIALS

DATE:	January 23, 1999
LOCATION:	Little Rock, AR
	Beebe, AR
TIME:	8:45 a.m. - 5:15 p.m.
FROM:	Thurgood Marshall Jr.
	Anne McGuire

I. PURPOSE

To survey the tornado damage in Arkansas, be briefed by local leaders and make informal remarks in Little Rock and Beebe.

II. BACKGROUND

Beginning on January 21, 1999, severe storms, high winds, and a series of devastating tornadoes caused extensive damage in central Arkansas. Tornado warnings were issued in nearly half the State's counties the afternoon and evening of January 21. You declared a major disaster for Arkansas yesterday for Independence, Pulaski, St. Francis, Saline, and White Counties.

Seven (7) shelters have been opened in the affected areas. The American Red Cross, Salvation Army, and Arkansas Volunteer Agencies Active in Disaster are providing assistance to those affected. 14 AmeriCorps members from the St. Louis Safety Corps have already been deployed to Beebe, AK. 4 are on the ground and 10 are en route. These are highly-trained AmeriCorps members who are regularly called in by FEMA, the Red Cross and state emergency management agencies to fight disasters throughout the country.

Limited information is available about the disaster impact. FEMA staff have been deployed to the State. Joint Federal, State and local government Preliminary Damage Assessments (PDAs) to assess individual assistance needs and damage to the infrastructure will begin after immediate response needs have been met. Preliminary State and local damage assessments report a total of 487 residential structures damaged

with at least 59 destroyed. A total of 48 commercial buildings are reported damaged with at least 15 destroyed.

The severe weather and tornadoes caused downed power lines and massive debris throughout the affected areas. Thousands of residents lost power. The hardest hit areas are the City of Little Rock (Pulaski County) and the town of Beebe (White County). There are reports of damage to public buildings including the Governor's mansion, a junior high school and a fire station in Little Rock.

FEMA cannot estimate the cost of assistance at this time. They will make an initial allocation of \$5 million in disaster funds for Individual Assistance programs and to address debris removal and emergency protective measures. This amount is expected to increase once needs are identified.

When you arrive in Arkansas you will survey tornado damage by car. You will proceed to the Governor's Mansion and be briefed by local leaders. After the briefing you will take a walking tour to Harvest Foods where you will make informal remarks. Following the briefing you will take a helicopter tour on your way to Beebe. The downtown area of Beebe was severely damaged, and it has been reported that there is no water or power in the town. In Beebe you will take a walking tour and make informal remarks outside of a Beebe school district building.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Little Rock

YOU

Director James Lee Witt
Governor Mike Huckabee
Representative Vic Snyder
Representative Marion Berry
Mayor Jim Dailey
Local elected officials
State and Federal emergency officials.

Beebe

YOU

Director James Lee Witt
Representative Vic Snyder
Representative Marion Berry
Mayor Donald Ward
Americorps Members
Local elected officials
State and Federal emergency officials.

IV. PRESS PLAN

Little Rock

Open Press

Beebe

Expanded Pool Press

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

After surveying the tornado damage in Little Rock **YOU** will participate in a meeting with elected officials, federal emergency officials.

- **YOU** enter the room and sit at the head of table, and make opening remarks.
- **YOU** introduce FEMA Director Witt for an assessment of the situation.
- Director Witt makes remarks and introduces Governor Mike Huckabee.
- Governor Mike Huckabee makes remarks and introduces Mayor Jim Dailey.
- Mayor Dailey invites local officials to brief on tornado and recovery.
- FEMA Director Witt closes the meeting.
- **YOU** depart and proceed to walking tour to survey damage.
- **YOU** arrive Harvest Foods for informal remarks.
- Mayor Dailey makes brief remarks and introduces Representative Vic Snyder.
- Representative Snyder makes remarks and introduces Director Witt.
- Director Witt makes remarks and introduces **YOU**.
- **YOU** make brief remarks and depart for helicopter ride to Beebe.

After a walking tour of Beebe to survey the tornado damage you will make informal remarks in front of a Beebe school district building.

- Mayor Donald Ward makes remarks and introduces Representative Vic Snyder.

- Representative Vic Snyder makes remarks and introduces Director Witt.
- Director Witt makes brief remarks and introduces **YOU**.

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by speechwriting.

B

Draft 1/23/99
Shih

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
TORNADO DAMAGE IN LITTLE ROCK
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS
JANUARY 24, 1999**

Talking Points

Acknowledge: James Lee Witt; Buddy Young, FEMA regional director; Rep. Snyder; Gov. Huckabee; Mayor Jim Dailey.

- In 1988, two days before James Lee Witt officially started as my director of emergency management, a tornado hit Lonoke. I called James Lee and asked him to meet me there. He got right to work. And ever since, James Lee has done a remarkable job for Arkansas and the people of America.
- Our state has the misfortune to be located in a part of the United States the meteorologists call "Tornado Alley." So you could say that we're used to them. But no matter how many times you view the destruction -- it is impossible not to feel heartbroken by the sight of so many lives turned upside down by a random act of nature. Let me extend my deepest sympathies to the families who have lost loved ones to these tornadoes.
- Today, it is even more devastating for me to come back to my old neighborhood -- and to see that the places that meant so much to me and my family -- the homes I used to drive past every day, the local grocery store, the tree that Chelsea loved to climb and play in as a little girl -- were razed in mere matter of seconds by these tornadoes.
- But it is also heartening -- and not at all surprising -- to see that the people of Arkansas are coming together to pull each other out of this tragedy. I have just been briefed on some of these remarkable efforts.
- I want you to know that the federal government will do its part to help you recover. Yesterday, I declared our state a major disaster area. Federal aid -- in the form of disaster housing, grants, low-cost loans, and cleanup assistance -- will be available to individuals and local governments in Independence, Pulaski, St. Francis, Saline, and White Counties. More counties may become eligible as FEMA completes its damage surveys.
- And I am very proud that two teams of AmeriCorps members have already come to Little Rock to work with the Red Cross to help victims recover from this tragedy.
- The thoughts and prayers of the American people are with all of you. As it is written in Isaiah: "The bricks are fallen down, but we will rebuild with dressed stone; the fig trees have been felled, but we will replace them with cedars." And we will do everything we can to restore and rebuild our state brick by brick, home by home, street by street.

Draft 1/23/99 7pm
Shih

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
TORNADO DAMAGE IN BEEBE
BEEBE, ARKANSAS
JANUARY 24, 1999**

Talking Points

Acknowledge: James Lee Witt; Cong. Snyder; Mayor Don Ward; State Senator Mike Beebe; Schools Superintendent Keith Williams; County Exec. Bob Parrish; State Rep. Randy Minton; Fire Chief Doug Kennedy; Missy Kincaid.

- James Lee Witt and I have visited many disaster sites over the decade we've worked together for our state and for America. And no matter how many times you view them, it is impossible not to feel heartbroken by the sight of so much devastation and loss. Let me extend my deepest sympathies to the families who have lost loved ones to these tornadoes.
- It has been heartening -- though not surprising -- to see that Thursday night's tornadoes have not robbed the people of Beebe of their courage and resilience. Neighbors are coming together to rebuild and pull each out of this tragedy. As one woman said to a reporter the other day, "That's what Beebe does. We'll be there. When one person gets hurt, everybody gets hurt."
- I want you to know that the national government will do its part to help. Yesterday, I declared our state a major disaster area. Federal aid -- in the form of disaster housing, grants, low-cost loans, and cleanup assistance -- will be available to individuals and local governments here in White county and in Independence, Pulaski, St. Francis, and Saline Counties. More counties may become eligible as FEMA completes its damage surveys.
- And I am very proud that more than a dozen AmeriCorps members from the St. Louis Safety Corps have come to Beebe to help with your recovery efforts. Safety Corps members are highly-trained and regularly called by FEMA and the Red Cross to help fight disasters all across the country -- from the Oklahoma City bombing four years ago, to the recent forest fires in Florida and Hurricane Georges in Mississippi. When they aren't fighting fires and floods, they tutor children and run after school programs. I thank all of them for their hard work today.
- I want you to know that the thoughts and prayers of the American people are with you today. What is happening in Beebe represents the best of the American spirit. As it is written in Isaiah: "They helped every one his neighbor; and every one said to his brother, Be of good courage."

C

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT**FROM: CHRIS LAVERY****DATE: JANUARY 22, 1999****RE: ARKANSAS POLITICAL BRIEFING****PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS**

1996			1992		
Clinton	54%	475,171	Clinton	53%	505,823
Dole	37%	325,416	Bush	35%	337,324
Perot	8%	69,884	Perot	10%	99,132

Clinton/Gore had a smaller margin over Dole/Kemp (+17) than over Bush/Quayle (+18) in 1992. In addition, Perot support dropped by nearly 2% since 1992.

	1992	1996
Total Vote	950,653	871,864
Voting Age Population (VAP)	1,746,000	1,834,000
% of VAP turnout	54%	48%

1996 SENATE RACES

Congressman Tim Hutchinson (R) ran against Attorney General Winston Bryant (D) to fill the seat of retiring Senator David Pryor (D). Hutchinson narrowly defeated Bryant by four points: 52% to 48%.

1996 CONGRESSIONAL RACES

Arkansas' four member delegation breakdown remained 2(D) and 2(R). Both Rep. Marion Berry (D-01) and Rep. Asa Hutchinson (R-03) ran uncontested in the general election. Rep. Vic Snyder (D-02) defeated Phil Wyrick (R) by 16 points, and Rep. Jay Dickey (R-04) defeated Judy Smith (D) by 16 points on November 3.

Representative Marion Berry (D-01)
Representative Asa Hutchinson (R-03)

Representative Vic Snyder (D-02)
Representative Jay Dickey (R-04)

POLITICAL DATA

Governor: Mike Huckabee (R)
Lt. Governor: Winthrop Rockefeller (R)
US Senate: Blanch Lambert-Lincoln
Tim Hutchinson (R)
Secretary of State: Sharon Priest (D)
Attorney General: Mark Pryor (D)

State Treasurer: Jimmy Lou Fisher (D)
State Auditor: Gus Wingfield (D)
Land Commissioner: Charlie Daniel (D)

State Senate, 35 (28D-7R)
State House of Representatives, 100 (88D-12R)

1998 GOVERNOR'S RACE

Governor Mike Huckabee (R) was reelected, easily defeating attorney and 1996 US Senatorial candidate Bill Bristow (D) and Reform Party nominee Keith Carle. Bristow ran unopposed in the Democratic primary, and Huckabee soundly defeated Gene McVay (R) in the Republican primary.

In his TV advertisements, Bristow criticized Huckabee for an alleged emphasis on building tourism jobs over expanding the state's manufacturing base. These ads were disputed by Huckabee and his supporters because they feel tourism and the jobs associated with the industry are very important to the state.

Through August, Huckabee raised \$1,829,982 and spent \$788,257 on TV advertisements of his own. He endured a little publicized money scandal in which thousands of dollars left over from his 1996 campaign were disbursed to GOP candidates instead of refunded to its donors. When the FEC raised questions about the disbursements, Huckabee defended his actions, stating that the donors did not want their money back and had given him free reign to use it as he pleased.

Huckabee enjoyed a large lead in the polls throughout this campaign. He refused Bristow's offer for a televised debate because it was not necessary to ensure his victory.

General Election Results

Huckabee	60%
Bristow	39%

Huckabee's lead has continually risen in what is a SOLID REPUBLICAN race.

1998 SENATE RACE

Senator Dale Bumpers (D) announced he will not seek re-election, but his seat will remain safely in Democratic hands following the November 3 election. Former Rep. Blanche Lambert-Lincoln (D) easily defeated Attorney General Winston Bryant (D) by 26 points (63% to 27%) in a June 9 run-off for the Democratic nod.

Lambert-Lincoln, who was first elected to the First Congressional District in 1992, did not seek reelection in 1996 because she was entering motherhood. She has developed a DLC-like moderate voting record, opposing the Brady bill but voting in favor of the assault weapons ban, federally-funded abortions, the balanced budget amendment, NAFTA, and GATT. The AFL-CIO and other labor organizations have refused to endorse her because of her pro-NAFTA attitude, but Lambert-Lincoln has created a strong campaign theme of restoring the integrity of

government and creating a common sense approach to governing.

Lambert-Lincoln was forced to raise and spend a great deal of money because she was involved in a very competitive Democratic primary. As of October 1 she had accumulated \$1,290,418 but held only \$52,162 in her war chest.

Lambert-Lincoln defeated state Senator Fay Boozman (R) in the general election. Boozman, a doctor specializing in ophthalmology, was endorsed by Senator Hutchinson (R). Like Lambert-Lincoln, he enjoyed a decisive victory in the May GOP primary. He was elected to the state Senate in 1994, defeating a Democratic incumbent who outspent him five to one. Boozman boasted of his part in passing a bill to ban partial-birth abortions and legislation that would have ended the retirement program for state legislators. He made education his biggest issue, having already opposing statewide exams for high school students. Like Lambert-Lincoln, Boozman opposed the Brady bill, but unlike her, he would have repealed the ban on assault weapons. Both candidates believe the budget surplus should go, in part, toward repaying Social Security.

Lambert-Lincoln has raised nearly three times the campaign funds than Boozman has thus far. As of October 1, Boozman had raised \$454,165, with \$162,960 cash on hand. This means that although Boozman's fundraising campaigns have not been as successful, he has more than three times the funds in his war chest than Lambert-Lincoln does.

Both the candidates ran biographical advertisements, highlighting their experiences in Washington, personal pasts, and voting records. Boozman's name was not as recognizable as Lambert-Lincoln's, and he did not possess the spirited skill to whip a crowd into a frenzy that she did. Boozman was expected to make up several points and make this a close race because he has been spending a lot of time on the air and voters were beginning to recognize him.

General Election Results

Lambert-Lincoln	56%
Boozman	43%

1998 HOUSE RACE

Second Congressional District

Freshman Rep. Vic Snyder (D) defeated state Senator Phil Wyrick (R) in the general election. Snyder, a former state Senator, defeated his Rep. Ray Thornton by only 4 points in 1996 and was considered quite vulnerable in his reelection bid.

Snyder was quite vulnerable to Republican attacks on his socially liberal voting record, and there was fear he might be buoyed by President Clinton's recent troubles. Many believed that if Snyder had compiled a more moderate voting record, such as Thornton's, he would not have been as vulnerable as he was. Snyder did hold a substantial monetary advantage over Wyrick, having raised \$385,933 with \$300,128 available as of October 1.

Wyrick switched parties in 1996, winning the special election to replace Snyder in the state Senate. With a base in the Democratic-leaning Pulaski County (which holds 60% of the

district's population), he had the potential to make political inroads. He also had the advantage of running under Governor Huckabee (R), who is popular among Arkansans, winning his reelection bid by a wide margin.

Wyrick encountered more fundraising difficulties than Snyder. As of October 1, he had raised \$174,585, having \$144,395 in his war chest. However, since the Little Rock media market is cheap and efficient, conservative groups spent a lot of money on anti-Snyder advertisements.

General Election Results

Snyder	58%
Wyrick	42%

It was believed that Snyder's healthy lead would be susceptible to last minute attacks from an RCCC advertisement blitz the week before the election because of his eclectic voting record.

ARKANSAS AT A GLANCE

- 1990 estimated population was 2,350,725
- 83% of Arkansans are White; 16% are African-American; 1% are Hispanic
- 67% of Arkansans are born in the state of Arkansas
- Arkansas's per capita income is \$10,520. Median household income is \$21,147.
- 34% of Arkansans have a college education
- The unemployment rate in Arkansas has declined from 6.7% to 4.5% since 1993.
- 152,000 new jobs have been created since 1993 -- an average of 27,242 per year as opposed to an average of 24,300 per year during previous 12 years.
- Home building has increased by an average of 6.4% per year since 1993, after increasing only 2.6% per year during the previous 12 years.
- The balanced budget includes a \$500 per child tax credit for children under 17 to help make it easier for families to raise their children.
- Personal income has risen at an annual rate of 2.8% since 1993.
- Arkansas received over \$36 million in Head Start funding in FY97, benefitting more than 9,600 children, and FY98 will bring \$40 million for Head Start. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposal will increase Head Start funding by an additional \$2.7 million.
- This year more than \$4 million will be received for the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund to ensure every student is equipped with computer literacy skills. This doubles FY97 funding, and the President's FY99 will increase it by another \$600,00.
- \$72.8 million in Pell Grants is available for 37,900 low-income students, an increase of \$14.2 million from FY97. The President's proposed budget will increase grant funding to \$75.2 million.
- Students in need receive \$75.4 million in Title 1 Grants and the balanced budget includes both the President's \$1,500 HOPE Scholarship to encourage at least two years of college for 37,000 students and a Lifetime Learning Tax for 44,000 college junior, seniors, graduate students, and working Americans to promote lifelong learning. The 20% tax credit will be applied to the first \$5,000 in tuition fees through 2002 and the first \$10,000 thereafter.

D

**PRESIDENT CLINTON AND VICE PRESIDENT GORE'S
ACCOMPLISHMENTS: ARKANSAS**

EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

- **Unemployment Down to 5.3%:** The unemployment rate in Arkansas has declined from 6.7% to 5.3% since 1993.
- **151,800 New Jobs:** 151,800 new jobs have been created in Arkansas since 1993 -- an average of 26,023 per year, compared to an average of just 24,300 jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **174,000 Have Received a Raise:** Approximately 75,000 Arkansas workers benefited from an increase in the minimum wage -- from \$4.25 to \$4.75 -- on October 1, 1996. They, along with about 99,000 more, received an additional raise -- from \$4.75 to \$5.15 -- on September 1, 1997.
- **A \$500 Child Tax Credit to Help Families Raising Children:** To help make it easier for families to raise their children, the balanced budget included a \$500 per-child tax credit for children under 17. **Thanks to President Clinton the balanced budget delivers a child tax credit to 263,000 families in Arkansas.**
- **Personal Income Has Risen 2.8% Annually:** Personal income in Arkansas has risen at an annual rate of 2.8% since 1993.
- **Over \$25,000 of Reduced Federal Debt for Every Family of Four:** The national debt will \$1.7 trillion lower in fiscal year 1999 than projected in 1993 -- that's \$25,000 less debt for each family of four in Arkansas next year.

EXPANDING ACCESS TO EDUCATION

- **Nearly 10,000 Children in Head Start:** Nearly 10,000 Arkansas children were enrolled in Head Start in 1998. In FY99, Arkansas will receive \$42.3 million in Head Start funding, an increase of \$16.0 million over 1993.
- **More High-Quality Teachers With Smaller Classes for Arkansas's Schools:** Thanks to President Clinton, the final FY99 budget provides for the first year of the President's new initiative to hire 100,000 new, well-prepared teachers, to reduce class sizes in the early grades to a national average of 18. Arkansas will receive \$11.6 million in 1999 to hire about 299 new public school teachers.
- **Over \$4 Million for Technology Literacy:** This year [FY99], Arkansas receives more than \$4 million -- doubling its funding over FY97 -- for the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund which helps communities and the private sector ensure that every student is equipped with the computer literacy skills needed for the 21st century.
- **\$77.2 Million in Pell Grants:** This year [FY99], Arkansas will receive \$77.2 million in Pell Grants for low-income students going to college, an additional \$4.4 million over last year. With this increase, a total of 38,500 Arkansas students will benefit.
- **Expanded Work-Study To Help More Students Work Their Way Through College:** The FY99 budget includes a significant expansion of the Federal Work Study program. Arkansas will receive \$7.1 million in Work-Study funding in 1999 to help Arkansas students work their way through college.
- **Nearly 1,000 Have Served in Arkansas through AmeriCorps:** Since the National Service program began in 1993, 936 AmeriCorps participants have earned money for college while working in Arkansas's schools, hospitals, neighborhoods or parks [through 11/98].
- **Tuition Tax Credits to Open the Doors of College and Promote Lifelong Learning:** The balanced budget included both President Clinton's \$1,500 HOPE Scholarship to help make the first two years of college as universal as a high school diploma and a Lifetime Learning Tax Credit for college juniors, seniors, graduate students and working Americans pursuing lifelong learning to upgrade their skills. This 20% tax credit will be applied to the first \$5,000 of tuition and fees through 2002 and to the first \$10,000 thereafter. **37,000 students in Arkansas will receive a HOPE Scholarship tax credit of up to \$1,500. 44,000 students in Arkansas will receive the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit.**
- **Expanded Job Training to Arkansas' Dislocated Workers:** Thanks to President Clinton, the FY99 budget includes a significant expansion in the dislocated worker program. Arkansas will receive \$9.7 million in 1999 to help 5,750 of Arkansas' dislocated workers get the training and reemployment services they need to return to work as quickly as possible.

FIGHTING CRIME AND VIOLENCE

- ***Violent Crime Falls 4% in Arkansas:*** Since 1992, violent crime has fallen 4% statewide. In Little Rock, between 1992 and 1997, serious crime, as indicated by the crime index, has fallen 20%, with a 39% decline in murder and 29% drop in robbery. [1992 and 1997 Uniform Crime Reports]
- ***1005 More Police:*** The President's 1994 Crime Bill has funded 1005 new police officers to date in communities across Arkansas. [through 1/99]
- ***Nearly \$4 Million to Keep Drugs & Violence Out of Arkansas' Schools:*** Arkansas receives nearly \$4 million in FY99 for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, which invests in school security and drug prevention programs.

MOVING ARKANSANS FROM WELFARE TO WORK

- ***41,909 Fewer People on Welfare:*** There are 41,909 fewer people on welfare in Arkansas now than there were at the beginning of 1993 -- a 57% decrease. [through 6/98]
- ***Child Support Collections Up 117%:*** Child support collections have increased by \$49 million -- or 117% -- in Arkansas since FY92. [through FY97]
- ***Arkansas Receives \$8.5 Million in Welfare-to-Work Grants:*** In FY98, Arkansas received \$8.5 million in welfare-to-work state formula grants, helping Arkansas prepare welfare recipients for work and to place them in jobs. Part of the President's comprehensive efforts to move recipients from welfare to work, this funding is included in the \$3 billion Welfare-to-Work Jobs Challenge Fund signed into law in the 1997 balanced budget.

INVESTING IN ARKANSAS' HEALTH

- ***Health Care for Uninsured Children:*** The balanced budget included the largest single investment in health care for children since the passage of Medicaid in 1965 -- an unprecedented \$24 billion over five years to cover as many as five million children throughout the nation. This investment guarantees the full range of benefits -- from checkups to surgery -- that children need to grow up strong and healthy. It ensures that prescription drugs, vision, hearing, and mental health coverage now offered at the state level are extended to millions of uninsured children. **To expand health coverage to approximately 90,000 uninsured children in Arkansas the Balanced Budget provides \$47 million in 1998.** This compares to the 1995 Republican plan vetoed by President Clinton that would have denied health care coverage to 48,700 children in Arkansas.
- ***Helping Over 82,000 Arkansas Women and Children with WIC:*** The Clinton Administration is committed to full funding in the Special Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC). In FY98, Arkansas received \$47.2 million in total WIC grant funding, helping 82,700 women, infants and children in need receive health and food assistance.
- ***More Toddlers Are Being Immunized:*** As a result of the President's 1993 Childhood Immunization Initiative, childhood immunization rates have reached an historic high. According to the CDC, by 1996, 90% or more of America's toddlers received the most critical doses of each of the routinely recommended vaccines -- surpassing the President's 1993 goal. In Arkansas in 1997, 95% of two-year olds received the vaccines for diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis; 91% received the vaccine for polio; 92% received the vaccine for measles, and 93% received the vaccine for *Haemophilus influenzae* B, the bacteria causing a form of meningitis.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

- ***6 Toxic Waste Sites Cleaned Up:*** Since 1993, the EPA has completed Superfund toxic waste cleanups in Omaha, Edmondson, Ola, and three in Jacksonville, Arkansas [through FY98]. In contrast, only 3 sites were cleaned up in the previous 12 years.
- ***\$11.5 Million in Safe Drinking Water Funding:*** This year [FY99], thanks to President Clinton, Arkansas will receive \$10.6 million for the Drinking Water State Revolving Funds to provide low-interest loans to municipalities to build, improve, and prevent pollution of drinking water systems. In addition, Arkansas will receive \$881,900 in Public Water Supply Supervision grants to help monitor drinking water quality and enforce health standards.

THE TRIP
of
THE PRESIDENT
to
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

January 26, 1999

Staff Copy

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Tuesday, January 26, 1999

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

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Distributed
Separately

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Tuesday, January 26, 1999

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1999

Final Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4824

PRESS DESK:

ANNE EDWARDS

HOME: 301-565-3101

OFFICE: 202-456-2921

WHCA PAGER: 4208

TRIP COORDINATOR:

LAURA GRAHAM

HOME: 703-212-7642

OFFICE: 202-456-2349

WHCA PAGER: 4809

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Clear to partly cloudy. Winds west to southwest at 5 to 10 knots. Low 32. High 47.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Partly cloudy. Winds southwest at 8 to 12 knots. Low 30 to 35. High 50 to 55.

January 25, 1999 (7:20pm)

Tuesday, January 26, 1999

Schedule of the President
for
Tuesday, January 26, 1999
Final Schedule

DOWN UNTIL 10:45 AM

10:45 am-	MEETING
11:00 am	OVAL OFFICE
	Staff Contact: John Podesta
11:10 am	THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady depart The White House via Marine One en route Andrews Air Force Base [flight time: 10 minutes]
11:20 am	THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady arrive Andrews Air Force Base
11:35 am	THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady depart Andrews Air Force Base via Air Force One en route Lambert-St. Louis International Airport [flight time: 1 hour, 55 minutes] [time change: -1 hour]
12:30 pm	THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady arrive Lambert-St. Louis International Airport OPEN PRESS

Credential Note:	All staff and guests traveling aboard Air Force One will receive credentials issued from the Vatican upon arrival. Please display this credential at all times during the trip. Access to the event will be denied without this credential.
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Greeters: Monsignor Richard Stika, Overall Papal Coordinator of
Archdiocese of St. Louis
Ambassador Lindy Boggs

12:45 pm	THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady depart Tarmac, Lambert-St. Louis International Airport via motorcade en route Air National Guard Hangar [drive time: 5 minutes]
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January 25, 1999 (7:20pm)

Tuesday, January 26, 1999

12:50 pm THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady arrive Air National Guard Hangar

Note: The President and First Lady will proceed to a brief hold.
Note: All of the following movements will be broadcast live.

1:00 pm -- The President and the First Lady are announced into the hangar and proceed to their positions on the red carpet.

1:05 pm -- Deputy Chief of Protocol David Pryor escorts His Holiness Pope John Paul II to the entrance of the Air National Guard Hangar.

1:10 pm -- His Holiness Pope John Paul II is announced into the Air National Guard Hangar and is escorted by Deputy Chief of Protocol David Pryor and introduced to the President and the First Lady.

1:15 pm -- Deputy Chief of Protocol David Pryor escorts His Holiness Pope John Paul II and the President and the First Lady through the United States and the Vatican Welcoming Committees and makes introductions.

1:20 pm -- His Holiness Pope John Paul II and the President proceed on stage.

1:25 pm-
1:45 pm **ARRIVAL CEREMONY FOR HIS HOLINESS POPE JOHN PAUL II**
AIR NATIONAL GUARD HANGAR
Lambert-St. Louis International Airport
Remarks: Tom Malinowski
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger, Ben Johnson
Event Coordinator: Laura Graham
OPEN PRESS

Note: There will be approximately 2000 guests in attendance.

-- *The National Anthem* and *Marcia Pontificia*, the national anthem of Vatican City, are played.

-- The President makes welcoming remarks.

-- His Holiness Pope John Paul II makes remarks.

-- The President and His Holiness Pope John Paul II proceed to Room 121A.

Note: His Holiness Pope John Paul II will pause to greet four families from the Archdiocese.

January 25, 1999 (7:20pm)

Tuesday, January 26, 1999

1:50 pm-
2:35 pm
MEETING WITH HIS HOLINESS POPE JOHN PAUL II
ROOM 121A
Air National Guard Hangar
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger, Ben Johnson
Event Coordinator: Laura Graham
POOL SPRAY AT THE TOP (THREE WAVES) (US-VATICAN-LOCAL)

Note: Upon conclusion of the meeting, the First Lady will join the President for the gift exchange.

2:45 pm-
3:15 pm
RECEIVING LINE WITH UNITED STATES AND VATICAN
AIRCRAFT DELEGATIONS
ROOM 121A
Air National Guard Hangar
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger, Ben Johnson
Event Coordinator: Laura Graham
OFFICIAL PHOTO ONLY

Note: There will be approximately 100 guests in attendance.

3:20 pm
THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady escort His Holiness Pope John Paul II to the motorcade and bid him farewell

Note: A live camera will be present for this movement.

3:25 pm-
3:30 pm
POLICE AND DRIVER PHOTOGRAPHS
HALLWAY
WHITE HOUSE PHOTO ONLY

3:30 pm-
3:40 pm
PHOTOGRAPHS
HALLWAY
Staff Contact: Larry Stein
Event Coordinator: Laura Graham
WHITE HOUSE PHOTO ONLY

Note: There will be 15 guests in attendance.

January 25, 1999 (7:20pm)

Tuesday, January 26, 1999

3:45 pm-
3:55 pm

MISSOURI ELECTED OFFICIALS DEPARTURE PHOTOGRAPHS
HALLWAY
Staff Contact: Mickey Ibarra
Event Coordinator: Laura Graham
WHITE HOUSE PHOTO ONLY

Note: There will be 17 guests in attendance.

Note: The following elected officials will be present:

Representative Richard Gephardt (T)
Representative William Clay (T)
Representative Jim Talent (T)
Governor Mel Carnahan (T)
Mrs. Carnahan (T)
Mayor Clarence Harman (T)
County Executive George Westfall (T)
House Speaker Steve Gaw (T)
House Majority Leader Wayne Crump (T)
House Minority Leader Delbert Lee Scott (T)
Senate President Pro Tempore Edward Quick (T)
Senate Majority Leader Ronnie Depasco (T)
Senate Minority Leader Steve Ehlmann (T)
Reverend Mayor Emanuel Cleaver (T)

4:00 pm

THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady depart Air National Guard Hangar via motorcade en route Tarmac, Lambert-St. Louis International Airport [drive time: 5 minutes]

4:05 pm

THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady arrive Tarmac, Lambert-St. Louis International Airport

Greeters: General Loran Schnedt, Air National Guard Commander

4:20 pm

THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady depart Lambert-St. Louis International Airport via Air Force One en route Andrews Air Force Base [flight time: 1 hour, 40 minutes]
[time change: +1 hour]

January 25, 1999 (7:20pm)

Tuesday, January 26, 1999

7:00	pm	THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady arrive Andrews Air Force Base
7:15	pm	THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady depart Andrews Air Force Base via Marine One en route The White House [flight time: 10 minutes]
7:25	pm	THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady arrive The White House
BC/HRC RON		THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON, D.C.

January 25, 1999 (7:20pm)

A

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

JANUARY 25, 1999

ARRIVAL CEREMONY FOR HIS HOLINESS POPE JOHN PAUL II

DATE: January 26, 1999
LOCATION: Air National Guard Hanger/Lambert St. Louis International Airport
TIME: 1:25 - 3:30
FROM: Ben Johnson
Maureen Shea

I. PURPOSE

This is the official welcoming ceremony for the City of St. Louis to welcome the Holy Father.

II. BACKGROUND

Upon arrival in St. Louis, you will be greeted by Ambassador Boggs and Monsignor Stika. The customary greeting by local officials will be upon departure only.

Approximately 2000 people will be in the hangar to join you in welcoming the Pope John Paul II to St. Louis. This is the Pope's second visit to St. Louis. As Cardinal Karol Wojtyla, Archbishop of Krakow, he visited here 30 years ago.

St. Louis is one of the oldest Roman Catholic jurisdictions in the United States. With a Catholic population of over 650,000, excitement in the area is very high - in fact, the Washington Post reported that it exceeds that generated by Mark McGwire last summer.

The audience will include church dignitaries and your welcoming delegation, with the remainder selected through a lottery system among the parishes. In addition to the 15 members of your Official Welcoming Delegation, there are 85 others selected as your guests. These include a number of close friends, elected officials from Missouri and other states, as well as individuals White House staff felt would particularly appreciate this event. Later in the afternoon, His Holiness will address a youth rally.

On Wednesday, he will conduct a papal Mass for 100,000. In the afternoon, he will hold an ecumenical service at the Cathedral Basilica for approximately 5,000. About 90 non-Catholic guests have been invited to that service. The Vice President and Mrs. Gore will attend as well, and later bid him official farewell at the airport.

The papal visit added impetus to an interfaith effort in St. Louis, Faith Without Walls, which is providing poor children with immunizations, rehabilitating run-down housing, and tutoring school children.

III. EVENT PARTICIPANTS

Greeters:

Ambassador Lindy Boggs

Monsignor Richard Stika, Overall Papal Coordinator of Archdiocese of St. Louis

Welcoming Committees:

Vatican:

Bishop Joseph Fiorenza, President,
National Conference of Catholic Bishops

Cardinal William Baum

Cardinal Bernard Law of Boston

Cardinal John O'Connor of New York

Cardinal James Hickey of Washington

His Eminence Edmund Szoka

Cardinal Roger Mahony of Los Angeles

Cardinal Anthony Bevilacqua of Philadelphia

Cardinal William Keeler of Baltimore

Cardinal Adam Maida of Detroit

Cardinal Francis Stafford

Cardinal Francis George of Chicago

Bishop Edward Braxton of St. Louis

Bishop Joseph Naumann of St. Louis

Bishop Michael Sheridan of St. Louis

Msgr. Richard Stika of St. Louis

Msgr. Dennis Schnurr, General Secretary, National Conference of Catholic Bishops

Bishop John Leibeicht of Springfield-Cape Girardeau

Bishop Raymond Boland of Kansas City - St. Joseph

Bishop John Gaydos of Jefferson City

Bishop Michael McAuliffe of Jefferson City

United States:

Ambassador Lindy Boggs
Governor and Mrs. Carnahan
Secretary Herman
Secretary Daley
Secretary Richardson
Administrator Alvarez
Representative and Mrs. Gephardt
Representative Clay
Representative Talent
St Louis Mayor Clarence Harmon
St. Louis County Executive George Westfall
SEC Commissioner Paul Carey
John Podesta

On Stage:

YOU and His Holiness John Paul II

Bilateral:

YOU and His Holiness John Paul II

Gift Exchange:

His Holiness John Paul II, the First Lady, Ambassador Boggs, Deputy Chief of Protocol Pryor.

Departure:

Governor and Mrs. Carnahan
Mayor Clarence Harmon
County Executive George Westfall
Senate President Pro Tem Ed Quick
Senate Minority Leader Steve Ehlmann
House Speaker James Gaw
House Minority Leader Delbert Lee Scott
Mayor Emmanuel Cleaver of Kansas City

IV: SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

You and the First Lady will be announced into the Air National Guard Hangar and proceed to your position on the red carpet.

Deputy Chief of Protocol David Pryor will escort His Holiness to the entrance of the Air National Guard Hangar.

His Holiness Pope John Paul II is announced into the Air National Guard Hangar, escorted by Deputy Chief of Protocol David Pryor, and introduced to **YOU** and the First Lady.

Deputy Chief of Protocol David Pryor escorts His Holiness, **YOU** and the First Lady through the United States and the Vatican Welcoming Committees and makes introductions.

YOU and His Holiness proceed on stage.

The National Anthem and Marcia Pontificia are played.

YOU make welcoming remarks.

His Holiness makes his remarks.

YOU and His Holiness pause to greet four families from the Archdiocese. **YOU** will proceed first while His Holiness visits briefly with each family. (The First Lady will proceed to the Cardinals's Reception.)

YOU and His Holiness proceed to the bilateral. This will consist of the two of you only - no staff or note takers.

At the conclusion of the bilateral, the First Lady will join **YOU** for the gift exchange.

YOU and His Holiness will then have official photos taken with those traveling on Shepherd One and on Air Force One.

YOU and the First Lady will escort His Holiness to the motorcade and bid him farewell.

YOU will first have photographs taken with the police and driver, and then with a group selected by and including Rep. Gephardt.

YOU will then be bid farewell by Missouri elected officials (this is in lieu of a farewell at the tarmac).

YOU and the First Lady will depart the Air National Guard Hangar via motorcade for the tarmac, Lambert-St. Louis International Airport

YOU will depart Lambert-St. Louis International Airport for Andrews Air Force Base. (Jim Brady, his aide and nurse, will join Air force One for the return portion of the trip.).

V. REMARKS Supplied by NSC.

VI. PRESS

Live Broadcast: From the time you are announced into the hangar until the bilateral.

Pool Spray: For the top of the bilateral: There will be three: one U.S.; one Vatican; and one local.

Live Broadcast: When **YOU** and the First Lady escort His Holiness to the motorcade to bid him farewell.

VII. ATTACHMENT: Guest List

B

PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
WELCOMING REMARKS FOR THE VISIT OF POPE JOHN PAUL II
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI
JANUARY 26, 1998

Archbishop Rigali, Archbishop Montalvo, Governor Carnahan, Mayor Harmon, Ambassador Boggs, Members of the Cabinet, Members of Congress. Your holiness: On behalf of all the people who have gathered here to see you today, on behalf of all the people of our beloved nation, welcome back to America.

Your return brings joy not only to the Catholic faithful but to every American who has heard your message of peace, and charity, and solidarity. It brings together not only the people of the United States, but the much larger community of faith that unites all the peoples of the Americas.

We have come here today to greet you, and to give our thanks to you. For 20 years, you have lifted our spirits and touched our hearts. For 20 years, you have challenged us to think of life not in terms of what we acquire for ourselves, but in terms of what we give of ourselves -- to our families and to the family of humanity. This is your seventh visit to the United States. It is your 84th visit abroad as the Bishop of Rome. Through it all, you have shown us that boundless physical energy which can only find its source in limitless spiritual faith.

We have arrived at the final year of a century that has seen much suffering but which ends at a moment of great hope for reconciliation and for freedom. It is a moment anticipated by countless prayers. It is a moment brought forward by countless hands. It is a moment that has also been shaped very much by you, Holy Father, and by your 20 year pilgrimage of peace and compassion.

We honor you for helping to lead a revolution of values and spirit in Central Europe and the former Soviet Union, which not only freed millions of people to shape their futures according to their own conscience, but which freed us all from the constant fear of nuclear war.

We honor you for standing up for human dignity, human rights, and religious freedom, and for helping people find the courage to stand up for themselves -- from Africa to Asia to the Western Hemisphere.

We honor you for your work to bring peace to nations and to peoples divided by old hatreds and suspicions. All you have to do is look around the world today to see how much that work is still needed. In Bosnia and Kosovo, in central Africa, in Indonesia, in Middle East -- even in our own communities -- people still need to hear the message that no matter how sharp a grievance, no matter how deep a hurt, mercy must triumph over judgement. That not even a thousand injustices yesterday can justify a single injustice today.

Holy father, we are all moved by your desire to mark the new millennium with a journey to Jerusalem -- a journey of reconciliation among faiths. Every American is with you in spirit, praying for peace in the land of our Father's birth, praying for the understanding and compassion that fundamentally unite people of every faith.

Your holiness, you have also written and spoken eloquently about the responsibilities that come to those who already enjoy the blessings of freedom, prosperity and peace. You said to us on your last visit that we have a duty to “build a society truly worthy of the human person – a society in which none are so poor that they have nothing to give, and none are so rich that they have nothing to receive.” You have reminded us as well that great nations are judged not by their power, but by how they use their power.

On this visit, you will see, I hope, an America that is doing well, but that is striving not to allow the hum of our prosperity to lull us into complacency -- or to drown out the voices of those who do not yet share in our prosperity.

You will see an America that is seizing the marvelous opportunities brought by global trade and communications, but striving to do so in a way that promotes the dignity of work, the rights of women, the well being of children, and the health of our environment.

You will see an America that is not simply living for today, but working to meet its responsibility to future generations.

An America that is strong in the world, but that is striving to use its strength to help people in every part of the world overcome insecurity, poverty and oppression.

An America working harder to be what you have asked us to be: “an example of justice and civic virtues, freedom fulfilled in goodness at home and abroad.”

The Catholic Church in America is helping us to realize that vision.

Right here in St. Louis, Catholic Charities are helping families conquer violence and drug abuse, helping people in need to find work and to finance their first homes, helping refugees from war-torn lands to build new lives, building housing for the elderly – including the new Pope John Paul II apartments – and leading countless other efforts that lift people’s lives.

Catholic faithful do this work for the sake of every American. And they are joined in their work by Americans of every faith.

Your Holiness, every American welcomes you and hopes that you will come to see us again.

As they say in your native Poland, *Sto lat i więcej* [STO LAT EE VIEN-tsay]– may you live a hundred years, and more. May you keep working and teaching and lighting the way ahead for all of us and all the world.

C

PAPAL WELCOMING CEREMONY GUEST LIST

Official Welcoming Committee

Ambassador Lindy Boggs
Governor and Mrs. Carnahan
Secretary Herman
Secretary Daley
Secretary Richardson
Administrator Alvarez
Representative and Mrs. Gephardt
Representative Clay
Representative Talent
St Louis Mayor Clarence Harmon
St. Louis County Executive George Westfall
SEC Commissioner Paul Carey
John Podesta

Guest List

Congressional Members

Rep. Costello (D-IL)
Rep. Hulshof (R-MO)
Rep. Patrick Kennedy (D-RI)
Rep. Karen McCarthy (D-MO)
Rep. Shimkus(R-IL)

Missouri and Non-Missouri Statewide Elected Officials

State Rep. Paula Carter
Lt. Governor Cruz Bustamonte, CA
Henry Cagey -Chairman, Lummi Indian Nation, Washington
Reverend Mayor Emmanuel Clever-Kansas City, MO
Senate Minority Leader Steve Ehlmann
Mayor Joe Ganim, Bridgeport, CT
State Speaker James Gaw
Buffalo County Executive Dennis Gorski
Mayor Thomas Menino
Mayor Alex Penelas
Senate President Ed Quick
House Minority Leader Delbert Lee Scott
Speaker Antonio Villaraigosa, CA

Congressional Spouses

Rosemary Avery
Renee Hulshof
Georgia Costello
Karen Shimkus
Brenda Talent

Friends, Constituency, and Community Leaders

Jim Brady and his nurse, Ophelia Bania
Kate Britton and Bob Giaimo
Jude and Tom Campbell
Father George Clements-African American, American Alliance for Rights and Responsibility
Sister Bernice Coreil, VP, Daughters of Charity National Health System
John Cullinane
Former Senator Thomas Eagleton and Barbara Eagleton
Ray Flynn - Former Ambassador to the Holy See
Father Otto Hentz
Alston and Margaret Johnson
Sue and Michael Lorenz
Ralph McLeod, President, National Association of Black Catholic Administrators (pending)
Thomas Melady, Former Ambassador to the Holy See
Reverend John Modest Miles
Father Leo O'Donovan
Rev. Michael D. Place, STD - President and CEO Catholic Health Association
Ambassador and Mrs. Thomas Siebert
Mr. and Mrs. John Sweeney
Father George Tribou
David and Deegee Wilhelm

Guests of Rep. Gephardt

Loreen Gephardt
Joyce Aboussie
Alex Aboussie
Alice Aboussie
Joe Bednar
Jackie Etling
Jacquelyn Reeb
Tricia Reeb
Carol Rossfeld

Guests of Gov. Carnahan

Jill Bednar
Andrew Carnahan
Austin Carnahan
Debra Goetz Carnahan
Roger Carnahan
Russ Carnahan
Robin Carnahan
Tom Carnahan
Chris Sifford

D

January 26, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Orson C. Porter, Office of Political Affairs

SUBJECT: Missouri Politics

RECENT AND UPCOMING PRINCIPAL TRAVEL

- * **YOU** were last in St. Louis, Missouri, on November 17, 1997, to attend a benefit dinner for the Senatorial campaign of Jeremiah "Jay" Nixon at the Fox Theater.
- * The **Vice President** attended the National League of Cities forum in Kansas City on December 5, 1998.
- * The **Vice President** in Missouri on October 16, 1998 to attend a DNC Unity '98 event with Minority Leader Richard Gephardt.
- * The **First Lady** was in Missouri on May 23, 1996 to visit Clark Elementary School in St. Louis.
- * **Mrs. Gore** was in Missouri on December 3, 1998, to attend a Planned Parenthood Conference in St. Louis.

MISSOURI AT A GLANCE . . .

- * 1996 estimated population is 5,359,000, making it the 16th largest state in the country. 31% of the state is rural.
- * Eighty-seven percent of Missourians are white, 11% are African-American, 1.2% are Hispanic, and 1% are Asian.
- * Fifty-six percent of Missouri households are married. Twenty-six percent are married couples with children.
- * Per capita income is \$12,989. Median household income is \$26,362.
- * Fourteen percent of Missouri residents are 65 or older.
- * Forty-one percent of Missouri residents are college educated.
- * Forty-five percent of Missouri's voting age population voted in the 1998 elections, compared to 54% in 1996.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS

1992			1996		
Clinton	1,053,873	44 %	Clinton	1,025,935	47 %
Bush	811,159	34 %	Dole	890,016	41 %
Perot	518,741	22 %	Perot	217,188	10 %

POLITICAL DATA

Governor:	Mel Carnahan (D), 57 % in 1996
Senate:	Christopher (Kit) Bond (R), 53 % in 1998 John Ashcroft (R), 60 % in 1994
House:	5D/4R
State House:	86D/75R/1Ind.
State Senate:	17D/16R/1Vac.
Electoral Votes:	11

POLITICAL LANDSCAPE

The Democratic center of the state is located in St. Louis, which casts one-third of Missouri's votes. The metro area is represented by House Minority Leader, Rep. Richard Gephardt (D-03) and Rep. James Talent (R-02). In 1996, you received 48 % of the vote in Rep. Gephardt's district and 41 % in Rep. Talent's district. Missouri is one of the nation's best bellwether states, having voted for every Presidential winner, except Dwight Eisenhower in 1956. Statewide, gave you 48 % of the vote in 1996.

Culturally, Missouri has shown itself to be more conservative than most larger states. In past years, Missouri voters have rejected ballot initiatives to raise the minimum wage to \$6.25 and have sought to limit a women's right to choose. The Christian Right also has a strong following in Missouri. Based on the 1998 election results, however, voters seem to be tempering their conservative leaning. For example, a state gaming measure which allows "river boats" to remain in shallow, man made basins, was approved by 55 % of voters. The measure was opposed primarily by conservative Christian organizations.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

The Republicans currently hold a six to five-edge in the Congressional delegation. The delegation for the 106th Congress is listed below.

Senator Christopher "Kit" Bond (R)	Senator John Ashcroft (R)
Rep. William Clay (D-1) - <i>St. Louis</i>	Rep. James Talent (R-2) - <i>St. Louis</i>
Rep. Richard Gephardt (D-3) - <i>St. Louis</i>	Rep. Ike Skelton (D-4) - <i>Jefferson City</i>
Rep. Karen McCarthy (D-5) - <i>Kansas City</i>	Rep. Pat Danner (D-6) - <i>Kansas City</i>
Rep. Roy Blunt (R-7) - <i>Springfield</i>	Rep. Joanne Emerson (R-8) - <i>Farmington</i>
Rep. Kenny Hulshof (R-9) - <i>Columbia</i>	

The senior Senator from Missouri is **Sen. Christopher (Kit) Bond (R)**, who was first elected to the Senate in 1986.

Senator Bond was reelected in 1998 with 53% of the vote. He previously served as Missouri's governor, first elected in 1972 and defeated for reelection in 1976, only to come back in 1980 to regain the position. He was the chief Republican sponsor of the Family and Medical Leave Act. Senator Bond (R) sits on the Appropriations, Budget, Environment & Public Works, and Small Business committees.

The junior Senator from Missouri is **Senator John Ashcroft (R)**, who was first elected in 1994 with 60% of the vote. Previously, he was elected governor in 1984 and 1988. Senator Ashcroft (R) sits on the Commerce, Science & Transportation, Foreign Relations, and Judiciary committees. Senator Ashcroft (R) was considering a bid for president in 2000, but has decided to seek reelection.

1998 SENATE ELECTIONS

Senator Kit Bond (R), was reelected to a third term this year, after defeating Democratic challenger Attorney General Jay Nixon, 53% to 44%. Despite Bond's personal and financial difficulties, he managed to stay in favor with voters to win a third term to the Senate.

Throughout the campaign, Nixon had considerable difficulty in generating support amongst some Democratic groups. Several of his campaign events were protested by state and local members of the NAACP, a result of his position on the issue of affirmative action and his proposal to gradually eliminate school busing. Another surprising outcome of the election was that Nixon lost St. Louis County, a traditional bastion of Democratic support. Bond's success largely rested in his ability to co-opt many supporters who abandoned the Democrat. For example, Bond managed to receive a surprising 54% of the female vote.

1998 REGIONAL CONGRESSIONAL RACES

The Missouri Democratic delegation defeated their challengers by an average of 36-points in the 1998 Fall elections. This is one of the highest national averages for Democratic Congressional reelections.

CD/01 - MO William Clay (D)

15th term (73%)

Rep. Clay, handily defeated challenger Richmond Soluade Sr. (R), 73% to 24%.

CD/02 - MO James Talent (R)

4th term (70%)

Talent won his primary against John Holmes with 90% of the vote, and defeated John Ross (D) in the general election. The election results were 70% for Talent and 28% for Ross.

CD/03 - MO Richard Gephardt (D)

12th term (56%)

House Minority Leader Gephardt has the dubious distinction of experiencing the lowest margin of victory for any Missouri candidate running for reelection. He defeated William Federer (R), 56% to 42%.

CD/09 - MO Kenny Hulshof (R)

2nd term (62%)

Hulshof, who represents Northern St. Louis, was elected to his first term in 1996 after defeating incumbent Harold Volkmer (R) by less than 6,000 votes. In the November 1998 election, he defeated Boone County Commissioner, Linda Vogt (D) 62% to 36%.

ILLINOIS

CD/12 - IL Jerry Costello (D)

5th term (60%)

Although East St. Louis Rep. Costello displayed vulnerability during the election due to his relationship with a former business partner convicted of fraud, he managed to defeat Republican challenger Bill Price. Price is the son of former Democratic Congressman Melvin Price. Costello won the seat in a special election upon Rep. Melvin Price's death in 1988. The final election results favored Costello, 60% to 40%.

CD/17 - IL Lane Evans (D)

8th term (52%)

Evans's seat, encompassing Northeastern Illinois, was one of the nation's top GOP targets in 1998. Mark Baker (R), who, despite running a strong race against Evans in '96, was defeated 52% to 48%.

CD/19 - IL David Phelps (D)

1st term (57%)

State Rep. David Phelps (D) defeated Brent Winters (R) 57% to 43% for the open seat of 1998 gubernatorial candidate Rep. Glenn Poshard (D). In 1996, Poshard defeated Winters by thirty-four points.

STATEWIDE ELECTED OFFICIALS

Governor Mel Carnahan (D)

Secretary of State Rebecca "Bekki" Cook (D)

Treasurer Bob Holden (D)

Lt. Governor Roger Wilson (D)

Auditor Claire McCaskill (D)

Attorney General Jay Nixon (D)

The Governor of Missouri is **Mel Carnahan (D)**, who was first elected in 1992 and reelected in 1996 with 57% of the vote. Carnahan served as Lt. Gov. under then-Gov. John Ashcroft in 1988. Prior to that he served as State Treasurer from 1980-84 and served in the State Legislature from 1962-80. Governor Carnahan has recently announced his going to run for Ashcroft's seat.

Earlier this year, state Democrats already were bracing for a showdown for governor in 2000 between **Treasurer Bob Holden (D)**, **Lt. Governor Roger Wilson (D)**, and **Secretary of State Bekki Cook (D)**. Wilson and Cook announced that they would not make the race, and most top Democrats immediately coalesced their support around Holden.

State Auditor **Margaret Kelly (R)**, who made a failed gubernatorial bid in 1996, has retired. Claire McCaskill (D), defeated Chuck Pierce (R) for the seat. McCaskill, a well-funded candidate, defeated Pierce 50% to 46%, with the remaining votes being split among two independent candidates.

STATE LEGISLATURE

House: 86D/75R/1 Ind.

Speaker Steve Gaw (D)

Speaker Pro Tem Jim Kreider (D)

Senate: 17D/16R / 1 Va.

President (Lt. Gov.) Roger Wilson (D)

President Pro Tem Ed Quick (D)

House Majority Leader Wayne Crump (D)

Minority Leader Delbert Scott (R)

Majority Leader Ronnie DePasco (D)

Minority Leader Steve Ehlman (R)

Last spring, Governor Carnahan (D) vetoed a bill to ban partial-birth abortions and set up a September showdown with lawmakers who approved the bill by wide margins in the Democrat-controlled House and Senate. Governor Carnahan stated that the bill failed to allow exceptions if a woman's health was jeopardized, even though a 1992 Supreme Court ruling reiterated that state abortion laws must do just that. Carnahan said that the lack of such safeguards makes it bad public health policy and unconstitutional. The sponsor of the legislation immediately promised an attempt to override Carnahan's veto of the ban on partial-birth abortion. The veto put Carnahan, who is pro-choice, at odds with the Legislature's anti-abortion majority, which approved the ban by margins adequate to override Carnahan's veto. However, during the September veto session, one Republican switched sides to sustain Carnahan's veto.

ST. LOUIS MAYOR

Clarence Harmon (D) was elected in 1996 as the first African American mayor of St. Louis. Harmon is a 26-year veteran of the St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department and former Chief of Police. During his tenure on the force, Harmon was awarded with four Chief of Police Letters of Commendation, as well as being named Missouri's Police Chief of the Year in 1995.

KANSAS CITY MAYOR

Emanuel Cleaver II (D), was first elected in 1991 and reelected in 1995. Prior to his election as the Kansas City's first African American mayor, Cleaver had served three terms as a City Councilman. Mayor Cleaver has led a high profile during his service as Mayor, he spoke at the 1996 Democratic Convention, is the current President of the National Conference of Black Mayors, and serves as a Chairperson of the U.S. Conference of Mayors. Cleaver has also received dozens of accolades and awards for outstanding service to the public and for his many achievements as Mayor. Due to term limits this Mayor Cleaver's will conclude his services this spring.

STATE PARTY LEADERS

Democratic

Joe Carmichael is currently serving as chair of the Missouri Democratic Party. Janis Londe is serving as Vice Chair of the party. Governor Carnahan, who has taken an active role in maintaining a strong state party, appointed Carmichael to the chairman's post.

Republican

On January 16, 1999, Ann Wagner was elected to replace Woody Cozad who announced on November 22, 1998, that he was stepping down as the chairman of the Missouri Republican Party. Despite a strong attempt to retake the Missouri state legislature in November, Republican attempts fell far short of expectations. Cozad had been blamed for the Republicans' poor showing at the polls.

HOT ISSUES

Empowerment Zone

On January 20, 1999, Housing Secretary Andrew Cuomo toured areas in the St. Louis region designated last week as an "empowerment zone." The special distinction given to economically depressed areas in St. Louis, Wellston and East St. Louis means the region could get up to \$100 million in federal grants and tax credits over the next decade. Cuomo toured the Cornerstone Partnership, a job-training center in Wellston, MO. The center is hoping to get federal assistance due to its location within the St. Louis region's empowerment zone. Accompanying Cuomo on the tour were St. Louis Mayor Clarence Harmon, East St. Louis Mayor Gordon Bush, Wellston Mayor Lawrence Brady and St. Louis County Executive George R. "Buzz" Westfall. Later, Cuomo briefly toured East St. Louis before ending his tour at Cornerstone. East St. Louis wants to use the "EZ" funds for a \$22 million project that includes apartments near the Jackie Joyner Kersee Center and a MetroLink station in East St. Louis.

State of the State

In a joint House and Senate session, Governor Mel Carnahan outlined a plan on January 20, 1999 in his State of the State speech to slash taxes by \$191 million. It was Carnahan's seventh budget message as governor and the first since he announced plans to run against John Ashcroft for U.S. senator. The fight for tax cut took priority once again as for the last four years, state revenue has grown faster than the constitution allows, triggering millions in refunds to taxpayers. House Republicans want to tax cut of \$630 million, which Carnahan says is way too much and would jeopardize essential services. Carnahan wants to raise each taxpayer's personal income tax exemption 75 percent, the first increase since 1946, a tax savings of \$108 per joint return. Outlined in his speech is a plan to give small businesses a break on paying corporate franchise taxes, and having the self-employed deduct their health insurance premiums. Unemployment in Missouri is 3.3 percent, a historic low. Since Carnahan took office, 350,000 new jobs have been created across the state. Nearly one in six of those were state, local or federal government jobs. Carnahan wants the state payroll increase by 1,792 workers to 61,515, with jobs in the criminal justice areas accounting for almost all the growth.

NRA

The National Rifle Association has contributed \$75,000 to the campaign to pass a concealed weapons law in Missouri at a statewide referendum April 6, 1999. Missouri is the first state to put the issue to a vote in a binding referendum. The money for the NRA is the largest single contribution so far in a campaign that may cost more than \$2 million. Committees on both sides of the issue are just now organizing and raising money for the three-month campaign. If Proposition B is adopted, sheriffs could issue concealed-weapons permits to people who at least 21 years old who have not been convicted of a felony and who have passed a handgun safety course. The campaign will pit organizations like Handgun Control Inc. of Washington against the NRA. Several members opposed to the law include Mayor Clarence Harmon, former Sen. John Danforth, Kansas City Mayor Emanuel Cleaver and Robin Carnahan, the daughter of Gov. Mel Carnahan.

Desegregation Poll

St. Louis voters appear ready to settle a long-standing school desegregation case by raising the city's sales tax, especially if the tax increase would improve city schools. A poll, commissioned for the *Post-Dispatch* by Zogby International indicated that city voters support the tax increase by better than a 2-1 ratio. The city referendum is only item on a February 2, 1999 ballot. The poll gauges support for a tax that is critical to a settlement agreement in the desegregation case. The settlement reached earlier this month would reduce busing, require measurable improvements in city schools, provide \$180 million for new classrooms for students returning to city schools and provide more slots for city students at magnet schools. Also in the Zogby poll, city schools received low marks for those polled: 66.5 percent rated schools as fair or poor; 21.5 percent said schools are excellent or good.

EPA

Forty-nine percent of Missouri's 21,105 miles of streams that flow year-round failed to meet clean-water standards, according to a 1998 state report filed to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. The report was supposed be followed with a list of the "impaired" streams, the state's plan and a timetable for fixing the problem. In the last several years, environmental groups began suing the EPA. They charged it was negligent in not enforcing the compilation of the state lists. More than two dozen states are involved in the lawsuits. The Sierra Club and the American Canoe Association filed a lawsuit against the EPA last month that seeks to force Missouri to compile an accurate list and a reasonable timetable for bringing each impaired stream into compliance with clean water laws.

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Papal Visit: Domestic Policy Issues and Positions

Capital Punishment. The Administration supports the imposition of the death penalty for the most heinous federal crimes, such as the killing of Federal law enforcement officers, and witnesses, or when terrorists and prisoners wantonly murder those who get in their way. Currently, 38 states and the federal government authorize capital punishment. In 1997, 17 states executed 74 prisoners, the largest annual number since 1955. An additional 3,335 men and women were held on death row in 34 states and the federal prison system.

Assisted Suicide. The President has consistently underscored his opposition to assisted suicide and any Federal support for it, and he has signed into law Federal legislation to that effect. However, the President has not supported legislation proposed by Senator Hatch and Congressman Hyde, primarily because it utilizes the **DEA** to penalize physicians who prescribe and disperse medications that can be used to assist in suicides. The Administration believes that the legislation would create disincentives for physicians to prescribe appropriate medication for palliative care for the terminally ill. The Administration, however, has indicated a willingness to work with the Congressmen to arrive at some mutually acceptable proposal.

Family Planning and Abortion. Under the President's leadership, the Administration has worked to make abortion safe, legal and rare. From 1991 to 1997, the teen birth rate has dropped 15 percent, and the overall abortion rate has also steadily declined. The Administration has upheld a woman's right to choose and has increased funding for family planning. Since 1992, the Administration has increased funding for domestic family planning by 60 percent. Included in the President's FY 2000 budget is a significant increase in the Title X family planning program (a \$25 million increase), and a new \$4.5 million initiative to help prevent violence at women's health clinics.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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January 25, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: THURGOOD MARSHALL, JR. *JPM for TM*
JON P. JENNINGS *JPM*

SUBJECT: HOT ISSUES--ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

F-15s: The Boeing Company will learn in the next few weeks whether Greece has chosen the F-15 Eagle over fighter aircraft made by other companies. If not chosen, Boeing faces the possible shutdown of its two biggest production lines in St. Louis. Boeing's military fighter complex in St. Louis will deliver the last F-15 on order in about a year, and unless it secures more orders soon, Boeing may have to lay off some of the more than 10,000 workers assigned to the F-15 and F/A-18 programs. Last week, Governor Carnahan visited officials in Greece to discuss the possible sale of 30 F-15s. Boeing has almost 22,000 workers (as a result of the merger with McDonnell Douglas) in metropolitan St. Louis, more than any other private employer. (DOL)

TWA Job Losses: Industry analysts have estimated that St. Louis-based Trans World Airlines (TWA) lost more money between October and December than it did in the final three months of 1997, although TWA will not announce its fourth-quarter results until February 17. This year could prove even more difficult with the possibility of having to negotiate a new contract with the International Association of Machinists, which represents 75 percent of TWA's 22,000 employees. TWA is the dominant airline in St. Louis, carrying about 75 percent of the commercial passenger traffic at Lambert International Airport and employing 9,000 in the St. Louis area. (DOL)

Pope John Paul II Visit: The St. Louis Regional Commerce and Growth Association recently estimated that the region will receive a gross benefit of about \$25 million from the Pope's visit. The impact comprises \$14 million in direct spending by visitors to St. Louis and by workers involved in the administration of the visit. Also included is the multiplier impact on the overall regional economy amounting to a further \$11 million. Officials estimate that between 150,000 to 1 million people will visit St. Louis to see the Pope. (DOC)

Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP): By June 30, MO expects to enroll 90,000 children on the state's existing Medicaid managed care program (known as MC+). The program will expand eligibility to children in families with incomes up to 300 percent of the federal poverty level. MO could receive as much as \$52 million in new funds for FY 98 under the CHIP program. (HHS)

Empowerment Zone: The Vice President announced on January 15 that St. Louis/East St. Louis was one of the 15 urban areas selected as a Round II Empowerment Zone. (HUD)

After School: St. Louis was chosen as one of three pilot cities to develop a federal, state, local partnership on after-school programs. This partnership was chosen by a federal inter-agency group focused on the Federal Support for Communities Initiative. (DOEd)

Brazilian Currency: The recent news of the struggling Brazilian currency has concerned some local St. Louis companies and workers, who worry a currency fall in Brazil could weaken its Latin American neighbors. Companies based in St. Louis export \$173 million in goods a year to Brazil and \$1.26 billion to all of Latin America, with almost half of that going to Mexico. Brazil alone equals 4 percent of St. Louis' \$4.7 billion in annual worldwide exports. (DOC)

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PRESIDENT CLINTON AND VICE PRESIDENT GORE'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS: *MISSOURI*

EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

- **Unemployment Down to 3.7%:** The unemployment rate in Missouri has declined from 6.2% to 3.7% since 1993.
- **331,700 New Jobs:** 331,700 new jobs have been created in Missouri since 1993 -- an average of 56.863 jobs per year, compared to an average of just 15,800 jobs per year under the previous administration.
- **215,000 Have Received a Raise:** Approximately 111,000 Missouri workers benefited from an increase in the minimum wage -- from \$4.25 to \$4.75 -- on October 1, 1996. They, along with about 104,000 others received an additional raise -- from \$4.75 to \$5.15 -- on September 1, 1997.
- **A \$500 Child Tax Credit to Help Families Raising Children:** To help make it easier for families to raise their children, the balanced budget included a \$500 per-child tax credit for children under 17. **Thanks to President Clinton, the Balanced Budget delivers a child tax credit to 523,000 families in Missouri.**
- **Home Ownership Has Increased in Missouri:** Home Ownership in Missouri has increased from 65.2% to 70.0% since 1992.
- **3.1% Growth in Personal Income:** Personal income in Missouri has risen at an annual rate of 3.1% since 1993, compared to an average growth of just 1% per year during the previous administration.
- **Over \$25,000 of Reduced Federal Debt for Every Family of Four:** The national debt will \$1.7 trillion lower in fiscal year 1999 than projected in 1993 -- that's \$25,000 less debt for each family of four in Missouri next year.

EXPANDING ACCESS TO EDUCATION

- **Over 15,000 Children in Head Start:** Over 15,000 Missouri children were enrolled in Head Start in 1998. In FY99, Missouri will receive \$77.8 million in Head Start funding, an increase of \$32.2 million over 1993.
- **More High-Quality Teachers With Smaller Classes for Missouri's Schools:** Thanks to President Clinton, the final FY99 budget provides for the first year of the President's new initiative to hire 100,000 new, well-prepared teachers, to reduce class sizes in the early grades to a national average of 18. Missouri will receive \$20.5 million in 1999 to hire about 529 new public school teachers.
- **Nearly \$7 Million for Technology Literacy:** This year [FY99], Missouri receives \$7 million for the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund which helps communities and the private sector ensure that every student is equipped with the computer literacy skills needed for the 21st century.
- **\$140.6 Million in Pell Grants:** This year [FY99], Missouri will receive \$140.6 million in Pell Grants for low-income students going to college, an additional \$6.6 million over last year. With this increase, a total of 75,200 Missouri students will benefit.
- **Expanded Work-Study To Help More Students Work Their Way Through College:** The FY99 budget includes a significant expansion of the Federal Work Study program. Alabama will receive \$17.2 million in Work-Study funding in 1999 to help Missouri students work their way through college.
- **Nearly 2,000 Have Served in Missouri through AmeriCorps:** Since the National Service program began in 1993, 1,849 AmeriCorps participants have earned money for college while working in Missouri's schools, hospitals, neighborhoods or parks. [through 11/98]
- **Tuition Tax Credits in Balanced Budget Open the Doors of College and Promote Lifelong Learning:** The balanced budget included both President Clinton's \$1,500 HOPE Scholarship to help make the first two years of college as universal as a high school diploma and a Lifetime Learning Tax Credit for college juniors, seniors, graduate students and working Americans pursuing lifelong learning to upgrade their skills. This 20% tax credit will be applied to the first \$5,000 of tuition and fees through 2002 and to the first \$10,000 thereafter. **119,000 students in Missouri will receive a HOPE Scholarship tax credit of up to \$1,500. 146,000 students in Missouri will receive the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit.**
- **Expanded Job Training to Missouri's Dislocated Workers:** Thanks to President Clinton, the FY99 budget includes a significant expansion in the dislocated worker program. Missouri will receive \$12.8 million in 1999 to help 7,580 of Missouri's dislocated workers get the training and reemployment services they need to return to work as quickly as possible.

FIGHTING CRIME AND VIOLENCE

- ***Violent Crime Falls 19% in Missouri:*** Since 1992, violent crime in Missouri has fallen 19% statewide. In Missouri's cities, serious crime, as indicated by the crime index, has fallen 10% in Kansas City, 2% in Springfield and 14% in St. Louis. Between 1992 and 1997, the murder rate in Kansas City has fallen 33% and 34% in Springfield. [1992 and 1997 Uniform Crime Reports]
- ***1,947 More Police:*** The President's 1994 Crime Bill has funded 1,947 new police officers to date in communities across Missouri. [through 1/99]
- ***\$7.9 Million to Keep Drugs & Violence Out of Missouri's Schools:*** Missouri receives \$7.9 million in FY99 for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, which invests in school security and drug prevention programs.

MOVING MISSOURI RESIDENTS FROM WELFARE TO WORK

- ***114,364 Fewer People on Welfare:*** There are 114,364 fewer people on welfare in Missouri now than there were at the beginning of 1993 -- a 44% decrease. [through 6/98]
- ***Child Support Collections Up 91%:*** Child support collections have increased by over \$152 million -- or 91% -- in Missouri since FY92. [through FY97]
- ***Missouri Receives \$19.8 Million in Welfare-to-Work Grants:*** In FY98, Missouri received \$19.8 million in welfare-to-work state formula grants, helping Missouri prepare welfare recipients for work and to place them in jobs. Part of the President's comprehensive efforts to move recipients from welfare to work, this funding is included in the \$3 billion Welfare-to-Work Jobs Challenge Fund signed into law in the 1997 balanced budget.

INVESTING IN MISSOURI'S HEALTH

- ***Health Care for Uninsured Children:*** The balanced budget included the largest single investment in health care for children since the passage of Medicaid in 1965 -- an unprecedented \$24 billion over five years to cover as many as five million children throughout the nation. This investment guarantees the full range of benefits -- from checkups to surgery -- that children need to grow up strong and healthy. It ensures that prescription drugs, vision, hearing, and mental health coverage now offered at the state level are extended to millions of uninsured children. To expand health coverage to more uninsured children in Missouri the Balanced Budget provides \$51.7 million in 1998.
- ***Helping Over 128,000 Missouri Women and Children with WIC:*** The Clinton Administration is committed to full funding in the Special Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC). In FY98, Missouri received \$69.3 million in total WIC grant funding, helping 128,300 women, infants and children in need receive health and food assistance, 9,000 more than in 1994.
- ***More Toddlers Are Being Immunized:*** As a result of the President's 1993 Childhood Immunization Initiative, childhood immunization rates have reached an historic high. According to the CDC, by 1996, 90% or more of America's toddlers received the most critical doses of each of the routinely recommended vaccines -- surpassing the President's 1993 goal. In Missouri in 1997, 97% of two-year olds received the vaccines for diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis; 90% received the vaccine for polio; 90% received the vaccine for measles, and 95% received the vaccine for *Haemophilus influenzae* B, the bacteria causing a form of meningitis.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

- ***10 Toxic Waste Sites Cleaned Up:*** Since 1993, the EPA has completed 10 Superfund toxic waste cleanups in Missouri. The sites are located in Ballwin, Imperial, Moscow Mills, Times Beach, Cape Girardeau, Liberty, Springfield, Republic, Verona, and Amazonia [through FY98]. Only 2 sites were cleaned up during the previous twelve years combined.
- ***\$11.7 Million in Safe Drinking Water Funding:*** This year [FY99], thanks to President Clinton, Missouri will receive \$10 million for the Drinking Water State Revolving Funds to provide low-interest loans to municipalities to build, improve, and prevent pollution of drinking water systems. In addition, Missouri will receive \$1.7 million in Public Water Supply Supervision grants to help monitor drinking water quality and enforce health standards.
- ***Revitalizing Brownfields in Missouri:*** As part of the Clinton-Gore Administration's efforts to clean up Brownfields, the EPA has awarded grants to communities in Missouri -- Kansas City, St. Louis, Wellston, and Bonne Terre -- for environmental clean-up and economic revitalization. These projects are intended to jump-start local clean-up efforts by providing funds to return unproductive, abandoned, contaminated urban properties to productive use.